

# ACTS ABOUT THE GIANTS AND SOX

Now the Pennant Winners Size Up For World's Series.

NEW YORK'S STRONG ATTACK.



Photo by American Press Association.

CAPTAIN WENDELL OF HARVARD, WHO IS EXPECTED TO MAKE GREAT NAME FOR HIMSELF THIS SEASON.

to see many plunging back field men, as under the old game. Although the rushing game is being encouraged by this change, the old push and pull and objectionable formations will not mar this feature of the sport.

Another change which will promote scoring is the elimination of the twenty yard zone, which has heretofore limited the flight of the forward pass. Within the twenty yards a team could build up a defense which made an attempt at a forward pass a dangerous play. For this reason the possibilities of the forward pass have never been fully developed by football coaches because of the slim chance of getting it through a defense which was concentrated within twenty yards of the scrimmage line.

Under the new rules the forward pass may be thrown for any distance, and it will be interesting to watch what a tricky and versatile team like the Carlisle Indians will develop with a play of such wide possibilities. So, with the widening out of the defense and additional power given to the rushing game, it is very likely that the football crowds during the coming season will see enough scoring to make up for all the no score ties of the last few years.

It is easy to perceive that the game should be more attractive. Under the system of the big teams of last season a team would try to rush the ball once, and if they failed to gain the second play would be a punt. If a team approached the other's goal line and had but one down left sometimes a forward pass was attempted as a last resort, but the attempt was seldom successful because of the compact defense which could be built up within the twenty yard zone.

Under the latest revision a plunging halfback may smash into the line four times to gain his distance. This is the feature of the old game that the football public wants to see back again. After all, there was no more thrilling play on the gridiron than to see the sturdy, stock halfback take the ball and dive through the opening which his guard or tackle had made for him.

It means additional work for the ends, because with four chances at rushing the old end plays are likely to come back into favor. One thing seems to be quite certain—this season's games will not be a punting duel between a couple of accomplished kickers, with two lines of well drilled men pushing against each other with no chance whatever to ever rush the ball. The football doctors have tried to make the game as much like the old game used to be as possible without.

**Many Star Athletes to Quit.**

Ralph Craig has announced that he is through with athletics and Tol Berna of Cornell university says he has run his last race; Bobby Kerr, one of Canada's greatest sprinters, is through on the cinder path, and George Goulding, the world's champion walker, says he will quit this fall.

**To Play For Three Cushion Title.**

The first championship three cushion billiard match ever played in San Francisco will be witnessed Sept. 25 to 27, when John G. Horgan defends his title against Joe Carney.

**Six Day Bike Race in Toronto.**

Toronto is to have a six day bicycle race week of Oct. 21. It will be the first of the kind ever held in Canada.

# High Scores Will Be In Evidence Under the New Football Rules

**A**NOTHER experimental season of football is at hand, and grid-iron coaches are now in a quandary about how the revision of rules is going to adapt itself in actual combat. The one thing that the new rules, which were published recently, aim to do, most of all, is to strengthen the game's attack and encourage more scoring. In trying to accomplish this purpose the rules have been changed so that the defense has been opened up, and a decided advantage has been given to the offensive team.

Football men who have tried to anticipate the results of the new rules believe that this season will see many high scores. The number of downs for gaining the required ten yards has been increased from three to four. This is sure to promote the rushing game which spectators have missed in the new game. With four chances to gain a distance, the season is apt



Photo by American Press Association.

CAPTAIN TED PENDLETON OF PRINCETON, WHO SHOULD SHINE UNDER NEW RULES.

out any of the objectionable rough and dangerous tactics.

A change which would make the forward pass a valuable scoring play provides for a ten yard zone behind the goal lines for the forward pass. Heretofore a forward pass over the goal line was illegal, while now it can be tossed anywhere over the line for a distance not more than ten yards behind the goal line. This extra ten yard zone behind the lines has necessitated a change in the length of the gridiron. Heretofore the field has always been 110 yards long. The actual playing field has been reduced to 100 yards, while the additional ten yards behind the lines make the field in reality 120 yards long.

The outside kick has been eliminated from the game, and no one regrets this change, because that play never lent itself to many possibilities. The play was one which only a skilled kicker could execute with any degree of safety. The place of the kickoff has also been changed, the ball going into play now from the forty yard line, or rather sixty yards from the opposing goal line. This change was made so that after the kick the ball will go into play nearer the middle of the field.

Often when the ball was kicked off from midfield it went into play close to a team's own goal line, which put it to a disadvantage. After a touchback a new rule provides that the ball will go into play on the twenty yard line instead of the twenty-five yard line.

Another new rule gives the team which loses the toss at the beginning of the game the same advantage at the beginning of the second half. There will be no delay between the periods, the time between the first and second and the third and fourth periods having been cut down to one minute.

The rushing, scoring game is further encouraged by the increase of the value of a touchdown from 4 to 6 points. A touchdown and goal will now count 7 points. This change was done so that a team making a touchdown and goal would have an advantage in the final score over a team which can boot the ball over the crossbar from anywhere inside the forty yard line. A touchdown is equal now to the value of two field goals.

Another change in the rules which will be appreciated by spectators is the rule which allows but one coach on the side lines. Last season saw several instances of coaches hurrying up and down the side lines distracting the attention of players and spectators. Now only one coach will be allowed on the side lines.

There will be no more fluke drop kicks such as the one by which Princeton defeated Dartmouth last season by a score of 3 to 0. This attempt at field goal was a miserable failure, the ball rolling some distance along the ground. As it approached the goal post the ball struck on its end and bounded over the posts. Referee Bill Langford allowed the goal, although it was not covered by the rules. The rules now cover such a situation, however, and the ball must be booted over the crossbar fairly.

Although it is not actually known how the new rules will work out, the changes this season are more radical than in many years and are of such a nature that the defense is somewhat weakened and the attack strengthened. The sweeping changes, many football coaches predict, will result in an open rushing game, with plenty of chances for scoring either by runs or clever manipulation of the unrestricted forward pass.

**Saier Strengthened the Cubs.**

The reason why the Cubs kept up in the race this year, and one that hasn't to do with Archer, Zimmerman, Tinker or Evers, is the marked improvement of Victor Saier as a first baseman and his strong batting.

**How the Pennant Winners Size Up For World's Series.**

Now that the New York Giants have captured the National league pennant and Boston the American league flag, it might be interesting for the fans to know some facts about these two clubs before getting down their bets on the world's series. At present the Red Sox are a slight favorite, but no reason for that is shown in the records of two teams. It is likely that those who have made the Red Sox favorite are banking on the pitching of Joe Wood, Buck O'Brien and Bedient. Remember, though, none of these men ever appeared in a world's series.

Get down to facts, the Giants' heavier hitters than the Red Sox have shown themselves better runners, as the records will show. In the bases the Giants are far superior to any club in either league. In the last world's series the Giants' running ability did not cut much for the simple reason that they never got on the bases. Still, with their hitting ability, the Giants ought to get a great many more on the bases than they did against the Yankees.

The only department in which the Red Sox show superiority over the Yankees, according to the official records, is in fielding.

While the Red Sox are often referred to as sluggers, it is very interesting to see by the records that the Giants are far ahead of them in long, cleanup hitters.

According to the figures, the best runner on the Red Sox team is

**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 deficiencies 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, so as to read as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not create local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of lines:—

"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, tereets 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; 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,"—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 lines:—

"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, tereets 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 lines:—

"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, tereets 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

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:—

Article IX.

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 railroads, or street railways, or the purchase 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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