

RUMANIANS ARE NOW ON THE RUN

CONTINUE TO RETREAT BEFORE AUSTRO-GERMANS, BUT ARE STUBBORNLY RESISTING.

Russians Claim to Have Made Advances, While Germans Declare They Were Victors in Encounters in Carpathians.

London.—Although Rumanians in northeast Transylvania continue to retreat before the Austro-Germans, from this region all along the battle line to the vicinity of Orsova, at several points by violent counter-attacks they have gained an advantage.

Bucharest admits retirement of the Rumanian forces in the Kailman mountains, but says farther south infantry of the Teutonic allies were put to flight. Successes also were obtained by the Rumanians in the Oltuz and Jiu valleys. On both sides of the Szurdok pass Rumanians continue on the offensive, but Berlin says their attacks have been repelled.

In the Carpathians the Austro-Germans have recaptured the height of Smotrec. In Volhynia violent fighting has broken out. Petrograd says that north of Korytaiza the Russians captured a German trench. Along the Stokhod, says Berlin, Russian attacks were repulsed.

German trenches in the neighborhood of the Staff and Schwaben redoubts, in the Theipval region of France, have been captured by the British, and with them more than 300 prisoners. Near Guedecourt, the British also have slightly advanced their line.

Berlin admits that the British north of Theipval gained a firm hold on the German trenches and that the French South of the Somme have won a footing in the sugar refinery at Genemont. The French in Saturday's fighting in the Ablaincourt-Belloy sector made 1,100 Germans prisoner.

The Serbian troops have advanced along the left bank of the Cerna river, while the French have cut the railway line south of Seres.

Gains for the Italians against the Austrians in the Carso region of the Austro-Italian theatre are recorded by Rome.

The convoking of the Greek chamber of deputies which was to have taken place Saturday, has been postponed for a month by decree of King Constantine.

MORMON MERCHANTS ROBBED.

Mexican Bandits Demand \$10,000 and Threaten Men With Death.

El Paso, Texas.—It is reported here that a squadron of cavalry has been sent from the field headquarters of the American punitive expedition to Colonia Juarez, eighteen miles from this camp, to protect several hundred American Mormon colonists there, following the robbery of Alonzo and Adelbert Taylor, Mormon merchants, by four Mexicans. Threatening death, the robbers demanded \$10,000 of the Taylors and held one brother prisoner while two of their number took the other to the Taylor store and secured several hundred dollars. While these two Mexicans were attempting to secure more money from another wealthy resident of Juarez the prisoner escaped. Learning of this, the robbers took to the hills to avoid capture.

Woman Convicted of Manslaughter.

Nashville, Ark.—Mrs. Annie Smith was found guilty of second degree murder by a jury in circuit court and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary, the same sentence imposed on her husband, John Smith, in the same case. The woman killed C. S. Ledford last September while her husband looked on and urged her to "shoot again," according to testimony in the case. She admitted she had been intimate with Ledford.

Ten Killed in Collision.

Elwood, Neb.—Ten men were killed and many others seriously injured, when a train on the Burlington railroad crashed into the freight caboose in which they were riding near here. Lack of lights and warning signals is given by survivors of the collision as the cause of the accident.

Leave Divorce Law Alone.

St. Louis.—The proposed change in the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church forbidding the remarriage of persons divorced for causes arising after marriage, regardless of the cause, was rejected by the house of deputies of the general convention.

Holdups Get \$3,000.

Chicago.—Three men held up the cashier of the McGill-Weinheimer company, an advertising firm, on Saturday, and escaped with \$3,000, the concern's weekly pay roll.

Hughes Doesn't Want War.

Lincoln, Neb.—Charles E. Hughes on Saturday characterized as "preposterous" the declaration that a vote for him meant a vote for war. "I am a man of peace," Mr. Hughes said. "Who wants war? I don't want war."

Says America is Ready to Fight.

Long Branch, N. J.—In a speech before a large delegation of Pennsylvania Democrats President Wilson declared Saturday that, while he is for peace, "America is always ready to fight for things that are American."

GERMANY WILL NOT ATTEMPT BLOCKADE

DECLARES COMMERCIAL WAR OFF AMERICAN COAST IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES.

Holds That German Sea Forces Are Entitled to Carry on Cruiser Warfare and Will Not Infringe Upon American Rights.

Berlin.—In answer to the report sent out by the British wireless that the German submarine U-53 "torpedoed in some cases and sank" ships, a competent German authority, says the Overseas News agency, makes the following statement:

"The commercial war near the coast of the United States is being carried on according to rules and the German promise, which means that a merchantman can be stopped and that, after the vessel has been searched and the crew and passengers are in safety, the vessel can be sunk, under certain conditions.

"These conditions are, for instance, when a hostile steamer or a neutral steamer carrying contraband of war is involved, or when the military situation makes it impossible to bring a steamer which has been captured into port as a prize.

"In no case, however, can this be construed to mean that a merchantman may be sunk by a torpedo without previous warning.

"According to further reports from Washington, the American authorities are said to be afraid that very complicated questions of neutrality may arise if the German submarines operate so near the American coast and that such submarine action is equivalent to a blockade.

To this it is stated that the German sea forces are entitled to carry on a cruiser warfare anywhere in the open sea. Territorial waters of neutral states are carefully respected. A blockade, of course, is out of the question.

LAST OF LAND BARONS DEAD.

Henry Miller, Who Rose From Butcher to Cattle King, Answers Summons.

San Francisco.—Henry Miller, one of California's notable men, who rose from butcher's boy to be known as the cattle king of the west and founder of the famous Miller & Lux properties, died here Saturday in his ninety-third year. He had been confined to his bed for nearly two years.

Henry Miller, once a poor butcher boy of San Francisco, owned at the time of his death an empire in the west described as "twice the size of Belgium," and because of his vast holdings of sheep and cattle he was known along the Pacific slope as "the cattle king."

He never knew himself exactly how much land he held. Several years ago experts estimated approximately 25,717 square miles, or 14,539,200 acres, were under his control, mostly in California, Nevada and Oregon.

ALLIES' NOTE UNSATISFACTORY.

Does Not Meet the Protests Set Forth in the American Note.

Washington.—Examination of the allies' note on the censorship of mails, made public Sunday morning, has brought a feeling among officials that it does not satisfactorily meet the protests set forth in the American note of May 24, which said that "only a radical change restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government."

Utahns Detained in Juarez.

El Paso, Texas.—A party of distinguished delegates to the national irrigation congress in session here, including Dr. John A. Widson, president of the University of Utah, was detained in the barracks in Juarez for over an hour late Saturday as the result of the curiosity of one of the members regarding the military situation in the Mexican town. When the identity of the visitors was established all were released.

Crime of Rejected Lover.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Mitchell Gono, 43 years old, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Alice M. Raymond, shot and beat her brother, Cook A. Oakes, and then after firing a bullet into his own body, he slashed his throat with a butcher knife. Mrs. Gono.

Footwear Prices Increase.

Pittsburgh.—Wholesale prices on men's and women's footwear were advanced 50 to 75 cents a pair, and certain lines have been withdrawn entirely from the market owing to a shortage in leather, according to an announcement here by officers of the Pennsylvania Shoe Travelers' association.

Tragedy in Ohio.

Canton, O.—After courteously greeting Victor Roderick, 19-year-old suitor for his daughter's hand, in his home, W. G. Britton, formerly a well-known baseball pitcher, shot the youth and then committed suicide.

Plying Boat Given Trial.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An enormous flying boat, built after the lines of the America, with eleven passengers seated in the cabin, and the pilot, made a trial trip at a height of 500 feet over Lake Keuka Sunday afternoon.

THE UTAH BUDGET

Based on 100 per cent as an average crop, the department of agriculture estimates the composite condition of Utah crops this year at \$6.8.

Llewellyn Jones, arrested in Orden while trying to sell an automobile, is said to have confessed that he stole the car in Portland, Ore., ten days previous.

The question of annexing a portion of Uinta county to Duchesne county will go on the ballot and be submitted to a vote of the people of both counties at the November election.

The average annual labor income of the farmers of Utah is \$531 it appears from a series of investigations carried on by the extension division of the Utah Agricultural college.

Uncertain whether her fiancé has met with foul play or has deserted her, Agnes Klein, 23 years old, has appealed to the county attorney at Salt Lake to locate Sam Honig.

Vigorous war on tuberculosis will be started by the Utah Public Health society, the state board of health, municipal boards of health, civic and charitable societies and the Red Cross.

Within an hour after the case had been submitted to the jury at Salt Lake a verdict of murder in the first degree was returned in the case of Orazio Rapole, slayer of Amos B. Neff.

Orazio Rapole, charged with the murder of Amos B. Neff, is on trial at Salt Lake City. Neff was killed June 25 on the front porch of his home, his assailant using a double-barreled shotgun.

Organization of a Taxpayers' league to investigate the method of assessing taxable property in Salt Lake county will be perfected if plans of business men and farmers are carried out.

C. C. Holbrook, a salesman of Salt Lake City, has disappeared from his home and his wife and friends fear he has met with foul play. There is no known reason for his disappearance.

John W. Taylor of Forest Dale died October 10 at his home after a long illness. Mr. Taylor was a son of the late President John Taylor of the Mormon church. He was born in Provo May 5, 1858.

Henry Baker of Corinne, 87 years of age, was instantly killed three miles west of Brigham City, when a service car belonging to the Brigham Auto & Supply company collided with a wagon driven by Baker.

Representatives from practically all of the short line railroads in the western states will meet either in Salt Lake or San Francisco to discuss ways and means to increase the pay for transporting mail.

The United States government has joined in the search for Warren C. Mangum, missing paying teller of the Continental National bank, Salt Lake City. Already the state authorities and private detective agencies are searching for him.

Montana's embargo on Utah alfalfa and cereal stems was raised last week by Governor Stewart. The prohibition, which was imposed July 1, was on account of vermin with which some products of this state were said to have been infested.

Myron, which voted "dry" last June, is now without saloons. Time was allowed the dealers to dispose of their stocks and sublet their properties. At the closing time Saturday night, October 7, three of the four saloons had sold almost all of their stocks.

The body of "Daddy" McIntyre, 55 years of age, who was for many years one of the gray-haired newboys of Salt Lake City, was recovered last week from the Jordan river. His death is believed by the police to have been either from accident or suicide.

Utah has a new lake. It is located in the mountain overlooking the Uinta basin. It was caused by a landslide and is so new that it has not been given a name. This lake is not very large, but it is very deep. It is located about five miles above Tablona.

The Utah Power & Light company announces that the 85-mile transmission line from Provo to the mines in the Carbon county field, which has been under construction for several months, has been completed and the mines are being served with electricity.

Work of construction on a railroad, which will tap one of the richest mining districts of Utah, will be started immediately, according to plans of a newly formed company headed by Duncan MacVichie, president. The railroad will extend from Wendover to Gold Hill.

Patrick Edward Connor, civil engineer and expert draughtsman, son of the late General Patrick Edward Connor, founder of Fort Douglas, died in Salt Lake City, October 2. Mr. Connor, who was 59 years of age and a native of Salt Lake City, succumbed to heart disease.

L. H. Wilkinson, proprietor of a saloon in Salt Lake, who struck P. W. Wilson over the head with a club during a quarrel, causing his death, has been discharged from custody, his plea being self defense.

Local capital, to the extent of about \$400,000, will shortly be put into the construction of a railroad to connect the mines of the Deep Creek region with the Western Pacific railroad at Wendover, if rumors current in Salt Lake business circles come true.

On the strength of a story told by G. E. Landan of Garfield, of being given knockout drops in a glass of beer in a rooming house in Salt Lake, detectives arrested Frank Ross, a waiter, and June O'Neill, said by the police to be a woman of the underworld.

Temperance

RAISES STANDARD OF LIVING.

Miss Gertrude Valle, executive secretary of the bureau of charity and corrections, says in the Denver News:

"We have been asked many times whether prohibition has had any effect on the work of the city relief office. We feel that it has very greatly helped us. The number of families asking relief from the city office has been about a hundred a month less than for the corresponding month last year.

"Most of that difference is accounted for in the employment problem. We have had very much less trouble with unemployment this year than last. That may not be due to prohibition, but at least, prohibition has not created a hard unemployment problem, as some people anticipated. We can recall only two cases in which relief has been asked because the man had been thrown out of employment by the closing of the saloons.

"Men are using their wages more for their families. Among us all in the office we can think of only two cases since the first of last January in which a woman has complained that her husband did not bring home his wages. Last year that was a frequent and bitter complaint.

"Grocers tell us, without exception, that they are better able to make their collections, and that people are buying more and better quality of food. One grocer commented that it was worth a great deal to see the increased manner of self-respect with which the women did the buying since they could buy better things.

"So we are convinced that however much or little actual drunkenness may have had to do with the poverty we meet, at any rate, since the closing of the saloons people are being better fed, and that will go far to reduce some other cause of poverty.

"They are doing better about meeting their just obligations, and that will go far toward raising their self-respect and their general standard of living."

PROHIBITION BENEFITS MILKMAN

A Massachusetts man, investigating the dairy business in Denver, found that during the first four months under state prohibition there was an increase in milk sales of over \$21,000.

One dairy had a milk route in a district where 47 saloons had been its best customers, and the proprietor expected to take that particular wagon off. But with the closing of the saloons came the opening of more lunch counters and milk sales in that district increased about \$15 a day.

There has been little increase in the better residence districts—Park hill, Capitol hill and the well-to-do parts of the North and South sides, where, if people drank, at least they could also buy milk. But a route around the stockyards has an increased business of \$5 a day; one around the railroad shops an increase of \$6 a day; one in the district between Curtis and Larimer street, an increase of \$8 a day.

BEER DRINKER AND HIS FAMILY.

"It is difficult to find a heavy beer drinker 40 years of age with a normal liver, kidneys or heart," says Dr. D. H. Kress. "These vital organs, from the excessive burden that is thrown upon them, wear out prematurely. The beer drinker may have an abundance of flesh, but it is of inferior quality. Surgeons do not care to operate upon him, because the chances of recovery are minimized. Should the beer drinker be stricken down with pneumonia or some other febrile disease that taxes the heart and kidneys, he would have but three chances out of ten to make a recovery."

GOOD BEGINNING.

Alabama's state-wide prohibition law went into effect July 1. Saloons in Birmingham closed their doors at eleven o'clock the night of June 30. A dispatch reporting the business of the recorder's court of that city for the morning of July 3, says there was not a single case of drunkenness nor assault and battery on the docket, the first instance of this sort within at least four years and the clerk thinks he is within the truth in stating that the period is more likely eleven years. It was the lightest docket that the clerk can remember.

VOTE FOR MEN.

A woman with a drinking husband used to wash for a living. When a petition was presented to her, asking that women might vote, the overworked woman cried out "Good gracious! Have we even got to do the voting for the men?"

LAST AND FIRST.

The last to be fired.  
The first to be fired.  
The drinker.

DECREASE DISEASE.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, chief of the medical staff of the Massachusetts General hospital, and one of the most distinguished physicians in the United States, says: "Abolish alcohol and you will cut disease in half."

DRY TAX RATE.

"The tax rate of 11.5 mills in dry Spokane does the work of 13 mills under saloon rule."—Charles M. Fassel, Commissioner of Public Utilities, Spokane, Wash.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER EIGHT.

Proposing an amendment to Article 13, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to revenue and taxation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. It is proposed to amend Article 13, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of property within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only.

2. The Legislature shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other sources of revenue, to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each fiscal year. For the purpose of paying the State debt, if any there be, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and principal of such debt, within twenty years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

3. There shall be exempt from taxation all property of the United States, of the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations and public libraries, lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for other than religious worship or charitable purposes, and places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit.

4. Ditches, canals, reservoirs, flumes and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals, or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purposes; provided, that mortgages upon real and personal property shall be exempt from taxation; and that the taxes of the indigent poor may be remitted or reduced at such time and in such manner as may be provided by law.

5. The Legislature shall not impose taxes for the purpose of any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, but may, by law, vest in the corporate authorities thereof, respectively, the power to levy and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation.

6. The surface ground of all mines and mining claims, both open and rock in place, containing or bearing gold, silver, copper, lead, iron or other valuable metals, after purchase thereof from the United States, shall be taxed at a value not greater than the price paid the United States therefor, unless the surface ground, or some part thereof, of such mine or claim, is used for other than mining purposes, and has a separate and independent value for such other purposes, in which case said surface ground, or any part thereof, so used for other than mining purposes, shall be taxed at its value for such other purposes as provided by law; and all machinery used in mining, and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines and mining claims, which have a value separate and independent of such mines or mining claims, shall be taxed as provided by law. All lands containing coal, granite, stone, marble, onyx, gas, oil, hydro-carbons, gypsums, or other valuable mineral deposits, other than those enumerated above in this section, after purchase thereof from the United States and all property and surface improvements upon or appurtenant to such lands which have a value separate and independent of such lands shall be taxed as provided by law. In addition to the assessment of the surface grounds, improvements and machinery of mines and mining claims, all mines and mining claims producing net proceeds shall be taxed at a value not to exceed three times such net proceeds.

7. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published annually in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

8. The rate of taxation on property for State purposes shall never exceed eight mills on each dollar of valuation to be apportioned as follows: Not to exceed four and one-half mills on each dollar of valuation for general purposes; not to exceed three mills on each dollar of valuation for district school purposes; not to exceed one-half mill on each dollar of valuation for high school purposes; that part of the State tax portioned to high school purposes shall constitute a fund to be called the "high school fund" and shall be apportioned to the cities and school districts maintaining high schools in the manner the Legislature may provide. And whenever the total property within the State shall amount to Four Hundred Million Dollars, the rate shall not exceed five mills on each dollar of valuation, unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed and the time during which the same shall be levied, be submitted to a vote of such of the qualified electors of the State as, in the year next preceding such election, shall have paid property tax assessed to them by the State, and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof, in such manner as may be provided by law.

9. No appropriation shall be made, or any expenditure authorized by the Legislature, whereby the expenditures of the State during any fiscal year shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law, and applicable for such appropriation or expenditure, unless the Legislature making such appropriation, shall provide for levying a sufficient tax, not exceeding the rates allowed in Section 6 of this article, to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrections, defend the State, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.

10. Nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing a stamp tax or tax based on income, occupation, licenses or franchises.

Section 2. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 3. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

Section 4. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 5. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

Section 6. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 7. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

Section 8. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 9. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

Section 10. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 11. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

Section 12. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 13. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

Section 14. The Secretary of State is hereby ordered to give this proposition to be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the State where a newspaper is printed and published for two months preceding the next general election.

Section 15. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for their approval or disapproval. All official ballots used at such election shall have printed or written thereon the words "For the amendment of Article 13 of the Constitution, relating to taxation," "Yes," "No," and shall otherwise be prepared and submitted to the electors as may be otherwise provided by law, and said ballot shall be received, counted, and canvassed, and returns thereon made.

be made in the same manner and in all respects as in or may be provided by law in the case of election of State officers.

Section 4. If adopted by the electors of the State, this amendment shall take effect January 1, 1917.

Approved March 20th, 1915.

STATE OF UTAH, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER EIGHT—proposing an amendment to Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to revenue and taxation, as appears of record in my office.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah, this 22nd day of August, 1915.

DAVID MATTSO, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER SIX.

A Joint Resolution providing an amendment to Section 17, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to the duties of the Auditor and of the Treasurer.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Section 17, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, so that the same will read as follows:

17. The Auditor shall be Auditor of public accounts. The public moneys shall be deposited by the Treasurer, under the supervision of the Board of Examiners, and as provided by law.

Section 2. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the State at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Section 3. If adopted by the electors of the State, this amendment shall take effect January 1, 1917.

STATE OF UTAH, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER SIX—providing an amendment to Section 17, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to the duties of the Auditor and of the Treasurer, as appears of record in my office.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah, this 22nd day of August, 1915.

DAVID MATTSO, Secretary of State.

PROUD OF LITTLE BEARCAT

Mr. Gap Johnson Naturally Elated at Small Son's Linguistic Ability in an Emergency.

"My least boy, Bearcat, showed off some at the cantata in the schoolhouse tither night," relates Mr. Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, according to a writer in Judge. "Amongst other things they perpetrated a tableau called 'Empty is the Cradle; Baby's Gone!' They had a table on the platform, and Bearcat, all trimmed up in a white robe with wings on the back, was lying in it, with a belt around his waist under the gown and a wire running over a hook in the ceiling and out through a hole in the winder pane.

"The Glee club was going to get off the song, and at the proper moment a bunch of boys outside would pull the wire and haul Bearcat up, perdoctin," it was estimated, a solemn and moving spectacle.

"But they wanted to have the tableau along towards the last, and as the platform was small and they didn't have any scenery they put Bearcat in the cradle and set 'em back of the teacher's desk before the crowd came. He is only four years old and nacherl' enough he fell asleep, and when the Glee club turned loose it didn't wake him.