

TWIRLED A LONG GAME

Jack Coombs Won 24-Inning Contest From Boston.

Former Pitcher of Champion Athletics Enjoys Honor of Pitching Longest Game in Major Leagues—Score Was 4 to 1.

Jack Coombs has the honor of pitching the longest game ever played in the majors. On September 1, 1906, he worked 24 innings against Boston and came out on top by a score of 4 to 1.

The year 1910 was a big one for the "Iron Man" of the Athletics. He won 31 games out of 49 starts, a percentage of .775. In 13 of these games he whitewashed his opponents. At one stretch during the season he went for 46 consecutive innings without allowing a run to be scored on his delivery. On August 4 he worked a sensational 16-inning game against Chicago, Ed Walsh opposing him for the White Sox. Neither team was able to make a run in the 16 innings, so masterly did both pitchers work.

In the world's series of 1910 he worked three times in six days



Jack Coombs.

against the Chicago Cubs and scored a trio of victories over Chicago's great team. He has yet to lose a game in a world's series.

After being out of the game practically three years, Coombs is getting a chance to "come back" with the Brooklyn Nationals. Those who have watched Coombs in action say that he has the old-time pep and that his curves are as puzzling as ever. Fans will watch closely his career with the Brooklyn team this season.

DOESN'T WANT FRANK BAKER

Owner of Boston Red Sox Denies He is Making Any Effort to Secure Noted Athletic Player.

Frank Lannin, principal owner of the Boston Red Sox, says: "I am making no effort to get Frank Baker from the Athletics. I have all the high-salaried ball players that I care for and now am looking for men who will play ball.



Frank Baker.

When players deliver the goods I am more than pleased to pay splendid salaries, but I will admit that there is no great pleasure in paying big salaries for the pleasure of seeing men warming up every day."

Visiting Players Complain. Jimmy Archer was appointed the Cubs' representative in the Baseball Players' fraternity, and one of the first things he did was to enter a protest on the clubhouse for the visiting players at the polo grounds on the seats in the center field bleachers. President Dave Puliz is to take the question before the National league executive for a decision.

Donovan's Band of Midgets. Donovan's New Yorks well deserve to be named the midgets of Ban Johnson's circuit. There are four regulars on the team barely over five feet. Lined up against teams with six-footers they look like schoolboys. Besides, the new uniforms of gray tend to make them look smaller.

Two Players Released. Charles Sison, who has played the outfield for Elmira for the past two seasons, has drawn his unconditional release. Gus Schmidt, who has been carried on the Elmira list for 150 years, though he failed to report, also has been turned loose.

TOUTED AS A COMING FED SENSATION



Outfielder Rousch of Newark Feds.

Eddie Rousch, the young outfielder of the Indianapolis Federal league club of last year, who went with the franchise and team to Newark, N. J., is touted one of the coming sensations of baseball by Federal league critics and players. He was born at Oakland City, Ind., May 8, 1893, and began his professional career with the Evansville club in 1912, and started the 1913 season with the same club, but was sold to the Chicago American league club in June.

He was farmed out to the Lincoln club of the Western league. He was sought by several clubs last season, but jumped to the Indianapolis Federal league club, for which he played grand ball after the middle of the season, when he suddenly blossomed out as Kauff did. This season to date he has maintained his 1914 pace with the Newark team. He stands 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighs 175 pounds.

PASSING OF GREAT ATHLETE

Jim Thorpe Falls to Make Good as Regular on New York Giants—Is Sent to Jersey City.

That a ball player is not necessarily an athlete, according to the accepted meaning of the word, has been shown rather conclusively in the release of Jim Thorpe, under optional agreement, to the Jersey City club of the International league.

Thorpe, the greatest athlete America ever produced—the man who was honored by the king of Sweden—after two years of effort has not been able to make good as a regular on the New York Giants. He was the fastest runner on the club, with the possible exception of Hans Lobert; he was the strongest of muscle by far; he was the best wrestler; he had a swing that could throw a weight farther than any man on the club, and he could outjump any member of the team by many inches. Still, Thorpe



Jim Thorpe.

was not a ball player; that is, not the kind McGraw must have.

McGraw tried Thorpe as a regular at the beginning of this season, figuring that he was ready now or would never be. Occasionally the Indian could hit the ball a mile, but more frequently he would strike out. He apparently lacked the baseball instinct which, strangely enough, is possessed in large quantities by even runts and weaklings who cannot run fast, who are not strong of muscles and who could not win an athletic prize to save their lives.

The only thing left is for Thorpe to feel his way as a regular. If he can do better by working every day McGraw will give him a chance at the end of the season. If he cannot he retires as the greatest athlete in the world who could not win a berth on a major league ball club.

Popular as Manager. Manager Rowland is very popular, not only with his own players, but with the public as well. He is given credit for having drifted the White Sox into playing a better article of ball than they have shown in recent years, and he has shown himself to be a quiet, yet strict, leader ever since he took charge of the team.

"King" Cole's Career Ended. It is believed that Pitcher Leonard Cole's diamond career has come to an end as the result of a tumor in his groin. An operation recently was unsuccessful and Manager Donovan of the New Yorks admits that the best advice of physicians is that Cole can never pitch another game of ball.

Great Fielding Recruit. Mike McNolly, a rookie who is understudy of Larry Gardner at third base in the Boston Red Sox line-up, is said to be the greatest fielding recruit seen at that station in the American league this season, but Mike can't hit like Larry.

HAPPENINGS in the BIG CITIES



Long-Buried Bucket of Gold Dug Up in Phoenix

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Guided by a map and directions given by the man who buried it deep underground many years ago, a local business man, assisted by two Mexican laborers, unearthed a bucket said to have contained between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in gold. The digging of the treasure is vouched for by reliable witnesses.



Armed with pick and shovel, and a dipping needle, the men made their appearance at the point where the Arizona Eastern track crosses Ninth avenue. Proceeding west along the right of way they finally came to a stop at a point approximately 150 feet from the crossing, where, after a careful examination by means of the needle, they began to dig. Passerby, interested in knowing why they were making an excavation that rapidly assumed proportions, were given evasive answers, and after the hole had attained a depth of eight feet were given to understand that they were not needed. Boys, playing in the vicinity, were ordered away after one of the Mexicans had uncovered an old bucket, which appeared to be heavy, and which was hoisted out of the hole with some difficulty. An automobile, which had apparently been waiting in the vicinity, drove up, and without waiting to fill the excavation the men drove away.

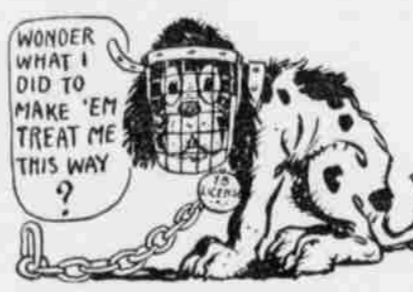
A number of people visited the excavation, which they found to be nine feet in depth. Their examination justified the belief that the men had located an old well, which many years ago was filled up, and that the treasure, or whatever it was they secured, had been concealed there in the early days of the city. Then a young Mexican in the neighborhood, who was a member of the party, and who evidently knew more about the affair than he cared to tell, returned with the two men who dug the hole and had it refilled. Whether the treasure was cached in the old well after a big robbery, or whether it had been hidden there by an old prospector, are among the questions being debated. One story has it that the money was the property of an old and crippled prospector, who had been taken in and cared for at the home of a Mexican in that vicinity, and that as a reward for their kindness he directed them to the place where he had, years before, hidden his fortune.

Dogs Are Made to Feel Unwelcome in New York

NEW YORK.—It is dog days and not dog days in New York just now, and if the enemies of the canines continue to put over "reform measures" in the same profession as they have within the last few weeks, the lot of these erstwhile pets will be almost unbearable.

Recently dogs of every size were ordered muzzled and leashed whenever they appeared in the open, which, in addition to their collars and license tags, gave them considerable impediments to tote about. Of course, the owners of the dogs objected, and probably the animals did not welcome the innovation, but the officials of the health department stood pat, holding that canine life in a great city should be made as uncomfortable as possible. So the stores dealing in toilet and other articles for dogs did a thriving business, and every canine appearing in the streets was as effectually trussed up as if he had been a wild lion.

Noting, however, that the dog owners had bowed to the mandate concerning the muzzle and leash as the best way out of a bad bargain, but had steadfastly refused to send their pets out of town, the health department cast about for some further means of handicapping the city dogs. And, being more prolific with ideas to curb dogs than to stop the soft coal and the unnecessary noise nuisances, they came forward with a new list of "don'ts," which will prevent such of "man's best friend" as live in New York from doing almost anything while in the public thoroughfares but wag their tails. That even this form of pleasurable exercise will be stopped by the board of health before it has ceased its efforts to worry the dog is a foregone conclusion. The latest order from the officials of the august body having the health of the city in its keeping is that persons owning dogs shall not take them into any place where food of any kind is sold. The New York dog is certainly up against it, and his future promises to be a dog's life indeed.



Chicago Street Car Makes New Route for Itself

CHICAGO.—Street car No. 6042, running on the North State street line, had been downtown many times—twenty or thirty times a day for some years past. It was considered a tame car, tractable, unafraid of automobiles, and one that would stand without hitching.

Imagine then the surprise of the 24 passengers in the car when it tossed off its nosebag, so to speak, and ran away the other afternoon. It almost got lost.

Conductor 9072 and motorman 5507 saw when the car came to State and Lake streets, that they couldn't cross the bridge. There was some trouble there. The car grew restless. It wouldn't wait, it galloped west in Lake street. At Dearborn street the conductor and motorman got out, looking for a switch. There was none. Several cars piled up behind it. At Clark street the car crew hunted another switch, and at La Salle street and at Fifth avenue and at Franklin street.

At Franklin street there was a switch—south. The car took the curve and sped on south to Randolph street. A long string of cars was in its wake. Old 6042, in a place it had never been before, remained cool and unperturbed, although it was becoming homesick. East in Randolph street it wandered until a wide open switch revealed itself at Clark street. Then up Clark street, and over the bridge to Kinzie went 6042, and over Kinzie to the good old, familiar State street pasture.

The passengers, who had been wondering what was what, breathed sighs of relief. It had taken the car just 25 minutes to go from State and Lake streets to State and Kinzie street, a matter of about three blocks.

Sneeze Bombs Halted Legislation in Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, PA.—The free and continued use of "sneezing powder" and "malodorous chemicals" and the bombardment of members with pamphlets, books, newspapers and "spitballs" have developed as the latest and most effective means of halting the passage of legislation of unpopular character in the Pennsylvania house of representatives.

The officials of the chamber were unable to abate such performances and an important legislation as a result was delayed.

One night "sneezing powders" were scattered throughout the house and there, together with malodorous chemicals, made the air so bad that it was necessary to open the windows.

A number of persons, among them women, were also forced to leave. Speaker Ambler repeatedly called the house to order and asked that the scattering of the powders be stopped.

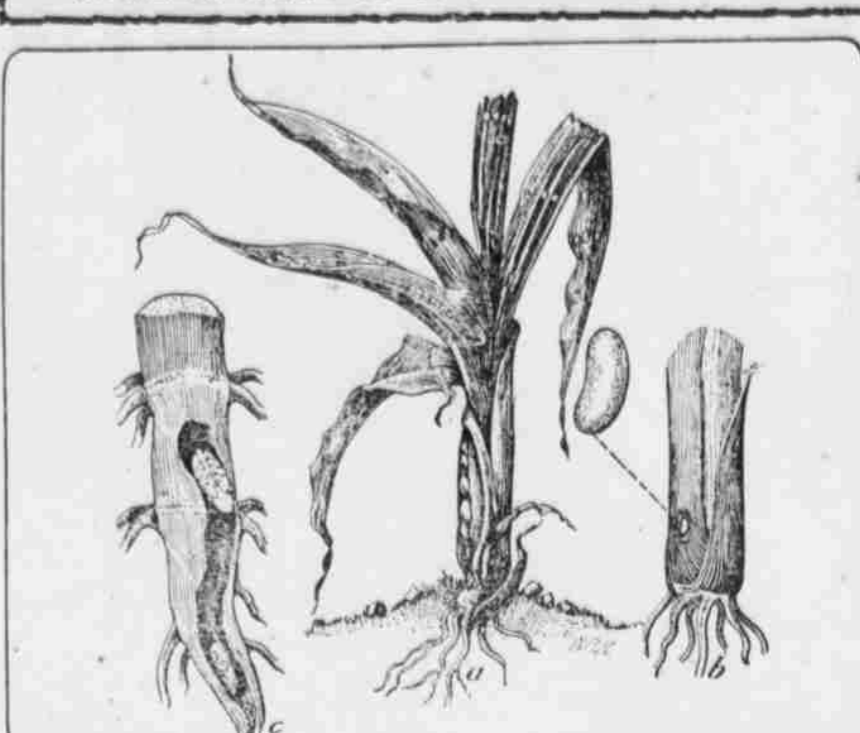
Members threw their files of legislative bills into the air and at each other. Men who tried to speak on bills were howled down. Shouts, catcalls and yells continued throughout the evening.

Next day conditions were even worse. One debater who tried to make his voice heard on an important bill was utterly disregarded. When Representative Hess, who was in the chair, asked the house to "kindly be in order" he was answered with a chorus of "Noes" from all over the floor.

Self-Sacrifice. The Young Man.—As a matter of fact I think I've done rather well. You see, I've given four cousins and an uncle to the army, three nephews to the navy and a sister and two aunts to the Red Cross organization.

Real Delight. "Today, for the first time, I was really delighted to hear my neighbor's piano going." "Something worth listening to, I suppose?" "I should say so. I heard the installment men talking it away."—Musical America.

"CURLEW BUG" IS A WIDESPREAD PEST



"Curlew Bug." A—Corn Plant Attacked by Adult Insect. B—Egg as Placed in Stem of Young Corn Plant, Enlarging at Left. C—Pupa and Adult in Root of Corn, in Chamber Eaten Out by the Larva.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Rotation or alternation of crops is a simple and efficient method of getting rid of the "curlew bug," a widespread pest in corn and rice fields. "Don't plant corn after corn or rice, or rice after corn" is a useful maxim to remember in localities infested by the bug.

The curlew bug, which is one of the so-called "snout beetles" or curculionids, about half an inch long, is particularly fond of swamps and marshes where it feeds on large-stemmed grasses and sedges. Of cultivated crops, corn and rice most closely resemble its natural food and in consequence the bug is a menace to these crops in almost every state in the South and in large sections of the middle West and Southwest as well. It cannot live on the small grains or on such plants as cotton or cowpeas. In consequence if infested fields are planted to oats, rye, barley, cotton or cowpeas, the curlew bug disappears at once.

In practice, cotton, cowpeas, or winter oats will probably be the best crops to use for this purpose in the South. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, southern Wisconsin and Arkansas, oats, rye, barley or cowpeas. After a year of one of these crops, the field can be planted again to corn. If the pest returns, a similar alternation should be resorted to once more.

The curlew bug will remain in an infested cornfield throughout the winter and, if the field is planted to corn again, come out in the spring to feed upon the young corn plants. By means of its long snout, at the end of which are situated the mouth and jaws, the beetle punctures the stem of the plant and thus either secures its food or deposits its eggs. Usually the puncture is made a little below the surface of the ground and extends into the crown of the plant. If the puncture is made just above the root, the plant will throw up a number of "tilters" and "suckers," while the main stem itself will be without ears and stalky in appearance. In this respect the work of the curlew bug produces somewhat the same effect as that of the Hessian fly on a young wheat plant in the fall. If the puncture is made higher up on the stem, food is obtained from the folded leaves above the crown. When these leaves finally push forth, the effect of the puncture made by the beetle's snout is revealed by rows of holes across the leaves. Frequently there will also be a distorted growth on the stem.

While the damage done by the beetles in feeding or laying their eggs is in many cases doubtless severe—if the corn plants are very young at the time of attack they are probably destroyed in this way—generally speaking the greatest damage is caused by the larvae hatching from the eggs, especially in the East. The grubs of this insect apparently can live without difficulty for a considerable length of time in the stems of plants that are completely covered by water.

With these insects in full possession of a field, there does not appear to be any thoroughly practical and effective measure for preventing or overcoming their ravages, which frequently result in a total loss of the crop. While throwing up the soil or hilling up the young plants with the cultivator might prevent the beetles themselves from puncturing the stems low enough down to cause the plants to sucker or become distorted, this is by no means assured. We only know that the higher up the insect punctures the stem the more likely is the attack to result only in the transverse rows of holes across the leaves. In any case this rigging or hilling up would only form a slight protection against the injurious effects of the feeding of the beetles. Once the larvae have started to burrow their way downward in the stem there is no way whereby they can be reached by any measure likely to seriously affect them.

Helps for Peach Growers to Control Insect Pests. After a grower has pruned intelligently, tilled and fertilized his orchard well, and irrigated it if that has been required, the orchard may be short-lived and the crops financial failures if he neglects to give proper attention to the control of the insects and diseases which habitually occur in his region. While it is true that there are some rather serious peach parasites which are regional in their occurrence and some of those which are widely disseminated remain unknown thus far in certain districts, it is likewise true that a considerable number of both insect pests and fungous diseases are to be found pretty near enough everywhere in the country in which peaches are grown.

Every fruit grower should be in close touch with the agricultural experiment station in his state, so that he can refer emergency matters there without delay. Not infrequently, the securing of information regarding the control of some insect pest that has become suddenly threatening or concerning the most effective means of checking the spread of a disease hitherto unknown results in saving what would otherwise be a serious loss.

Inquiries relating to any phase of fruit growing may also be referred at any time to the United States department of agriculture, where without cost, through the department's pathological, entomological, and other experts, as full information relative to the problems as can be given may be secured. The department's farmers' bulletin (No. 440) entitled, "Spraying Peaches for the Control of Brown Rot, Scab, and Curculio," will be sent to anyone requesting it. So will be farmers' bulletin (No. 632) entitled "Growing Peaches," which treats in detail of pruning, renewal of tops, thinning, interplanted crops, and special practices.

CALF DURING FIRST SUMMER Most Important Period of Animal's Life With Respect to Its Growth—Use Clean Milk Pails.

(By R. M. WASHBURN, Minnesota Experiment Station.) The first year of a calf's life is the most important with respect to its growth. Unless animals are kept growing during this period their final development will be much retarded, and the chances are they never will reach the stage which their inheritance would give them.

On the best regulated dairy farms calves are born in the autumn and early winter, and they should receive skim milk in moderate quantities through much or all of the summer following birth. On farms having hand separators there is no difficulty in providing the sweet milk for calves, morning and evening; but farmers who patronize whole-milk creameries or who still skim by hand should remember that after the first few weeks milk for calves should either be thoroughly sweet or fully sour, that the most dangerous condition is the half-sour stage. If milk is fed to calves when it is in this changing condition it is almost certain to cause indigestion. It should not be half-sour, nor sour one day and sweet the next, but always one or the other.

Clean feeding pails must be used, otherwise the germs of fermentation and diarrhea will be brought to the infant cow from the slime of the dirty drinking dish, and with young calves it is important that the temperature at which the milk is fed be nearly that of the body. Older animals may receive milk of the temperature of the milk-holding tank.

While it is very important that helpers should have free access to pasture during the second summer, to develop strong bodies, the calf need not have pasture the first summer. In fact, for calves born after the first year, pasturing may be a disadvantage. Most young calves in this country are better off chewing tender hay in the quiet and half-dark stable than fighting flies, panting from the heat and cropping tough grass in the pasture.

TEACHING CALVES TO DRINK

Little Fellows Can Easily Be Taught to Help Themselves by Giving Warm Milk in Pail.

Calves should be removed from the mother within a day or two. Some advocate never allowing them to suck, others let them suck once, then remove them. Whichever way is done, the calf can easily be taught to drink by fastening it in a rigid stanchion and giving it the warm new milk in a clean pail.

Feed sparingly at first, one and a half to two quarts of milk, morning, noon and night, for the first week, then drop the noon feed and increase others up to four quarts of feed night and morning.

Change gradually from whole milk to skim milk. Feed all milk warm and sweet.

Use a dairy thermometer and warm to 90 or 95 degrees.

Pleasure and Profit. There are many localities where orchards exist but where fruit production is not equal to the home consumption. Farmers owe it to themselves to change this condition and make their orchards a source of pleasure and profit. A little intelligent care will enable them to do so.

Best of Greens. Young turnip, cabbage and beet plants make the best of greens. It is but a small job to plant these at different times, and they can be had all summer.

Charcoal and Grit for Chicks. Keep the charcoal and grit where chicks may have free access to it.