

GLASSY CATCHERS 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, their battery partners, catchers, now seem to bring about the highest price on the open baseball market.

One of them, Ray Schalk, recently brought \$10,000, that sum having been paid by the Chicago Americans to the Milwaukee club of the American association.

Schalk thus becomes the second backstop to be purchased at a price running into the five figures. His only predecessor backstop to cost that much was Mike Kelly, who was sold by Chicago to Boston for \$10,000 in the same trade that took Mike Kelly to the Hub two and a half decades ago, but it must be remembered that Mike Kelly was the Ty Cobb of his day, a universal genius who could play any position, was a great hitter and base runner and the best drawing card in baseball.

Boston didn't gamble in buying Kelly. The Chicago Americans did undergo a certain risk in adding to their team at such a cost a minor leaguer who has yet to prove his right to membership in the fastest company.

Schalk thus becomes the sixth ball player whose release has cost into the five figures, the other five being Toole, Marquard, "Lefty" Russell, Clarkson and Kelly.

For Catcher Kelly, O'Toole's backstopping partner, Pittsburgh paid \$6,000, which up to that time was the highest purchase price for a minor league catcher.

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

Schalk is twenty years old. He was born at Harvel, Ill., of German parents, but his home is in Litchfield, Ill. He has been playing baseball for about three years and began last season with the Taylorville, Ill., club in the Illinois and Missouri leagues.

In July a year ago a scout in the employ of the Milwaukee American association club saw the young man catch several games and then recommended his purchase. The Milwaukee club bought him for \$1,000 and he caught in about thirty games before the season closed.

When the 1912 campaign opened Hugh Duffy, the Milwaukee manager, decided to make Schalk his regular catcher. The youngster quickly surpassed the critics with his wonderful catching and throwing and as he improved steadily the major league clubs flocked to Milwaukee to look him over.

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RARIDEN GREAT BLOCKER.

Boston Catcher Best in Game at Preventing Players in Reaching Plate. There is not a backstop in the National league who has it on Bill Rariden of the Boston Braves when it

comes to blocking players at the plate. Rariden takes nerve to do it, too, more nerve than it does at the second sack, but it is where Rariden shines.

He is an earnest, hardworking young fellow, and the more games he is allowed to catch the better he likes it.

Great French Hurdler Coming. Sean Anderson, the greatest hurdle jumper and all round athlete in France, is getting ready to come to this country and enter the University of California. He is expected in December.

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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.

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HOW AN UMP CURED AN IRASCIBLE MANAGER.

"It took an umpire in the Virginia State league last year to hang one on to a fiery manager," Frank Shaughnessy said in telling a story he was in on. "We were playing in Richmond and just before the game the ump came to me for the batteries. I told who would work for Roanoke 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 walk away a few seconds later seemingly satisfied, as I thought the manager would give him a rattin'."

"He announced the Roanoke batteries to the grand stand and bleachers and then shouted, 'The batteries for Richmond today I don't know. I asked the manager and he told me to go to hisses. Play ball.'"

SPICY SPORTING CHATS.

BY TOMMY CLARK.

This year's variety of football rules has been accused of being everything from a return to the old 'em alive mass play rules to being a slight modification, which will have little effect on the style of play. Actually a survey of the new football laws leads to the belief that the game that will develop under them will be a close cousin to that played in 1909—an invitation to the tackles to stand up and be killed.

Last year's rules favored the defense to such an extent that scoring was almost impossible and fluky in the extreme. It appears that in their effort to strengthen the offense the rule makers have gone to the other boundary and that scoring this year is likely to be enormous and that any defense developed will be helpless against a 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.

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 ease 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 of hot bread, ice cream and cake.

Evidently Jack's stomach is going back on him.

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."

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LIVING COST NOT CAUSED BY TARIFF

General Jackson in 1824 Outlined 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 of 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 embody 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 pretense 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 manufacturing 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 purchased in Holland blankets and clothing for Washington's army. It is with this experience in mind that General Jackson in the aforesaid letter to Colman said:

"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. There 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.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY 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 deficiency 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:—"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. 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