

HOW TO MAKE GOOD AT TACKLE

Devore, Army Captain, Gives Some Good Advice.

'BE ALWAYS ON THE JOB.'

All American Choice For Tackle Last Year Tells How Position Should Be Played—Keep Going and Learn Use of Hands.

Leland S. Devore of the West Point football team and All American tackle last year, gives in the American Boy his ideas of how his position should be played. He says that the tackle, particularly in the running game, is the man upon whom most of the work falls, and for a team to make a successful season it is up to him to make good. He says in part:

"When a hole is once made and the man carries the ball safely through the majority of players think they have done their share of the work, but they have not. It is up to them to be up and away, looking all the time for another man who may be dangerous to the success of a play; to keep hustling until the ball is down.

"Never stop for a whistle when you hear it unless you see the ball is down, but play harder than ever, for if it is a penalty against your opponents you have your choice of a fifty yard run or five yard gain for offside play. But you see that the ball is down there is no use of your piling on, shoving or killing, because the ball will be brought back and the offending man will cause



Photo by American Press Association. LELAND S. DEVORE.

penalty loss of five, ten or fifteen yards to his team instead of gaining a easy yard or two.

"When the ball is going over the opposite side of the line the tackle has the hardest work to do, for if his running mate does his work well it depends on him whether the back makes gain of five yards or lengths it into ten, twenty or even a touchdown.

"In one of our biggest games of the year we went over for a touchdown in less than three minutes from a kickoff just because our linemen broke through and put the opposing secondary offense out of the play. It could be a safe wager now to say that the team does not know how we went through it as we did. It was simply a case of blocking the men who could off the play.

"On the defensive the tackle is the most valuable man to his team, and he should be made to understand that he is directly responsible for all line plays and end runs on his side of the line. Interference has ever been invented that cannot be absolutely ruined by a tackle and his side partner, the end.

"On 75 per cent of line bucks on his side of the line he should get the man carrying the ball before he reaches the line of scrimmage. In case of a forward pass the tackle is responsible for the man on the end of the opposing line who is eligible to receive it. He must get him out; stay on the job and keep busy; do something every moment. Every play of every man should be clean and above reproach.

"Use your hands all the time. Efficiency in their use means your success on the defensive. When you get near a man with the ball tackle him, which is a lot easier said than done, then you tackle go into the man hard, rap both arms around his legs and rap them with all the strength you have. Keep your hands closed and your save broken fingers. For the average player a point about the knees is the best place to aim for.

"Never slow down before tackling. The man going the slower will get a harder bump. Just before you get thin tackling distance put all the power and energy you have into the first two or three steps before you meet a runner, and instead of having him fall forward and gaining two or three yards you will throw him back for a

GOODWIN LONG IN HARNESS.

N. Y. A. C. Swimmer Has Been In Game Twelve Years.

Bud Goodwin of the New York Athletic club, who this year annexed five swimming championships, has won races at all distances from a hundred yards up to thirteen miles in competi-



Photo by American Press Association. BUD GOODWIN, VETERAN SWIMMER.

tion during the last twelve years, and his trophies include 600 medals and 100 cups.

He eats what he likes, regardless of training theories, but never lets up on his swimming.

ENGLISH GO IN FOR TROTTING

London Club Formed in Attempt to Raise Standards of the Sport.

With the object of raising light harness racing to the high standing prevailing in the United States, the London Trotting club has been organized.

Although the number of trotting meetings in the United Kingdom has never been large, some of them have given the sport an unsavory reputation by indulging in practices which have been practically barred from American tracks. Even the professional racing for stakes does not furnish race records comparable with matinee racing in America, and the projectors of the new club are as anxious to raise this standard as they are to make the racing clean.

The club has adopted many of the latest rules in light harness racing and will insist on their observance. The system of penalties and suspensions which prevailed under the old Trotting union of Great Britain will be revived and enforced.

The style of starting has been remodeled and all horses will be required to be sent off from behind tapes. The track will be closed to horses that are late in answering the starter's bell, thereby obviating the delays which have made the sport unpopular with spectators. A new body of stewards has been appointed and it will operate under a fresh set of racing rules.

BILLY KRAMER OUT FOR GOOD

Olympic Cross Country Star Has Injured Tendon.

Mike Murphy said that Billy Kramer, the cross country runner, would never run again, owing to injury of the tendon of Achilles. According to Murphy, 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 accommodations.

Murphy cites the fact that all the races in which Kramer tried to enter at the Olympic games proved that he could not do himself justice, for after running part of the distance his tendons stiffened up on him to such an extent that he could hardly move a muscle after he had used his leg for a little time. Examination has revealed the fact that there is a contraction of the ligament that even surgery cannot remedy.

Sheridan to Retire.

Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American Athletic club, the champion discus thrower, has decided to retire. Sheridan has been in the athletic game for more than a decade and during that time he has won numerous championships with the weights, including metropolitan, national and world's titles. Sheridan won the discus throwing contests at both Athens and London Olympiads.

How the Run on the Bank Was Stopped

By EVELYN TISDALE

When I was married I had \$50,000 in hard cash and had been assistant cashier in a bank. I concluded to go west to some promising town and open a bank.

There was one bank where I settled, Barton's, that previous to my entering the field had done all the business there was to do. Barton was very much disgruntled at having to give up any of it to me and did all he could covertly to injure me and my credit. He was not liked, being considered a skindint, and I gradually cut into his business. This gain on my part was partly due to my wife, who made herself very popular with her acquaintances and brought me many valuable accounts.

The town was growing, and there was business for two banks. If I had not occupied the field some one else would have done so. But Barton wanted it all and acted accordingly.

All went well enough till the panic of 1893 came on, when we were all in for hard times. Barton was known to have much more capital than I, but most of those having deposits with me felt friendly to me or to my wife or to both of us, and I was able to keep a pretty steady rein on them. A few drew their accounts and placed them with Barton. This would have been all the detriment to me that would have occurred during the panic had not Barton, through others in his interest, circulated reports that I would not pull through.

One morning when I went to business I found a crowd waiting for the opening of my doors and knew that the blow had fallen. I was in for a run. Calling the employees together, I gave them instructions in practicing the usual delays resorted to by bankers while standing a run. Then at the opening hour the paying teller's window was thrown up—there was no likelihood of the receiving tellers having anything to do—and the struggle commenced.

I had got in some gold the night before by express after banking hours and had kept it at home. I thought it might be advisable to leave it there for awhile, for in case my bank should go by the board I would need something to put me on my feet again. When I went home at noon to dinner I told Lizzie that in case I should send for the money to bring it to me herself, carrying it in such a way that the waiting crowd of depositors would presume that she was bringing me gold.

Two days after this, when most of our ready cash had been paid out and it appeared that we would have to go under, I looked over a list of depositors still unpaid and decided to put in my reserve, hoping with it to weather the storm. So I sent a messenger to Mary to bring it to me.

In due time, looking out the window of my private office, I saw her alight from a cab with the messenger, who came in and said he wished a man to assist in removing treasure. The two went back to the carriage and brought in a sack that it required both of them to carry. I was astounded, for the amount I had at home could easily have been carried by Lizzie. The crowd, seeing the load going into the bank, set up a cheer, and some of them left the line and went away.

The sack was brought into my office. I opened it and found my gold on top of several hundred pounds of nut coal. I threw my arms about Lizzie's neck, praising her inventive genius, then ordered the gold—not the coal—dumped in a heap on the paying teller's desk. Those nearest the window set up another shout, and the paying teller, by my order, began paying out the gold with considerable alacrity. More of those in line went away without waiting to be paid, and I was pleased to see they were those to whom I owed the largest balances. Before the closing hour the line had dwindled to a few persons having merely household accounts. The backbone of the run had been broken.

But Barton in undermining me had destroyed confidence even in himself, and, while I was feeling the tail end of a run, he was in the hottest part of one. Lizzie, who had gone home, returned, passing Barton, and, seeing the crowd, conceived the idea of extending to him the succor she had given me. Continuing on to the bank, she confided her plans to me, and, placing \$1,000 in gold on top of the coal, I sent two of our messengers with it to Barton. They were recognized by the crowd in line as our messengers, and the depositors, presuming they came with a loan, went wild with delight. I sent a note by the messengers to Barton suggesting that he pay out the gold as I had done.

I was greatly relieved to see the through before Barton's gradually dwindle, and when both banks opened the next morning there were no depositors waiting before either.

I, or rather Lizzie, was wiser than Barton, who in destroying confidence in me had undermined himself. By helping him we re-established confidence and gained the name of having pulled him through. At any rate, from that time forward my bank, being supposed to be the stronger, did the bulk of the business.

I take no credit whatever in the matter, that all being due to my wife. Had it not been for her happy thought and her putting it into practice I am quite confident that Barton and I would have gone down together.

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

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

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

Changing the names of persons or places:

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases:

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

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

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys:

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

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children:

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

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, 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.

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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:

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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:

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