CLEANLINESS OF LIFE

Walter Johnson's Only Vice Is

That of Chewing Gum.

One of Explanations of Big Fellow's

Remarkable Climb From Gem State

Bushes to "Higher-Ups"-De-

veloped in Idaho.

"And his worst habit as to chew

it is one of the explanations of the big

fellow's remarkable climb and is a

strong argument for the "form player"

Of course, hitting the pepsin is not

a bad babit, and, other than winning

games, it was, in Johnson's day of

baseball infancy, his only regular cus-

tom-perhaps still is-for we hear of

the California youth doing things on

the diamond that none save a man in

perfect condition could accomplish,

and it is no secret that mingling with

the big boys changed Johnson not a

Walter Johnson is another achieve-

ment of the great West, where we do

more than exist-we live, writes a

Boise (Idaho) correspondent in the

Detroit Free Press. What if the "phe-

nom" was overlooked around Los An-

geles-his own "diggin's?" He devel-

oped in Idaho, and that's some state,

too, for developing, also for things

that have their growth. It was there

 \mathbf{H}

it did not take long for the California

Lest we forget-it was Walter

for if ever there was such it is in

Idaho, where they make the native

ing hair on bald heads. But it miti-

gates from the record not one whit.

for anyone familiar with baseball

kinks knows it would be just as much

in the success of Walter Johnson, and

it offers a strong argument for clean-

liness of mind and body in sports.

Johnson keeps in perfect physical con-

dition, and his mind is one of those

open books that any might read with

profit. Always fair, he never "crabs"

nor "lays down," but gives his best at

GRIFFITH HITS AT SPITBALL

Manager of Washington Team Says

Delivery Is Not Natural and Is

Clark Griffith is against the spitball.

Cause of Errors.

ball. The spitball isn't any more of a

natural delivery than the emery ball

and it's more offensive. The spit on

fielders make wild throws grabbing the

clean fielding and therefore has a ten-

PLAYER 'TURNED WRONG' WAY

Fred Snodgrass Declared Out After

Making Safe Hit-Ambled Leis-

urely Toward Second.

It's been a long time since a player

was called out for "turning wrong"

after reaching first base, but that's

what happened to Fred Snodgrass in a

game in the recent Boston-Philadel-

phia series. Fred hit a single and am-

bled down to first, then leisurely

walked off toward second without re-

turning to touch the base. The ball,

returned from the outfield, was put on

him and the umpire said he was out,

Many Hits for Hornsby.

Western league last year, was not con-

Roger Hornsby, who was in the

in spite of Boston protests.

dency to hurt the game."

hardly is big enough to fit his case.

It is a rare combination that figures

a record if made in the big leagues.

lad to extend it to its limit.

bit. Egotism will never get him.

in baseball.

WEATHER MAN TO INDIANS' RICHES GROW BE AID TO FARMER Income of Members of Osage

Tribe Is Increased.

Already Known as Wealthiest Peo-

ple, Per Capita, in World.

Some of Uncle Sam's wards-the

in the world, have become still richer.

Indians and oil operators, the average

leases are for a period of five years,

but may run until the year 1931 pro-

vided oil and gas continue to be found

was held under the "Foster lease" by

about 160 sub-lessees in areas ranging

from 40 to 300,000 acres. Under this

lease the tribe received one-eighth ror-

As the result of extended public

hearings conducted by Secretary Lane

other interested parties, the making of

thorough investigations by government

agents, and conferences with the

tribal council of the Indians, new oil

leases have been granted to sub-

lessees covering their former holdings,

not exceeding 4,800 acres each, and

aggregating about 190,000 acres, of

which about 120,000 acres by quarter-

section units is subject to a rental of

The Osages will receive under the

new oil leases one-sixth royalty from

wells producing less than 100 barrels

per day and one-fifth royalty from

wells producing 100 or more barrels

acre per year on each 160 acres of un-

developed land. Furthermore, as a

result of the recent sales at public

auction of about 15,000 acres of the

producing lands formerly held by op-

erators on which producing wells aver-

age less than five barrels of oil per

day and 1,760 acres on which the wells

each 160 acre tract, there was realized

cash bonuses aggregating about \$3,-

233,000, in addition to the stipulated

Former gas leases covering the same

leases cover about 900,000 acres. Un-

der former gas leases, the tribe re-

It is therefore estimated that the

year, will aggregate at least \$2,500,000,

FOREST NOTES

(From the Forest Service, U. S.

Department of Agriculture.)

It is estimated that automobiles car-

ried to the Grand Canyon National

monument last year 20,000 persons,

while the number of persons to reach

the canyon by railroad was 92,000, or

New Mexico official reports show

that 360,325 cattle and 1,219,762 sheep

were shipped out of that state in 1915.

Most of this stock was grazed on

public lands, especially the national

forests. On the forest ranges the for-

age crop is as much an object of care

as the timber crop, and is increasing

Approximately 85 per cent of the

losses of cattle on the national forest

ranges due to poisonous plants is

caused by tall larkspur. Death camas,

lupine, laurel, sneeze weed, and rub-

ber weed are responsible for sheep

losses from such cause, while loco

weed is the principal poisonous plant

affecting horses. Last year the loss

from this cause amounted to \$300,000.

That wild burros in the Grand can-

yon of the Colorado are increasing

rapidly is the report from a ranger on

the Tusayan National forest, who says

the little animals in their search for

forage are finding their way to the top

Railroads Use Much Coal.

The railroads of the United States

used 128,200,000 net tons of coal in

as a result of scientific methods.

five times as many as in 1914.

to be leased for oil in the future.

in paying quantities.

alty on the oil produced.

By a new arrangement between the

Uncle Sam Determines to Bring Bureau Closer to Agriculturist.

STUDY EFFECTS OF SEASON

One of Results Will Be Mapping Out of Areas in Which Various Crops Can Be Grown to Ad-

Uncle Sam has determined to hitch his weather bureau closer to agricultural conditions, and as a long step in this direction has just organized in the weather agency a new division of agricultural meteorology. While the work of the weather bureau has always been recognized as of great importance to farmers, and because of this the bureau was made a part of the agricultural department, its services to agriculturists have been in the past chiefly in warnings of adverse weather conditions, frost and the like. The new division will go much further, and will take up the constructive phases of the with oil operators, sub-lessees and all problems of plant growth.

To Carry on Experiments.

One of the principal aims will be definitely to correlate weather conditions with specific crops through the carrying on of numerous experiments in different parts of the country. In this work the state experiment stations will be called upon for co-operation. They will furnish field plots, and will carefully observe and record results. Through the experiments the government experts will inquire into limiting effects of season on the growth of specific plants in certain localities, the effect of weather and climate on plant growth, the critical periods in the development of various crops and the effect of weather changes during these periods, and the adaptability of plants to conditions in localities other than those to which they have been accus-

One of the first steps which the new division will take in the large field which lies before it will be the making of a survey of the work already done in agricultural meteorology; for while there has been heretofore no central government agency to correlate such studies, a number have been made independently by the various experiment stations, other bureaus of the department of agriculture and by individual

Russia Leads in Work

The way has also been blazed by the governments of other countries, and by about \$12,000 annually. As a result a strange anomaly the United States of conferences between gas men and will probably gain more valuable sug- the secretary, the tribe will receive ungestions and inspirations from Russia der new gas leases a minimum royalty than from any other nation. This vast of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet empire, which, in the great range of measured at or near the wells, which its climatic conditions is more nearly royalty it is expected will aggregate at like the United States than any other least \$700,000 annually. country, organized a thoroughly scienactical government agency annual income to the Osage tribe unfor work in agricultural meteorology der new oil and gas leases, based on as long ago as 1897, and has achieved the same production as during the past some strikingly valuable results.

Agricultural specialists are agreed in addition to the \$3,233,000 received that the new division of the weather in cash at recent sales, as against bureau will in time gather and dis- about \$500,000 heretofore received anseminate information of the greatest nually under the old lease. value to American farmers. Some of the important results, it is believed, will be the definite mapping out of the acres in which various crops may be grown, with probable extension of the growing regions of many; the adaptation of varieties of plants to new conditions, the working out of improved cropping plans which will take advantage of seasonal peculiarities and the development of knowledge in regard to critical periods in the life of plants which will make possible the timing of certain agricultural procedure so that it will be most advan-

OTHER LANDS FEEL WAR PRICES MORE THAN U. S.

Inquiry Shows That Cost of Necessities Has Increased 63 Per Cent in Norway Over 1914.

An inquiry made by Uncle Sam has shown that the United States has felt the increased cost of living resulting from the great war less than any other nation in the world. Other neutral countries have been touched almost as heavily as the belligerents.

The statistics give the biggest food price advances in Austria, where meats are more than 500 per cent higher than before the outbreak of hostilities. Beef that in February, 1914, sold for 6.3 cents a pound now brings 38.7 cents. Meat prices in Berlin show increases ranging from 45 to

The British public is paying on an nuisance. Already there are thousands average 55 per cent more for its food of the animals in the Grand canyon than it did two years ago. The great- from Supai to the mouth of the Little est increase, 152 per cent, has been Colorado, according to the forest ranin sugar; the lowest, 17 per cent, in ger. oleomargarine.

In France prices are 23 per cent above the prewar average; in Italy around 10 per cent.

Price increases in the neutral coun- 1915, or 24 per cent of the total outtries are shown to be highest in Nor- put. The bituminous mines furnished way, where 29 necessities are sold at 122,000,000 tons, or 28 per cent of their an average of 3 per cent more than production, and the Pennsylvania anin 1914. Copenhagen workmen pay thracite region 6,200,000 tons, or 7 34 per cent more for table articles per cent of its production. These figthan two years ago; in Sweden prices ures are compiled by C. E. Lesher are 21 per cent higher; in Switzerland of the United States geological surthe range is from 3 per cent to 175. vey.

day she went into the city with a

friend and among other things bought

a new frock. "Another frock, my

dear?" said her hasband. "Did you

need another?" "Yes," said the wife,

hesitatingly, "I do need it; and besides

it was so pretty that the devil tempted

"But you should have said, 'Get

Satan Got Behind Her. dear. I said 'Get thee behind me, Sa-Mrs. Kilgore was the pretty young tan,' and he did, but he whispered wife of the elderly village pastor. One over my shoulder, 'It just fits beautifully in the back!' And I just had to

take it then."-Harper's Magazine.

Acme of Manners. "Manners," someone says, "are the minor morals." Say rather they are the outside symptoms of good morals. For good manners rise from considerahee behind me, Satan.' Have you tion for others; they are the testimony to our recognition of the principle that was what made the trouble, hubby, no man liveth to himself.

FORMER NEW YORKERS ON PACIFIC COAST



FIGHTING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP IN CALIFORNA.

Two former managers of the New York Americans are having a battle out on the Pacific coast. They are Harry Wolverton and Frank Chance. Wolverton is the manager of the San Francisco club, and Chance is the leader of Los Angeles. Their teams are having a fight for the leadership of the league. Both are of the aggressive type and there should be some lively times out on the coast if the battle should come down to a close finish between these teams.

one dollar per year until drilled, leav-GLEASON HAS SHARP TONGUE ing about 500,000 acres of the old lease

Goes to Relief of White Sox Twirler When Manager Jennings Was Getting His Goat.

"Kid" Gleason, formerly assistant manager and general factotum of the daily; also a rental of one dollar per White Sox, is noted for the sharpness of his repartee on the ball field. Manager Jennings of the Detroit Tigers had occasion to feel the sting of Gleason's tongue just before the veteran left the Chicago club. Hughle, it must be remembered, has been involved in two serious accidents, each of which nearly terminated his career. First he average over 25 barrels per day off dived into the swimming pool at Cornell when there was no water in it, breaking bones innumerable and having to stay in bed for weeks while the doctors patched him up. Later he drove his automobile off a bridge near land embraced 680,000 acres. New gas Scranton and hurt himself so badly that he was in a hospital for a couple of months. Gleason of course, knew ceived \$100 per annum for each gas all about these two accidents and well in service which aggregated when the time came he reminded Jennings of them in a way more pointed

> The Detroit manager was coaching one afternoon and had taken occasion to make a number of extremely personal remarks to the Chicago pitcher. He plainly was "getting the slabman's goat," and Gleason was quick to come

"Why, you freckle-faced ape," he velled to Hughie. "You have a fine chance to be kidding anybody. You tried twice to commit suicide and your skull was so thick you couldn't go through with it!"-The American Boy.

WHITTED PLAYS STAR GAME his old stride, batting and fielding in truth, it was in a sagebrush league,

Outfielder Covers Much More Ground Than Last Season-Has Been Big Help to Moran.

George Whitted has played sterling Athletics. ball for the Phils all season. He covers much more ground than he did last season because Moran does not shift, year, but that was solely because Luderus was injured. Constant duty in



George Whitted.

left has given Whitted the hand of the shop and he is a much better guardian of the pasture as a result. Whitted's hits. If "B" meant a boner, it would brilliant maneuvers have been a big be a busy "B." help to Moran. He has won several games by his clever inside play. He has stolen home, worked the squeeze play at a critical juncture and belted out a home run just when it was needed. He won three games right in a Internationals. row for Alexander by his brilliant per-

Praise for W. Johnson. "There is nothing to it, Walter

Johnson throws the fastest ball I have ever looked upon," said Harry Davis recently. "He cuts that fast one over so that you cannot see it. I have bateven our won pitchers, but never have I seen the speed that Johnson shows the best of the umpiring. when he whips that fast one at you."

Baseball in England. Baseball is winning popular favor in England. This marks one more con- He i: suffering from an internal trouquest of the mother country to our

Bullet Joe Bush suddenly has lost his baffling curve.

Ball players will grab rifles and go to war if General Funston puts the umps in front of them.

Habit is a bad thing. Now the poor old Reds are making a runaway race of it for last place.

St. Louis umpires would be safe from Mound City mobs if they used insect powder shooters.

Willie Mitchell, recently of the Indians, has promised to show himself a winner with the Tigers. Fred Toney's alleged crack about

the Reds being an egg team may hatch out a brood of trouble. Drugs have leaped from 100 to 600

per cent in value, yet you see a lot of players who are full of hop. Wilbert Robinson believes he has one of the best utility outfielders in

the major league in "Jimmy" John-A "cleaning," as applied to the Mil- riety; it was of the extension sort, and lers, does not mean that Pongo Can-

tillon had the team's uniforms laun-

dered. Derrill Pratt, second baseman of ord for shutouts by pitching 72 inthe St. Louis Browns, has swung into nings without a score against him. In

top form. Baseball fans in Philadelphia are bush serve even to the length of growthinking of getting up a ninth place in the American league for C. Mack's

It now leaks out that Barney Dreyfuss sent Carmen Hill, his bespectahim around. He has player first this cled pitcher, to the minors under an "optical" agreement.

> If the other Cincinnati pitchers could win as regularly as "Fred" Toney, Herzog's aggregation would be a first division proposition.

There are those people in Cleveland all times. Popular? Well, the word who opine that if Lee Fohl were in the boxing business he could make champion out of Carl Morris.

John J. McGraw, manager of the

Giants, must often be surprised at the

views of John J. McGraw, journalist, on the great American pastime. Evidently ft doesn't matter who does He is hoping for and predicting the

the piloting or what class of players day when it will be legislated out of makes up the team, the Reds remain baseball. Says he: "If I had my choice the same old pennant winners in the of the two evils, I'd pick the emery

Outfielder Jimmy Murray, who lropped from the American league to the ball causes a lot of errors when Class AA, then A and then B, is now playing in the Class D Central Texas ball at the slippery spot. It spoils . . .

just broken into the big league. Judging for his initial performance, his career in the majors won't be as long as his name. Big league magnates have added the letter "E" to the scoreboards to sig-

A flinger labeled Hasselbacher has

nify errors, and "H" to indicate "You can't have it," said the na-

tional commission to the Brooklyn club, referring to \$75,293.81 the Dodgers wanted from the Newark

There is an eight-club baseball league in England now. It is made up of teams from Canadian regiments and Americans living in London. No stops for tea.

sidered much of a hitter. He already There are many things worse than has made more triples and homers sitting on a jury. Sitting through a ted all the great pitchers of the past, ball game, for instance, when the this year in the majors than he se visitors are getting all the breaks and cured all last year in the minors.

Changed Boehling's Style. Nick Altrock, himself a southpaw Carroll, the Tufts college catcher has reformed another of that breed. taken on by Connie Mack, probably It's nothing serious, however. He will play no more ball this season. made Joe Boehling change from an underhand to overhand delivery. Joe is ble that will require a surgical operamore effective now.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDE GHTS



National Capital Popular as a Summer Resort

The Idaho fans were wont to say W ASHINGTON.—Washington has broken all records this summer in enterthis of Watter Johnson, the wizard taining visitors. From all parts of the country people are flocking to pitcher of the American langue, after Washington and when leaving are expressing the intention to come again soon. he had gone from the Gem state "bush" to the "higher-ups." Briefly,

Railroad and steamship lines have been doing an unusually brisk business. Washington hotels are well filled. Some of them have been unable to care for all the patrons that have applied for reservations.

Not only in convention gatherings and by special excursions are these visitors thronging in Washington, but the individual tourist is here in larger numbers than ever before to see the sights of the national capital at his or her leisure and pay homage at the

historic shrines in this neighborhood. Secretaries of all trade organizations who each week receive hundreds of requests for information about Washington and its hotel accommodations from all parts of the country report that this season has been an unusually busy one along this line. They find that most of the people want to come to the capital sometime during the summer, and that there is a growing disposition to make up large vacation parties from certain localities who will come together to visit the beauties of the national capital. They also find that those who come once on such parties find they cannot exhaust the attractions of Washington and its environments on one trip and that they return again and again.

Army Medical Department Is Paying High Prices

that Mr. Success brought out his lad-N THE rush toward placing the military forces of the country in a state of der for Walter Johnson to climb. It preparedness, the army medical department has been faced with some trying was not of the ten or twelve-rung vaproblems, but perhaps one of the most trying is the matter of obtaining medical

supplies under greatly increased prices due to the European war. There is already a deficiency in the bureau of 505 medicine and surgery of \$55,000, due to the high war prices of the present time. An adequate idea of these prices can be gained by the statement that

quinine, which formerly brought about 28 cents an ounce, now is selling around \$4 an ounce, although with fluctuations and in quantities for the army, it has been possible to purchase it around \$2 an ounce. Not long ago

the navy was in dire need of quinine, which was obtainable in comparatively small lots only at the \$4-an-ounce figure. A firm in Amsterdam quoted prices on a ton of the drug, but due to high freight rates, this was not deemed a good bargain, particularly in view of the fact that the domestic price was expected to drop. In the meantime, Admiral Caperton, in command of the sailors and marines in Dominican waters, was appealing every few days by radio for quinine.

Caperton's demand was finally supplied. Nearly all drugs on the market have made astonishing rises in price. Bromides are almost unobtainable, and permanganate of potash, widely used as a disinfectant, is also very scarce.

An altogether unusual feature of the scarcity of various materials through the war, is the fact that since the allied blockade of Germany was made effective, it has been almost impossible to get dyes of the proper hue to color worsteds for the color-perception test, one of the most important of naval examinations. Where 200 sets of colors were needed, only 70 have been obtainable since last fall.

The almost unparalleled demand for parchment certificates of commission to be given army officers, has led to a parchment scarcity in the war department, and this scarcity is chiefly due to the effect of the army reorganization act, which called for the promotion of hundreds of officers and the appointment

to second lieutenancies of no less that 1,600 men. The demand for commission certificates is so great that the bureau of graving has served notice that it will be unable to supply parchment for al these certificates and that it will be necessary to engrave parchment paper, instead. This fact reduces the contemplated cost of the bureau's material and

Plans for New Home for Department of Justice Johnson who broke the world's rec-

work to \$6,000, instead of the \$12,000 originally estimated.

DETAILED plans have been announced for the big office building at the northeast corner of Vermont avenue and K street northwest, which will be occupied on completion by the department of justice. The structure will cost



\$300,000 and be the last word in buildings suitable for housing a great corporation or a government department. It is especially designed to meet the

needs of the department of justice, and officials have put their O K on the The building will be eight stories high, with a frontage of 148 feet on

Vermont avenue and 145 on K street. There will be two entrances. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone for the first two stories and tapestry brick above, trimmed with the same stone. The first floor will house, among other

offices, part of the extensive library of the department, and there will be two other libraries on the second and third floors, lack of library space having been one of the chief complaints in the old building.

The offices of the attorney general, his assistants and other administrative officials will take up on each floor a triangular space with frontages on both Vermont avenue and K street. In the rear will be a large court admitting light and fresh air and extending to the roof of the first story, where will be installed an extensive skylight over the main library.

In the cellar will be the machine rooms, among them one which will house the engines for working the vacuum-cleaning plant, and there will also be room for storage. There will be three electric high-speed elevators. The halls will be tiled, and composition flooring will be used in the offices. On the sixth floor will be the central telephone and telegraph stations of the department. There will be more than 11,000 square feet of floor space to each story, and the building is of a size which will for years fill the needs of the department, maintaining the smallest force in Washington of any of the governmental

The contract requires that the building shall be finished by January 9, 1917, and the department forces will move in shortly afterward

Big Exhibit of Snakes in the National Museum

THE exhibit of snakes in the National museum strongly influences the large number of visitors who stray that way. Many persons who come upon it turn away with evident fear, usually saying something to the effect that they cannot bear even to look upon such

things. Others linger around the glass cases containing the exhibits as though charmed by the spectacle. As an exhibit of snakes it is a magnificent spectacle. Splendid specimens of numerous species have been collected, and are displayed with due and artistic regard to realism.

The rattlesnake uivision seems to hold the greatest interest for visitors and there is a magnificent, or atrocious, specimen of the diamond rattler

displayed in a scene representing his natural haunt. This specimen is six feet five and a quarter inches long. The middle of his body is as thick as the calf of a large man's leg and it does not taper down to slim proportions as in the case of most members of the snake tribe. Its general appearance, it is wicked and justifies the repute in which it is held.

One of the attractive specimens is a harlequin snake, a small and quite slender fellow with alternate black and red bands each about an inch long and each separated from the other by a narrow band of yellow. If one will pause to read the descriptive card this is the information it will convey: "Notwithstanding its harmless appearance, popularly indicated by its small head, the harlequin snake is one of the most deadly poisonous snakes. Fortunately, cases of bite from this snake are rare, owing to its gentle disposition and the

smallness of its mouth, but the bite when inflicted is very dangerous." In the exhibit one will find excellent specimens of the India cobra, boaconstrictors, a python 30 feet long, the gopher or the indigo snake, the summer green snake, chicken snakes, corn snakes, coach-whip snakes, blacksnakes, the brown king snake, the scarlet snake, Boyle's chain snake, the ordinary chain snake, which is to be found around Washington; the ball snake of Arizona, the western pine snake, the pilot snake of the Southeastern states from South Carolina to Florida, the fox snake of the middle West, the hog-nosed snake, the spreading adder, the water snakes and the large garter snakes.







