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

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of 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 following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom, and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Fifth. Wherever the words "he," "his," "him," and "himself" occur in any section of article VIII of this Constitution the same shall be construed as if written, respectively, "he or she," "his or her," "him or her," and "himself or herself."

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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:—

Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenues in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That a sinking-fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained," so that it shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, exceeded seven per centum of such assessed valuation, and has not since been reduced to less than such per centum, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation. The city of Philadelphia, upon the conditions hereinafter set forth, may increase its indebtedness to the extent of three per centum in excess of seven per centum upon such assessed valuation for the specific purpose of providing for all or any of the following purposes,—to-wit: For the construction and improvement of subways, tunnels, railways, elevated railways, and other transit facilities; for the construction and improvement of wharves and docks and for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves and docks, owned or to be owned by said city. Such increase, however, shall only be made with the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, to be held in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation a credit, where the work resulting from any previous expenditure, for any one or more of the specific purposes hereinabove enumerated shall be yielding to said city an annual current net revenue; the amount of which credit shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual, current net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one, or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligation at maturity, the payments to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. Such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city 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 the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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:—

Amend section twenty-one, article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, of reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and regardless of fault of employer or employee, and fixing the basis of ascertainment of such compensation and the maximum and minimum limits thereof, and providing special or general remedies for the collection thereof; but in no other cases shall the General Assembly limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes, different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania abolishing the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania shall be amended by adding thereto section twenty-three, which shall read as follows:—

The office of Secretary of Internal Affairs be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and the powers and duties now vested in, or appertaining or belonging to, that branch of the executive department, office, or officer, shall be transferred to such other departments, offices, or officers of the State, now or hereafter created, as may be directed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth in accordance with provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth (XVIII) article thereof:—

AMENDMENT.

Laws may be passed providing for a system of registering, transferring, insuring of and guaranteeing land titles by the State, or by the counties thereof, and for settling and determining adverse or other claims to and interests in lands the titles to which are so registered, transferred, insured, and guaranteed; and for the creation and collection of indemnity funds; and for carrying the system and powers hereby provided for into effect by such existing courts as may be designated by the Legislature, and by the establishment of such new courts as may be deemed necessary. In matters arising in and under the operation of such system, judicial powers, with right of appeal, may be conferred by the Legislature upon county recorders and upon other officers by it designated. Such laws may provide for continuing the registering, transferring, insuring, and guaranteeing such titles after the first or original registration has been perfected by the court, and provision may be made for raising the necessary funds for expenses and salaries of officers, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the several counties.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Six.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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.

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation, except that any debt or debts hereinafter incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia for the construction and development of subways for transit purposes, or for the construction of wharves and docks, or the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of a system of wharves and docks, as public improvements, owned or to be owned by said city and county of Philadelphia, and which shall yield to the city and county of Philadelphia current net revenue in excess of the interest on said debt or debts, and of the annual installments necessary for the cancellation of said debt or debts, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of the city and county of Philadelphia to become otherwise indebted: Provided, That such indebtedness incurred by the city and county of Philadelphia shall not at any time, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of twenty-five million dollars for the purpose of improving and developing the port of the said city and county, by the condemnation, purchase, or reclamation or lease of land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and land adjacent thereto; the building of bulkheads, and the purchase or construction or lease of wharves, docks, sheds, and warehouses, and other buildings and facilities, necessary for the establishment and maintenance of railroad and shipping terminals along the said rivers; and the dredging of the said rivers and docks: Provided, That the said city and county shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest thereon, and also the principal thereof within fifty years from the incurring thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 6.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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GERMANS ARE DEFEATED IN FIRST CLASH

Forces of Kaiser Reported In Retreat Before Allies

FOUR MILLION MEN ENGAGED

Greatest Battle In World's History, Long Anticipated, Now In Progress With First Honors Resting With Allies—German Army Blunders Into Huge Reserve Force of Allies and Is Fighting to Extricate Itself.

London, Sept. 8.—Outflanked on their right by part of the huge allied force that has been retiring before them for the last two weeks, the battle lines of the kaiser today were flung back almost at the very threshold of Paris—their ultimate goal—in the first phase of what is believed to be the decisive battle of the German invasion of France.

Emperor William is reported to be with the German forces, an indication that he regards this as the action which will settle the fate of his daring attempt against the French capital.

While this success was merely the beginning of the decisive battle that has been brewing for two weeks, it was regarded as certain here that the allies had drawn the Germans into such a position that they must administer a crushing defeat to an army their equal in strength, entrenched in defensive positions of their own choosing, or be cut off from their base of communications and run the danger of annihilation. Their defeat, it is thought, renders their position extremely dangerous.

To the west of Paris a German column is believed to be fighting for its life along the Ourcq river, penned between a French force on its right and a British army along its left. This column, sweeping down from Chantilly, apparently blundered into a huge allied reserve, and it is believed that the mishap to this force compelled the German commander-in-chief to begin at once the general battle on the other side of Paris in an effort to crush his foes there before the western army could attack him on the right.

Four million men were engaged along the vast front, extending from Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, twenty-five miles northeast of Paris, and swinging southeast in a huge half circle, through Meaux, Sezanne and Vitry-le-Francois, back to Verdun, 120 miles east by north of the capital defenses. At the end of the day's furious fighting the German lines were retreating and the huge invading army had met its first serious check since entering France.

A German army has begun an attack on Nancy, according to a Reuter dispatch from Berlin, which adds that Emperor William and the general staff are on the ground directing the attack.

This would seem to indicate that the Germans are attempting, by an attack on the right flank of the allied armies, to drive them back in the direction of Paris and against the main German attacking force, which has now turned aside from its march on Paris and is moving to the southeast. The presence of the kaiser and the general staff would seem to indicate the importance which the Germans are placing on the new movement.

Paris is awaiting news of the great battle that is expected at any moment to begin around the city's outlying forts. The opposing armies, according to official announcements, have not yet come into contact but continue their movements of taking positions. The war office declares that the Germans have been checked at Verdun and that the French armies have met with success in Lorraine and the Vosges.

Thousands of Parisians are taking advantage of the free trains to points outside the military zone. British, French and Belgian wounded are being transferred from Paris to other cities.

While the Germans had been reported at Compeigne and Senlis in the valley of the Oise, and windows were broken in Chantilly by the detonations of heavy guns, the Antwerp reports intimate that only the kaiser's cavalry had advanced as near Paris as Senlis and it was this screen of cavalry that had been driven back across the Somme upon St. Quentin by the French and English in a desperate attempt to save Paris.

At Compeigne a large force of German cavalry was defeated and several pieces of artillery were captured. These probably were the guns which caused consternation in Chantilly, a few miles nearer Paris.

The third official list of the British casualties up to Sept. 1 was as follows:

Killed, 9 officers, 33 men.
Wounded, 27 officers, 120 men.
Missing, 49 officers, 4,558 men.

The latest casualty list issued by the British war office comprises 4,796 men. The two previous lists accounted for 10,355 men killed, wounded and missing, making a total of 15,151.

A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says: "In a fierce fight near Thisselt, Belgium, the Germans lost 3,000 men. The prisoners were taken to Antwerp.

RUSSIANS WIN GREAT BATTLE

Austro-Hungarian Army of Half Million Men Routed

CONFLICT LASTED SEVEN DAYS

Grand Duke Nicholas In Command of Russian Forces Sends Brief Message to the Czar Announcing Victory.

Advices from St. Petersburg reflect the cheerful feeling there over the news of the great victory of the Russian forces over the Austrians near Lemberg in Austrian Galicia. It is felt that the way has now been opened to Berlin. The Russians have proved their superiority over both Austrians and Germans and further operations are going forward with great confidence.

It is reported that Czar Nicholas has dispatched a large force to France to aid in the defense of Paris.

The war office reports that all of Austrian Galicia from the border to the San river defenses is now held by the Russians. In addition another Russian force is now operating south of the Dneister river.

The Times correspondent wires:

"The greatest battle ever fought has resulted in a great and perhaps a decisive victory for the Russians over the Austrian armies. The forts of Lemberg have fallen. The enemy were completely routed and are fleeing northward, leaving a great number of guns and large quantities of military stores, etc., behind them. Thousands of prisoners were taken.

"Other Austrian armies have been engaged in northern Galicia near Lublin. We may then have a chronicle of the complete disruption of the armed forces of the dual monarchy.

"Here is a brief and modest dispatch received by the czar from the Grand Duke Nicholas, generalissimo of the Russian forces in the field today:

"'I am happy to gladden your majesty with news of the victory won by the army of General Ruzisky. After seven days of fighting the Austrians are retreating in complete disorder, in some places running away and abandoning their guns, rifles, artillery parks and baggage trains.'

"Prior to this decisive battle General Ruzisky's army captured in the course of the seven days, twenty-four guns, a multitude of firearms and a great number of German machine guns. The operations extended over the enormous front of over 200 miles and certainly more than a million and probably a million and a half men were engaged. More than half of the Austrian army which has been fighting in the southern provinces of Poland on the left flank was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau. While the Austrian left was seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland and the extreme right was trying to get around Podolia the main forces were directed at the heart of the Russian position in Poland.

"Such was the position as the Austrians fancied it, but their plans miscarried at all points. The enveloping movement in the west failed and the Germans were withdrawn from the north to deal with the victorious Russian advance. The center at Lublin hurled itself in vain against Russia's finest battalions, whose task was to keep the enemy from passing at all costs, and right valiantly they have done their duty.

"The Austrians' extreme right sustained enormous losses but the most terrible blow was dealt them by the army of the gallant General Ruzisky. This force, starting from Rovno, advanced toward the southwest, spreading fanwise so as to involve the region north and south of Lemberg, menacing the rear of the Lublin army and threatening to cut off its communications. To parry this movement the Austrians transferred several army corps from the west side of the Vistula and moving them behind Lublin, hurled them at General Ruzisky's army. The result of this movement is chronicled in today's bulletins of victory. The desperate onslaught of the Austrians on General Ruzisky's army has been attended by a whole series of disasters, notably the destruction of the principal Austrian Sixth army corps at Laschoff, a few miles east of Tomasheff."

New Ambassador Reaches Paris.

William Sharp, the new American ambassador to France, has arrived in Paris. He intends to delay the presentation of his letter to President Poincare until the present crisis has passed. Meanwhile he will study the situation and will search for a house and make other arrangements for his stay.

Lineman Has Narrow Escape.

C. E. Miller of Oil City, Pa., live wire carrying 5,000 volts of electricity. He was restored to consciousness at the top of a forty-foot pole by two fellow workmen and then lowered on a rope.

Motorman Dies of Hurts.

Levi Smith, aged thirty-four, motorman on the freight street car which collided with an interurban car, is dead at Washington, Pa. He leaves his wife and six children.

ELECT NEW POPE ON NINTH BALLOT

Cardinal Della Chiesa Chosen to Succeed Pius X.

CHOOSES NAME BENEDICT XV.

Coronation Ceremony Takes Place on Sunday Following Election Owing to European War Complications.

Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy, was elected supreme pontiff of the Catholic hierarchy in succession to the late Pope Pius X., who died Aug. 20. At fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock the new pope appeared on an inner balcony of St. Peter's clad in his pontifical robes. The balcony was hung with red velours and a heavy golden fringe decorated the railing. The pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd below and immediately afterward withdrew and entered his apartments.

The election was on the ninth ballot. With all of the ceremony prescribed by the century-old traditions of the Catholic church, the new occupant of the fisherman's throne received the adoration of the cardinals in the conclave who had balloted since Monday in the election.

With the conclave called while all Europe was involved in a devastating war, which was largely responsible for the death of Pope Pius, the election of Benedict XV. will go down in history as taking place at one of the most critical times in history.

Two more ballots were taken in the election of Benedict XV. than in the election of Pope Pius. Sixty-two cardinals participated in the election of the late pontiff and he received fifty votes on the seventh ballot.

The new sovereign pontiff was crowned on Sunday with the pomp and ceremony that always accompanies such occasions. It is said the new pope will at once attempt to restore peace in Europe.

The pope held a diplomatic reception Monday following his coronation.

FIRE DESTROYS HOTEL

Big Frame Hostelry at Oakdale, Pa., Prey to Flames.

McGrogan's hotel at Oakdale, Pa., was destroyed by fire with a loss of $13,000. The three-story building containing forty-two rooms was owned by W. J. McGrogan. The fire was discovered by Dr. Van Sickle, who tried to arouse McGrogan. Failing, he hurled several stones through a window. One of the stones fell on McGrogan's bed and woke him.

McGrogan carried out his wife, who had been sick, and took her to a neighbor's house. When the volunteer department arrived the water pressure was not sufficient to reach the flames. A line of hose 300 feet long was run to the plant of the Armstrong Cork company. It was soon evident that the building could not be saved and the firemen directed the streams on adjoining buildings. The home of W. E. Weaver and the armory building adjoining were damaged.

McGrogan built the hotel at a cost of $35,000, but was unable to secure a license because of the opposition of the church people and the dry party.

FAIR CROWD THRILLED

Thousands See Birdman Fall 1,000 Feet and Alight Unhurt.

The big crowd at the Center county fair at Bellefonte, Pa., witnessed an unexpected thrill when Aviator W. Leonard Bonnel of New York city fell 1,000 feet into a corn field. He lives to tell the story, though he is in the Bellefonte hospital, injured but with no bones broken.

Bonney made a beautiful ascent, going up 1,200 feet and circling a mile around the grounds. He had descended 200 feet when the wires of his control elevator broke and the machine became ungovernable.

The monoplane started to fall, but Bonney kept his motor going and attempted to volplane. The machine turned over twice and when within 100 feet of the ground Bonney jerked his straps loose and when 40 feet from the ground, jumped. No bones were broken, but it will take a few hours to tell if he is injured internally.

CRIME DUE TO MELANCHOLIA

New Brighton Man Kills Wife and Himself With Knife.

Silas A. Price, aged fifty-four, chief electrician at the plant of the Dawes & Myler Co., hollow ware manufacturers, in New Brighton, killed his wife, Mrs. Catherine Price, aged forty-nine, and slashed his own throat with a pocket knife, dying a few minutes later.

Price had been melancholy since April, 1913, when he met with an accident while at work. Last Monday he became ill and Mrs. Price persuaded him not to go to work Tuesday morning. He became worse and is said to have threatened to kill himself and other members of the family.

President Will Not Take Stump.

President Wilson announces that he will make no speaking tour during the campaign. He believes his duty is at Washington.