VETERANS WERE BEST

Old-Timers Were More Rugged, Says Rhody Wallace.

Nothing Less Than Splintered Neck or Fractured Spine Would Keep Regular Players Out of Games of Few Years Ago.

"I often wonder just why it is," says Rhody Wallace of the St. Louis Browns, "why ball teams of today are forced to carry more than twenty players to make a fight for the flag. and even then are sometimes compelled to use pitchers in the outfield and outneiders around the infield.

"Now, take the old days. When I was working under Pat Tebeau in a Cleveland uniform in the early '90s, we went through the season with exactly eleven men-and we made a fight for it all the way. We had one catcher, Chief Zimmer; two pitchers in Cuppy and Cy Young; four infielders, three outfielders and an extra guy, who was supposed to fill any vacant spot, only he had little to do, as the other ten of us were usually on the job, where nothing but a fractured spine or a badly splintered neck could crowd us away from the works.

"Young and Cuppy pitched practically every game. Young had as much or more stuff to use than he has now. Both he and Cuppy worked as hard and cracked them over with as much on the ball as they do today.

"Why is it, then, that if eleven men were enough then, twenty or more are not enough now? Why is it that if two pitchers could work through a schedule, six or seven can't turn the trick without sore arms, breakdowns, lame backs or something else to crowd them away from the

"Why, I've seen Zimmer work with broken fingers, have seen him bind them up with tape and still catch great ball. I've seen infielders badly spiked, and they no more thought of asking for a rest than they thought of asking John D. Rockefeller for his share of the oil business. They were out there to play ball and these things were part of the game. And when a ball player was relieved he had to come pretty near showing a coroner's certificate with a signed autopsy to get away with it.

"It isn't that players of this latter age are any less game, perhaps, but rather that the times have changed. We were ball players then. Today they are athletes. We were not so particular, maybe, about our condition through the off hours, but we were always on the field, drunk or sober.

"Today the athletes take better care of themselves—are more particular



Rhody Wallace.

ger is lucky who can put his regular line-up into play for a week's stretch. "And that's why I was wonderingwondering why twenty-five ball players today, who have the advantage of thorough training, who are handled with the greatest care, who take the best possible care of their own condition, in general, are not able to keep going. While twenty years ago eleven diamond men with no spring training -who took little or no care of themselves off the field—could jump in and fight through a season without ever knowing what a hospital looked like, and two pitchers could work a schedule out then and keep in shape, while eight can't do it now without caving under all along the route, seems hard to understand."

Latest Fad in Baseball.

It is getting to be a common thing nowadays for the managers of major league baseball clubs to have an assistant manager, who does a little scouting work on the side. McGraw has Robinson, Griffith has Schaefer, Harry Davis has Paddy Livingston, Dahlen has Willie Keeler, Jennings has Jim McGuire and Joe Sugden, and Callahan of the White Sox has "Kid" Gleason. Gleason is an old-time player and a great favorite with the fans all over the circuit. His playing days are over, but he is very useful to Callahan by assisting him to run the

The Nail-Biting Habit.

There is small need of calling to your attention the evil effects of the nati biting habit. Biting the nails is evidence of a weak will and a lack of mental and self-control. To overcome the reprehensible habit, cut the nails very close and dip the ends in a solution of quinine or extract of quassia. This will quickly correct any desire to hold the hands in the month

Boston Lands Western Player.

The sale of Pitcher Wynn Noyes of the Spokane club to the Boston club of the National league has been ansunced. Noyes, who is the star rightandler of the Spokane club, will not be delivered until the close of the Northwestern league season

DANVILLE GETS PUPIL OF MORDECAI BROWN



Anthony Carlo, Youngster Southpaw.

left-hander, the property of the New- the game. Give him a chance and ark club of the International league, you will not regret it." was transferred the other day from Terre Haute to Danville of the Three-I pitched but two games, winning the league. Carlo, who started his base- first from South Bend in handy fashball career as a bat boy for the Chica- ion. The second contest was lost to go cubs, attracted the attention of Springfield by the score of 5 to 4 Mordecal Brown, who took him in through an error of an outfielder, who hand and taught him how to pitch. dropped a fly, letting in two run in In recommending Carlo to Man- the ninth inning. It is expected that ager McGinnity Brown said: "That lad Manager Chance will give the boy a

Anthony Carlo, the eighteen-year-old | strides at picking up the fine points of

While with Terre Haute Carlo

ROCHESTER'S BRIGHT STAR

"Cozy" Dolan, Former New York Highlander, is Playing Clever Game for Manager Ganzel.

The real feature of the Rochester champions' play recently has been the remarkable and timely hitting of that great third sacker, Albert J. (Cozy) Dolan. Cozy is fast climbing towards the top in batting and today his average is .333 in 45 games. The feature of his hitting is its timeliness.

On Sunday, June 30, at Jersey City Dolan hit one over the fence in the tenth inning and it won the game for his team. At Toronto July 2 he hit another one over the fence in the eleventh inning and the Hustlers won. At Rochester in the morning game of July 4 with the score a tie when the Champs went to but in the ninth inbat, had been retired, Sir Cozy slam. with the Buffalo team. med the ball over the left field fence. in the tenth inning and McMillan on second base, along comes Mr. Dolan and hits the ball in left field, thereby winning the game and fifty dollars for himself. Not content with all this glory, he put the finishing touch to the second game at Buffalo the other day by lifting one over the fence with one man on and it was enough to win again.

Not only is Dolan to be praised for his batting, but he is fielding in grand style and one must look beyond the



"Cozy" Dolan

international league to find a greater pair on the left side of the diamond than Dolan and McMillan. Harry Wolverton made a big mistake when he let Delan get away from the Yankees without a thorough trial

WHERE IS DENVER LOCATED

Pupil Tella Teacher It is in Western League-Brother Says It is in Second Place.

George Moreland, the Pittsburg base ball statistician, wants to know where Denver is.

His young son, eight seasons old, was pinch-hitting in geography recently with the class in session.

"Now, children," remarked the teacher, after having had several cities located and several states bounded, "who can tell me where Den-

Up goes young Moreland's right paw. "In the Western league," came the prompt reply.

"No-no," refuted the puzzled lady. "Sure, it is," returned young Mr. Moreland. "Ask any man you meet who knows the dope." That night, in trying out the

scheme, the scholastic lady put the same query to her twenty-year-old brother. "Where is Denver, Jim?" she re-

marked at dinner. "In second place," was James' response, as he reached for another roll. And now the puzzled teacher is wondering which of the three is correct, her brother, young Moreland, or the Griffith has in his combination, for he esteemed geography.

has a lot of stuff and has made rapid try-out next year. Among the

Ralph Mattis, who was with Washington in the spring, is said to be the best outfielder in the Virginia league this season.

Bob Ewing, the National league veteran, has been dug out of retirement ning and McMillan, who was first to by George Stallings and set to work Some enterprising theatrical mana-

signing Germany Schaefer and Nicholas Altrock for a vaudeville stunt. Jimmy Dygert believes that with

New Orleans he will be able to pitch some of that kind of ball that made him famous three or four years ago. Jimmy Lavender of the Cubs surely has a fine record for a youngster. Be-

fore he beat Rube Marquard he pitched 40 innings without being scored upon. New names appear in the Highlanders' lineup every day. It is only a question of time until Frank Farrell will have an entirely new crew of toss-

John McGraw today weighs twice as much as he did in 1894, when he played third base for Baltimore. He's making considerably more than twice as much, too.

The expected slump of the Washington team isn't developing. "Can it possibly be," the fans are asking themselves, "that Griffith really has a team this year?"

SPORTING AXIOMS.

If the game be fair, the spirit should be the letter of the law. Game sportsmen try harder in the face of unexpected misfortune.

Men who quit under difficulties never won a pennant in baseball.

It is not the high rollers who make the highest flights in biplanes. Prices being equal, class has

all the magic of the opening punch.

Never try to be unique if it's going to make you look ridicu- I lous. When you're hunting for the

big game never stop to pick wild flowers. Airship has ceased to be editorially synonymous with fool-

killer. It takes a real optimist to dis cern a good omen in the wrong

Adversity tries men's souls, but prosperity lays bare their hearts. Make friends while it's yours,

or you'll be naked when you lose I Success that comes by hard work will not repeat automatic-

Players and Writers. Bobby Wallace is one of the star players who does not believe that a player can be a good writer and good player at the same time. He is outspoken in denouncing the effort of some players to write about their fellow players.

McAleer Fears Washington. Jimmy McAleer fears the Washington team more than any other team in the American league race this season. He knows just what material got most of it himself.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT NO. ONE. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th A. D. 1812.

5th, A. D. 1912. "AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of

tion 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

braska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the legal voters of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the State distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal sand wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and be by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) oftener than once in three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved is the referendum, It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the legislature shall apply to those on the secretary of State within ninety days after the Regislature enacting the same adjourns sine die or for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

Section 1C. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and

and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and amendments to the constitution adopting amendments to the constitution provided by this section shall be supplementary to the method prescribed in the article of this Constitution, entitled 'Amendments,' and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but largisting may be exacted especially This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting petitions and orders for the initiative and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by this amendment and the general laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuarree hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on

submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, and provided further that only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot, and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner. Section 3. That Section 10, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 10. The style of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature and the question upon final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of sach

Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words; "For proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct tegrisation through the initiative and referendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the erendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the state canvassing board and said board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declartained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the amendment herein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved March 24, 1911

shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved March 24, 1911.

I. Addison Walt, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelva, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing

AMENDMENT NO. TWO. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is sub-mitted to the electors of the State of Nebrasks, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday. November 5th, A. D. 1912.

an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held follows:
Section 5. That at the general election
to be held in the State of Nebraska in

on the Tuesday following the Brit Monday in November, 1912, the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 4. At the first election of members of the Interest of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years, Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto. Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day.

Sec. 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature."

And if a majority of all the voters at the said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the State Canvassing Board and that Board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment of the legislature."

And if a majority of all the voters at the said election shall be made to the State of Nebraska the voter of the proposed amendment to the constitution o

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Ne-braska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November

election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section nineteen (19), of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section nineteen (19), of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state on three political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacanicles, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have the Board of Commissioners of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision for the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision of the State of Nebraska.

Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision of the State of Nebraska. cles. shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for service, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institutions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and extended to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in fini, with his officia paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be nofficial paper, then in at least one news paper published and in general circulation in said city, if there be one, and if there be one, and

Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institutions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothing herein contained shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such as are vested by him in any committee appointed by him.

Section 2. That at the general election, in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution in the following form: On the ballot of each electer voting for or against said proposed amendment shall be printed or written "For proposed amendment to the Constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State institutions."

Section 3. If such amendment to Section nineteen (19) of Article five (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election said amendment shall constitute Section nineteen (19) of Article five (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Walt, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said cristinal bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said cristinal bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said cristinal bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is subnitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

section to be neid Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (15) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cebbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909), relating to time of electing judges of the supreme court, fixing the time of the general election and providing for holding over of incumbents until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section Five (5) of Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the reneral election

the year 1918, and each six years therestire, there shall be decreed three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there. Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1929 and each six years thereafter there for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1929 and each six (6) years thereafter there find the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be chief justice of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be chief justice of the Supreme Court whose term of office and the supreme court whose term of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statuces of Nebraska for 1906 (18) of Article State on Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statuces of Nebraska for 1906 (18) of Article State on Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statuces of Nebraska store in the state of Nebraska as found in the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, by the constitution provided for, and which are shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in N

proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 7, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunte set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Fortysixth.

ADDISON WAIT, [Seal]

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

The following proposed amendment the constitution of the State of Nebraska as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the genera election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

city and one copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of state and the other deposited among the archives of the city and shall thereupon become and be the charter of said city, and all amendment to such charter, shall be authenticated if the same manner, and filed with the secretary of state, and deposited in the archives of the city.

Sec. 3. But if said charter be rejected, then within six months thereafter the Mayor and council or governing authorities of said city may call a specise election at which fifteen members of new charter convention shall be elected be called and held as above in succity, and they shall proceed as above trame a charter which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their approval or rejection. If again rejected, the procedure herein designate may be repeated until a charter is finall approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and certified (together with the vote for and against) to the secretary of state as aforesaid, and a copy thereodeposited in the archives of the city whereupon it shall become the charter of said city. Members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large and they shall complete their iabors within sixty days after their respective election.

The charter shall make proper pro-

said city. Members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election.

The charter shall make proper provision for continuing, amending or repealing the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 4. Such charter so ratified and adopted may be amended, or a charte convention called, by a proposal thereformade by the law-making body of succity or by the qualified electors in number not leas than five per cent of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in such city by petition filed with the council or governing authorities. The council or governing authorities shall submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general or special election not hely within thirty days after such petition filed. In submitting any such charter ocharter amendments, any alternative article or section may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Whenever the question of a charter convention is carried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention scarried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention shall be called through a special election ordinance, and the same shall be constituted and held and the proposed charter submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, approved or rejected, as provided in Section two hereof The City Clerk of said city shall publish with his official paper, then in at least on newspaper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of an charter or charter amendment to by voted on at any general or special election.

No charter or charter amendment which the same shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purvose fixed by act of the legislature, or interfers in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

Sec. 5. That at said election in the year 1912 on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall b

Addison Walt, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment

"We have 75 acres of alfalfa, and here in the west men are scarce and wages are high, so I hired a girl to do the housework and take care of the children, while I donned a pair of overalls, a jumper, a broad-brimmed hat and a pair of stout gloves, and went forth to take my vacation,

"The first day I mowed, and the first night I kicked levers and drove horses all night. I wasn't so enthusiastic the second morning, but I mowed some more, and raked some, and that night I slept; and I slept every night that followed during the harvest, for I 'stayed with it' till the hay was in the stack, doing team work altogether, and when we were through my husband said I was 'the best man on the job.'

"I was decidedly a better woman, for I had gained five pounds of flesh, stronger nerves, harder muscles, and a coat of tan that hasn't all worn off

"I told the girl that I was not to be consulted about anything, so I shifted the whole responsibility of the household and did just as the men did; washed, ate my meals, and then rested till time to start to work again.

"My girl cost me four dollars per week and I made \$12, which left me a clear gain of eight dollars per week in cash, besides the other good things. I felt so rested when I took up the reins of the household again that what had before been a task was now a pleasure. Really, it did seem good to cook a meal once more, and I had not thought it possible."-Woman's Home Companion.

Had Given Him Wrong Banner. Charles R. Holden told the following story at a banquet given to some law-

yers and their wives at Chicago: "A prominent educator of a coestional institution recently told with evident appreciation the following experience of a prominent professor of a celebrated university in New York

"The professor is blessed with a particularly energetic and progressive wife, who is a leader in the suffragette movement. When the recent demonstrative procession was organized in New York she insisted upon the professor adding his influence to the movement by participating in the procession. He yielded and set out. The wife's prominence in the movement gave her a place in the reviewing stand and she was mortally chagrined to see the professor, shame faced, straggling along, carrying his nanner in such a drooping and careess way that she could not even see

what was upon it. "At the first opportunity her reproaches fell fierce and fast on the professor, who finally managed to break in with, But, my dear, my dear, you really must not blame me; I had an awful time. What do you think that banner was? Imagine! It was a most horrible cartoon of a whiskysoaked and bedraggled bum with the motto, "This man can vote, why can't

The Weak Spot.

All the day's provisions except the outter were ordered by telephone. The housekeeper came to the store to pick that out herself.

"That is a peculiarity of many vomen," said the grocer. "No matter how long they have been trading with a grocer or a butcher, no matter how reliable they may know him to be, they make a hobby of one certain commodity on which they distrust his judgment. Everything else may be ordered by telephone or through the clerks, but they insist upon coming to the store and picking out that particular article. Some women want to sort out the eggs, others must taste and smell the butter, or maybe it is the tea or the coffee or the cheese they are suspicious about. It's a queer notion. If they can trust us in other things it stands to reason that we'd give a square deal all the way through, but these doubting Thomases will take no chances."

Proper Credit Given to India.

The art of cementation, by which iron is carburized and converted into steel on heating in charcoal powder, has been investigated by Sir Robert Hadfield in an ancient chisel of Ceylon, 1,500 years old or more, and he confirms the claim of India to the discovery that has done more than any other to advance civilization.

The most complete collection of iron and steel specimens from 1,200 to 1,800 years old is in the museum at Colombo.

The famous pillar of Delphi is a most notable ancient specimen of iron. It is a mass of wrought iron welded into a sold shaft 23 feet 8 inches long and weighing about six tons-a creditable piece of work of at least sixteen centuries ago.