

England's New Laureate

'Tis none of a Yankee's business,
But somehow we fail to see
Why Kipling was passed for a man that's
glad.

And now that Austin has left them
They're choosing a lower still.
Doc Bridges may be a good fellow per se,
But never the place can fill.

In fact, among living poets
He's ranking the first today.
Better laureate England never could get—
At least so the critics say.

—Augustus Treadwell in New York Trib-
une.

KANSAS FRUIT GROWERS
FOILING THE MIDDLEMAN.

Association Formed Nine Years Ago
Has Made Remarkable Success.

To get rid of the middleman and
incidentally to give the consumer more
for his money a dozen fruit growers
living around Wathena, Kan.,
organized a co-operative association nine
years ago.

It all sprang from the disgust of one
man, W. R. Martin, who, on a June
day in Wathena, tried to sell a crate
of twenty-four boxes of berries and
could get from the soulless middleman
who looked at them an offer of only
50 cents.

Martin started out at once to remedy
this state of affairs. He became gen-
eral manager of the new association
and has held the place ever since. The
organization is incorporated for \$25-
000, of which \$18,000 is invested in a
building. Its general success has been
remarkable. Last year it sold its
berries at an average price of \$1.32, or
164 per cent more than Martin re-
ceived for his fateful crate in 1904.

Wathena lies in the fertile Missouri
river district, about fifty miles north
of Kansas City. The section is so
important from a fruit growing stand-
point that the Kansas experiment sta-
tion has put an agent in the field there
to co-operate with the growers in fight-
ing insects and advising on other prob-
lems. Last year Doniphan county, in
which Wathena lies, grew more than
\$800,000 worth of fruit.

When a man is taken into the Fruit
Growers' association, he pays into the
treasury \$10. In addition, he must
buy at least \$5 worth of stock and
may buy more if it is available. Some
members own as much as \$1,000 worth
of stock.

The association spends little money
to get business. It has a reputation for
fair dealing and high quality fruit,
so the business comes with little effort.
Last year the association had a sales-
man on the road only one week. The
total running expenses are about \$5,000
a year, which includes the pay of the
office force, consisting in the busy sea-
son last year of a manager, an in-
spector, two bookkeepers and a bill
clerk.

All fruit is hauled by the growers
directly to the cars at the siding, where
it is inspected. The fruit must grade
up to a certain standard and the new
members of the association commonly
have a good deal of their fruit re-
jected. The growers are paid a little under
the price which is to be obtained from
the consignee. At the end of the year
the association pays a 7 per cent divid-
and then distributes the rest of the
surplus among the members in
proportion to the number of crates
that they have shipped.

HOME GROWN CLOTHES.

Georgians Making Experiment With
Cotton For Men's Suits.

Some time ago in Spartanburg, S.
C., J. W. Alexander inaugurated a
movement for home grown clothes—
the wearing in the south during the
summer of clothing made of cotton.
At the fair last fall he succeeded in
pledging 350 Spartanburg men to buy
suits made of cloth woven at Spar-
tanburg from home grown cotton, pro-
vided the suits could be made satis-
factorily. Mr. Alexander has now sent
a bolt of Bedford cord cloth manu-
factured by a Spartanburg mill to a
shrinking plant in the north.

As soon as this is shrunk it will be
returned to Spartanburg and a tailor
will make a \$7.50 suit for Mr. Alex-
ander. The suit will be worn and sub-
mitted to a shrinking test. If it stands
the test all right cloth will be ordered
for the 340 other suits, and Spartan-
burg will be wearing not only home
made, but home grown suits.

BRIDGES POET LAUREATE.

Literary Physician is Appointed to
Succeed Alfred Austin.

The new British poet laureate is Dr.
Robert Bridges, who has been ap-
pointed by Premier Asquith to take the
place of the late Alfred Austin. Be-
side being a poet and literary man,
Dr. Bridges practiced medicine for
many years in the London hospitals.
He is a master of arts, a bachelor of
medicine and a doctor of literature of
Oxford university. He is sixty-eight
years old.

TESTED HIS NERVE

A Blind Struggle For Life In the
Depths of the Earth.

LOST IN THE DARK IN A MINE.

Thrilling Experience of a Workman
Who Found Himself After an Explo-
sion Alone and Without a Light In
the Suffocating Coal Hole.

To be lost in the woods or on the
plains is a fearful experience, but there
the victim has the heavens above him
and can at least see his way about.
The terrors of a similar adventure in
the utter blackness of a gas filled coal
mine are thus described by a corre-
spondent of the Youth's Companion:

I was working alone in a "room" on
the second south entry of the mine.
It was 5 o'clock, the time for firing the
afternoon blast. The man who was
"driving" the entry lit his fuse and
came back through the entry calling
out "Fire!" One after another the
other miners set off their blasts and
came along the entry until they reached
my room. I lit my fuse, watched
it sputter for a moment and went
out into the entry to wait for the blast.

Several seconds passed, and there
was no explosion. My fellow miners
passed out of the entry and left me
alone. I went back into the room and
found that the blast opening was clog-
ged so that the fire could not reach the
powder. I had to remove the tamping
and recharge the drill hole. By this
time the mine was filled with dense,
gas laden powder smoke from the other
blasts.

In the stifling smoke I recharged the
fuse, tamped it, inserted the fuse,
lighted it from my head lamp and hur-
ried to the mouth of the room. The
work was hastily done. When the
powder exploded the rush of air extin-
guished my lamp.

The darkness was absolute, and there
is no darkness so dense as that of a
mine. To my consternation I found
the matches in my "jockey box" so
damp that they would not ignite.
Then I became really alarmed. I was
two miles under ground without a light
in an atmosphere so heavy with gas
that it would not sustain life for any
length of time.

I dashed into the entry, ran against
a pillar and was knocked nearly sense-
less. I staggered to my feet and groped
down the tunnel. In a coal mine great
oaken valves or doors close the en-
trances to the various tunnels. The
air enters through the main entry and
is sucked out of the mine by great
fans at the opposite end of the mine
after it has been distributed through
the workings by means of these valves
and crosscuts situated near them.

I reached a door, pulled it open and
passed through. Beyond it two tun-
nels came together at a right angle.
One led toward the open air, the other
into the depths of the mine. My
sense of direction was entirely gone,
and I could not tell which to take. It
was all chance. I went ahead and after
a time reached another valve.

If I only had a light! One glimpse
of the number painted on the door
would tell me where I was. I tried to
feel the number with my fingers, but
in vain. I pushed through the door
and entered another tunnel, down
which I walked for hours, as it seem-
ed. My head was bursting with pain
from the gas.

Then I heard the sound of running
water. I knelt down, dipped in my
hand and found that I was going up
stream and consequently deeper and
deeper into the mine. So I turned
back, reached the valve and felt along
the pillar until I found the other tun-
nel opening. The gas had by this time
begun to affect my brain, and I reeled
and staggered as I walked. I left the
track and walked in the "sump" water
up to my knees, keeping one hand on
the wall to steady myself.

I passed through valve after valve
and tried to keep count, but my brain
refused to perform that simple task.
At last I pushed through a valve and
felt a blast of fresh, cold air. With
that breath of oxygen my reason re-
turned. With renewed courage I pushed
forward. Many times in following
that life giving current of air I plunged
through narrow cross cuts, stumbled
over masses of slate, fell into water
holes and bruised myself by striking
against the sharp corners of the coal
vein, but I was steadily creeping near-
er to the surface.

Suddenly I stumbled against a loaded
coal car. That meant that I was in the
main entry, but how far from the en-
trance I could not tell. I worked my
way along the string of loaded cars
and began to ascend an incline. The
fresh air swept down the tunnel in a
gale. I kept peering ahead, in the hope
of seeing daylight, but none appeared.
I wondered why. I broke into a run,
and in another minute I had emerged
from the mine and stood gazing at the
stars. It was almost midnight, and I
had left my room shortly after 5
o'clock.

The Greedy One.

Traveling through South Africa, Mr.
Dudley Kidd, the author of "The Es-
sential Kaffir," once accused a native
of being greedy. The native turned
eyes of reproach upon him.
"Me greedy, bans?" he said. "It takes
two Kaffirs to eat a sheep in a day, but
only one Hottentot. Hottentot greedy,
not Kaffir."

The question every morning is not
how to do the painful thing but how
to do the just thing.—John

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
THE CONSTITUTION SUBMIT-
TED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS
COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AP-
PROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-
VANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY OR-
DER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE
OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CON-
STITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article
nine, section four, of the Constitu-
tion of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania, authorizing the State to
issue bonds to the amount of fifty
millions of dollars for the improve-
ment of the highways of the Com-
monwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the
Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania in General Assembly met, That
the following amendment to the Con-
stitution of the Commonwealth of Pen-
sylvania 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 cre-
ated by or on behalf of the State,
except to supply casual deficiencies
of revenue, repel invasion, suppress
insurrection, defend the State in war,
or to pay existing debt; and the debt
created to supply deficiencies in re-
venue shall never exceed, in the ag-
gregate at any one time, one million
of dollars;" be amended so as to read
as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be cre-
ated by or on behalf of the State,
except to supply casual deficiencies
of revenue, repel invasion, suppress
insurrection, defend the State in war,
or to pay existing debt; and the debt
created to supply deficiencies in re-
venue shall never exceed, in the ag-
gregate at any one time, one million
of dollars; Provided, however,
That the General Assembly, irre-
spective of any debt, may authorize
the State to issue bonds to the
amount of fifty millions of dollars for
the purpose of improving and rebuild-
ing of highways of the Common-
wealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution
No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section
seven, article three of the Constitu-
tion of Pennsylvania, so as to
permit special legislation regulat-
ing labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the
Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania 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-
ment to Article Three, Section Seven.

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

"Section 7. The General Assem-
bly shall not pass any local or spe-
cial law authorizing the creation, ex-
tension, or impairing of Hens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties,
cities, townships, wards, boroughs,
or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or
places;

"Authorizing the laying out, open-
ing, altering, or maintaining roads,
highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or
incorporating ferry or bridge compa-
nies, except for the erection of
bridges crossing streams which form
boundaries between this and any
other State;

"Relating to cemeteries, grave-
yards, or public grounds not of the
State;

"Locating or changing county-seats,
erecting new counties, or changing
county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns, or vil-
lages, 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, bor-
ough limits, or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the
powers and duties of officers in coun-
ties, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-
tion or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or
succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdic-
tion of, or changing the rules of
evidence in, any judicial proceeding
or inquiry before courts, aldermen,
justices of the peace, sheriffs, com-
missioners, arbitrators, auditors, mas-
ters in chancery, or other tribunals,
or providing or changing methods for
the collection of debts, or the en-
forcement of judgments, or prescrib-
ing 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 of
public schools, the building or re-
pairing of school houses and the rais-
ing of money for such purposes;

any corporation, association or indi-
vidual the right to lay down a rail-
road track:

"Nor shall the General Assembly
indirectly enact such special or local
law by the partial repeal of a gen-
eral law; but laws repealing local
or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed
granting powers and privileges in
any case where the granting of such
powers and privileges shall have
been provided for by general law,
nor where the courts have jurisdic-
tion to grant the same or give the
relief asked for,"—so as to read as
follows:—

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

Regulating the affairs of counties,
cities, townships, wards, boroughs,
or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or
places;

Changing the venue in civil or
criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, open-
ing, altering, or maintaining roads,
highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or
incorporating ferry or bridge compa-
nies, except for the erection of
bridges crossing streams which form
boundaries between this and any
other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets
or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards,
or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption, or legit-
imation 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
place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or bor-
oughs, changing township lines, bor-
ough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the
powers and duties of officers in coun-
ties, cities, boroughs, townships,
election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or
succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdic-
tion of, or changing the rules of
evidence in, any judicial proceeding
or inquiry before courts, aldermen,
justices of the peace, sheriffs, com-
missioners, arbitrators, auditors, mas-
ters in chancery or other tribunals,
or providing or changing methods for
the collection of debts, or the en-
forcement of judgments, or prescrib-
ing 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 of
public schools, the building or repair-
ing 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 inter-
est, to be recited in the special
enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and for-
feitures, 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 perform-
ing work, labor or service for the
State, or for any county, city, bor-
ough, town, township, school district,
village or other civil division thereof;

Creating corporations, or amend-
ing, renewing or extending the charters
thereof;

Granting to any corporation, asso-
ciation or individual any special or
exclusive privilege or immunity, or to

ice, 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 of each
House consenting thereto; Provided,
That such elections shall be held in
an odd-numbered year; Provided fur-
ther, That all judges for the courts
of the several judicial districts hold-
ing 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 Mon-
day of January in the next succeed-
ing even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolu-
tion No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section
one of article nine of the Constitu-
tion of Pennsylvania, relating to
taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the
Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania 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-
lows:

"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 wor-
ship, places of burial not used or
held for private or corporate profit,
and institutions of purely public
charity," so as to read as follows:

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, and
the subjects of taxation may be clas-
sified for the purpose of laying graded
or progressive taxes; but the Gen-
eral 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 institu-
tions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution
No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Con-
stitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the
Senate and House of Representatives
of the Commonwealth of Penn-
sylvania in General Assembly met, That
the following 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 water-
works, subways, underground rail-
ways or street railways, or the appur-
tenances thereof, shall be considered
as a debt of a municipality, within
the meaning of section eight of ar-
ticle 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 acquisi-
tion thereof, or where the same is
constructed by the county or mun-
cipality, after the completion thereof,
shall have been sufficient to pay in-
terest and sinking-fund charges dur-
ing said period upon said obligations,
or if the said obligations shall be se-
cured by liens upon the respective
properties, and shall impose no mun-
icipal liability. Where municipali-
ties or counties shall issue obliga-
tions 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 ac-
cruing thereon until said properties
shall have been completed and in op-
eration for a period of one year; and
said municipalities and counties 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 after said prop-
erties shall have been operated by
said counties or municipalities during
said period of one year. Any of the
said municipalities or counties may
incur indebtedness in excess of seven
per centum, and not exceeding ten
per centum, of the assessed 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 manner as shall be
provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution
No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section
three of article eight of the Consti-
tution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the
House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if
the Senate concur). That the fol-
lowing is proposed as an amend-
ment 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 elec-
tion, as circumstances may require.
All the elections for judges of the
courts for the several judicial dis-
tricts, and for the 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 of each House consenting
thereto; Provided, That such elec-
tions shall always be held in an
odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 2. All judges elected by
the electors of the State at large
may be elected at either a general
or municipal election, as circumstan-
ces 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 serv-

NOTICE OF UNIFORM PRI-
MARIES.

In compliance with the Act of the Gen-
eral Assembly approved July 12th, 1913,
notice is hereby given that nominations
will be made for the offices hereinafter
set forth, and elections will be held for
the party offices named below, by the
electors of Wayne County at Primaries
to be held in the several election districts
of Wayne County between the hours of
seven a. m. and seven p. m. on

Tuesday, September 16, 1913.

ELECTIONS.

STATE COMMITTEE.

One person shall be elected a member
of the State Committee by each of the
following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN;
PROHIBITION.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

One person shall be elected in each
election district within the county a mem-
ber of the County Committee by each of
the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN;
PROHIBITION.

NOMINATIONS.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

One person shall be nominated for the
office of Jury Commissioner by each of
the following named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Two persons shall be nominated for the
office of Overseer of the Poor in each
Poor District within the County whose
overseers are chosen by the electors of
said District by each of the following
named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

JUDGE OF ELECTION AND
INSPECTOR.

One person shall be nominated for the
office of Judge of election in each election
district within the county; and one per-
son shall be nominated for the office of
Inspector in each election district within
the county by the electors of said dis-
trict by each of the following named
parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

REGISTRATION ASSESSOR.

One person shall be nominated for the
office of Registration Assessor in each of
the following election districts: Berlin,
Buckingham, Clinton, Damascus, Man-
chester, Preston, Scott, and Texas; by
the electors of each of the following named
parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

There will be two persons nominated
for School Director in each school dis-
trict for the term of six years. There
will also be nominated one person for the
term of four years in Damascus Town-
ship; and one person for the term of two
years in Sterling Township, by each of
the following parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

SUPERVISORS.

There will be two persons nominated
for the office of Supervisor within each
township in the said County for the term
of four years by the following parties,
viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

COUNCILMEN AND BURGESS.

The boroughs of Bethany, Honesdale,
Prompton, Starrucca, and Waymart will
nominate four persons for council and
one person for Chief Burgess. The bor-
ough of Hawley will nominate six persons
for Councilmen and one person for Chief
Burgess, by each of the following parties,
viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

TAX COLLECTOR.

One person shall be nominated for the
office of Tax Collector for each township
and borough by each of the following
named parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

AUDITOR.

Two persons shall be nominated for the
office of Auditor for each township and
borough by each of the following named
parties, viz:

WASHINGTON; REPUBLICAN; DEMO-
CRAT; PROHIBITION.

CONSTABLE.

One person shall be nominated for the
office of Constable for each township
and