

NO MANAGING FOR WAGNER.

Great Shortstop Says He Wouldn't Pilot Pirates For \$100,000. Persons who persist in declaring that Hans Wagner will succeed Fred Clarke as manager of the Pittsburgh club should take a peek at Honus when he reads such statements in the newspapers. "I wouldn't manage the Pirates or any other ball club for \$100,000 a year," said Wagner recently. "I am not looking for trouble, and when I can't play any more I'm going to quit the game and become a fan."

Although he has seen years of service the bow legged Dutchman continues



Photo by American Press Association. HANS WAGNER, PITTSBURGH'S GREAT SHORTSTOP.

to hit them all over the diamond and make sensational stops. The other day Hans was asked when he intended to retire. The German's face beamed with a broad smile when he said, "AW, when I make enough money to buy a house."

HARTSEL HAS RUN IN WITH FRESH UMPIRE.

Empire Cook, who worked in the Virginia league last summer, tells this one on a young fellow who got a tryout as an umpire in that circuit last spring, being paired with Cook in exhibition games that he might be tested. The Philadelphia Athletics were playing Roanoke, and the recruit umpire was behind the plate. The veteran Topsy Hartsel was at bat, and the new umpire called some wide ones strikes on Topsy. "My lord, man, what are you trying to do?" complained Topsy. "Trying to make good, same as you are," was the answer. "Well, if that's a sample of your stuff you'll never make it," came back from Hartsel. "Guess I stand as much chance of making good as an umpire as you do to a player," said the umpire, who didn't seem to know who Hartsel might be. "Why, my boy," said Hartsel, astonished, "I've been playing ball quite a few years." "Glad you told me," tossed off the umpire recruit. "I'd never thought that was the case from what I've seen of you."

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MEET.

Contests at Camp Perry in 1913 Promise to Be Greatest Ever. The international rifle matches to be held at Camp Perry, O., next summer promise to be the greatest shooting tournament ever held. Practically every nation of the world has indicated its intention of sending a team to the match. The recent victory of the American team at Buenos Aires and at Stockholm in the Olympic games has convinced the military authorities of other nations that the marksmen of this country lead the world. One of the mysteries to foreign riflemen is how the American gunners have been able to use peep sights in rapid firing. Big League Loses Delahanty. The recent release of James Delahanty from Detroit ended the major league connections of one of baseball's greatest families. For eighteen years the Delahantys have been prominent in the game. Ed was the greatest of the family, and his name will remain engraved on the scroll of the pastime while the game survives. Edward, Thomas, Joseph and Frank, however, all played big league ball. Australian Foot Races on Turf. With few exceptions all the Australian footraces are decided over turf courses.

TO STEAL BASES UNDER WATER

New Form of Baseball Game Evolved For Swimmers.

HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED.

Ball, Home Plate and Bases Are Made of Cork—Sport is Enjoyable to Players and is Pleasing to Spectators—League Formed.

Water baseball is the latest addition to outdoor aquatic sports, and there is every indication that it will become popular. The American Life Saving society of New York has organized a league, and eight teams are enrolled in membership, each representing one of the society's nearby stations. A few preliminary games are being played to familiarize the men with the rules, but a regular schedule will soon be arranged, and the various teams will then compete for the championship pennant. E. C. Brennan, who is mainly responsible for introducing the new game in its present form, expresses confidence that it will find ready favor with both swimmer and public, for the few exhibitions given have proved most enjoyable to the players and been enthusiastically applauded by the spectators.

Water baseball is a fairly faithful copy of the national game. The home plate is marked by a large float, upon which stand batter and catcher; the pitcher's box and bases are cork buoys anchored in the usual formation, and the foul lines are drawn with long ropes.

Instead of the regular ball, a small cork sphere is used, and the bats are short sticks, with which it requires some skill to hit even the comparatively slow balls pitched from the water. The diamond is, of course, small. For the rest, play is very similar in both games. In the aquatic variety the teams number the same list of men, and the fielders are disposed in almost identical positions, though close in, as the light ball seldom goes very far.

Upon a hit being made the batter takes a running dive and sprints toward first base, which he has to touch before proceeding any farther. If he reaches it safely he will thereafter wait for the next hit or try to steal second, just as in the land game. Points are also scored in the same manner as in ordinary baseball, only any part of the starting float may be made in reaching home.

A clever and amusing trick has already been seen in stealing bases, some of the players diving and swimming thus under the water from base to base. The fielder is then forced to follow them in their submarine journey to intercept them. This method will probably be ruled out, however, as the umpire has so far proved unwilling to jump in and ascertain what took place beneath the surface, thereby being unable to pass a correct decision. It is a pity, for the play added greatly to the interest.

Many club swimmers have signified their intention of taking up the new sport, and when actual experience has enabled them to draft a more definite code than the rather crude one now obtaining it would not be surprising to see another amateur league formed. Speed in swimming and good watermanship, while most desirable, are not absolutely necessary to play water baseball, and this fact is likely to bring in many recruits, particularly as it is as much of a pastime as it is a contest.

O'DAY ONCE A JOCKEY.

Indianapolis' New Manager Turned to Baseball When Thrown in Race. Charley O'Day, the newly appointed manager of the Indianapolis team, is a baseball player and leader who has fought his own way. O'Day, although a comparatively young man, has been in baseball about ten years. In his early days O'Day was a race horse jockey, but in a steeplechase in Florida several years ago he was thrown from a horse, and his collar bone was broken. Six weeks later, when he was discharged from the hospital, he weighed 145 pounds, and his days as a jockey were over. Then he turned to baseball and was successful as a second baseman. W. H. Watkins discovered O'Day at Chicago when the Indianapolis club was in need of a manager for the Newark team in the Ohio State league, and O'Day took a losing team and was highly successful. After the Indianapolis club riddled the Newark club O'Day went out on the lots and picked up amateurs to fill out his team. With a makeshift team O'Day still played winning ball, and when the Newark franchise was transferred to Springfield O'Day landed the pennant last year, and this year when Springfield was admitted to the Central league he had his team well up in the race. O'Day is making his first appearance in Class AA baseball, but he is full of confidence and determination, and he is sure to put up the best fight there is in him.

Kohlemainen Brothers Are Vegetarians. The Kohlemainen brothers of Finland are vegetarians. The winner of the two running races at the Olympic games in Sweden is a bricklayer by trade, while the other one is a clerk. Each has a perfect stride for long distance events of the short step variety.

PINCH PITCHERS IN DEMAND.

Walsh of Chicago and Johnson of Washington Great Men in This Line. The pinch pitcher is getting to be as important a feature in the national game as the pinch hitter. The pinch pitcher is no other than the rescue man, the boxman who goes in to save a pitcher or pull a game out of the fire. The two greatest pitchers of the type today without doubt are Walter Johnson of Washington and Ed Walsh of



Photo by American Press Association. ED WALSH OF THE WHITE SOX.

Chicago. In his prime Matty of the Giants had quite a reputation. All clubs have a pinch pitcher, but few of them class with Walsh and Johnson, two of the most useful men in baseball.

WANT WEIGHT THIS FALL.

Premium Will Be Placed on Avoiding Pains in Football Again.

Young men who have weight as well as speed will be welcome at the colleges in the fall. Under the new football rules there will be something of a premium on avoidpains, and the coaches of the defense are casting about for the 200 pounders, for it is generally agreed that the tackles will have hard work to do last year. The leading coaches took very little rest after the close of last season, and they have been busy working out the plans for the coming season ever since the playing code was changed. It seems odd to talk of football at this time of year, and a conference of coaches with the perspiration streaming down their faces would be funny if it were not so serious.

CANTILLON'S MEAN RETORT TO DAVE ALTIZER.

The presence of Fred Falkenberg in the American association this season with the Toledo Mud Hens calls to Expert Ritchie's mind the famous sale of that player and Dave Altizer by Joe Cantillon while the latter was in Washington. Joe sold the tall, slim pitcher and the bed sht shortstop to Cleveland for \$10,000. The sale attracted considerable attention at the time in the newspapers, and Daredevil David was greatly pleased over the fact that his services had been valued at at least \$5,000. According to Ritchie, he started a line of talk like that on the bench one day just before leaving the Washington club, and Pongo could not resist the temptation. "You've assembled a bum bunch on that sale, Dave," remarked his managerial highness. "I got \$9,500 for Falkenberg and threw you in at \$200." And they declare that David refused to speak to Joe for more than a year and that every time he came near Joe he attempted to step on his feet with his spiked shoes.

BUCKMASTER IS COMING.

English Team to Try to Lift the International Polo Cup. The probable makeup of the English polo team which is expected to visit this country next year in an effort to carry back the international polo cup was received recently by the polo officials at the Point Judith Country club in a cablegram from an American in London. The English team, according to the message, will be made up as follows: No. 1, Captain Cheape; No. 2, F. M. Frenke; No. 3, W. F. Buckmaster, and back, Captain Ritson. Captain E. D. Miller will be in charge of the team, which will bring over eighty ponies. Jinx Has Not Hit Baker. Franklin Baker, the Athletics' third baseman, is one hero of a world's series on whom the jinx has not fallen this year. Usually the "minuteman" of the big world series crumples up the following year and pays with ignominy for his former glory. Baker is smashing the ball at a .350 clip, however.

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 JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

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 Three, Section Seven.

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

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

"Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines:

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters:

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

"Granting divorces:

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

"Changing the law of descent or succession:

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

"Fixing the rate of interest:

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

"Exempting property from taxation:

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing:

"Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track.

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local

law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers, and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts:

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys:

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State:

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State:

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children:

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines:

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters:

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting:

Granting divorces:

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits or school districts:

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

Changing the law of descent or succession:

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes:

Fixing the rate of interest:

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment:

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury:

Exempting property from taxation:

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof:

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three. A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

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

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), 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:—

Section 2. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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

A different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year. Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

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:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities of counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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