

Chicago Record-Herald: Ambassador Hill will continue to ambass.

The czar is said to have a dozen crowns. His head lies uneasy enough with one.

"All in favor of apple dumplings please rise," says the Baltimore Sun. The ayes have it.

Men will have to buy the dominion of the air with blood. That was how the land was won and the sea.

And now comes the pigskin further to divert attention from the game of saving the country.—Boston Herald.

No one objects to the directorate gown provided it does not look as if the lower part of it had caught on a nail.

"No woman who wears a 'rat' shall become my wife," says an Ohio college professor. Rough on rats, for sure.

Esperanto, of course, is not a dead or even a dying language. Its "rattling in the throat" is an auricular illusion.

A Chicago princess who is stranded in Paris finds it is mighty little in the way of groceries that she can buy on her title.

We are worried about where they are going to put the gasoline stations for these new air machines.—Atlantic Constitution.

The Russian minister of commerce is named Shipoff. It is to be hoped for the trade of the country that he lives up to it.

Keir Hardie advises Americans to "go into politics." They do. But not like a flock of silly sheep with some agitator for bell-wether.

"Rats no longer are worn in the hair," says a woman's magazine. No, they seem to have been supplanted by those little rows of mice.

It is hard to tell which tastes better, the first piece of flanky, juicy, spiky, raisiny mince pie in the fall, or the first cucumber in the spring.

Probably that Milwaukee hermit who refused to wash for eight years was not a teetotaler and consequently did not want to encourage any undue intimacy.

Of course plants are capable of feelings. Hasn't the corn ears to hear and the potatoes eyes to see? Haven't you heard the trees moan and seen the rose blush?

An insurance man says there are 19,500 women in New York who are past 75 years of age. This is not surprising; there are lots of chorus girls in New York.

Flowers may have memories, but as long as the corsage bouquet and the honeysuckle on the porch can tell no tales what does it matter?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A man in Des Moines buys his mother-in-law five pounds of candy every week. The scheme should work and is safer than the slow poison plan.—Detroit Free Press.

Now that the North cape's cliffs have been desecrated by the brushes of the advertising painters we almost wish that Peary would never give them a chance at the north pole.

A perfectly good imitation of a Carnegie hero medal is offered to the man who has read all of the political platforms, speeches of acceptance and campaign books.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Auto-suggestion" is receiving considerable attention from scientists. Did you ever catch the monologue of the man on his back in the dust trying to coax the machinery of one of the snorting go-devils?

An up-to-date farmer in Connecticut insists on having a flying machine clause in his insurance policy, arguing that flying machines are quite as uncertain as tornadoes, for you never know what or when they are going to strike.

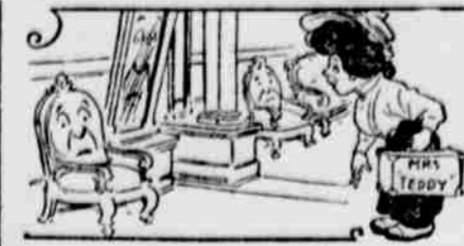
A Philadelphia heiress alleges that she went through a mock marriage with an American for the purpose of keeping her parents from purchasing a foreigner with a title for her. We can hardly believe her story is true, because it is reported that her mother has forgiven her.

The government is going to lay a molasses road in Massachusetts. That is, it will prepare a blunder for macadam roads the basis of which will be the residue of sugar-cane manufacture, a by-product for which there is a present no known use. But isn't there some danger that the small boys and girls will carry off the road for all-day suckers or some other terrible things?

ROUND THE CAPITAL

Information and Gossip Picked Up Here and There in Washington.

No New Furnishings in the White House



WASHINGTON.—Have sympathy for Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the president. She, of all beloved wives in the land whose husbands have an income more than sufficient to afford a bare living, is most to be pitied. Every other such wife in the land has added something to the house since returning from her summer spent away from home. There is probably not another woman in the land who has not added at least one piece of furniture, had a room papered, bought new curtains for at least one room, added a rug to the children's bedroom or has done something of that kind. But Mrs. Roosevelt has no addition to boast of.

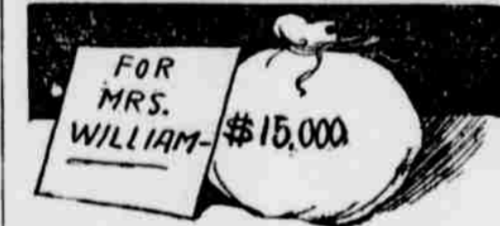
When she got back to the White House not long ago she found everything just as it was when she went

away. Some painting had been done inside and out, but that is all. It might just as well not have been done, because the new paint is just like that which it replaced. Where ivory white greeted her eyes last winter it will do so again this season. Where the tint was cream or buff it will still be cream or buff at the time when she gives it up to Mrs. William on March 4, 1909.

Now wouldn't it get on your nerves, careful housekeeper, to know that you could not do anything to change the look of things; that you couldn't move the chiffonier over into another corner, or get rid of the curtain in the dining-room that looked so good when it first came to your view, but now has grown almost hideous?

But that is Mrs. Roosevelt's fix precisely. Congress last winter did not make any allowance for new furniture, carpets, rugs or hangings of any kind. The allowance was merely for maintenance. That, of course, covers any repairs that may be needed to furniture, hangings or draperies, but it does not permit the introduction of new things.

Changes Likely by Coming New Mistress



MAN, mere man, rules the furniture and the arrangement of things in the White House. In this instance, the mere man is Col. Charles S. Bromwell. He is a young engineer so youthful in appearance that the silver eagle on his shoulder straps, indicating the rank of colonel, certainly looks like a stray bird. He is a colonel only while he is in charge of the White House.

Congress in failing to provide for any new furniture or anything else new this year remembered that it is the custom when there is a new first lady of the land in the White House for all the authorities to bow low and ask her pleasure in regard to things. Mrs. Roosevelt chose the present unpleasing blue of the blue room to replace the delicate baby blue brocade on the walls of that apartment during the McKinley administration. She also

selected furniture less ornate than the Louis XVI of the McKinley regime.

Col. Bromwell in submitting his estimate this year for the probable cost of maintenance and renewals at the White House during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, set the figure at \$50,000, or \$15,000 more than the current fiscal year.

That means that \$15,000 will be at the disposal of the new mistress next summer. Inasmuch as the appropriation bills for the year beginning on July 1 must all be passed before March 4, a mere nod from the new first lady of the land, if she has any particular idea of how things should be done, will be sufficient to get more money for her, even if her husband has not been induced into office. With \$15,000 to start with, the new first lady will be able to get new dishes if she does not like the kind used by the Roosevelt family, and probably have the wall coverings in several of the rooms changed. In a pinch it might be made to cover the cost of a few bits of furniture to take the place of the ugly stuff in the east room.

Capital Laundry War Is Taken to Court



THERE is war among the washers of the American statesmen's shirts and collars and cuffs. Alleging that a combination has been formed among the local laundry concerns of Washington, the purpose of which is to drive out of business all competing establishments, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, the Model Laundry Company of this city, through its attorney, has filed a request in the form of an injunction, in the supreme court of the district, praying the court to restrain the association, the Washington Laundrymen's exchange, from interfering with its business.

Eleven other laundries of the city are named as defendants.

The complainant alleges that in the defendants' efforts to ruin the business of the Model Laundry Company they have attempted, and in some instances have succeeded, in employing drivers of the Model Laundry Company, through whom a greater part of the laundry business is controlled, and have made threats to establishments selling laundry supplies that they would be boycotted in the future by members of the exchange if they continued to sell their goods to the complainant.

For many months the laundries of the national capital have attracted the attention of the official element in the city. Dinners seven nights a week have made a great demand on immaculate dress shirts, not to speak of the other accessories of a statesman's wardrobe. Last winter a Pennsylvania congressman introduced a bill making it a penal offense or something of that kind to tear shirts, etc., in the wash.

Many Disasters in Coal Mining Industry



ACCIDENTS in coal mines of the United States during the last calendar year resulted in the death of 3,125 men and injury to 5,314 more, according to statistics made public by the geological survey.

The death record among the coal miners during the year was greater by 1,033 than in 1906, and is said to have been the worst year in the history of the coal-mining industry.

The figures do not represent the full extent of the disasters, as reports were not received from some states having no mine inspectors.

West Virginia reported the heaviest death rate in 1907—12.35 per 1,000 employees, and this state also showed the lowest production for each life lost—65,969 tons. New Mexico stood next

on the list with a death rate of 11.45 and a production of 77,322 tons for each life lost. Alabama was third with a death rate of 7.2 per 1,000 and a production of 92,535 tons for each life lost.

Statistics do not bear out the popular idea that most mine disasters result from explosions. Of the total number reported during the last year 947 deaths and 343 injuries resulted from gas and dust explosions and 201 deaths and 416 injuries were caused by powder explosions.

The chief cause of death among the miners, the report explains, was due to the falling of mine roofs and coal. Such disasters caused 1,122 deaths and 2,141 injuries.

E. W. Parker, chief statistician of the survey, asserts that much benefit will result from the action of congress in appropriating \$150,000 to investigate mine disasters. He says one of the greatest needs of the coal-mining industry is the enforcement of military discipline in the operation of the mines.

COACH OF PURDUE ELEVEN



FRED SPEIK
Fred Speik, a Pupil of Coach A. A. Sagg, of the Chicago University, Who Has Charge of the Purdue Football Squad.

PASSING OF JOE GANS ENDS VARIED CAREER

Colored Wonder, Always a Figure in Lightweight Championship, Now a Has-Been.

The sun of fame set on one of the most spectacular pugilistic careers in the history of the prize ring when Nelson—a mere physical entity, a personified iron jaw, an embodied punch tester, a quantity which might be stamped with little more than the purely physical—for the second time battered down Joe Gans, and thereby closed the last chapter in the history of this famous colored fighter at Colma.

Gans was a real factor. He stands out before the world as a man who was a self-confessed cheater, a person who bartered even his own good name for the chance of a little loose change, a prevaricator and stronger than that, and for everything that in a pugilist of integrity is considered impossible. Yet, from the flames of his past, cleansed in the eyes of the public, he won back the championship. Not only that, but, despite his color, he was a popular fighter, and won his way into the game as an able exponent of it.

Exposure of dishonesty in almost any sport, professional or amateur, is certain to be followed by loss of reputation and standing and ultimate oblivion; yet Gans not only survived his own story of his early shortcomings, but was never more popular in his entire career than after he told the San Francisco newspapers how he had cheated the public in the McGovern, Britt and other contests.

The mind of man fails to fathom such things. It may be possible that the fighter was among that number of great history makers whose ability at his one specialty was such that his shortcomings in other respects were condoned.

Pugilistically, Gans died at the age of 34—not so advanced a period of life but that he might have been supposed to have retained his best form. Fitzsimmons did it at a much later stage of his career. But then the freckled one was 27 years of age when he entered upon his real ring career, whereas Gans was but 16 years old when he began to attract attention. Since that time Gans has been fighting for his livelihood and the end of a seesaw approximates the story of his life in the ring.

For years Gans has been a lightweight champion factor, but his celebrated relapses continually prevented him from rising to any safe degree of celebrity. Years ago he was believed to be the best man in the world at his weight. He always had the edge on Frank Erne, who was then champion, but Gans lost to him the first time through manipulation, according to Gans' own story. When they subsequently met again, Gans put it over the clever white boy in one round.

Chase Will Remain Outlaw.

If reports from San Jose, Cal., are correct appearances indicate that Hal Chase, the former first baseman of the Yankees, who quit the team the latter part of last month to return to his California home, intends to make good his statement that he was through with the east and major league baseball. It is said that the Boston American league team, through its western agent, had made Chase a good offer to join that club.

According to report the Red Sox management went so far as to offer the first baseman the captaincy and managership of the team for next season if he would refrain from playing outlaw ball and join the ranks under John I. Taylor. Chase is said to have turned down the proposition and reiterated his farewell statement.

Wonder.

I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed.—Dean Swift.

MANY NOVELTIES PREDICTED IN THIS YEAR'S FOOTBALL

Coaches of Big College Elevens Expected to Spring Startling Play—To Develop Forward Pass.

If the football season of 1908 does not produce several times as much novelty and science in the way of new plays as any of its predecessors it will not be the fault of the coaches and players who represent the eastern "Big Five"—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell. At every one of these institutions there has been shown a disposition to rush the season. Rudimentary knowledge of the game is not being ignored, but it is being rushed along and made subsidiary to the strategic side of the game. That this is so is proven conclusively by the manner in which veteran players of former days have been flocking back to assist in building up new offensive tactics.

The forward pass is certain to be productive of the most startling revolutions this fall. Without exception all these coaches are working with it as the basis of their new plays. It has now been a part of the rules for two years, but this time has been required to familiarize players with its basic principles. Its possibilities have not by any means been explored to their limit.

Accuracy in throwing and catching the forward pass will be the keynote to success with this play this fall. When the play was first introduced it did not matter a whole lot how much accuracy there was in the play, because it was in such an indiscriminate manner. Then the play was used very much as the resort of the weaker and inferior team, which trusted largely to luck in making the play a success. But this year a team is so restricted in the use of the play that it must be developed to a high degree of perfection to be a winner. First emphasis must be placed on developing several players who can throw the ball any given distance with enough speed and accuracy to enable one of his team mates to recover it without fumbling. The change in the rules, whereby a fumbled forward pass can be recovered only by the player who fumbled it on the passer's side, makes this point doubly important.

It has been one of the inexplicable things of modern football that so much poor passing and poorer catching of the forward pass should be tolerated by up-to-date coaches. At any rate coaches appear to have realized the handicap this weakness has been to winning teams, and we may look for a radical improvement this fall.

NOTES OF THE DIAMOND

Kid Elberfeld has behaved unusually well for the manager of a team that only wins a game every now and then.

According to those who know, the famous Ed. Walsh is drawing only \$3,500 for his services as the White Sox's star twirler.

Joe Cantillon doesn't frequent the coaching lines as often as of yore. He does most of the directing from the bench.

Catcher Street of the Washington team, enjoys the nickname "Gabby" because he's always talking.

Umpire with Good Reputation.

It looks as if Umpire Perrine, of the Pacific Coast league, would prove a valuable addition to Ban Johnson's staff of arbitrators. Nothing but praise is heard for the Californian. Outfielder Cravath of the Boston Americans formerly played in the Pacific Coast league. When asked the other day about Perrine, he had the following to say: "Perrine is an excellent official. He uses excellent judgment, and while being master of the situation at all times, he knows how to get along with the players."