CLASSY CATCHERS HOW AN UMP CURED BRING BIG SUMS

Next to Pitchers, They Are Most in Demand

RAY SCHALK COST FORTUNE.

Former Milwaukee Backstop Is Sixth Player Whose Release Has Brought Price In Five Figures-He Has Made Good Since Joining Chicago Team.

Next to pitchers, the'r battery partners, catchers, now seem to bring about the highest price on the open aseball market.

One of them, Ray Schalk, recently prought \$10,000, that sum having been aid by the Chicago Americans to the Milwankee club of the American assodation.

Schulk thus becomes the second backtop to be purchased at a price running nto the five figures. His only prede essor backstop to cost that much was dike Kelly, who was sold by Chicago o Boston for \$10,000 in the same trade hat took Mike Kelly to the Hub two and a half decades ago, but it must be emembered that Mike Kelly was the Cy Cobb of his day, a universal genius who could play any position, was a reat hitter and base runner and the est drawing card in baseball.

Boston didn't gamble in buying Kelly 'he Chicago Americans did undergo a ertain risk in adding to their team at uch a cost a minor leaguer who has et to prove his right to membership n the fastest company.

Schalk thus becomes the sixth ball layer whose release has cost into the to strengthen the offense the rule make figures, the other five being "Toole, Marquard, "Lefty" Russell, larkson and Kelly.

For Catcher Kelly, O'Toole's backtopping partner, Pittsburgh paid \$6,-00, which up to that time was the ighest purchase price for a minor ague catcher.

Schalk has now been playing with he White Sox for several weeks, and is the general opinion of those who ave studied his work that he is going make good.

Schulk is twenty years old. He was orn at Harvel, Ill., of German parits, but his home is in Litchfield. me state. He has been playing baseill for about three years and began st season with the Taylorville, Ill., ub in the Illinois and Missouri

ague In July a year ago a scout in the uploy of the Milwaukee American sociation club saw the young man tch several games and then recomended his purchase. The Milwaukee ub bought him for \$1,000 and he ught in about thirty games before season closed.

When the 1912 campaign opened ugh Duffy, the Milwaukee manager. cided to make Schalk his regular tcher. The youngster quickly surised the critics with his wonderful tching and throwing and as he imoved steadily the major league ats flocked to Milwaukee to look THE CITIZEN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1912.

DROPOSED AMENDMENTS LIVING COST NOT THE CONSTITUTION SUBMIT-TED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR AP-'Nor shall any taw be passed: PROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY OR-DER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PUR-SUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to article sion or impairing of lines; nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth ities, townships, wards, poroughs, Pennsylvania. authorizing the or school districts State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of places:

the Commonwealth. riminal cases: Section 1. Be it resolved by the senate and House of Representatives Authorizing the laying out, open ing, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, tsreets or alleys: of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-vania in General Assembly met, That Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge c panies, except for the erection

OF

as follows:-

jurisdiction to grant the same or give

Section 7. The General Assembly

Regulating the affairs of counties,

Changing the names of persons or

Changing the venue in civil or

com-

of

of

enact-

the following amendment to the Con-stitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:--bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State: That section four of article nine

Vacating roads, town plats, streets which reads as follows: or alleys: "Section 4. No debt shall be creat-ed by or on behalf of the State, ex-Relating to cemeteries, graveyards,

or public grounds not of the State: Authorizing the adoption, or legiticept to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress in-surrection, defend the State in war, mation of children: Locating or changing county-seats. or to pay existing debt; and the debt erecting new countles or changing created to supply deficiency in reve-nue shall never exceed, in the aggrecounty lines: Incorporating cities, towns or vilgate at anyone time, one million of

lages, by changing their charters: For the opening and conducting dollars," be amended so as to read as of elections, or fixing or changing the Section 4. No debt shall be created place of voting: by or on behalf of the State, except Granting divorces:

to supply casual deficiencies of rev-enue, repel invasion, suppress insur-Erecting new townships or bor-oughs, changing township lines, borrection, defend the State in war, ough limits or school districts: Creating offices, or prescribing the to pay existing debt; and the debt reated to supply deficiencies in revpowers and duties of officers in counenue shall never exceed, in the agtles, cities, boroughs, townships, elec-tion or school districts: gregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That Changing the law of descent or the General Assembly, irrespective of succession

of real estate:

Regulating the fees, or extending

Affecting the estates of minors or

Remitting fines, penalties and for-

Regulating the management

Fixing the rate of interest:

manufacturing; but the

thereof

any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of ction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding improving and rebuilding the highor inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, comways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1. ROBERT MCAFEE

follows:

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two. A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or seven, article three of the Constitu tion of Pennsylvania, so as to perconstables: mit special legislation regulating

labor. public schools, the building or re-Section 1. Be it resolved by the pairing of school houses and the rais-Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsyling of money for such purposes: vania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of to be recited in the special the eighteenth article thereof. Amendment to Article Three, Section ment:

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

lows: "Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of llens: "Regulating the affairs of coun-

ties, cities, townships, wards, bor-aughs, or school districts: "Changing the names of persons or places:

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases: 'Authorizing the laying out, open-

ing, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys: "Relating to ferries or bridges, or

Cleating corporations, or amendferry or bridge com-

TO law by the partial repeal of a general a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elec-tions shall be held in an odd-num-THE granting powers and privileges in b red year Provided further, That all THE any case where the granting of judges for the courts of the several NSYL- such powers, and privileges judicial districts holding office at such powers, and privileges shall have been provided for by gen-eral law, nor where the courts have the present time, whose terms of of-

fice may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of Januthe relief asked for,"-so as to read ary in the next succeeding evennumbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolushall not pass any local or special tion No. 3. aw authorizing the creation, exten-

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

> Number Fou 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 fol-

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 Regulating the practice or jurisgraded or progressive taxes; but the aldermen, General Assembly may, by general riffs, com- laws, exempt from taxation public missioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other trib-unals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or 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 prescribing the effect of judicial sales 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 :--

f itures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury: Article IX. Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by Exempting property from taxation: Regulating labor, trade, mining or anufacturing; but the legislature any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, construction or acquisition of waterworks, subways, underground rall-ways or street rallways, or the ap-purtenances thereof, shall be con-sidered as a debt of a municipality within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Deanasylvania at of this considered and make provision for the protec-tion, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, town-ship, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor per-Pennsylvania or of this amendment forming work, labor or services for if the net revenue derived from said the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school disproperty for a period of five years. either before or after the acquisition thereof, or, where the same is con-structed by the county or municitrict, village or other civil division pality, after the completion thereof, hall have ient to pay in

terest and sinking-fund charges dur-

heavy, fairly fast back field, working to gain ten yards in four downs. The mass play died when pulling and pushing a man through the line was abolished. But the tackle now will have to stand the shock of his opposing forward and then of a heavy man bent on making two or three yards. He will not in all probability get much help from the secondary defense. To weaken the defensive back line unduly will be simply an invitation to the offense to work the now unrestricted forward pass to its heart's content.

AN IRASCIBLE MANAGER.

"It took an umpire in the Vir-

ginla State league last year to

hang one on to a flery manager,"

Frank Shaughnessy said in tell-

ing a story he was in on. "We

were playing in Richmond and

just before the game the umps

came to me for the batteries. I

told who would work for Roa-

noke and he went over to the

Richmond bench to get that

club's batteries. I knew the

manager was sore on him and

was surprised to see him welk

away a few seconds later seem-

ingly satisfied, as I thought the

manager would give him a rat-

"He announced the Rosnoke

batteries to the grand stand and

bleachers and then shouted, "The

batteries for Richmond today I

don't know. I asked the man-

ager and he told me to go to

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.........................

BY TOMMY CLARK.

This year's variety of football rules

has been accused of being everything

from a return to the old eat 'em alive

mass play rules to being a slight modi-

fication, which will have little effect

on the style of play. Actually a sur-

vey of the new football laws leads to

the belief that the game that will de-

velop under them will be a close cousin

to that played in 1909-an invitation

the tackles to stand up and be

Last year's rules favored the defense

almost impossible and fluky in the ex-

treme. It appears that in their effort

ers have gone to the other boundary

and that scoring this year is likely to

be enormous and that any defense de-

veloped will be helpless against a

SPICY SPORTING CHATS.

blazes. Play ball." "

ting.

to

killed.

Jack Johnson is going back. Any one who remembers Jack in the day when he was glad to fight for \$50 and sometimes less recalls that they had to set a day watch on the lunch counter in the booze emporiums in many cities when Jack was in the vicinity. He could clean up in ten minutes the entire layout intended for the day. Now, in the hour of his case and wealth, list to this paltry lunch that he struggles to dispose of daily:

Three spring chickens, cooked in different styles; a salad, two or three ears of corn, fried sweet potato fritters, a big dish of French peas, an entire loaf t bread, ice cream and cake Evidently Jack's stomach is going back on him.



lined His Views.

DECLARES FOR PROTECTION

Favors a Tariff For Preserving Within Ourselves the Means of National Defense and Independence-Some Figures to Show the Beneficent Effect of a Protective Tariff.

The charge that is being made that the tariff is responsible for the higher cost of living will probably be believed by ignorant men, who know nothing the subject now and in all probability never will until they have overthrown the system that has been so beneficent. There appears to be a deep popular desire to have the tariff reduced, in order that the consumer may not be taxed.

This experiment was tried by the Wilson tariff act during Grover Cleveland's second term. Under this low tariff, or tariff for revenue, thousands of men were thrown out of employment and their families were hungry. A free bread fund was conducted by the New York World one year after the inauguration of a free trade president on a tariff for revenue platform. Did the New York World or any other free trade organ ever find it necessary to collect funds to feed the hungry under the McKinley, the Dingley or the Payne-Aldrich tariff acts, which emto such an extent that scoring was body the ideas earnestly supported by General Jackson, as shown in his letter of 1824 to L. H. Colman, of Virginia? In this letter he further states:

"Providence has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, with lead, iron and copper and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, so that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to all." General Jackson was not unmindful of the experience of the patriots during the American Revolution. When Washington's army was recruited there was not a single wool manufacturing concern in the country. When General Washington assembled his army there was not the slightest pre-

tense made to uniform it. They came to the flag with the homespun fabrics that were within their reach. After the campaign their clothing was absolutely worn out. At Valley Forge 4000 patriots had actually to be relieved from duty because they were literally naked.

Taught by Experience.

The Revolution would have failed then and there for want of wool manufactories as a munition of war had it not been that John Adams and Benjamin Franklin obtained a loan from the king of France with which they pur-

m over.

RARIDEN GREAT BLOCKER.

oston Catcher Best In Game at Preventing Players In Reaching Plate. There is not a backstop in the Nanal league who has it on Bill Rarin of the Boston Braves when ft



hoto by American Press Association CHER RARIDEN OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

nes to blocking players at the plate. akes nerve to do it, too, more nerve n it does at the second sack, but t is where Rariden shines He's an earnest, hardworking young ow, and the more games he is aled to catch the better he likes it.

Great French Hurdler Coming. ean Anderson, the greatest hurdle h jumper and all round athlete in ince, is getting ready to come to country and enter the University California. He is expected in De-

Mike Murphy says that Billy Kramer, the American cross country champion. will never run again, and as Murphy never misses the mark when it comes to telling the extent of an injury it seems that Kramer's days as an athlete are over. It now appears that the tendon of Achilles of his left leg is severely injured.

According to the veteran trainer Kramer received his injury by running on the deck of the Finland without the proper massage after his exercise. The training facilities were such that some of the athletes had to go without the necessary amount of attention, and Kramer was one of those who unfortunately had to suffer as a result of this lack of accommodation.

Murphy cites the fact that all the races in which Kramer tried to enter at the Olympics he proved that he could not do himself justice, for after running part of the distance his tendon stiffened upon him to such an extent that he could hardly move a muscle after he had used his leg for a little time.

Garry Fitzgerald, Kramer's trainer, says that he thinks rest and care may bring it around all right, but Murphy shook his head sadly and said: "I've felt 'em that way before, and I never saw one yet that came around fit to work on. No, sir, his racing days are over. Now see if I ain't right."

Baseball players are frequently criticised for taking long chances on the bases, when, in fact, the percentage is in their favor. Let a player try to take an extra base on a play, and if he is nailed he is blamed for having been too daring, and yet it took a perfect throw and perfect handling of the ball to make the play possible.

A ball team which does not take liberties on the bases hasn't a chance to be winner. If every man who reaches the sacks would wait until he was batted around the circuit very few runs would be scored, and the game would deteriorate into an uninteresting exhibition of which the public would soon tire. Furthermore, there are more ball games won because of daring base running than are lost by it, for the very good reason that any time a ball has to be thrown, caught and the runner touched the percentage is in favor of the runner.

ing for Washington's army. It is with this experience in mind that General Jackson in the aforesaid letter to Colman said:

chased in Holland blankets and cloth-

"I am in favor of the tariff for preserving within ourselves the means of national defense and independence. Particularly in a state of war would I advocate supporting it. The experience of our late war ought to teach us a lesson never to be forgotten. If our liberty and our republican form of government, procured for us by our Revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend it. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced for want of a proper means of defense, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of the country? I hope there is not, and if there is, I

am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessing of freedom."

In view of the fact that during the last twelve years of the high duties of the war tariff, the wool clip of the United States increased 100 per cent, when that of Great Britain, with climatic conditions superior to ours and with free trade, decreased more than 19 per cent, and also in view of the

fact that under the present tariff act the number of sheep has increased 54 per cent since the present protective duties upon wool were established in 1897, what would General Jackson, if here today, say to Mr. Underwood's report No. 45 on his wool bill (H. R. 11,019), saying:

"The test of law and experience, by which every human project must stand, fully proves that protective duties on wool do not serve a useful purpose. The fact must be faced that forty years of high protective duties have entirely failed to help the wool growing industry."

THEODORE JUSTICE.

The man who votes the Democratic presidential ticket this year votes for free trade bankruptcy and ruin. The man who votes the Republican ticket votes for protection and prosperity. Theer is no escape from that conclusion.

A tariff for revenue "only" means free trade. Farmers do not want free trade. Laboring men do not want free trade. Better think pretty hard for a time if you have an inclination to vote that way.

ncorporating panies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any ther State:

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

"Relating to cemeterles, grave vards, or public grounds not of the States

"Authorizing the adoption or legiimation of children: "Locating or changing county-

new counties, or seats, erecting hanging 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 ounties, citles, boroughs, townships, election or school districts:

'Changing the law of descent or uccession:

"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 onstables:

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising 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, recited in the special enactment:

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys leg-ally paid into the treasury: "Exempting property from taxa-

tion: "Regulating labor, trade, mining

or manufacturing. ing, renewing or charters thereof:

"Granting to any corporation, as-

charters thereof:

Granting to any corporation, assoclation or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, 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 grant-

ing 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 Com-

monwealth 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 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 "Creating corporations, or amend-s, renewing or extending the arters thereof: or municipal election, as circum-for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county sociation or individual any special city, ward, borough, and township or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association or in-shall be held on the municipal elecdividual the right to lay down a rall-road track. "Nor shall the General Assembly ber in each odd-numbered year, but indirectly enact such special or local the General Assembly may by law fix

ing said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respecor tive 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 proper-ties 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 sink-ing-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 man-ner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT MCAFEE, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SPENCER The Jeweler br would like to see you if you are in the market? for JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, DIAMONDS, AND NOVELTIES