CEDAR SWAMP

by **Michael J. Phillips**

Illustrations by Henry Jay Lee

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CHAPTER XXIII.

Saved!

"Eddie!"

He started quickly at his name, called in those soft tones, and turned. Patsy Jane stood in the doorway. She was smiling and beckoning. He went to her, wondering, and closed the door behind hmi.

"I've been watching for you all the afternoon," she said, smiling. "You haven't any—money?"

He shook his head bitterly. "Not enough."

"I know, Mr. Kinnane is attorney for the bank. He knew about the raised check and warned me your account would be held up. Here."

She thrust a roll of bills into his hands. Amazed to the point of speechlessness, he took it automatically. He saw that the dear little face was pale; that the warm little fingers were stained purple.

"Where did you get it, Pat?" he asked, kissing the fingers.

"Huckleberries," she smiled. "I saw that what I was earning wouldn't make it. So I arranged to do Mr. Kinnane's work evenings. I've been in the marshes for three weeks. It really wasn't bad. I was a good picker."

"It wasn't exactly necessary," she went on, giving him time to recover. "The Kinnane's would have loaned it to me. They're the dearest people, Eddie! They treated me like a daughter. But I wanted to get it myself. Go in now; it's nearly closing time." For an instant he held her close, with a tender violence that left her breathless tho starry-eyed. Then they went back together.

"Here's your money," said Eddie, briefly, counting it out. There were a few small bills left when he had done so. Peter Wimple grinned as he recharged his pipe.

"Sort o' thought you'd do it," he said. "Your place is safe for a year now. No one can take it away from you. We'll fix up the papers tomorrow, but I'll give you a receipt now. I'm acting as his agent," he pointed with his pen holder toward the dark scowling young man, "just as I was for Mr. Brower." It was plain that he did not share his principal's ill-humor over the turn affairs had taken; markedly plain.

Nance rose from her chair, sauntered to Patsy Jane, who stood with averted eyes by her husband. She linked her arm thru Patsy's. There was a motion of aversion and resistance, but the smile on Nance's wilful, attractive face only deepened.

"Come on outside, Patsy," she commanded. When they were alone in the vestibule she placed both her hands on the other girl's shoulders, as she had on Eddie's that Sunday. "Don't be a fool," she admonished, with a gentle shake. "You have a husband that's a real man, Pat. You've had a lot to do with making him. But you're taking chances on spoiling him now."

"I suppose you believe with stupid old Scottdale that I was with your husband that night that woman was killed?" She paused, for a reply, but there was none. "You couldn't understand that a chap could be big enough and generous enough to keep another's secret, even at considerable risk to himself. You thought there must be something disgraceful to conceal.

"That seemed so silly to me, knowing Eddie. You see, I knew him better than you did." Patsy Jane made a movement to free herself, but the supple, slender hands held her. "He was doing a big thing and a brave thing. I was about the only one that appreciated it. And I couldn't go to him and tell him how I admired him." She tossed her head good humoredly.

"I didn't care about the gossips, but I knew if I were talking to him it would make the case worse. And —well, Pat, I was a little nasty, too. You'd come in and taken him on the wing. I felt sometimes as tho I wanted you both to suffer. That's all the clinic stuff. Do you know who was really with him that night?"

"You know I don't," returned Patsy.

Nance tilted her head toward the room they had just quitted, and the other girl's eyes widened in surprise. "Not—" she began and stopped.

"Yes. He told me so just the other day. He was a pretty weak sister, Pat. He let Eddie all but go to prison because he didn't have the moral courage to face his dad and the rest of Scottdale. He hasn't much moral courage yet. But I'm working on him."

The color rose in Patsy's cheeks. She knew it was so. Many remarks that Eddie had made, even while guarding closely his secret, fitted in. And she had distrusted and disbelieved him. She had joined in the uncharity of feeling toward Nance.

"I'm sorry, Nance," she said, simply.

The hands on her shoulders became subtly caressing. "In a way you weren't to be blamed," she smiled. "Now that that's off my chest, I'll tell you something else. You know that Sunday morning?"

"I'd been hearing things. I heard that Eddie was drinking hard and headed straight for the bow-wows; that he was going to lose his property; and that you had left him under fire, when he needed you the most.

They were engaged in that most delightful of occupations — the building of air-castles which have a solid foundation of practicability and possibility.

So I went there to find out for myself and to—to grab him if you'd been so foolish as to cut him adrift.

"But I know Eddie pretty well—I've told you that—and I found out that Dame Rumor was about 99 per cent wrong. I saw that he had the booze whipped. That while you were away you hadn't left him. And that he thought the world of you. I revised my opinion of you, Patsy. I had thought you a little simpleton without brains or character, mostly because that's what I wanted to think. But that leaving him to fight liquor his own way was really a master-stroke. It was the only thing that would have cured him." She paused to smile whimsically.

"Oh, I've undertaken a job," the girl went on with her astonishing frankness. "But the difficulty makes it all the more fascinating. Did you know Eddie thrashed him the other day?"

"I'd heard something about it."

"That was a forward step. That young gentleman thought for awhile he was going to take your land away from you. He bought the tax title from the Browers, you know. But I wouldn't have permitted him. If you two hadn't found the money, I'd have paid it myself."

"You're good, Nance," said Patsy, gratefully.

"Get out!" she scorned. "It's better fun to shoot straight, that's all."

Meanwhile the city stranger had drawn Eddie into Wimple's private office. "Been waiting to see who'd get that quarter-section, so I could deal," he began, briskly. "Mr. Forbes, I'm Malone, of the National Power. You know us. We furnish light and power for the Great Lakes states, manufacturing the juice from water-power wherever we can. We're planning a big dam five miles below your place on Portage Creek. We need your quarter-section."

Light flooded a landscape long darkened. "Then Sealman—" began Eddie.

"Yes, Sealman!" The other spat out the name scornfully. "Maybe you're surprised we're out in the open, and Sealman's the answer. We tried to do it under cover, so we wouldn't be held up. He was our agent. But we found out he was taking about half the options in his own name. He was to be his own hold-up man.

"Some of the land he had to buy outright. He needs quite a wad of money, quick, and he ran in a cargo of liquor to raise the wind. That was his booze the state police captured today. So he fell down, and I've been over to the jail and gotten releases out of him.

"Now this quarter-section of yours, Forbes. We've been paying on an average around sixty dollars an acre, and that's more than the stuff is worth. Yours—"

"Will cost you a hundred, but I reserve the mound above the water line. All right!"

"Ouch! Your certainly careless with your language, young fellow."

"But you have to have it. That's my price. It's a little high, but it'll compensate for some of the things that crook agent of yours did to me. By the way, I reserve that mound on the southwest corner. It must be away above your proposed water-line."

The dark youth waited patiently in the outer office. When Eddie and Malone came out, he approached the former sulkily. "About that mound, Forbes—" he began, but Eddie cut him short.

"I'll deal only with headquarters. You know why."

It seemed to Eddie that, as he eyed, Judge Randolph Perkins shifted his thick white hand until it threw a shadow on his face, making its expression impossible of interpretation. But when he had quite finished, the jurist's head went up and his big jaw was thrust out.

"This purports to be a confession by one Herman Libbey that he was driving the truck which collided with a motor car on the River road last summer, causing the death of Mrs. Mary Knowles," he said, in measured, colorless tones.

"It is a certified copy of the confession," Eddie corrected him, quietly.

The judge bowed. "So I see. Well."

"It completely exonerates me. I was convicted of manslaughter in your court of that accident."

"Yes; the evidence—"

"Was mostly prejudice. I was really convicted of taking a drink."

"Granted that may be in a measure true. What is your purpose in coming to me? The press will publish this, and you will be set right in the eyes of the community."

Eddie leaned forward. "Judge," he said, "the newspapers published a statement from you after the governor pardoned me. You said his action was a 'miscarriage of justice' and a 'travesty.' You did all you could to ruin me. Now—"

"I did make such a statement," agreed the jurist. "I was not trying to ruin you. But you were half drunk when the accident happened. You had liquor illegally in your possession. You had been drunk before. In the circumstances, I consider the statement quite justified."

"All right," replied Eddie, easily. "I wanted to get your ideas on the subject. But I came for something else, really. You own—"

The door of the judge's study opened. A dark, weak-faced young man entered. "Hello, dad," he began and stopped. "Didn't know you were busy." He scowled as he recognized Eddie. "What's he been telling you?"

"He has been trying, because of certain circumstances," said the judge formidably, "to force me to reverse myself on that accident of last spring. He has told me—"

"You sneak!" interrupted the dark young man, passionately, turning on Eddie. "So you had to come and spill it that I was with you that night. I was coming to tell him myself. We agreed, Nance and I, it was the thing to do. And you spoil—"

"Randolph!" His father's hard voice stopped him "Do you mean that you—you were Forbes' compan-

(Continued on Page 7.)

HIGHLIGHTS ON STATE CROPS

From New York State Dept. Agriculture and Markets Oct. 25, 1927.

Potato Market Steady

New York City, Oct. 25.—Supplies of white potatoes were heavy, says the New York office of the State Department of Agriculture & Markets. The demand was only moderate and the market ruled about steady. Jobbing sales on up state round whites in bulk were made at $3.50-3.75 per 180 pounds while sacked stock brought $3.25-$3.35 per 150 pounds.

Cabbage Market Dull

The cabbage situation continued dull and entirely in the buyer's favor. Supplies were liberal with the demand extremely light. Sales on white Danish in bulk were reported on the basis of $15-20 per ton. One year ago, white Danish cabbage sold at $20-25. The entire supply of 93 cars of cabbage received on the local market last week was drawn exclusively from up-state New York.

Onions in Poor Demand

Liberal supplies combined with a poor demand caused a dull and weak market on onions. Up-state New York yellow onions in sacks of 100 pounds sold at $1.40 to $1.50. New York City's supply of onions last week filled about 229 cars as against 118 the preceding week.

Butter Unsettled, Chees and Eggs Firm

The butter market opened weak with a still further price decline today. Latest prices, per pound: Higher score 48-48½c; extra 47½c.

Due to decreasing production, cheese prices are high and the market is firm. New York flats, fresh fancy, are selling at 27½c per lb.

There is a scarcity of newly laid nearby white eggs. Prices are on the upward trend. Mixed qualities containing various proportions of country held or stored eggs are irregular in price. Latest prices, per dozen: Nearby hennery whites, closely selected extras are selling at 73-77c, extra firsts 58-60c; nearby gathered whites, firsts to extra firsts 49-62c; nearby hennery browns, fancy to extra fancy 61-67c.

Live Poultry

Receipts of live poultry are quite heavy and prices are lower. Fowls, per pound, are selling at 15-18c for leghorns, and colored at 25-30c; chickens, leghorns at 18-19c; colored at 25-26c.

Country Dressed Calves

The receipts of dressed calves are light. Prices are easily maintained. Choice is selling at 22-24c, good at 16-21c; common at 12-15c; small at 10-14c.

Live Stock

Veal calves are scarce but steady. Good to choice sell at $15.50-18.50, common at $11-12.50 per cwt. No slaughter calves here. Grassers are selling at $5-8.

Hogs are steady and 25c below the general market. Pigs and light weights sell at $12; butchers at $11.50; rough sows at $9.50.

Lambs are slow with the market barely steady and quality only fair. Good to choice sells at $13.50-14; natives at $13.25-13.50 moderately sorted. Heavy outs sell at $12; lightweights at $9. Sheep hold steady, handyweights selling at $7; culls at $2.50-4.

Hay Market Steady

U. S. Timothy No. 1, is selling at $24 per ton; No. 2, at $22-23; No. 3, at $20-21.

A cash account to keep an accurate record of income and out-go helps the housewife as well as anyone else. Cornell has a book which tells how to keep such accounts and contains the forms too. Ask for "household cash account" on a post card addressed to the state college at Ithaca, N. Y., if you wish a copy.

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Amendments to Constitution

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ALBANY, September 15, 1927.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section eighty of the Election Law, the following proposed amendments to the constitution, designated as Proposed Amendments numbers One to Nine inclusive, will be submitted to the voters of this State for approval at the General Election on November eighth, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

ROBERT MOSES,
Secretary of State.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE

Section 1. Resolved, That the constitution be amended by adding a new article to follow article four to be article four-a to read as follows:

ARTICLE IV-A

§ 1. On or before the fifteenth day of October in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight and in each year thereafter the head of each department of the state government, except the legislature and judiciary, shall submit to the governor itemized estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of such department, including a statement in detail of all moneys for which any general or special appropriation is desired at the ensuing session of the legislature, classified according to relative importance and in such form and with such explanation as the governor may require. Copies of such estimates shall be simultaneously furnished to the designated representatives of the appropriate committees of the legislature for their information.

The governor, after hearings thereon, at which he may require the attendance of heads of departments and their subordinates, shall revise such estimates according to his judgment. The representatives aforesaid of the committees of the legislature shall be invited to attend such hearings, and under regulations to be provided by law shall be entitled to make inquiry in respect to the estimates and the revision thereof.

Itemized estimates of the financial needs of the legislature certified by the presiding officer of each house and of the judiciary certified by the comptroller shall be transmitted to the governor on or before said fifteenth day of October for inclusion in the budget without revision but with such recommendation as he may think proper.

§ 2. On or before the fifteenth day of January next succeeding (except in the case of a newly elected governor and then on or before the first day of February) he shall submit to the legislature a budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. It shall contain all the estimates so revised or certified and clearly itemized, and shall be accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations and reappropriations; it shall show the estimated revenues for the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of the current fiscal year together with the measures of taxation, if any, which the governor may propose for the increase of the revenues. It shall be accompanied by a statement of current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; statements of the debts and funds of the state; an estimate of its financial condition as of the beginning and end of the ensuing fiscal year; and a statement of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years next preceding said year in form suitable for comparison. The governor may before final action by the legislature thereon, and not more than thirty days after submission thereof, amend or supplement the budget; he may also with the consent of the legislature, submit such amendment or a supplemental bill at any time before the adjournment of the legislature.

A copy of the budget and of any amendments or additions thereto shall be forthwith transmitted by the governor to the comptroller.

§ 3. The governor and the heads of departments shall have the right, and it shall be the duty of the heads of departments when requested by either house of the legislature, to appear and be heard in respect to the budget during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relevant thereto. The procedure for such appearance and inquiries shall be provided by law. The legislature may not alter an appropriation bill submitted by the governor except to strike out or reduce items therein, but it may add thereto items of appropriation provided that such additions are stated separately and distinctly from the original items of the bill and refer each to a single object or purpose; none of the restrictions of this provision, however, shall apply to appropriations for the legislature or judiciary. Such a bill when passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the governor, except that appropriations for the legislature and judiciary and separate items added to the governor's bills by the legislature shall be subject to his approval as provided in section nine of article four.

§ 4. Neither house shall consider further appropriations until the appropriation bills proposed by the governor shall have been finally acted on by both houses; nor shall such further appropriations be then made except by separate bills each for a single work or object, which bills shall be subject to the governor's approval as provided in section nine of article four. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the governor from recommending that one or more of his proposed bills be passed in advance of the others to supply the immediate needs of government or to meet an emergency.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO

Section 1. Resolved, That section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of said city subject to taxation. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts heretofore or hereafter incurred by any city to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except that debts not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of ten million dollars, heretofore or hereafter incurred by any city with a population of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand and not more than one million, and except that debts not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of five million dollars heretofore or hereafter incurred by any city with a population of not less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand and not more than two hundred and fifty thousand, for so much of the cost and expense of any public improvement as may be required by the ordinance or other local legislative law therein assessing the same to be raised by assessment upon local property or territory, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual installments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization installments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization installments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt incurred by the city of New York for a revenue producing improvement to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall thereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purpose of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or in any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of the county or city debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

§ 2. Resolved, That article eight of the constitution be amended by adding a new section to follow section ten, to be section ten-a, to read as follows:

§ 10-a. Notwithstanding any of the limitations prescribed by the preceding section, debts may be incurred by the city of New York after January first, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, for the construction or equipment, or both, of new rapid transit railroads not exceeding the sum of three hundred million dollars, and such debts shall not be included in computing the debt limit of such city for the purpose of ascertaining the power of such city to become otherwise indebted.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE

Section 1. Resolved, That section fourteen of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 14. The legislature may authorize by law the creation of a debt or debts of the state, not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred million dollars, to provide moneys for the elimination, under state supervision, of railroad crossings at grade within the state, at the expense of the state, railroad companies, counties and cities, as hereinafter provided. Of the expense of a grade crossing elimination to which any of the proceeds of such a debt are applied, fifty per centum shall be borne by the railroad company. The remaining fifty per centum shall be borne by the state and the county in which the crossing is located, or by the state and the city in which it is located if the city contain two or more counties; except that if so provided by law, such remaining fifty per centum of the expense of elimination of a grade crossing in any other city shall be borne by the state the county and such city. The proportions of the expense of a grade crossing elimination to be borne by the state and county, state and city, or state, county and city under the provisions of this section, shall be determined by or pursuant to law. Laws shall be enacted to provide, so far as practicable, for repayment to the state of moneys advanced in aid of railroad companies, counties and cities, at such times, in such manner and with interest at such rate, that the state shall be able to pay when due the portion of the state debt equal to the proceeds which shall have been so advanced, and interest thereon. The provisions of this article, not inconsistent with this section, relating to the issuance of bonds for a debt or debts of the state and the maturity and payment thereof, shall apply to a state debt or debts created pursuant to this section; except that the law authorizing the contracting of such debt or debts shall take effect without submission to the people pursuant to section four of this article. The aggregate amount of a state debt or debts which may be created pursuant to this section, as hereby amended, shall not exceed the difference between the amount of the debt or debts heretofore created or authorized by law, under the former provisions of this section, and the sum of three hundred million dollars; and the legislature, by law, may authorize or require a county to bear all or part of the portion of the expense of any such crossing elimination, heretofore begun or authorized, which was imposed by former provisions of this section on a city, town or village therein.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR

*Resolved, That section six of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 6. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session on the most usual route. Senators, when the senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

§ 2. Resolved, That sections four and eight of article four of the constitution be amended to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the legislature at every session the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of twenty-five thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.

§ 8. The lieutenant-governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee or perquisite, for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the constitution or by law.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE

Section 1. Resolved, That section four of article five of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 4. The head of the executive department shall be the governor. The head of the department of audit and control shall be the comptroller and of the department of law, the attorney-general. The head of the department of education shall be the regents of the university of the state of New York, who shall appoint and at pleasure remove a commissioner of education to be the chief administrative officer of the department. The head of the department of agriculture and markets shall be appointed in a manner to be prescribed by law. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, the heads of all other departments and the members of all boards and commissions mentioned in this article, excepting temporary commissions for special purposes, shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate and may be removed by the governor, in a manner to be prescribed by law.

* Words "Section 1" omitted.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX

Section 1. Resolved, That section two of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 2. The senate shall consist of fifty members, except as hereinafter provided. The senators elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six shall hold their offices for two years, and their successors shall be chosen for four years. The assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members. The members of assembly elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven shall hold their office for one year, and their successors shall be chosen for two years.

§ 2. Resolved, That section one of article four of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years; a lieutenant governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The governor and lieutenant governor elected next preceding the time when this section as hereby amended shall take effect, shall hold office until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, and their successors shall be chosen at the general election in that year.

§ 3. Resolved, That section one of article fourteen of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate and assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature whose assembly shall have been chosen at the next general election of members of assembly, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the legislature whose assembly shall have been so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit each proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN

Section 1. Resolved, That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the state from constructing a state highway from Saranac lake in Franklin county to Long lake in Hamilton county and thence to Old Forge in Herkimer county by way of Blue Mountain lake and Raquette lake, and nothing shall prevent the state from constructing a state highway in Essex county from Wilmington to the top of Whiteface mountain.

The legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the state and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the state, but such work shall not be undertake, until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the state and the legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the state upon the value of the rights and property of the state used and the services of the state rendered, which shall be fixed for terms of not exceeding ten years and be readjustable at the end of any term. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works. A violation of any of the provisions of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or, with the consent of the supreme court in appellate division, on notice to the attorney-general at the suit of any citizen.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT

Section 1. Resolved, That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows:

§ 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by the supreme court with or without a jury, but not with a referee, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceedings, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. The use of property for the drainage of swamp or agricultural lands is declared to be a public use and general laws may be passed permitting the owner or occupants of swamp or agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions on making just compensation, and such compensation together with the cost of such drainage may be assessed, wholly or partly, against any property benefited thereby; but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes.

The legislature may authorize cities and counties to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending or relocating parks, public places, highways or streets; provided, however, that the additional land and property so authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such park, public place, highway or street. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for such park, public place, highway or street as is needed therefor, the remainder may be sold or leased.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE

Section 1. Resolved, That article twelve of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section to follow section seven, to be section eight, to read as follows:

§ 8. Annexation of territory to cities. No territory shall be annexed to any city until the people of the territory proposed to be annexed shall have consented to such annexation by a majority vote on a referendum called for that purpose.

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE
EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, requiring the governor to submit to the legislature a budget containing, among other things, a complete plan of proposed state expenditures and estimated revenues, accompanied by a bill or bills for all proposed appropriations, and limiting the power of the legislature with respect to appropriations, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO
[illegible]

[illegible] computing the debt limit of cities generally, excluding certain other debts in computing the debt limit of cities of certain classes, and in particular permitting the City of New York to incur debts not exceeding $300,000,000 for the construction or equipment, or both, of new rapid transit railroads, such debts to be excluded in computing its borrowing power, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE
GRADE CROSSING ELIMINATION

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as to the special debt heretofore authorized for elimination of grade crossings, and providing that the 50% share to be met by the state and localities together, instead of being divided equally between the state and the city, town or village, shall be divided between the state and county, state and city or state, county and city, the proportion to be determined by law, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR
SALARIES

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, increasing the annual salary of the governor to twenty-five thousand dollars, of the lieutenant-governor to ten thousand dollars, and of each member of the legislature to two thousand five hundred dollars, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE
HEAD OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, making the governor the head of the executive department, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX
FOUR-YEAR TERM

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, increasing the terms of office of the governor, lieutenant-governor, comptroller, attorney general and state senators from two years to four years and of members of assembly from one year to two years, to first apply to such officers to be elected at the general election in 1928, and requiring the reference of proposed constitutional amendments to the next legislature having a newly elected assembly, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN
HIGHWAY IN FOREST PRESERVE

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, permitting the state to construct a state highway in the forest preserve in Essex county from Wilmington to the top of Whiteface mountain, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT
CONDEMNATION BY COUNTIES

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution, authorizing counties to condemn more land than needed for constructing parks, public places, highways or streets, provided the additional land be not more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting thereon, and permitting the county to sell or lease any portion of such lands not needed for such parks, public places, highways or streets, be approved?

FORM OF SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE
ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY BY CITIES

Shall the proposed amendment to the Constitution preventing the annexation of territory to a city without the consent of the people residing in the territory to be annexed, given by a majority vote on a referendum called for that purpose, be approved?

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"CEDAR SWAMP"

(Continued from Page 6.)

ion—that you were on a drinking bout—"

He paused to stare fixedly at his son, whose attitude confessed guilt. Confused by this blunder, Randolph stood with head bowed and hangdog look.

"He told me nothing, sir," resumed the jurist. "He has protected you, as he protected you at the trial. He accepted a prison sentence at my hands while he spared my son." He turned to Eddie:

"Mr. Forbes, I have reconsidered —I shall publish a statement making amends to you. And I shall say in it that my son was with you that night."

"Dad!" implored Randolph.

"Be silent!" commanded his father.

"Hold on, Judge," interpolated Eddie. "I asked Ran to go with me. I bought the liquor. He wasn't as much to blame, By a long way, as I was. That's why I kept still."

"He shall learn to bear the responsibility of his own acts," replied the judge, implacably. "If he hadn't been a coward and run away, he wouldn't have put me in this—this humiliating position."

"As a favor to me, Judge, please don't mention him—"

The judge raised his hand. "You said there was another matter you came to see me about, Mr. Forbes."

"Yes. I've had the sour earth from that mound on my place analyzed too, Judge. It's precisely the same composition as your supply in Texas, which is about exhausted."

"Do you mean to tell me that the mound which Randolph discovered near Long Portage is on your property?" The judge's surprise was obviously genuine.

"It certainly is. Ran left a sack when he came to get samples a few weeks ago. The name 'Mineral Medicine Corporation, Austin, Texas,' was printed on it. I found out that your mound not far from Austin is about exhausted. That the ore in your mound known as sour earth by the Indians and settlers, is a sandy material containing salts of calcium, magnesium, sodium and iron and free acid. That it was overlaid by a solid vein o frock salt —a sort of cap.

"I discovered that it has a tremendous sale when reduced to solution by boiling to free the medicinal salts, and that it is bottled and sold under the trade name of 'Mineral Magic.' I know that hundreds of thousands of people regard it as a paneca for rheumatism and indigestion and things like that.

"You've been combing the country for another supply, especially where geologic conditions were somewhat similar. You became, a couple of years ago, principal stockholder in the Mineral Medicine Corporation by the death of your uncle. When the analysis of my stuff proved up—well, I thought you might want to see me."

The judge permitted himself a grim and appreciative smile. "That was considerate. Because, when Randolph made his report, I should certainly have had to look you up. Apparently we are to be rather closely associated, Mr. Forbes. Had you thought of any basis of doing business; say a sale of this mound outright to us?"

"Not an outright sale, Judge. I'm getting some money to play with. I've set my heart on a royalty—say a certain percentage of the price of every bottle sold."

* * *

The Forbes family occupied the one large and comfortable chair in the cabin on Portage Creek. It was night; and outside the northern lights were putting on a show with half the sky as their stage. Bars and pennons and lances of white radiance, the greatest of them in dimension, like Lake Huron set on end, blazed from horizon to mid-heaven. The air was crisp with coming frost, and winey with the tang of the pines and the aromatic wild growth of the barrens. The creek, swollen by autumn rains, splashed and murmured beyond their front door.

Eddie sat in the chair and Patsy sat in his lap, her knees well up to her chin. His arms were about her; her head on his shoulder. They were engaged in that most delightful of occupations—the building of air-castles which have a solid foundation of practicability and possibility.

"I want to stay here until after the first deep snow," said Patsy, dreamily.

"The deer season's early November," answered her husband. "We'll get our deer and stick around until the snow comes up to the window-sill. That suit you, Pat?"

"I'll love it," breathed Patsy. "Anyway, till the novelty wear off. Then we'll follow the sun southwest for the rest of the winter."

"Next spring we'll come back here," Eddie pursued the thread, "and I'll study up cattle-feeding with Davenant. He's a good old scout, after all, Pat. He apologized like a man for threatening to lick me over the bottle that squarehead got. We'll live here—"

"But the dam; won't this be all under water?"

"They won't start construction until a year from next April. Malone says we may have this house all next summer, because I'm going to buy a ranch from them somewhere near here. They have a lot of acreage they don't need above the new water level."

"Isn't it wonderful?" sighed Patsy Jane, in utter content.

His arms tightened about her: "Not so wonderfful as you, Pat." he whispered.

THE END

Statement

Of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Andover News published weekly at Andover, N. Y., for Oct., 1927.

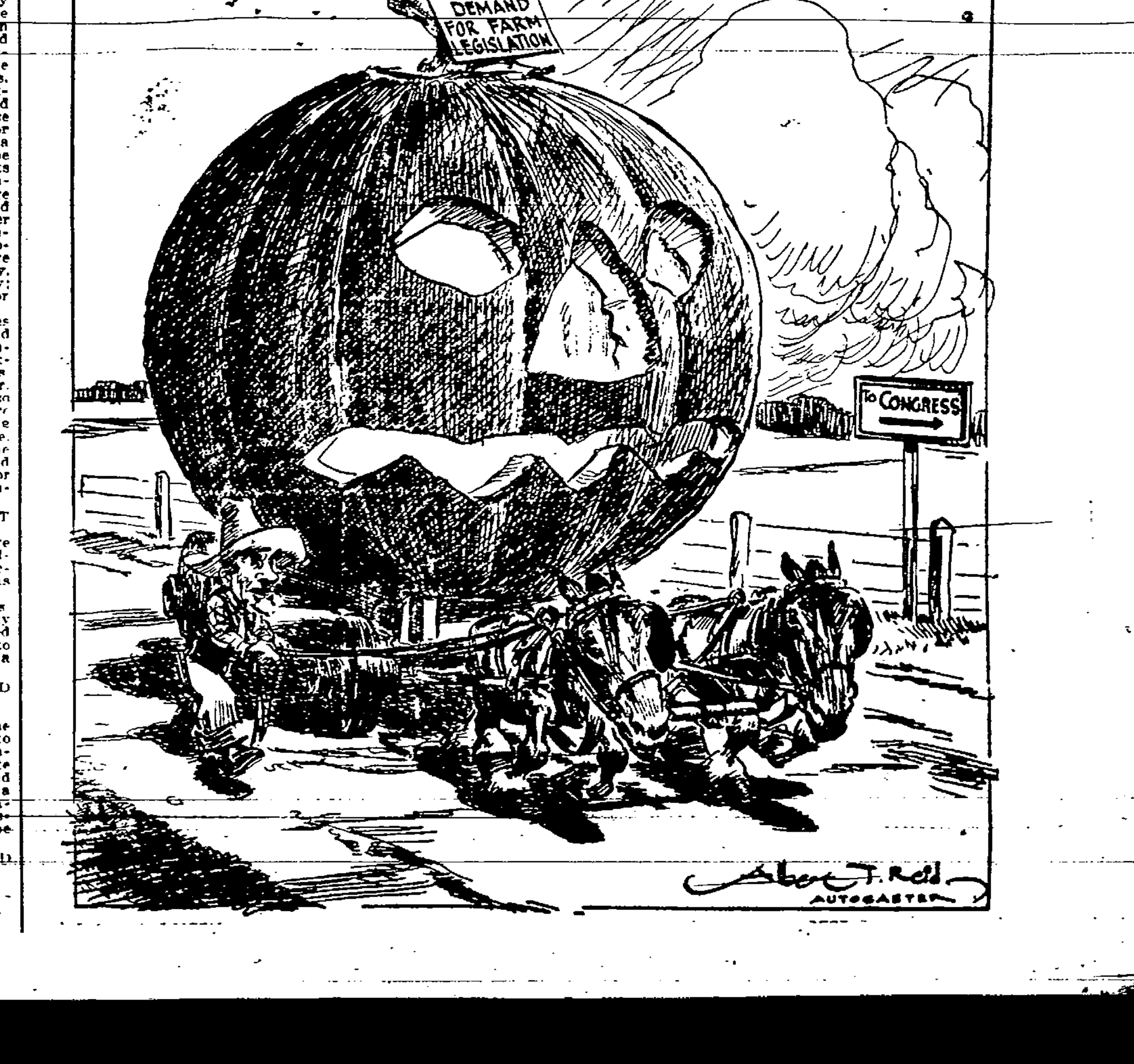
That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publishers J. Harvey Backus and Son, Andover, N. Y.; Editor, J. Harvey Backus; Managing Editor, J. Harvey Backus; Business Manager, Claire C. Backus, Andover, N. Y. There are no bond-holders, mortgages or other securities.

CLAIRE C. BACKUS,

Sworn and subscribed before me this 10th day of Oct., 1927.

A. D. FULLER,
Notary Public.

Commission expires Mrach 30, 1928.

There is no foundation for the widespread notion that fish is particularly valuable as a brain food. The idea seems to have originally gained headway because fish was supposed to contain relatively large proportions of phosphorus. There is, however, no experimental evidence to warrant the assumption that phosphorus is any more essential to the brain than nitrogen, potassium or any other element that occurs in its tissues. Various other foods furnish a higher proportion of phosphorus than fish.

The Perennial Scare — By Albert T. Reid