

Great Struggles Expected When Cubs Meet the Athletics In the World's Series

PRACTICALLY every manager, player, writer—in fact, every man who knows or imagines he knows anything about the national game—has picked a winner in the world's series, which is to be played with the Philadelphia and Chicago teams as the contenders for the title. Every one has his reasons for thinking either the National league or American league champions will win. The majority of the National league fans naturally name the Cubs, while

physiques and "stuff on the ball," the Athletics' staff has done better work day in and day out than the Cubs' staff.

Chance's probable gunners will be Brown, Pfeister, Cole and Reulbach. Brown isn't as good as he once was and has been hammered freely several times this year. The edge in pitching is with the Philadelphia.

Infields of Two Clubs Are of Stonewall Variety.

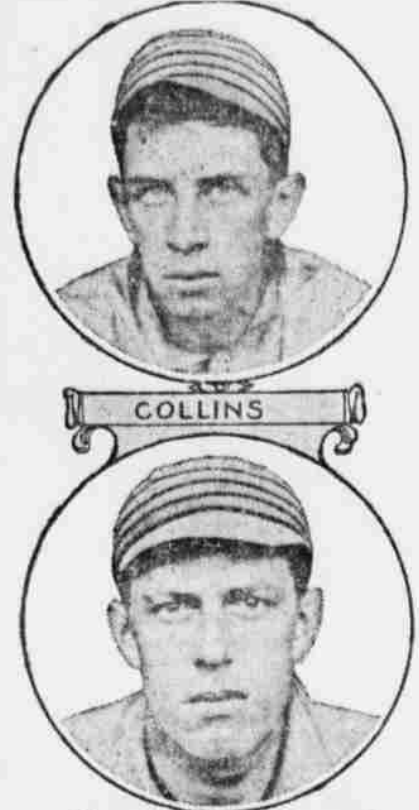
Both have crack infields. Chance, Evers, Tinker and Steinfeldt form a tried and reliable quartet that was good enough to pilot Chicago to two world's championships and four pennants. In fielding, batting and generalship the four men are superb. The Athletics' infield is not as old as Chicago's, but the four men have been associated with each other long enough to work together with precision and harmony. It is a wonderful infield in every way, the very best in the American league.

Now let's look 'em over. Chance is a better fielder than Davis, but at that there are few that have anything on the Philadelphia first baseman. At second both teams have stars, Evers and Collins being the twinklers. The latter will outhit the Trojan, or at least ought to do so, and probably will field just as well as the boot and shoe merchant from Troy. At short the Cubs have the advantage. Tinker is Barry's superior as a fielder and as a long hitter, but the Holy Cross boy is a clever performer nevertheless. In a short series might play every hit as well as Evers' side partner.

Baker of the Athletics is Steinfeldt's superior both in batting and fielding. The Marylander is much younger than his Chicago rival, and youth must be served. Baker is not the finished fielder that Steinfeldt is, but turns more sensational plays. Baker is a terribly hard hitter and is more likely to break up a game than is the Texan.

Cubs' Outfield Superior to the Athletics'.

The Chicago outfield is superior to the Philadelphia suburban trio. Lord isn't as scientific a hitter as Sheekard, doesn't cover as much ground and isn't so good a thrower. Hoffman in center is the best center fielder in the game today. He is a splendid thrower, and his speed and certainty on fly balls make him a treasure at cutting off long hits. He is a better all around fielder than Oldring, but the latter



Photos by American Press Association.

TWO OF PHILADELPHIA'S SHINING LIGHTS. American leaguers, man to man, will advertise the Athletics as the one best bet.

Baseball is such an uncertain game that it is always hard to dope out a winner. And a short series—the world series will be ended when one team wins four games—is practically the same as one game. By that I mean that the manager who uses the best judgment in the selection of his pitchers and who has the best break of what is known as "baseball luck" may upset all the dope which the experts have so industriously ground out.

Strong Points of Cubs and the Athletics.

Each club has its strong points. The game and aggressive Chicagoans are the greatest baseball machine in the game's history. In baseball brains the team has no superiors. The catching staff is the best in the country. Then the Cubs have the courage born of confidence. They have been winners in the world's series and feel like winners. This habit of thought will be a powerful factor in their favor. In the estimate of baseball men Connie Mack has a peerless pitching staff, and he has just the right combination of veterans and new bloods to make his machine dangerous.

In tackling the Athletics the Cubs will meet an evenly balanced team, speedy runners, strong in fielding and batting and with one of the best pitching staffs that has ever landed a pennant for a club in either league. In the Cubs the Athletics will face a team that has been credited with being the brainiest set of players ever seen together on one team, a club that has always been among the topmost in batting, fielding and base running and the strongest defensive combination in either league.

Cubs Have Strongest Catching Department.

Behind the bat the Cubs loom up considerably more prominently than the American leaguers. Kling and Archer are rated as the best pair of catchers in the game. Mack's young backstop Lapp has come up fast, but he has yet to prove that he has the generalship and ability to execute that Kling has demonstrated himself the owner of. Kling is an expert in every particular, keen, cool and calculating, quick to discover the weakness of an opponent and to act accordingly. If Lapp, Thomas or Livingston proves a surprise by holding up his end with the National leaguers' backstops he also will prove the man of the hour and increase the Athletics' chances immensely.

Philadelphia Has the Greater Pitching Staff.

Coombs, Bender, Plank and Morgan have pitched more consistently than any four twirlers the Cubs can show, and if pitching is to tell the tale the Athletics will take the field well equipped. With their experience, steadiness,

HISTORY OF WORLD'S SERIES

The world's series will be staged in October, and it will be the sixth clash between American and National league champions.

The Boston Americans won the first series from Pittsburgh in 1903. The New York Nationals beat the Philadelphia Americans in 1905.

The Chicago Americans scored over the Chicago Nationals in 1906. The Chicago Nationals then turned in and redeemed themselves by whipping the Detroit Americans twice. Last year the Pittsburgh Nationals beat the Detroit Americans.

This makes four wins for National league teams and two for American league representatives. The Chicago team of 1910 is practically the same ball club that lost the world's championship to the Chicago Americans in 1906 and won it twice from the Detroit Americans in 1907 and 1908.

BIG FOOTBALL SCORE SURE.

Rule Allowing Players to Return to Game Helps Large Universities.

Are we about to revive the days of big football scores, similar to those made when "Hurry Up" Yost of the University of Michigan was in his prime? It certainly looks so. One year it was the boast of Michigan that her team had scored a total of more than 500 points in a single season, one game alone netting something in excess of 130 points. There is small likelihood that the present season will witness anything so extraordinary as this, but the new rules are conducive to big scores.

The particular rule which is likely to produce this condition of affairs is that which permits a team to remove a player in one period and then allow him to return to the game once during the succeeding period.

The big college elevens are the gainers by the new rule regarding substitution. It takes a lot of scurrying by the minor colleges to get together a football squad of more than a dozen able-bodied young men. The new rule regarding substitution will bring little relief to them, because they won't have the men to substitute. One of the games on Franklin field last year furnished an illustration of this. The University of West Virginia was the opponent. Two of the southerners' players fell by the wayside during the game, and, as there were only thirteen men in the squad, this used up the available supply of substitutes. In the second half two more players, one of them a substitute himself, had to quit the game. West Virginia was in a quandary and in its dilemma sought aid of Pennsylvania by making the unusual request that the players previously removed from the game be allowed to return. The request was granted and the incident published far and wide as an example of good sportsmanship.

The amendment will, of course, add the small colleges, but not in the same proportion that it will their big rivals. Under the new dispensation the coaches of the big colleges will use from two to three elevens during a game. They will not be afraid to make substitutions, because they will know that if a new player fails to make good he can speedily be removed and replaced either by another man or the veteran who has already been in the game.

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BASKETBALL GAMES IN EAST.

National A. A. U. Championships to Be Played in Oswego, N. Y.

Western aspirants for the national Amateur Athletic union basketball title will be forced to travel a thousand miles or more in order to compete in the 1911 championships, the series that was held in Chicago last year being slated for the Oswego (N. Y.) floor Jan. 5, 6 and 7.

Western basketball fans will have an opportunity to see the stars in a title match, however, as the central Amateur Athletic union tournament, which attracts fives from Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio, will be held in Chicago in March.

COMING SPORT EVENTS

Montreal is about to open a new race track.

St. Louis will hold the annual American bowling congress in the Coliseum Jan. 21 to Feb. 6.

Buffalo, which will hold the fifth annual National Bowling association tourney next year, will revive low men team matches.

George Slosson has challenged Willie Hoppe for the world's billiard championship at 15.1 balk line, 500 points up, for a purse of \$1,000.

Ottawa has raised \$5,000 to send a champion eight oared shell crew to the royal English regatta next year to try to lift the grand challenge cup.

Emilio Lunghi, the Italian runner, who made such a hit in this country, is running with great success in South America. He expects to visit New York again in the near future.

When the horse racing season opens in Mexico there will be four tracks in operation—one each at Juarez, Cuernavaca, Guadalajara and Chihuahua—giving the country twelve months of continuous racing. Over \$3,000,000 is now invested in horses and tracks in Mexico.

In Memoriam.
A policeman was entertaining some friends to an afternoon tea, when one of them, with an inquisitive turn of mind, happened to see on a shelf a glass shade, underneath which was a brick, with some flowers upon it.
The friend, thinking they were mementoes of some heroic deeds or worth perhaps of some historical interest, asked the policeman why he kept that brick underneath the glass shade.
"That brick," replied the son of the night, "is what I had thrown at me at the last election."
"And what about the flowers?" further inquired the friend.
"Them flowers," continued the policeman, with a smile that wouldn't come off, "came off the grave of the man that threw the brick."—Pearson's.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN SKIER of Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of July 1, 1898, having applied for a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said Act, notice is hereby given to all known creditors and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court at Scranton, in said district, on the 30th day of September, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

EDWARD R. W. SEARLE, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, November 15, A. D. 1910, by Lorenzo R. Foster, John R. Jones, Thomas J. Burke and others, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit," approved May 13, A. D. 1876, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Hawley Bank," to be located in Hawley, county of Wayne, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which said proposed corporation is organized for the specific purpose of receiving deposits, making loans and discounts, and doing a general banking business, under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Capital stock is fixed at fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), divided into one thousand (1,000) shares of the par value of fifty dollars (\$50.00) each, with ten dollars (\$10.00) on each share for surplus, the total capital and surplus being sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000). Said proposed corporation, for the purposes above stated, shall have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

JOHN R. JONES, Attorney for Incorporators.

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NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

C. T. A. D. B. S.—ESTATE OF LEONARD G. CLEARWATER, late of Salem Township.
All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

GEORGE A. CLEARWATER, Hamilton, Pa. Aug 19, '10, Administrator.

WHEN THERE IS ILLNESS

in your family you of course call a reliable physician. Don't stop at that; have his prescriptions put up at a reliable pharmacy, even if it is a little farther from your home than some other store.

You can find no more reliable store than ours. It would be impossible for more care to be taken in the selection of drugs, etc., or in the compounding. Prescriptions brought here, either night or day, will be promptly and accurately compounded by a competent registered pharmacist and the prices will be most reasonable.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.
A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur). That the following amendment to section twenty-six of article five of the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section 26 of Article V, which reads as follows: "Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts," be amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Section 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts, shall be uniform; but notwithstanding any provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly shall have full power to establish new courts, from time to time, as the same may be needed in any city or county, and to prescribe the powers and jurisdiction thereof, and to increase the number of judges in any courts now existing or hereafter created, or to reorganize the same, or to vest in other courts the jurisdiction theretofore exercised by courts not of record, and to abolish the same wherever it may be deemed necessary for the orderly and efficient administration of justice.

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

Number Two. RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to eliminate the requirement of payment of taxes as a qualification of the right to vote.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur). 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:—

That section one of article eight be amended, by striking out the fourth numbered paragraph thereof, so that the said section shall read 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 if, 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.

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

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Allegheny County.

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 Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended, by striking out the said section, and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and courts of common pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this Constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in five distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each. The said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, number four, and number five, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers. The number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased, from time to time, and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said courts of common pleas without designating the number of the said court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court, to which any suit shall be thus as-

signed, shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

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

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Number Four.

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," so as to 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 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 a sinking fund for their cancellation shall be established and maintained.

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

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Trains arrive Union depot at 1.50 and 8.05 p. m. week days.

Saturday only, Erie and Wyoming arrives at 3.45 p. m. and leaves at 5.50 p. m.

Sunday trains leave 2.48 and arrive at 7.02.