

MORAL EFFECT OF FOOT BALL

Camp Tells of the Good Lessons Game Teaches.

ONE IS, SUCCESS REQUIRES WORK

The Gridiron Sport Appeals to the Best Element Because of the Qualities It Represents—Need of Courage.

"Some people have the idea that all we do at Yale is talk athletics," said Walter Camp the other day. "That is not so. At this period of the year you might wander over the campus and visit the students in their rooms all day and you wouldn't hear for a nail or any other topic of sport mentioned. However, I for one at Yale think there are good reasons for trying to succeed at what one undertakes, and I don't know but what the system that has brought us a certain degree of success in foot ball at any rate, has resulted in our worrying less and giving less thought to foot ball than is the case at some other institutions. Who shall be captain and who shall be head coach for next season are not matters which are giving men any great concern, for they have come to know that those questions are so managed here that whatever is done about them will be the result of a system that has been successful.

"We think success in foot ball is worth while striving for, because it teaches men that if they are to accomplish what they set about to do they must do so by work and submission to discipline. That is a good lesson to teach a man. Furthermore, the moral tone of college men has improved a great deal in recent years, and in this the successful athlete has done his share. Drinking, dissipation, is not good form for college men nowadays—time was when not much was thought of it. Take such men as Tad Jones, a leader among his fellows and who leads an upright life. Other students imitate his habits, and such imitation, unconscious, perhaps, does them good.

"The man who goes in for athletics soon finds that he must go according to a schedule if he is to keep up and make the most of his time. When the moment comes for study he has no time to lean on window sills and talk with his fellows. He must get right down to his books, must apply himself during his study hours. He quickly learns that he must systematize his hours for sport and study, and habits of regularity and order soon come to him.

"Foot ball appeals to the best people. That is evident when one sees the size of the crowds and the people composing them. It is a game of strategy, skill and brains, and it appeals to cultured and intelligent people who appreciate what qualities it represents. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other places where there is culture and refinement foot ball is very popular. It draws respectable, thinking people and many of them.

"Another thing about football, it demands courage to stick to your plans and not become flurried or demoralized when your plans go wrong temporarily. There is the courageous defense, for example. It may seem to be wrong and to be giving way, and it requires courage at such a time to stick to it and give it a chance to prove itself. The temptation at such a time is strong to forsake your plan, to hurriedly check the opponent by some other method. Sometimes your plans are wrong and you lose, but if your opponent scores on you you at least learn that you have planned wrong, and besides you'll be scored on still oftener in a moment of panic if you do not stick to what you have, are hurried into a mistrust of and failure to hold to your plans. A sudden wavering of that sort on the one-yard line will result more disastrously than sticking to and having faith in original plans.

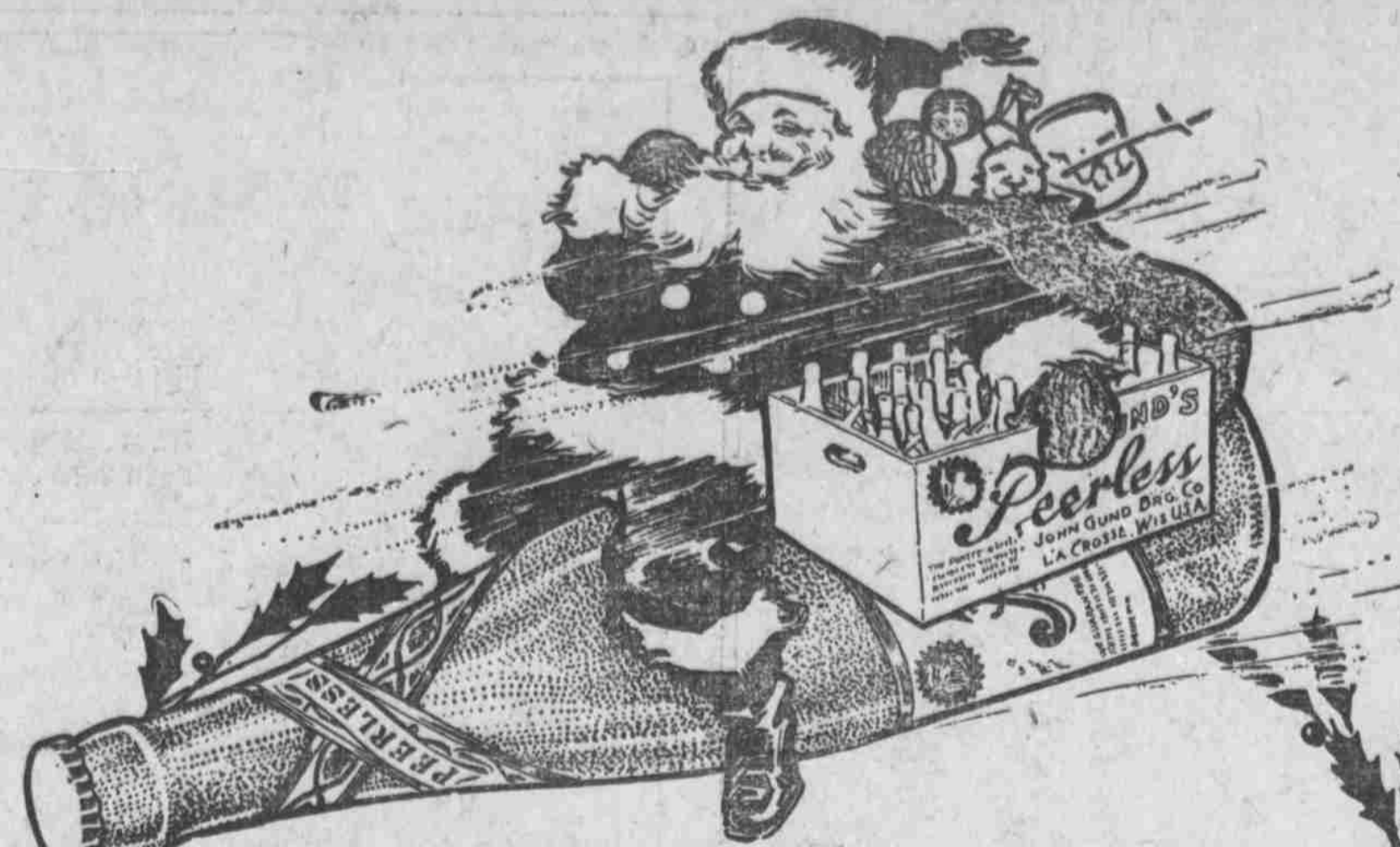
"So far as learning the lesson from one contest is concerned I have found that that must begin at once. It doesn't do to wait to draw the conclusions furnished by actual contest on the field. The time to learn your lessons so that you may profit by what they teach is while you still have a clear picture of the game. A week after you'll find your recollections are getting hazy. It won't be quite clear in your mind whether a certain player stood four feet or six feet away, and you must know positively about these points.

"I am a believer in the Freshman rule; it has been a good measure, but in one way it has increased the difficulty of developing varsity material. The best school for developing varsity material is the second team, with its lessons learned by hard knocks in competition with the varsity. Often the freshman, being by himself for a year, comes to the varsity team without having had any experience on the second team. He may have been told a dozen times just where to stand when about to kick, but if he is doing it wrong the fact won't be impressed on him half as forcibly as if he were on the second team and had some big varsity man come through and block his kick and upset him. One or two of the latter experiences are worth all the telling.

In conclusion Mr. Camp said regarding the report that he favored abandoning the forward pass that one paper went so far as to say he wanted to close up the same again—make it as it was before the new rules. Camp never said that he wanted to abandon the forward pass. He merely wants to restore it to the rule that governed it in 1906, and most good judges who have the welfare of the game at heart agree with him. The 1907 forward pass regulations made too much of back and too little of skill. As to wanting to close up the game, such a statement is absurd, because, if for no other reason, Camp favored the 10-yard rule. But if the Yale adviser took occasion to deny all the foolish football charges laid to his door he wouldn't have time to attend to his clock business.

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Points to Look After in Making a Choice—New York the Great Distributing Point of Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—"Where can I buy a trustworthy carriage horse in New York? I don't want to pay too much, but price is not so much an object as good value." The questions have often been asked by New Yorkers and those who seek them are as often city residents as country folks.

To seek a carriage horse or pair in the New York market brings the prospective

chancer, and the occupation is as old as the English language.

There are many legitimate dealers in second-hand driving and riding horses in Manhattan, both at auction and at private sale; in fact, every auction mart has to offer such horses at times. The term means that they have been used before in the city, and such horses are often very desirable.

Opportunity to examine or try the offerings is always given to a buyer, and it is his own fault if he buys a pig in a poke. In buying a horse guaranteed as sound the customer has the privilege of a test by his own veterinarian. Second-hand horses are generally sold as "practically sound." Auction firms are not bound by the statements of the consignors or owners printed in the catalogues. In buying a horse on a guarantee it is up to the purchaser to find in advance just what the guarantee stands for and what it is worth.

Auction rates of harness and saddle horses at first hand in New York are com-

or to sanction by bidding. Buyers flocked to such sales as a relief from the troubles with the dealers at private sales, and the auctions were at once established on a legitimate basis.

The consignors to such sales are the breeders, some of whom hold annual sales, and the dealers who sell at regular periods, usually in the fall and spring, the horses they collect throughout the country and

extortionate commissions to influence trade. In a word, enabled the private sale dealers to cut loose from the grafters, and at the present time more horses are sold at private sale for higher prices than at any prior time.

The automobile has recently been more of a bogie than the auction sales, yet the private sale dealers have more than held their own. They recruit their stock pre-

the stalls, or else the dealer will agree to import what he wants once the price is fixed. This is a fancy branch of the trade, and the price to be paid will hinge on whether a show horse or merely a useful, typical hackney is wanted.

An imported mare or gelding of the latter sort, from 15 to 15.2 hands in height, with pronounced knee and hock action and ready for use might be sought for \$500,

are brought to the market as four or five-year-olds, as the demand compels a quick harvesting, although formerly a carriage horse was not deemed mature until six or eight years of age.

In selecting a pair something more is needed than similarity in height or color, for the horses must have union in action, in weight and the bearing of heads and tails. To compare the horses the dealers stand them in line on the floor and from a proper distance study the legs, girths, quarters, shoulders, heads and the back lines of the two. Then they have them hitched up as a pair and besides driving behind them have the horses put through their paces by another driver while you look on.

A fast, clean walk and ability to back freely are as important as to trot well together. Action, in of course, to be noted, and care must be taken that the high stepping is not due to extra heavy shoes.

The carriage of the heads must be natural and not due to cheek rolls or curb bits. All this is a matter of preliminary examination of details in which the buyers must be suited for there is a knack in displaying a horse or pair to the very best advantage that the legitimate dealers fully understand.

If the horses are standing on a sloping floor have them turned round so that their heads will face down hill and see how they compare from that point of view. Do not be content with a circuit or two of the sales mart, except for a first view, but always drive out in the street or park, watching them there as well as handling the reins yourself to learn whether they are hard mouthed pullers or gentle to drive.

As to soundness of wind and limb rely on a capable veterinarian. No good dealer or consignee will object to a "hooker" who means business being as minute as he may please in a preliminary inspection. It is by pleasing critical buyers that the dealers build up and retain their groups of customers.

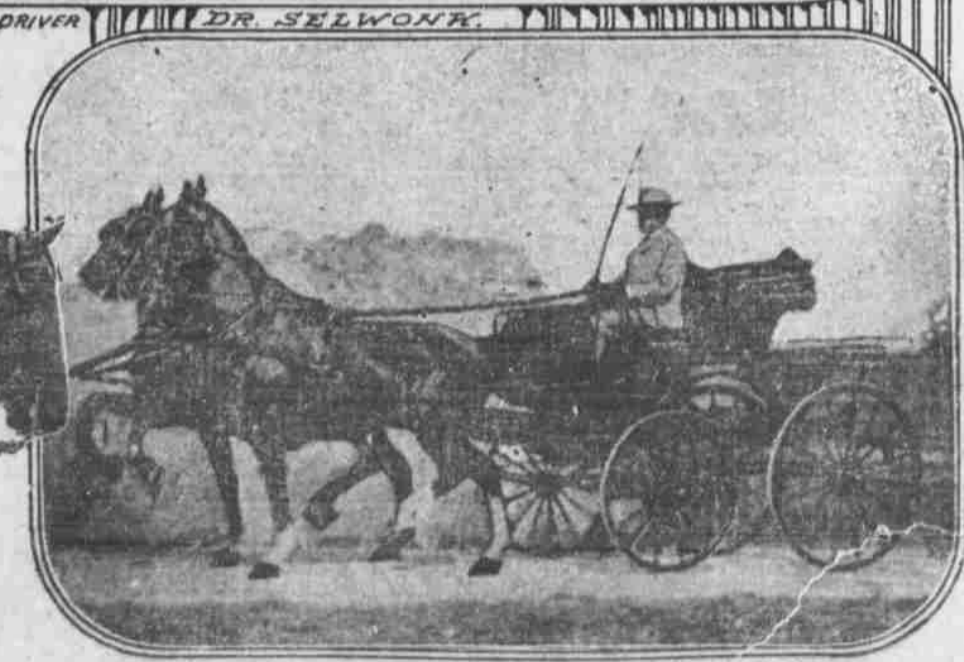
Above all never be in a hurry in buying a horse. The best way to test the recommendation that a horse is immune to motors and city noises is to drive him about the streets. Remember too that after the sale it is your coachman's duty to drive the horse or horses to suit you and that it is your privilege to choose the nag.

One must not expect to buy a blue ribbon winner at the prices for which a useful carriage horse may be secured, but the low priced ones, if properly selected, may often cut a figure on the city or country roads.

Thousands must be paid wherever hundreds have been mentioned in these quotations to secure a Lord Baltimore, a Dr. Selwink, a Hackney of the Hildred or Plymouth champion stamp, or a saddle horse like Judge Cantrell.



PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF RIDER AND DRIVER



HILDRED AND PLYMOUTH CHAMPION.

buyer along well trodden paths. They will lead him to the stable of a private dealer, or to a mart where several dealers keep their horses and stand ready at all times to show them to "lookers," as the possible customers are called, or else the journey's end will be an auction sale of harness horses.

New York is the greatest distributing place for carriage and saddle horses in the country. The dealers who cater to the private sale trade or the auction demand are well established and have reputations to uphold, and so long as the seeker sticks to the beaten paths he is likely to get a fair treatment and as good a value for his outlay as in transactions with any other merchants.

But to deviate from the usual channels of trade and set out on a quest for a bargain in which the buyer is to prove himself more astute than the vendor is to walk with eyes open into a pitfall. A David Harum would be too wise to enter on such a venture, for the more a man knows about horses the more thoroughly he understands that a fair price must be paid for a good horse.

paratively a new business. From twenty years ago the private sale dealers conducted the bulk of the transactions. Through the exactions in fees and contumacious of many sorts of middlemen, fostered on one hand by the dealers in the keen competition of trade and tolerated on the other hand by the customers through habit, it became exceedingly difficult either to sell or to buy a horse at a fair price. The situation gave an opening for auction sales on a commission basis paid by the consignee, who also defrayed the advertising and the cost of catalogues for his consignment.

The auctioneers to maintain their credit refused to pay commissions to middlemen

merely as the dealers do who sell at auction, by searching throughout the country, far and near, for the raw material that can be fitted for the city trade.

The private sale dealer will often seek for many months for a certain horse, or pair that he thinks he can at once place at a fair price with a certain customer, but if disappointed he may have to keep the stock for a considerable time before making a sale, which is one of the hazards of the business. Prices vary with the state of the money market, both at public and private sales, as in all commercial pursuits, but under normal conditions there is a fair margin of profit for both sorts of dealers. They are satisfied with the margin, which is the best guaranty that their customers will receive fair treatment.

Only the "made" carriage horse has now been under consideration, which is the kind presumably the questioner seeks who asks how to buy in the New York market. If he wants an English hackney the buyer must be sent to a dealer who makes a specialty of importing them. He will probably find what he wants in

while a matched pair would be good value at from \$100 up to \$250. A good carriage horse of 16 hands or over will always bring from \$50 to \$75 at auction or private sale, and matched pairs will cost twice as much.

Under 16 hands these prices may often be cut for single horses and pairs, while on slow markets pairs of from 15 to 15.2 hands have been bought for \$20 and single horses of the same sort for \$10. A practically sound horse is always worth as much to the city market for light business purposes, and a buyer could hardly expect to get a carriage horse for less.

The buyer who does not regard price as much as a fair value will always be able to secure a good durable carriage horse of any height he wants at from \$20 to \$25, and a pair at from \$100 to \$200, the latter well matched and always worth the money. The best grades of second-hand carriage horses will cost as much as new ones from the country.

Carriage horses at first hand are usually sold with hind tails and manes, so that the buyer may suit himself as to docking or have the mane pulled or trimmed. They

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