ANDREWS SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

Republicans Told of Danger of Over-Confidence.

DEMOCRATS ON STILL HUNT

Seeking Complimentary Votes For Nominee For Supreme Bench and Banking Upon a Small Poll by Majority Party.

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

Colonel Wesley R. Andrews, chairman of the Republican state committee, today sounded a note of warning to the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

He made it clear that he expects every Republican voter in this state to do his duty on Nov. 2.

With election day only about one week off the state chairman insists that there must be a lining up of the Republican forces in every county if the Republican ticket is to be elected, as it ought to be, by an overwhelming majority. Since early in September Chairman Andrews, from the headquarters of the Republican state committee in this city, has been directing an aggressive campaign. Not that the Republican ticket is in danger; it is not. But many Republicans of Pennsylvania frequently take Republican success for granted and make no especial effort to go to the polls.

It was this danger of over-confidence that Colonel Andrews had in mind today.

"Pennsylvania is the banner Republican state; we have the votes, and to poll the right kind of majority it is only necessary for the voters to cast their ballots," said the chairman. "Many Republicans in an off-year like this, when there is no particular excitement, proceed upon the theory that the rest of the party will vote and thus insure the election of the ticket. Now it is an axiom of warfare that an army must constantly be on guard. I want to warn the Republicans of this state against the 'last card' in politics. They should see that Democratic effort does not threaten Republican success.

"The Republican party has a splendid ticket. A better one has never been offered the people of Pennsylvania. A. E. Sisson and J. A. Stober are able and experienced men; they have records that commend them to the people, and they are public spirited citizens. They will contribute their full share to a continuance of good government in this commonwealth.

The Judicial Canvass.

"Judge Robert von Moschzisker will make a great supreme court justice. He has a splendid record as a common pleas judge; he is known to the lawyers of the state as one of the ablest members of the Pennsylvania bar, and he has the confidence of all of the people. Not a syllable has been uttered against him since his nomination. His qualifications for the supreme bench are conceded by everybody. He ought to be elected by a tremendous majority. His Democratic opponent, Mr. Munson, is presenting this state with a spectacle it has never before witnessed. He is the only candidate for a high judicial office, who, in his eagerness for election, has so far overlooked the proprieties as to make a personal and compromising campaign for votes. He is now on a campaign tour, meeting the voters and making what are nothing more nor less than ordinary stump speeches. In Williamsport he maintains a large literary bureau, which has sent out thousands of documents and letters, in which he asks the voters to support him as a non-partisan candidate. He has adopted the endless chain system of letter writing and by this means hopes to reach every voter in the state.

"The old-fashioned idea that judicial office should seek the man and not the man seek the office manifestly has no place in the Democratic candidate's plan of politics. I do not believe many Republicans will entertain for a moment the proposition that they vote for a Democratic candidate for the supreme court.

"Mr. Munson's conduct in the campaign illustrates his conception of the dignity of the highest judicial tribunal in this commonwealth. Judge von Moschzisker has taken no part whatever in the campaign. He has asked no one to vote for him. He will take his seat on the supreme bench without having violated its sacred traditions.

National and State Issues.

"As I have repeatedly said, the elections in Pennsylvania this year are of national importance. A failure of the Republicans of the Keystone State to score a handsome majority would be accepted by the low tariff revisionists of the middle west as evidence that our people are not particularly interested in the protective system.

"A reduced majority will furnish an impetus to agitation for a lowering of the tariff rates. Pennsylvania is satisfied with the new tariff law because it is bringing prosperity. It should be the first state to record its indorsement of that legislation.

"There is another and very sound reason why the Republicans of the Keystone State should poll an unprecedented old-year majority at the coming election. Next year we must elect Governor Stuart's successor and other state officials, a new legislature that will elect Senator Oliver's successor and a congressional delegation. A reduced majority in November would not only be a backward step, it would encourage the Democracy and inspire it with hope of success in 1910.

"The Republican party in Pennsylvania has never been in better condition than it is today. But, as I have said, it is necessary that every Republican do his duty on Nov. 2."

CHEAP POLITICS IN JUDICIAL FIGHT

Democratic Aspirant For Supreme Bench Condemned.

CAMPAIGN TRICKS TO REACT

Unprecedented and Undignified Course of Candidate For Highest Court in the Commonwealth Severely Criticised.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, Oct. 26.

The visit here last week of C. La Rue Munson, the Democratic nominee for the supreme bench, on his campaigning tour of the state, gave members of the bar and others an opportunity of verifying the reports regarding Mr. Munson's political methods and his utter disregard of the proprieties and complete lack of appreciation of the dignity of the office to which he aspires.

No candidate for ward constable could do more than has been daily exhibited by this aspirant for a seat in the highest court of the commonwealth.

Upon his visit here Mr. Munson made his headquarters at one of the hotels. He evidently expected a number of the Republican members of the bar to at least call upon him, but in this he was sorely disappointed. His coming had been heralded in advance and every effort possible was made by Democratic politicians who are engineering the canvass for Mr. Munson to persuade Republican members of the legal profession to "pay their respects" to the gentleman from Williamsport.

Republicans Widewake.

But Republicans were not caught napping. They did not give the Democratic candidate an opportunity to exploit his "non-partisan" campaign game, and they left him alone with his Democratic contingent, which was but a corporal's guard.

An enormous sum of money is being spent to promote Mr. Munson's candidacy.

Where it is coming from Republicans can only surmise.

The fact that Mr. Munson has among his clients a number of powerful corporations has been accentuated since he started out on his hunt for votes, and the mails have been flooded with tons of expensive campaign literature exploiting his candidacy and attacking his Republican opponent.

Misleading post cards give a map of Pennsylvania, so marked as to create the impression that the incumbents on the supreme bench come from but a small section of the state, have been circulated by the thousands. If upon these very maps lines are drawn from north to south it will be shown that the state will be blocked off so that every section will have a representative on the supreme court.

Cheap Game to Catch Votes.

Justices of the supreme court are not representatives of counties or districts. Each justice represents the whole state, and local lines have nothing to do with it.

It would be just as reasonable and just as correct to argue that a much larger portion of the commonwealth has no representation in the executive branch of the state government. There is but one governor, and of necessity he resides in one of the sixty-nine counties. Shall it then be argued that the other sixty-eight counties have no representation in the office of the governor? The friends of Mr. Munson ought to call in these campaign documents. They may do him harm by giving the impression that he is making his canvass on the platform of local representation in the supreme court. This would be both illegal and illogical.

But attempts to catch votes by such tactics simply emphasizes the undignified and puerile character of the canvass being made by Mr. Munson and his political associates.

In the selection of men for the supreme bench geographical considerations are of minor moment.

Men of judicial temperament, of knowledge of the law, of known character and integrity and of keen appreciation of the dignity of the high office and of its grave and serious responsibilities are wanted by the people.

Judge Robert von Moschzisker, the Republican nominee, is just such a man.

As a loyal and patriotic citizen, as an able lawyer and as a tried and capable judge, he has shown his fitness for the honorable position for which he has been named.

His attitude in absolutely holding aloof from the political campaign has been the subject of favorable comment upon every hand, when contrasted with the political campaigning of his opponent.

Electricity Round a Corner.

A curious experiment with an electric discharge conducted round a right-angled corner is described by Prof. Francis E. Nipher. The corner was formed in bending sharply the conducting wire. A photographic plate, enclosed in a hard rubber holder, was placed under the wire in such a way that the discharge would descend toward it, then turn at a right angle, and pass horizontally above it. It was found that when a negative discharge passed down the wire to the angle the electrical particles kept straight on their way instead of turning, penetrated the rubber cover and affected the enclosed plate. But when the discharge was positive no such effect was produced. The current apparently turned the right-angled corner without, so to speak, shooting off at the bend.

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 XVIII 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, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 8. 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, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read 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, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General, or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general tickets by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished."

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. 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 Assembly may by law fix 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 even-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 even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

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 service, shall be held on the third Tuesday 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 municipal election, as circumstances 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 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 election shall always be held in an odd numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. 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 filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court 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 chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same 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 filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court 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.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section 1, 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: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected as 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 shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not 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 municipal elections and hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; and the vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven

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, and 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 the 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 shal vote for no more than two persons, and 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 a elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution 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 at an odd 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 the elections shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of 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 may 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.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

Sherlock Holmes Was on the Job Just as Usual.

Slitting open his left forearm with a razor, Holmes was about to inject a bicycle pumpful of cocaine, ether, water, and local-option dope, when the light of battle gleamed in his eyes and caused the cat to think dawn had come. "Some one is coming upstairs, Watson," he said. "I heard footsteps on the stairs, but—You wonder how I knew our visitor is coming up instead of going down," interrupted Holmes, reading my thoughts. "It's childishly simple," he continued. "I fixed the second step from the top so that any one treading on it shot down the whole flight. The stranger hasn't fallen yet, and must therefore be coming up."

At that moment there was a crash. Holmes opened the door and stepped out. "Try again, my dear sir," he called out to the man who lay in a tumbled heap at the bottom of the stairs. This time our visitor was more successful. He entered the room and took a seat opposite the window.

"Did you have a good game?" asked Holmes.

"How did you guess"—

"Nothing, my dear sir," answered Holmes. "Your mouth has certain lines brought on by saying a vigorous word beginning with 'd,' and the transfer in your pocket tells me you are a golfer."

"Yes, I play golf. My name is McStingo," said our visitor. "I have come to ask you to solve the mystery of the lost golf ball."

Holmes brightened up. The old sleuth-hound instincts awoke. In a few moments he had the story from McStingo. Four thousand golf balls had been lost in two weeks.

"Are you prepared for a long trip, Watson?" asked Holmes, placing a revolver in his pocket. "Better take a Scotch glossary," he added.

I compromised on a flask of it.

Reaching the ground, Holmes drew out a microscope and examined each blade of grass. "A cow has been here lately," he muttered.

"How did you know?"

He showed me a cowslip.

Inquiries in the neighborhood showed that there was indeed a cow. She was the picture of health.

"That cow," said Holmes, "has swallowed the golf balls. You see that big ad. over there, 'Pills for the Pale.' She has taken the golf balls for pills, and the influence of mind over matter has caused her to grow well and give lots of milk."

On our return to the house Holmes turned the case over to Detective Night with the advice to get out a search warrant.

Loser Should Pay Finder 10 Per Cent.

"If you lost a watch worth $100 what reward would you give the finder for its return?"

"Oh, $10 or $20."

"Ten per cent., eh? Well, that is about right," said Lecocq, the detective. "It is more, though, than the average person would give.

"Here in America, in lost and found cases, there is no recognized percentage of reward, but in England there is such a percentage—namely, half a crown to a pound—that is to say about 10 per cent. Ten per cent. is what the finder must be paid in England, provided he takes his find to a police station or to Scotland Yard. He always does so, as otherwise the owner is apt to give him less than the legal 10 per cent.

"I lost in a London cab a kit bag worth $20. The kit bag was returned by the cabby to Scotland Yard and I left there for him gladly a reward of $2. If the bag had been worth $2,000 I'd have been chariot of handing out $200, but that is what I'd have had to do before the Scotland Yard folks would have given me my property.

"When you lose anything be prepared to give at least 10 per cent. to the finder. Ten per cent. is the recognized reward in lost and found cases abroad and it should be the recognized reward here. That is little enough and they who give less are, to my mind, dishonest."—Chicago Chronicle.

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NOTICE.

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Beware of Mind Wobbling.

To a certain degree we are the masters of our fate and the captains of our souls—as the poet says. By strong will and fidelity to ideals we can rise superior to circumstances. The trouble is that many waste time in letting their minds wobble. Get over the undecided habit of mind wobbling.

The Blue Ribbons of Mathematics.

This year's "senior wranglership" at the University of Cambridge, England, gave great honors to a young Russian Jew. The result of the "mathematical tripos" shows that Selig Brodertsky, whose father had sought an asylum in England from Russian oppression, has been bracketed with Mr. Ibbotson, scholar of Pembroke, for the coveted British blue ribbon of mathematics.