MAKES ANSON PEEVISH

Manager Jennings Recalls Player's Duplicity.

Arlie Latham, Famous as Clown of National Game, Puts Up Job on Former Manager of Champion Chicago National Team.

High Jennings of the Detroit Tigers recently recalled the famous gumming of the cards in "Pop" Anson's great baseball play of years ago. It was a tale of player duplicity upon a public idol and was told as follows:

Pop in the show was a young diamond hero who had set his heart on winning the fair young girl whose "pa" was worth a million. In the last act he won his bride by lamming the ball out for a home run, thereby winning a pennant for his team and saving the fortune for "pa." As he raced over the plate with the winning tally the girl jumped from the grand stand and threw her arms around his manly neck, murmuring, "Muh hero!"

It "went" great until the manager conceived the great idea in New York of holding a "baseball night." The National league meeting was on and many of the stars of that day were around the hotels. The manager decided to invite them to take part in the great home-run scene, letting them act as players on the field. The show was widely advertised and a great crowd turned out to see such men as Willie Keeler, Arlie Latham, Johnny McGraw, Hughie Jennings and others in the cast. Jennings tells the story of what followed.

"Latham would have his joke," explains Hughie. "He fixed it all up with Keeler, who played third base in the show that night. The performance went all right until the last set, when Pop was to make his great home run hit.

"Pop walloped the ball and started on his run around the sacks. As he rounded third Keeler stuck out his foot and tripped him. He sprawled on all fours. Before he could get his balance again and reach home they had thrown the ball to the plate. If I remember rightly, Wilbur Robinson was catching. He was in on the deal. They tagged poor Pop. Arlie Latham was acting as umpire.

"You're out," Arlie shrieked.

"Pop sprang to his feet with fire in his eye. He roared so that he shook the house. Never at his maddest was he wilder on the ball field.

"'I'm not out,' he yelled desperately, trying to catch Latham's eye to tell him how the act should go.

"'You're out,' Arlie insisted.

"The girl had thrown herself from the stand to wrap her arms around her hero's neck, which by this time was about as red as raw beef.

"'Get off the field or I'll send you to the clubhouse!' Arlie roared, and that was the last straw. They rang down the curtain.

"Pop wouldn't speak to the boys for several seasons after that little incident."

M'GINNITY STILL "IRON MAN"

Grand Old Man of Baseball and Once Star of New York Giants, Performs Great Stunt.

"Iron Man" Joe McGinnity, grand old man of baseball and one time star pitcher for the New York Giants, carved another niche in his personal hall of fame the other day when he twice defeated Rochester, leaders of the International league and three times champions of that organization. In the first game McGinnity, pitching for Newark, allowed Rochester nine hits and won by the comparatively close score of 4 to 3. In the second,

Joe McGinnity.

pitching the same sort of ball which made him the most talked of player in the country, he blanked his opponents, allowing but five hits and only two to get as far as third base. It was a great day for McGinnity.

Giants to Visit Abroad.

Manager Roger Bresnahan of the St. Louis Cardinals has received an invitation from Manager McGraw of the Giants to accompany him on a baseball tour of the world next winter. McGraw is planning the most pretentious trip ever undertaken by a ball club, and he wants Bresnahan as his rival tactician on the long junket. In his letter to Bresnahan, McGraw says he has completed all arrangements, and the journey will last well nigh three months. The troopers will visit every big city in every European country, and then dip down to the Antipodes.

Endures Hard Strain.

The hard work that Rube Marquard has done this season has told on the great pitcher and he has been suffering from a nervous attack. Some of the critics question the wisdom of McGraw in working the lefthander so hard when the Giants have such a good lead in the pennant race. Marquard's feat in winning 19 straight games was a wonderful performance and stamped the westerner as one of the greatest pitchers in the history of baseball.

QUICK THINKERS MAKE LIVELY BALL GAMES

Jack Barry, Shortstop of Champion Athletics.

America's two national games, baseball and draw poker, are a lot alike in a lot of ways, as might be expected. There is much bluffing and much saying one thing and meaning another in both of them.

A smart player is likely to pull anything at any time, and much of this fine stuff is wasted on the fans.

A remark may change the whole trend of the game.

Jack Barry pulled such a remark for the Athletics last year. It was the ninth inning of an important game, and the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the Mackmen. A fast runner reached first, and as the case was desperate he lit out for second. The throw to Barry was wretched, and as the runner slid into second the ball sped over Barry's head. If the runner found out that the ball was rolling to the outfield, which he had not, because of his slide, he could scramble to his feet and make third. So Barry turned calmly to the umpire and said, unconcernedly: "I'd 'av' had him, Bill, if I'd held the ball."

The runner judged from the offhand utterance that the ball was right at Barry's feet. Before the coachers could wake him up to the real situation, the ball had been regained by the center fielder. The next batter hit a long fly, on which the runner could have scored if he had reached third. The next one flied out, and the game was over. Barry, by saying one thing and meaning another, had stalled off a tie.

Kid Elberfeld was ever a quick thinker and a great strategist. Once last year, while he was with Washington, the Senator pitcher was hurt making the third out in an early inning. The Washington club was in the lead. It was a cinch if there was time to get a pitcher ready. McAleer sent out a man to warm up, but his chances looked bad, for the first Washington batter hit the ball and was out, while the second fouled out on the third ball pitched. Elberfeld was at bat next. It was up to him to prolong the game.

"For heaven's sake, take as much time as you can," said McAleer. Elberfeld nodded and walked to the plate. He fouled the first ball pitched, then he waited out two balls, then he fouled off another, then he waited for another ball. Then, by actual count,

Kid Elberfeld.

he fouled off fifteen balls. Naturally this killed time, and before they finally managed to get him out, the relief pitcher had warmed up and was able to hold the opposition safe and cinch the game. Elberfeld's quick thinking and accurate stick work had saved the day.

MADE DECISION UNDER FIRE

Umpire John Hayes of Virginia League Compelled to Make Ruling Displeasing to Fans.

Umpire John R. Hayes of the Virginia league tells of a decision he once had to make that made him wish some other indicator holder was on the job. He doesn't say what town it was in for certain reasons, but doubtless the fans who took a live interest in it will recall the circumstances. Hayes tells it as follows:

"The home team came to bat in the last half of the ninth with the score 2 to 0 against them, and it had been a hard-fought game. With two down it filled the bases and the next hitter came up and hit the ball against the center field fence for what would ordinarily have been a home run that would have won the game right there. However, in hitting the ball he ran out of the batter's box to meet it before the curve broke. As soon as he hit the ball I called him out and the home team lost the game, 2 to 0. Well, there was some excitement, and the things the crowd called me can't be printed. In fact, I still hate to even visit that town, for the decision is still fresh in the minds of the people."

Sheep and Goats to Clear Land.

J. F. Spray, who is an ardent apostle of the practicability and profit of using goats and sheep to clear land, will put 200 head on the McKibbon ranch, near Cottage Grove, Ore., which he recently purchased and fenced in. He says the animals will clear the land and will pay ten per cent. interest on the investment in addition.—N. Y. Herald.

Schulte Breaks Many Bats.

Outfielder Frank Schulte of the Chicago National league team, who last year was the best home-run hitter of that organization, breaks an average of fifty bats a season. The Cub star uses bats with the smallest handle of any that are produced. The stick is of second growth ash and weighs forty ounces.

Losing His Batting Eye.

Manager Callahan has begun a system of calling meetings of his players, generally in his room during the morning, to talk over the things they did wrong in the game of the day before, and to plan an attack for the new day. Connie Mack uses the system with great success.

AROUND THE BASES

Walter Johnson is the first curver in either league to strike out 200 men.

They say all Jerry Downs does is to stand at the plate and look red-headed. It's a snap.

Del Howard, who is now a member of the Frisco team, is being groomed for the management.

Hal Chase has regained his old-time form and is playing real ball for the New York Highlanders.

President Ebbets of the Dodgers has announced that he would keep Bill Dahlen for another year.

The Red Sox have four star catchers. With Carrigan, Cady, Nunamaker and Thomas the team is well equipped.

If the veteran Danny Shay can get a chance to play in Portland, Ore., he will have made the round of the Northwestern league.

Charlie Dooin is not troubled with a lack of pitchers at present, but his trouble is to choose the right one from among the many good ones.

St. Louey players call Roger Bresnahan a martinet. When Roger read of this charge in the paper he quickly replied that the players were wrong, as he is an Irishman.

As the Highlanders wanted Walsh, Lord, Bodie, the new park and Comiskey's deposit vault key in exchange, the White Sox stopped negotiating for Hal Chase.

Milwaukee fans are pleased over the retention of Hughie Duffy for another season. The Brewers are showing better this summer than they have for many seasons.

It was Ira Thomas of the Athletics who discovered how to prevent Ty Cobb stealing. Just have the Dixie dare-devil on first with the bases full and any catcher has him at his mercy.

If Bill Sweeney and Hub Perdue should start on a summer tour of Europe, the Boston Braves would drop out of the sporting page.

Thoney, Janvrin, Purtell, Knight and McHale of the New Jersey team are former members of the Boston Red Sox team.

Manager Dooin is trying to develop "Runt" Walsh into a catcher. That's the only position he doesn't know how to play now.

And still Griffith's team goes on winning! It doesn't look like much of a ball club on paper, but it gets the games

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. 1912.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 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 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 counties 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 and 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 be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the legislature 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 state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend its operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency acts, or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, provided, the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure or part of said Constitution shall constitute thirty-five per cent (35%) of the total vote cast at said election, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days of the completion of the official canvass. The vote upon initiative and referendum measures shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and 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 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 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 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 legislation through the initiative and referendum," 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 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.

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 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 Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

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. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing 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 on the Tuesday following the first 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 legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members 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 "Against 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 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 declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the same shall be in force.

Approved April 10, 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 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 Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

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. 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, 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, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same 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 vacancies, 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 Deaf, 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 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 elector 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" and "Against said 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 (5) 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 (5) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

Approved April 10, 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 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 Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

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. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) 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 Cobbey'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 general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1915, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected 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 shall be elected three (3) judges of the 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 1920 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for 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 during that time until the expiration of his term of office.

Section 2. That Section Thirteen (13) 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 Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909) be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the year 1914 and every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, and municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the supreme, district and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1913, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination for their respective terms of office. Provided, That no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed herein shall be as follows: "For proposed amendments to the constitution providing for a general election once in two years" and "Against 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 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 Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FIVE.

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. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to propose an amendment to 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 in the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 2. Any city having a population of more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a convention of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within four months after such election to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which charter, when completed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper published and in general circulation in said city, three times, and a week apart, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified voters voting thereon, shall ratify the same, it shall at the end of sixty days thereafter become the charter of said city, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification (together with the vote for and against) and duly certified by the City Clerk, and authenticated by the corporate seal of said 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 amendments to such charter, shall be authenticated in 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 special election at which fifteen members of a new charter convention shall be elected to be called and held as above in such city, and they shall proceed as above to frame 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 designated may be repeated until a charter is finally 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 thereof deposited 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 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 charter convention called, by a proposal therefor made by the law-making body of such city or by the qualified electors in number not less 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 held within thirty days after such petition is filed. In submitting any such charter or charter 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 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 certification, for three times, a week apart in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of any charter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special election.

No charter or charter amendment adopted under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the legislature, or interfere 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 be printed or written the words—"For proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own city charter," and "Against proposed amendment to constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own charters." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved March 29, 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 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 Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Many Ocean Liners Have Disappeared, Leaving No Survivor to Tell of the Disaster.

A writer in Chambers Journal recalls the number of vessels which have from time to time disappeared mysteriously, leaving not a single survivor to tell the story.

In the North Atlantic service alone, between 1841 and 1890, no fewer than 24 big steamers were totally blotted out of human knowledge, together with their crews and passengers, numbering 1,451. The President, with 136 souls on board, was the first of these to be lost forever in 1841. The City of Glasgow disappeared in 1854 without leaving a trace, and she had 480 souls on board. In 1856 the Pacific, with a living freight of 240, sailed from Liverpool in June, and was never more heard of. The Tempest, with 150 souls, mysteriously disappeared in 1859. The City of Boston, with 170 persons, vanished in 1870. The Huronian, an Allan liner, disappeared in 1902; and the British gunboat, Condor, was lost in the Pacific in 1901. In 1893 a cattle steamer, the Naronic, with 77 aboard, was lost.

As to the possible causes of the catastrophes, it is only possible to surmise. Capsizing, damage from within, such as explosion, breakdown of machinery, or fire; or damage from without, such as collision with an iceberg or with a derelict hulk, have all been suggested to explain the losses of vessels. The Captain capsized, and hundreds of lives were lost, and it is now generally assumed that the Warathah capsized by reason of topheaviness. As to the damage to machinery, there is the case of the City of Paris, which had a big smash in one of her engine rooms in 1890. She was near the Irish coast, but though both engine rooms were filled with water in ten minutes, she was kept afloat owing to her watertight compartments for three days till help came to tow her into Queenstown. In the case of a fire, everything, probably, would be consumed to the water's edge, and if this happened far from land, the chances of rescue would be remote. Heavy weather and tidal waves with the older vessels, at any rate, were probably other reasons for shipwreck.

Tracing the Dog's Descent.

It seems to be generally accepted by naturalists and the world at large that the domestic dog is in some sense a collateral descendant of the wolf or jackal, says a writer in Harper's Weekly.

A professor at the Natural History Museum in Paris has communicated results of his study of various canine skulls to the academy of sciences. He appears to have noticed certain peculiarities of growth which have hitherto escaped zoologists. He states that the skull of almost every species of wolf and jackal differs from the skull of the shepherd dog to an extent that makes it impossible that this dog should belong in the same classification. The skull of the Indian wolf, on the contrary, shows some points of resemblance. This, indeed, is the only savage canine the top of whose head projects like that of the dog.

There are, moreover, other characteristics which the Indian wolf has in common with the dog, and which the ordinary wolf does not share with them, although his origin and that of the dog have long been supposed to be a common one.

The conclusion of this scientist is that the Indian wolf is the progenitor of the shepherd dog and the bloodhound. There were two primitive races of dogs analogous to these which were first domesticated in central Asia, whence they passed to Europe, and there seems no reason to doubt that the bloodhound of today is the direct descendant of the dog spoken of by the ancients as "the dog of the age of bronze."

Berlin's News of Waterloo.

There has just been published Blucher's dispatch which gave Berlin the first news of the victory of Waterloo. It was addressed to the governor, and read:

"I inform your excellency that in conjunction with the English army under Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington I yesterday gained the most complete victory over Napoleon Bonaparte that could possibly be won.

"The battle was fought in the neighborhood of some isolated buildings on the road from here to Brussels bearing the name 'La Belle Alliance,' and a better name can hardly be given to this important day. The French army is in complete dissolution and an extraordinary number of guns have been captured.

"Time does not at this moment permit me to send further details to your excellency. I reserve them for a future occasion and beg you duly to communicate this joyful news to the good Berliners. BLUCHER."

The dispatch reached Berlin on June 24, 1812.—From London Globe.

Has Them All Beaten.

A fashion has sprung up among Paris taxicab drivers of exhibiting notices on their cabs, saying "The driver talks German," "The driver talks English," and the like. Fired by their example a negro taxicab driver, who was formerly chauffeur to the king of Siam in Bangkok, has affixed the following notice to his car: "I talk Siamese."

Had Just Tried It.

"Pa, what's a blue funk?"

"It's the thing a man who has never been camping before gets into about the second day out."