

## ATHLETICS' CLEVER "SPITBALL" TWIRLER.



"Cy" Morgan, a Consistent Performer.

Cy Morgan has pitched consistent, winning ball all season for the Philadelphia American League champions and in all probability will be one of the Athletic entries in the pitching battle for a world's championship. Morgan pitched in the American Association a few years ago. He was with the St. Paul club and was known as one of the slowest pitchers in the league. The bugs disagreed to see him toe the slab because he took the time limit in moistening and delivering each ball or strike.

## HAGERMAN GOES TO DENVER

Clever Pitcher Secured by Western League Club From the Boston American League Team.

Pitcher Casey Hagerman has been secured by the Denver club from the Boston American League club. Hag-



Pitcher Hagerman.

erman was with the Jersey City team, but the negotiations had to be conducted with the Boston club because there was an option on the player.

## Friends of Indianapolis.

Since the elevation of Charley O'Leary to the manager's job an alliance has been formed by Indianapolis with Detroit, and this, together with the friendly relations that have existed with the Chicago Cubs, makes it appear that some talent will be supplied by one of these clubs. President Navin has promised the Indianapolis aid and a deal is already simmering with President Murphy of the Cubs.

## Shoes Agree With Tenney.

The shoe business appeals particularly to Fred Tenney, as he was born in a shoe town, Georgetown, Mass., and has always had more or less knowledge of shoes and leather because of his New England affiliations. Tenney's entrance into shoe manufacturing means his permanent retirement from baseball and his many friends will wish him every success in his new venture.

## Differing Poses for Sleep.

It is a curious fact with reference to the sleeping habits of the various peoples that while those in Northern countries do not appear to be able to sleep well unless they have lots of room in which to stretch their legs, the inhabitants of the tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock and sleep very soundly that way.

## BRAINY BASE RUNNERS

Wagner and Cobb, Two Bag Stealers, Use Judgment.

Pittsburg Dutchman Made Many Doubles by Stretching Pure Singles into Two-Baggers—Georgia Peach Studles Pitchers.

Proper base running, such as the New York Giants indulge in, consists in taking chances without being too reckless. Nothing is ever gained by the conservative runner who sticks close to his base until the ball is hit over the fence. The followers of the old army game will win only a small portion of the games for a ball club. On the other hand, the reckless runner, who is always getting pinched off at the most critical stages, is about equally worthless. A combination of aggressiveness and caution is the right dope for successful base running. A better way to put it would be aggressiveness tempered by good judgment. Every pitcher has plenty of little signs unknown to himself which an observant runner can soon get next to. If more base runners use their brains to detect these signs and take advantage of them there would be more bases stolen. The man who is smart enough always to take an extra base when the opportunity offers is the winning player.

For years Wagner of Pittsburg led the league in two-base hits. He was a hard hitter, to be sure, but the rea-



Ty Cobb.

son he always led in doubles was because he stretched so many pure singles into two-baggers by his clever running. When in his prime Wagner always came down to first base like the wind and made the turn at full speed. Nine times out of ten on the ordinary hit he would have to stop and hold first base. The tenth time there would be a slight fumble or delay in handling the ball in the outfield and he would go on to second. The extra base might win the ball game. Cobb earned his fame by studying all opposing players, especially pitchers. He knows every move that is going to be made by certain men and just what it means. He watches the outfielders and soon knows what their way of handling the ball on the ground is, whether they will get it away quickly or not, and what kind of throwers they are. If a man shows a tendency to slowness or inaccuracy Cobb makes a mental note of the fact, and the next time he hits to that field he is likely to take an extra base.



Honus Wagner.

Cobb excels all other players, not so much in speed as in brains and powers of observation. While most athletes play a fairly conservative and mechanical game Cobb is always pulling something and getting away with it that no one else would attempt. His work looks reckless, but it is not so reckless as it looks, because he has the dope on opposing players.

## Donovan to Succeed Jennings.

"Wild Bill" Donovan may be manager of the Tigers next season if the team does not take a sudden brace in its playing. "I am not at all satisfied with the way things are going. Jennings appears to have lost his hold on the men," said Owner Navin. "They seem to have no confidence in his judgment. Our pitchers have been handled poorly and the team shows little science. As Jennings has a contract for this year we shall not make any change right now."

## Howard Sent to Scranton.

Austin Howard, the young collegian that Griffith is developing, has been sent to Scranton. He was first with Atlanta, then with Richmond. Perhaps Griffith expects him to acquire experience in the different methods of many managers.

## Baseball Zoo.

What is baseball coming to? Earl Moore is a Moose, Johnny Evers is an Elk, Charley Doolin is a White Rat and Cy Morgan is an Eagle. It reads like a zoo league.

## PROFITABLE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FLOCK OF GRADE EWES

One of Daintiest of Animals Will Live and Grow Fat Where Cow Would Starve to Death—Aim to Have Lambs Come in January or February, the Earlier the Better.



Sheep on a Western Ranch.

(By R. B. RUSHING.)  
Four years ago I purchased a piece of land adjoining my farm which was, to say the least, one of the worst run-down pieces of land in the country, with noxious weeds of all kinds, the burdock being very rank.

I turned in my sheep and in a few weeks they had the burdock eaten right into the ground.

The sheep, while it is one of the daintiest of animals, will live and grow fat where a cow would starve to death. I usually make two cullings of my flock each year; one in the spring and one in the fall.

In the spring I cull out all the ewes that do not bring lambs or those that do bring them and for some cause fail to raise them, unless those ewes are of extra quality and promise well in the future.

In the fall I cull out and ship off all the old and weak ones, also fatten and ship the wether lambs during the fall and winter, thus my spring culling is light and my fall culling heavy. However, I consider both important.

I make a point to always buy the best registered rams I can find. There is nothing gained in using a "cheap ram" on a flock of grade ewes.

If you want to raise early lambs, that is, winter lambs, you must be thoroughly prepared and clearly understand the business. It means sleepless nights, nursing bottles and warm blankets. But lambs usually bring a good price in the market, which I think pays for the trouble of raising them.

I aim to have my early lambs come in January and the first of February the earlier the better. My ewes are kept in good, thrifty condition, both before lambing and after.

Here is where many fail to have what is called "good luck" with sheep. I see many flocks after they bring their lambs, either early or late, turned out in the early spring and that is all that is thought necessary. Consequently they become thin in flesh and run down from sucking.

Thus, when the breeding season comes again, they are in no shape for service, and if they do get with lamb at all, the chances are they will bring

## DESTRUCTION OF OLD FRUIT TREES

Traveling Timber Buyers Buy Them Up for Manufacture of Tool Handles—They Should be Spared.

(By J. H. HAYNES.)  
There seems to be a disposition on the part of the farmers to ostracize the old standbys of years ago. It seems like a sacrilege to do so.

Some traveling timber buyers went over our country buying old apple trees for the manufacture of tool handles. Their story was that the trees were worthless for fruiting and the price they paid would replace the old trees with young stock.

The grandfather of the writer planted an orchard (seedlings) 80 years ago. He gave his children the privileges of choosing a tree and naming it.

One of the boys called his tree "Bill's Apple." This tree is still living and bearing. So is the boy who named it.

One other of these seedlings that was top-grafted with the Pound Pippin is still bearing. Enough wood was taken from these two old trees to make a gavel to be used by the presiding officer at the annual meeting of the descendant of the old pioneer.

Last August over 200 of these children and grandchildren met to commemorate the memory of the planter of these two old trees and this gavel was presented to the society.

Some four or five miles from where these trees stand is a pear orchard all

## FORAGE-PLANT SEEDS IMPORTED

Considerable Number of Lots Examined Found of Low Vitality and Inferior Quality.

The Secretary of Agriculture is calling attention to the Seed Laboratory which has examined a considerable number of lots of forage-plant seeds imported into the United States during 1911 and found that many of them consisted of seed of low vitality and high weed-seed content, said:

"The analyses of 18 seed lots of seed of alsike clover, red clover, white clover, and hairy vetch, amounting to 225,780 pounds, showed that the pure seed consisted of only 44.9, 64.2, 51.2, and 23 per cent, respectively, of the consignment, while the germination was as follows: 38.8, 37.0, 30.5, and 77 per cent, respectively. Consequently, though this seed was imported at a cost of \$7.47, \$7.97, \$17 and \$3.82 per 100 pounds, respectively, the actual

a weak lamb. "Bad luck" follows of course.

You can plainly see that the real trouble lies in their care and handling at all times. They must be made to take plenty of exercise and not be housed until just before lambing time, except in stormy weather, then it is well to have a shed provided for them to go under during the summer storms.

When lambing time comes I watch my ewes very closely and am obliged to be with them both day and night almost continually. Of course at this time I keep them in a good, warm barn.

I fence off little pens about six feet square and put a ewe and her lambs in by themselves for two or three days until the lambs have become strong enough and sufficiently acquainted with their mother to know her and find her when turned in with a number of ewes and lambs in a large place provided for them in the barn.

Of course talking about winter lambs may seem a little out of season now, but now is the proper time to be thinking of that very thing for it will not be many months before the breeding season will be here and then if the flock is not in proper condition for breeding, the winter lamb business will prove a failure.

It is an excellent plan for every farmer to put up every fall a quantity of oats straw to help out in carrying the sheep through the winter. Wheat straw will answer the purpose but it is not as good as oats straw.

Of course straw is not an ideal feed for sheep. It contains little nutriment, but not much and a great deal of food fiber, but clean oat straw fed sparingly in connection with roots or other succulent feed helps out wonderfully.

Placed in the rack with clover hay it will be pretty well eaten up every day and it undoubtedly saves some grain.

Where a farmer has plenty of grain and little roughage oat straw will help to feed out the ration admirably.

If fed in large quantities it will almost certainly produce stomach trouble and this should always be avoided.

seedlings planted at the same time by another pioneer named Harter. These trees are in fair condition yet, and although seedlings, the fruit is good. Our motto is spare the old landmarks. A young tree six years old that grew from a graft from a tree 276 years old bore an apple last year and we are sure the fruit was of the same quality, appearance, etc., as the fruit that grew on the original tree in the orchard at Boston, Mass.

## Pruning Grape Vines.

The first season let grapevines grow at will. The following season prune back to the strongest canes to three or four eyes, and remove the others. After the buds start in the spring leave the two strongest shoots to grow and rub off the others. The two shoots are the canes which form the permanent arms of the vines, and will bear the upright shoots from which the fruit of succeeding years is to be obtained.

Pruning may be done any time, according to the locality, from December to March, but after that is not advisable. The principle to remember in pruning grapes is that fruit never grows on last year's wood, but always on the new wood of the present season's growth.

## Culture of the Squash.

The warty and yellow Hubbard and Orange Marrow are the profitable market varieties. Of these we have grown on a half acre over 500 matured specimens netting us \$55.

## Grape Cuttings.

Plant grape cuttings in the spring as early as the ground can be worked.

cost of 100 pounds of seed that germinated was \$44.35 for alsike clover, \$34.66 for red clover, \$111.86 for white clover, \$23.29 for hairy vetch, or from two to four times the market price of seed of the very best quality.

"A special examination of seed of alsike clover and red clover imported from Canada during 1911 showed that approximately one-half was unsuitable for seeding purposes in that country; the seed control act there prohibiting sale when more than a prescribed number of noxious seeds are found in the pound. One lot of seed of alsike contained less than 50 per cent of pure seed, germinating only 15 per cent. This particular lot contained approximately 135,000 weed seeds in each pound."

## Leads in Cranberries.

It is claimed that Massachusetts leads the cranberry output, with an average crop of about 400,000 bushels annually; New Jersey is a close second with about 350,000 bushels; and Wisconsin ranks third with an average of about 100,000 bushels.

## SOLACE IN HIS MISFORTUNE

Entombed Miner Had at Least One Pleasant Thought After Two Days of Suffering.

Miners are among the most heroic beside them, and they are schooled to believe that at any time they may come face to face with death. The result of this is that they are humorous in their boldness.

In one of the mines of Pennsylvania there was a cave-in which imprisoned a miner named Jack Thornton. The accident happened on Friday afternoon, and the fellow laborers of the entombed man set to work at once to dig him out. It was not until Sunday morning, however, that they reached his prison chamber, and by this time they were wondering whether he had been suffocated or starved to death.

One of them stuck his head through the aperture made by the picks of the rescuers and called out: "Jack, are you all right?" "All right," came the reply, and then after a pause: "What day is this?" "Sunday!" exclaimed the friend. "Gee!" exclaimed Jack, "I'm glad of that. That was one Saturday night when those saloonkeepers didn't get my wages."—Popular Magazine.

## RASH ALMOST COVERED FACE

Warrenville, O.—"I have felt the effects of blood poisoning for eighteen years. I was never without some eruptions on my body. The terrible itching caused me much suffering and discomfort, while the rubbing and scratching made it worse. Last spring I had a terrible breaking out of blistering sores on my arms and limbs. My face and arms were almost covered with rash. I could not sleep and lost nineteen pounds in five weeks. My face was terribly red and sore, and felt as if my skin was on fire. At last I tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and I found them so cool, soothing and healing, that I got some Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Resolvent. I bathed with hot water and Cuticura Soap, then I applied the Cuticura Ointment every night for two months, and I am cured of all skin eruptions." (Signed) Mrs. Kathryn Kraft, Nov. 28, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

## Simple Explanation.

To illustrate a point that he was making—that his was the race with a future and not a race with a past—Booker T. Washington told this little story the other day.

He was standing by his door one morning when old Aunt Caroline went by.

"Good morning, Aunt Caroline," he said. "Where are you going this morning?" "Lawzee, Mista' Wash'ton," she replied. "Ise done been whar Ise gwine."—Kansas City Star.

## Her Ruling Passion.

The woman who had chased dust and dirt all her life finally reached St. Peter.

"Come in, you poor, tired woman," he said, and held the gate ajar.

"Tell me first," she said, "how often you clean house?" The saint smiled.

"You can't shake off the ruling passion, can you?" he said. "Oh, well, step inside and they'll give you a broom and dustpan instead of a harp."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## True to His Trust.

"Father," asked the beautiful girl, "did you bring home that material for my new skirt?"

"Yes." "Where is it?" "Let me see? Wait now. Don't be impatient! I didn't forget it. I'm sure I've got it in one of my pockets, somewhere."

## Nothin' in It.

Teacher of infant geography class—John Mace may tell us what a strait is.

John Mace—It's jus' th' plain stuff, 'thout nothin' in it.—Judge.

Red Cross Ball Blue gives double value for your money, goes twice as far as any other. Ask your grocer.

Nothing so completely knocks a contrary man as to have you agree with him.

If your digestion is a little off color a course of Garfield Tea will do you good.

The wagon's tongue goes without saying.

## Making Cheese in Olden Days.

Cheese was made by the old-time farmers in the summer on the co-operative plan by which four cattle owners owning say 14 milch cows received at the milk night and morning, according to the daily yield of their little herd. Thus given two families having five cows each, one with three and one with one, supposing that the average yield per cow was the same, in two weeks two owners would make five cheeses each; one would press three, and one only one cheese, but this one would be as good and as large as any of the rest.—"Nobility of the Trades—The Farmer," Charles Winslow Hall, in National Magazine.

## 'Twas a Pretty Thing.

The young man produced a small square box from his pocket. "I have a present for you," he began. "I don't know whether it will fit your finger or not, but—"

"Oh, George!" she broke in. "This is so sudden! Why, I never dreamed—"

But just then George produced the gift—a silver thimble—and it got suddenly cooler in the room.—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

## The Worrier.

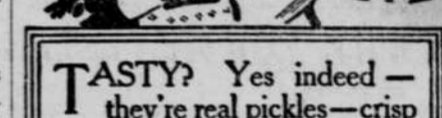
Knicker—Does Jack worry?

Bocker—Yes; he wants to pastureize split milk.—Judge.

When a man is down and out his friends are soon up and away.

LEWIS' Single Binder, straight 50—many smokers prefer them to 100 cigars.

Even your best friends haven't time to do much worrying on your account.



TASTY? Yes indeed—they're real pickles—crisp and fine—just as good as you could put up at home and far less troublesome. But then—you should try Libby's Olives or Catsup—in fact, any of

Libby's Pickles and Condiments

There's a goodness to them that began description. One taste and they'll want more. Purity? Libby's label is your guarantee. Economy? They're not expensive when you consider their superior quality.

## Always Buy—Libby's

Don't accept a substitute. Whether it be relish—soup—meat—sauce—preserves or jams—insist on the Libby label. Then you're sure of satisfaction.

## At All Grocers

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