

ONE TILT WITH O'LOUGHLIN WAS ENOUGH FOR RAFFERTY.

Tom Rafferty, now playing with San Francisco, tells a joke on himself concerning his experiences in breaking into the big league. About three years ago Tom went to Cleveland from Portland. He realized that he was going in fast company and was a bit self-conscious. Tom decided that he wasn't going to make any holes, but would simply play the game. Well, for some fifteen games he didn't open his mouth. He was so meek that Turner, the third baseman, went to him and advised him to ginger up and put some life into his play.

"Get after the umpire and show that you are trying to win," Turner told Raff.

Well, that same day Tom decided that he would follow instructions and started after Silk O'Loughlin. Rafferty kicked on everything that was called and finally topped it off with the remark that he feared O'Loughlin would be run over by a car because he could not see it coming.

That got on O'Loughlin's nerves and without a moment's delay he brushed the catcher aside and wheeled Tom around by the shoulders.

"Say, busher," he opened fire. "Don't get thrown out of this league before you are in it."

Tom caught the idea right away and you can bet that Silk O'Loughlin had the right of way thereafter.

INDIAN WANTS TO BE "HOPE"

George Near of Arizona Starts Training With Idea of Becoming Champion. Since the defeat of Jim Jeffries, white hopes have been without number. The Japanese have tried to put forth a brown hope, and the Chinese a yellow hope, but until the last few weeks the Indian has shown no interest in the fight game.

George Near, an Indian, who hails from Arizona, is the latest to announce he is going after Johnson's scalp. Near is a lanky, weighing about 185 pounds, and is well built. He seems to have good control of his mitts and within a short time it will be known whether he is of the proper timber for a fighter.

The Indian recently participated in a Marathon race in Arizona. He is now training in Los Angeles.

ANADIAN STAR TURNS COACH

Printer Bobby Kerr Hopes to Build Olympic Team.

Goodbye to Bobby Kerr, one of the best and most popular athletes who ever wore a spiked shoe. Canada's premost athletic star has retired for good. Kerr intends to begin work teaching the fresh material out of which another Canadian Olympic team will be built, and no better man for the job could be found anywhere in the Dominion.

In his time Kerr defeated some of the fastest men in the sprinting game. His most notable achievement was at the Olympic games in 1908, when he won the 200 meters and was third in the 100 meters. That same year he won the 100 and 220 yard championships of Great Britain.

ROSE PRAISES NICKLANDER.

Crack Shot Putter Says Finlander Has Wonderful Build and is Comer.

The great Finn shot putter, Nicklander, Ralph Rose describes as the best built man in the world and a comer with the weights. The Finn stands five feet four inches, 48 chest and very little stomach, his waist measurement being 36.

Nicklander gave both Rose and McDonald, the American competitors in the Olympic games at Stockholm, the fight of their lives in the two handed put, and it was only by inches that McDonald took second place from the Finn.

WALSH AFTER A RECORD.

Chicago Pitcher Likely to Establish New Twirling Mark.

Pitcher Ed Walsh of the Chicago White Sox, American league team, is likely to establish a new pitching record in modern baseball. The season ends Oct. 6.

The record of seventy-two games is held jointly by Old Hoss E. Radbourne, who pitched seventy-two games in 1884. This record was duplicated by John Clarkson in 1889.

Mensor a Speed Marvel.

Eddie Mensor, the Portland (Northwestern league) star recently purchased by the Pittsburgh Pirates for \$3,000, is ranked by Fleder Jones, president of the Northwestern and manager of the White Sox when they won the world's championship in 1906, as the fastest man in minor league baseball before he joined the Corsairs.

Montreal Rewards Olympic Winners.

The city of Montreal presented Hodgson, who won several swimming races at the Olympic games, with a diamond studded gold locket, while Toronto gave George Goulding, the Olympic champion walker, a cabinet of silver valued at \$200.

De Oro Will Defend Pool Title.

Alfredo De Oro will play Frank Sherman for the pool championship in October. De Oro holds the title.

NEW MANAGERS PROVED FAILURES

Not One of Four Green Pilots Had Successful Season.

KLING A BIG DISAPPOINTMENT

Leader of Boston Nationals Was Expected to Show Rare Generalship. O'Day Will Retire to Ranks of Umpires—Davis and Wolverton Failures.

Not one of the four managers leading major league baseball teams for the first time in their careers this year put the Clarks, Chances, McGraws and Macks in the background.

The National league had two freshmen tacticians in Hank O'Day of the Cincinnati club and John Kling of the Boston club.

Hank O'Day, an old time pitcher, had been for years one of the successful members of the National league staff of umpires, and his appointment to a post where men like Buck Ewing, Bob Allen, Ed McPhee, Joe Kelley, Ned Hanlon, John Ganzel and Clark Griffith had failed caused great surprise among the fans.

But August Herrmann, the president of the Reds and a well liked figure in the sport, told the doubters that O'Day had watched the best pitchers, catchers and batsmen of the National league perform from the first season they en-



Photo by American Press Association.

JOHNNY KLING.

tered the league, and surely had mastered the sport from the side of tactics. He had seen the keen brained Kling, Doolin, Bresnahan and Archer vie with hitters like Wagner, Zimmerman, Doyle and Magee. He had seen pitchers like Mathewson, Brown and Rucker go through with their wizardry.

It looked at the start of the season that Garry's confidence in O'Day was not misplaced. The ex-ump quickly shot the Reds into the lead, and they held the top place in the National league race for many weeks, but there was a sudden collapse. The Giants soon colored the Reds, and once out of the lead, O'Day's team fell out of sight.

Unquestionably Hank will dust his old blue suit and return to the umpire staff again next spring. Herrmann is looking around for a successor, with F. Otto Knabe of the Phillies and Bill Sweeney of Boston the leading candidates.

John Kling, the Cub catcher, who helped Chance to win his pennants in 1908, 1907, 1908 and 1910, had long been wanted by other clubs as manager. Many owners believed that the success of the Cubs was due to Kling's generalship.

Rivals tampered with him, and because Chicago would not let him go Kling refused to play during the season of 1909, and Cub pennant successes stopped. He rejoined the Cubs in 1910, and Chance's men resumed their championship ways.

Kling was traded to Boston in the spring of 1911 and played last season under the direction of Fred Tenney. When the Boston club changed hands Tenney was dismissed and Kling took charge. But Kling hasn't been a success with the Braves. They are still playing tail end ball, although it is possible that the catcher may pull them out of their rut if the owners give him another chance.

The American league had two new bosses this year in Harry Wolverton of the Highlanders and Harry Davis of the Clevelanders. Neither has made a success of it. Injuries to players put Wolverton's team down and out this year.

On this account the showing of the team has not been held against Wolverton, and he will be at the helm again next year.

Harry Davis, the brainiest of the Mack school, didn't do much for the Naps.

All thinking fans in Cleveland condemned Davis, and he resigned. They expected him to mold a pennant winner right from the start, but this happens only in fairy books.

SOME MANAGERS ARE NEVER SATISFIED WITH PITCHERS.

Bill Carey, part owner of the Springfield club of the Connecticut league, tells one. Recently a manager of one of the clubs in a semipro league came to him in search of a good pitcher. "What's the matter with your present pitcher?" asked Mr. Carey. "Hasn't he won every game this season for you?" "Yes," replied the manager, "but last week he won by only one run." It got a little too close for comfort for the semipro's manager.

FANS STILL TALKING OF RECENT PITCHING DUEL BETWEEN WOOD AND JOHNSON.

Baseball fans are still talking about the great game between the Boston and Washington teams at Fenway park, Boston, Sept. 6, which the former team won by a score of 1 to 0. It was one of the greatest fights that has ever taken place in baseball.

No one who saw it will ever forget it, and they never expect to see such another. All the circumstances leading up to it and attending it throughout will never come in combination again.

For weeks the fans of the many cities were talking of what would happen when the two great pitchers, Joe Wood of the Red Sox and Walter Johnson of the Senators, met on the slab. The pair are without doubt two of the greatest pitchers in the game. One frequently hears of a battle of pitchers, and there have been some, but they have come, as a rule, unexpectedly and without any preliminary arrangements or notice that there was to be a fight to a finish, as this one was.

Wood held the opposing team scoreless, while one run was made off Johnson. Not an error was made behind either man, and for that matter none of the fielding chances was difficult. The pitchers had the fight pretty much to themselves.

Clark Griffith made the issue. He said if Stahl would stack Joe Wood against his star he would show that he had the greatest pitcher in the world. Stahl is from Illinois, but has some points of similarity to the man from the neighboring state of Missouri, and so the preliminaries to the duel were arranged.

Each principal found the other a worthy foe, and both proved that they deserved the reputation that they enjoy. Johnson has not suffered to any considerable extent. Nevertheless there is no analysis by which one can reach the conclusion that he was quite as good a man as Wood was on the day mentioned.

A review of the accompanying data will give one an idea of how evenly the two men worked.

Wood threw the ball just 121 times in nine innings, serving it to the batsmen 108 times and throwing it to bases 13 times. Johnson, on account of Boston not going to bat in the ninth, threw the ball but 103 times in eight innings, serving it to the batsmen 98 times and throwing it to the bases 5 times.

Wood's greater number of throws to bases were piled up in the first inning, when he was trying to get Milan at first, which station the Senator had reached by cracking out a single. Wood did not propose to take any chances with Milan. He holds the record for stolen bases in the league, so Joe made him stick close to first and several times came near nipping him. Milan was finally forced at second.

Just before the game President James A. McAlver said to some persons in the grand stand: "It is going to be a great fight between two great pitchers. I wish the score might be 1 to 0 and that we might make the 1." He surely got his wish.

Trainer Hjertberg to Get Fat Salary.

Ernie Hjertberg, trainer of the Swedish athletes for the next four years, is said to have signed a contract for something like \$5,000 a year. With the exception of Mike Murphy's fee at the University of Pennsylvania this is the highest figure ever known to have been paid to an athletic coach.

Majors After Chinese Ball Player.

There's one ball player on the Chinese university team that is barnstorming through America. His name is Ayau, and he's a shortstop. They say he looks like a laundryman and plays like a Wagner. Several big league clubs are after him.

Maroons' New Field Will Seat 30,000.

The Chicago university athletic field will seat 30,000.

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 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, 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, 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 members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year. Provided further, That judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding the present term, whose term of office may end in an even-numbered year, shall continue in office until the first Monday of the next odd-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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