

PRaise FOR ENGLISH HORSES

Jack Joyner, Trainer for Harry Payne Whitney, Lauds Racing Abroad—Racing is Popular.

Andrew Jackson (Jack) Joyner, who for five years has been training the string of thoroughbreds that Harry Payne Whitney races in England, was in New York recently on a visit to his friends and relatives. He will have under his charge this year 24 horses, including nine two-year olds. The majority of the racers were bred by Mr. Whitney at his stud farm in New Jersey.

"Racing in England is a sport and pastime to the majority of the English people," said Joyner. "Racing seems to grow in popularity in that country. Since my first trip abroad I've seen the attendance increase materially. The sport is well conducted and the officials keep a tight grip on it."

"Do you like to train horses in England?"

"If I didn't I wouldn't return there," replied Joyner. "I've been well treated over there."

"What did you think of Whiskbroom's success in this country. He won the 'triple crown' here—the Metropolitan, the Brooklyn and the Suburban handicaps."

"So I read," said Joyner. "It was not a surprise to me, for Whiskbroom was a good horse in England. He had to meet horses of better quality in England than those he raced against in America. At present the horses in England are much better than those in this country. This is due largely to the trouble the American breeders have had during the last five years. The English thoroughbreds are distinctly high class."

"What do you think of the relative merits of Tracery and Prince Palatine?"

"Tracery was a great horse—one of the best race horses I have ever seen in any country. He was fast and could maintain his speed a great distance. Those things, you know, tend to prove the quality of a race horse. I considered him a better horse than Prince Palatine this season."

"Tracery certainly would have won the Ascot gold cup if he had not been pulled down by a man, who grabbed his bridle in the stretch. At that time he was in front of Prince Palatine. Prince Palatine was a grand horse with a great turn of speed. He liked a long route. Both horses have been retired from the turf."

WILL ATTEND ATHENS GAMES

American Athletes, Headed by Melvin Sheppard, to Participate in Athenian Olympic Contests.

The Irish-American Athletic club has decided to send at least ten men, headed by Melvin W. Sheppard, hero of several Olympic games, to represent it in the Athenian Olympic games to be held in Athens during May of year. This team is expected to form the nucleus of a squad from all over the United States who will wear the shield in competition against the picked men of other nations.

Sheppard, the present track and field captain of the Irish-Americans, was the first man chosen to make the trip, and the athletic committee of the club is said to be a unit on the



Melvin W. Sheppard.

proposition that the best of the athletes of the club should abstain from any serious competition this winter in order that they may be fit for the Athens invasion. It is anticipated that men from Boston, Chicago and San Francisco will be included in the makeup of the American team, the expenses of the men to be met by the clubs they represent. In this manner the United States will be enabled to make a good showing, which will be necessary in view of the announced intention of England, Germany, Sweden and France to have competitors on the scene.

Pinch Hitters Fall.

Pinch hitting, so popular in the past, seems doomed to a slow death. Many managers are using this system only for the reason that the fans expect it. They fail to see where the pinch hitter avails them much when a regular player must leave the game for the slugger's advent. "The defense is as much a part of the game as the offense, so why should this department be weakened on a game of chance?" one manager is quoted as saying.

Lord Dewey a Winner.

Lord Dewey is the latest star on the trotting firmament and blazes brightly. He won three \$10,000 stakes in succession, thereby gaining a record for horses of his class. The three stakes won were the Empire state at Syracuse, the Michigan at Detroit and the Hoosier at Columbus.

Rory to International?

Umpire Hugh J. Rory, who umpired in the New England last season, is said to have received an offer from President Burrows to join his staff of International league arbitrators.

HOPPE CONTINUES BILLIARD CHAMPION



Willie Hoppe, King With the Cue.

Willie Hoppe, champion billiardist, must feel like Alexander the Great when he wept because he had no more worlds to conquer.

Recently Hoppe, the young giant of the cue, swept his most recent challenger, Calvin Demarest of Chicago, out of the way for the second time within a year.

Thus had Demarest, Sutton, Morgenstar, and Clino, representing the best players in America, with the possible exception of George Slosson, a veteran, and the newcomer among the professionals, "Chick" Wright of San Francisco, fallen, one after another, before the prowess of the present proud holder of the coveted title. To this list of vanquished stars might be added Koji Yamada, the clever Japanese, who not many moons since suffered a more decisive beating at the hands of Hoppe than any of Sir William's other and numerous victims.

Who then is there to meet the champion with a ghost of a chance of dethroning him? In France Firmin Cassagnol is the recognized leader in a field of several crack players, and he may come to this country in the course of a few months and throw down the gauntlet to Hoppe. A match has been talked of between the pair, but to date the principals have been unable to agree on terms. Internationally the contest, if arranged, would be of interest to billiard fans, and it may be a realization in due time. Cassagnol is a star of the first magnitude, a much improved player over the Cassagnol who appeared in a New York tournament some years ago, and it is safe to say that, while he might not defeat Hoppe, he would acquit himself better than have Demarest, Sutton, Yamada, et al.

NOTES of SPORIDOM

Georgetown university is reported to contemplate the construction of a stadium.

America will be represented by a soccer football eleven at the 1916 Olympic games at Berlin.

Cy Falkenberg had to stop at six straight, four less than his string of victories upon the diamond.

Mel Sheppard, one of the greatest half-mile runners the world ever knew, has been on the track for 13 years.

Atlanta of the Southern league is planning to build a new \$15,000 grandstand before the opening of the season.

Stanley Yoakum was given the decision over Leo Kelly of St. Louis after fifteen rounds of rough-and-tumble fighting at Denver.

Dad Moulton, for 21 years athletic trainer at Stanford university, has announced that he has quit. His contract expires in May.

Fred Falkenberg, Nap heaver, is making a great showing in Cleveland bowling circles. He is smashing the pins at a consistent pace.

Manager Dunn of the Baltimore club has sold Lefty Russell and Mickey Corcoran to the Scranton, Pa., club of the New York State league.

Tom Hughes was turned down flatly by President Chivington of the American association when he applied for a job as umpire of the organization.

Walter Johnson, the star hurler of the Washington staff, says he never had a sore arm. In advising treatment for a sore wing he says: "Let it alone."

A report is current in Iowa athletic circles that Coach Jesse B. Hawley has resigned at Iowa university to devote his entire attention to his bonding business in Chicago.

It is probable the world's championship polo matches which will be a part of the Panama-Pacific celebration at San Francisco in 1915, will be played from March 15 to April 17.

The Boston Braves used the greatest number of players during the 1913 campaign. Stallings tried out thirteen pitchers, six catchers, thirteen infielders, twelve outfielders and two subs.

Baseball coaches in big nine circles may not sit on the bench with their pupils next year. The rule up before the athletic board is against allowing the directors to boss from the coop, so the coaches will have to sit in the grand stand.

WHY DO OUR ATHLETES WIN?

Said in Europe That Americans Won Solely Because Amateurs Trained With Thoroughness.

Every athletic victory by America has brought forth a great deal of European comment. As we ourselves do not know why we should win, it is only natural that there should be a great deal of European speculation on this point. In much of it there is a reflection of the remark Herbert Spencer once made to a youth who had beaten him at billiards: "Young man, a moderate proficiency at billiards is the sign of a well-rounded education, but such proficiency as you have shown is the sign of an ill-spent youth."

Europe said our athletes were no better than hers, but won solely because our amateurs trained with professional thoroughness. In the various Olympic contests our athletes have doubtless had the benefit of superior training, but few of them ever trained so thoroughly as did the old Olympic athletes, who were required before entering the contests to make oath that they had trained for ten months.—World's Work.

PLAYS WITH BROKEN COLLAR.

"Tubby" Keeler, right guard of the University of Wisconsin eleven last year and captain-elect for the coming season, played throughout the Badger schedule last fall with a broken shoulder bone.

At the conclusion of the season, the men who were on the varsity squad were given a thorough examination by the university medical authorities and an X-ray disclosed a break of which Keeler had not been aware.

A year ago he injured his shoulder, but the injury was not of such a serious nature as to keep him out for the season.

Yankess to Send Soccer Men. The United States will be represented at the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 by an American soccer football team as a result of an agreement reached between the Amateur Athletic union and the United States Football association. According to the terms of the alliance each organization recognizes the rights and controlling power of the other in and over its particular branches of sport, and each is to have a delegate association. This alliance gives the U. S. A. F. A. national and international recognition.

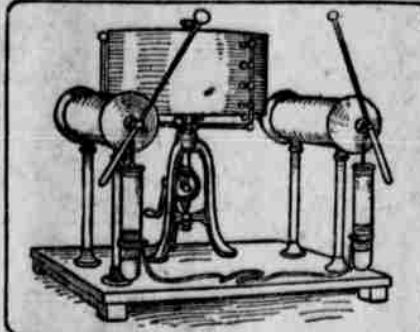
O'Hearn to Captain Cornell. Rumors that John E. O'Hearn of Brookline, Mass., Cornell's star right end, who sustained an eye injury in the Harvard game, and was prevented from playing the rest of the season, would have to give up football were dispelled when he was chosen captain of the 1914 football team. O'Hearn is a junior in the College of Agriculture. He has played on the varsity two years.



NEW FORM STATIC MACHINE

French Device Has Large Surface So That Powerful Effect is Obtained—Disks Not Used.

Most of us are familiar with the ordinary form of static machine embodying the great glass disks which revolve in a vertical plane. But the new form made at the Roy Court establishment, Avenue d'Orleans, Paris, at first glance would hardly be recognized as a static machine at all. An ebonite cylinder takes the place of the



New French Static Machine.

glass disks. It has a large surface so that a powerful effect is obtained, says the Popular Electricity. In addition to other desirable features, it is provided with an electric heater, operated from the house wiring circuit, which warms the cylinder so that it can be operated in damp weather.

TELEPHONE LINES IN CABLE

Biggest Underground System in Country Extends From Boston to Capital of the Nation.

One of the big intercity underground telephone cable systems in this country, with ten large cities on the main trunk line, has just been completed, and for the first time, the telephones of the northeastern part of the United States is safe from the winter's snows and winds.

This underground telephone cable runs for 450 miles from Boston, the headquarters of the American Telephone & Telegraph company, to Washington, the capital of the nation. It runs through and connects the cities of Boston, Providence, Hartford, New York, Jersey City, Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington.

Practically the first serious consideration of the necessity of such a step was given after the blizzard of March 4, 1908, when so many cities were cut off entirely from the outside world, both in transportation and communication, says the Indianapolis News.

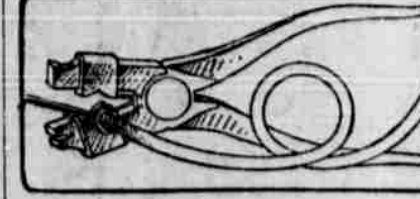
In this actual construction of the cable line in 40 mile lengths, the amount of material used was enormous. There were 4,690 reels of cable required, with a total weight of 8,900 tons, a load for 392 freight cars. The weight of the copper wire was 5,860,000 pounds and the total length of the wires is 347,424,000 feet. The lead sheaths for the wires total 11,060,000 pounds and would cover an area of 169,400 square yards.

Each individual wire is wrapped along its entire length with a specially prepared tissue paper, and the amount of the paper used would cover an area of 2,900,000 square yards. In the cable are 74 pairs of duplex cable wires.

NEW WIRE-SKINNING PLIERS

Knives on Both Sides of Tongues for Cutting and Splitting Covering—Jaws Are Crosshatched.

These wire-skinning pliers have knives on both sides of the tongues, for cutting the insulation, a knife for splitting the insulation lengthwise of the wire, still another knife for scrap-



Wire Pliers.

ing the wire, and a slot for bending loops in the ends of the wire, says the Popular Mechanics. The jaws are crosshatched to give a good grip in pulling off the insulation.

Electrifying Roads. Plans for electrifying all railroads in the vicinity of St. Petersburg by harnessing the falls of a river contemplate transmitting the current at 400,000 volts, the heaviest voltage ever attempted.

Transfers by Weight. Several electric railway companies, including those in Detroit and Philadelphia, are using a machine for counting transfer tickets by weighing them. This machine is so delicate that it can be used for counting items weighing from 1-25,000 ounce to 15 pounds each in capacities ranging from eight ounces to six tons.

Electric Sauerkraut Factory. A French society for the encouragement of national industries recently awarded a gold medal to a farmer who established a sauerkraut factory in which all the machinery was electrically driven.

High Speed Telegraphy. High speed telegraph apparatus invented by a Hungarian utilizes a keyboard like a typewriter for sending and reproduces the messages in letters like ordinary handwriting.

It is amusing to watch a gang of half a dozen men using a main line of air hose to blow the dust from their clothes after donning them.

ELECTRICAL SHIP DOES WELL

Tynemount Built to Demonstrate Advantages of Electric Transmission for Large Vessels.

Perhaps one of the most interesting ships of the year is the Tynemount, a vessel built to demonstrate the advantages of electric transmission to propulsion of large ships, writes J. R. Wilson in Power. Built for the Montreal Transportation company, this vessel, which is of 2,400 tons displacement, is equipped with two four stroke cycle, six cylinder, 300 horsepower Diesel engines driving three phase alternators at 400 revolutions per minute; the latter in turn supply a 500 horsepower electric motor which drives a single propeller.

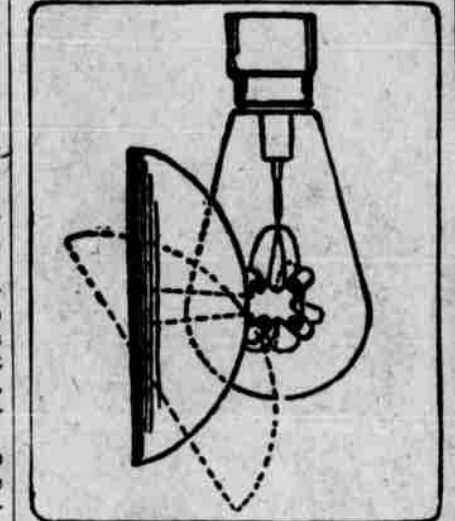
The engines are both divided into groups of three cylinders and the camshaft of each is driven by a vertical shaft arranged between the two groups. The bedplate is cast in two pieces and bolted together, and joined with the alternator bedplate at the fly-wheel end of each engine.

Starting is effected by means of compressed air, three cylinders only being fitted with starting valves. A device for stopping the engine and means of controlling the amount of air delivered by the air compressor are also provided on the control pillar. Near at hand are the electric controller of the transmission system, the whole providing for the operation of the propelling machinery; controls are also carried to the bridge. At the after end of each engine a three stage air compressor is fitted, driven direct from an extension of the engine crankshaft. This extension also provides means for driving the lubricating and elevating water pumps. The fuel pumps are driven by eccentrics from the camshaft.

SHADE FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS

Clamps on Globe of Incandescent Light at Any Angle Desired—Convenient in Sickroom.

An objection that has hitherto been raised to incandescent electric lamps is that there has been no satisfactory way to shade them. A Kentucky man has overcome this difficulty by the invention of a most ingenious shade that can be clamped on the lamp in a twinkling and in any position desired. The shade consists of a metal disk bent into semicylindrical form



Electric Lamp Shade.

and provided at its center with spring claws adapted to press against the globe and hold the device in position. As will readily be understood, this shade can be fastened in any position, even on the bottom of the lamp, though the shadow is cast in only one direction. Such a device, however, has many uses and is particularly convenient in sickrooms that are lighted by incandescent lamps, as it enables the nurse to protect the patients face from the direct rays of the light, yet have other parts of the chamber well illuminated. The shade is so small and compact that traveling men who have felt the need of such an article in hotels where they have stopped can carry it without trouble.

ELECTRICAL NOTES

Electricity has been adapted to 42 purposes about a household.

China now has 34 electric light plants and plans to add to the list.

Key West, Fla., was the first government wireless station to be opened to commercial messages.

Wireless telephony has been installed in an English coal mine and is giving satisfactory results.

Electrical apparatus taking current from a light socket has been invented for forcing the growth of plants indoors.

The wireless time signals sent out by the government from Washington are picked up by thousands of watchmakers.

According to a German official test networks of telephone wires over a city tend to diminish the danger from lightning.

A lighthouse on the south coast of the Isle of Wight has been equipped with a revolving light of 15, 30,000 candlepower.

There are nearly 100 miles of wire in one electric sign in New York and 600 electrical horsepower are required to operate it.

Static electricity produced by the feathers of a duster used to clean incandescent lamps, has been known to break the filaments.

Small enough to be carried in the vest pocket is a new electric light and storage battery to be fastened to memorandum pads.

Designed for feminine use is a new hand mirror, fitted with an electric light at one end, current being supplied by a storage battery contained in the handle.

NIGHT IN LONDON



ACROSS TRAFALGAR SQUARE

EMERGING from a west end theater in London a companion remarked to the writer: "This makes me glad to be a provincial. It's lost on Londoners." I knew his meaning. The Londoner may be proud of London in his negligent, unenthusiastic way; he may love London, perhaps be sentimental about London, and (not inconceivably) exaggerate London's cosmic importance. But he seldom is thrilled by London. That sensation is reserved for the provincial. Whether it is a sensation to boast of depends on one's point of view. Those who count romance as a poisoner of clear judgment might perhaps regard the provincial's thrill with scorn, for the thrill is the tribute of an incorrigible romantic. In the north especially, even in the huge towns, London is a name which calls forth the liveliest anticipations of adventure. There is something ingenious in the awe with which the young northerner will speak of the goal of London. But, as compensation for his extravagant notion of the wonders of the metropolis, he extracts more joy from it, when he does visit it for a week, than the cockney can feel in a lifetime.

Emotion Romantic. This emotion is, as has been said, largely romantic. It is also, however, appreciative in the artistic sense. The provincial sees London as a series of pictures. Doubtless the intelligent Londoner sees them too, but he is usually far less conscious of them than is the provincial, even the provincial who has lived in London for years. My companion at that theater, standing on the curb and watching the packed traffic slide past in the sheen of the electric, was acutely aware of his own delight in the spectacle.

The provinces, as far as I know, do not impress the Londoner as London impresses the provincial; and though this naive reflection may arouse an ironical smile, it is less trite than it sounds. Our enthusiasm for the glamor of London reaches its height after dark, when the lamps are lit. Some of London's most famous thoroughfares are a shade disappointing to us by daylight. The Strand—that Mecca of the Bohemianism celebrated in music-hall ditties—has commonplace architecture, an unremarkable vista, and is narrow as important streets so. Regent street, during the day, is illuminated. The shade is so small and compact that traveling men who have felt the need of such an article in hotels where they have stopped can carry it without trouble.

This is theater-land; the vortex of gaiety's whirlpool, only excelled, perhaps only equaled, by our American friends' fabled half-mile of Broadway. Why go inside any theater when this tableau is to be seen free outside? Why bother with burlesque and ballet when the evolutions of London's million pedestrians roll and unroll, tall and untangle here? Why seek comedy and tragedy behind footlights? A hundred yards of Piccadilly circus exhibit enough comedy and tragedy to last for many an evening. That, I think, or something like it, is how our provincial often feels after his walk through London at night. Should he be temperamentally a countryman, he is fond of the fields and the fresh air of heaven, he may be glad enough to see the last of this exhausting and garish wilderness of houses and lights and hectic activity; but, even so, he cannot fall to derive some amusement from just those aspects of it which leave the Londoner cold. The Londoner buys all his pleasures too directly. A theater is to him a place wherein to see a play, a café is a place wherein to obtain meat and drink.

To a stranger a theater is a place wherein not only to see the play, but—this is a gift supplied without charge—to see the playgoers; a café is a place wherein to get refreshment for the body with the addition of a still more stimulating refreshment for the mind. Pictures!—London at night is a bewildering and kaleidoscopic gallery of pictures; and even when the streets have emptied and no sound is heard but the hoot of a late taxicab or the trundling of an early market-cart, fresh compositions present themselves at every turning; mysterious and endless perspectives of lamps, strange, pale facades with blank windows rising like precipices from the canyon of the roadway, or colorless trees, in some deserted square, throwing the pattern of their motionless leaf-shadows upon the pavement beside the sooty railings.

Japan to Fight Tuberculosis. Consumption is said to claim more victims in Japan than in any other civilized country and the government is about to take decisive steps to combat its spread. The department of home affairs has decided to establish sanatoria in the cities having a population of more than 300,000, namely Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya. Those for Tokyo and Osaka will be constructed to accommodate 600 patients, that of Kyoto 400 and for the remaining cities 300.

What He Knew. Everything depended on the testimony of one particular witness, and of this the lawyer was duly conscious. "Now," he said, shaking a finger warningly, "we want to hear just what you know—not what you think, not what you've heard, or what some else knows, but just what you yourself know. Do you understand?" The witness brightened visibly, and by a happy smile showed that he fully understood.

"Well, sir," he began, "it was like this 'ere. Old Bill Grubbs said to me

that Thomas John's wife—at any rate, we heard from Tom Payne—told Sid Lewis's best girl that 'er husband—"

The witness got no further. For a minute it seemed that nothing could save the judge from an apoplectic fit. Happily he just managed to control himself. The witness was ordered to stand down, and the case proceeded.

Her Thought. Myrtle—I see according to a German biologist, man made a mistake when, centuries ago, he changed himself from a quadruped to a biped. Maude—Nonsense. How in the world could a man sit in a hammock with a girl if he were a quadruped?