When the Brotherhood Threatened Base Ball

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The rising generation of base ball fans regard the present day heroes of the diamond with both awe and respect. They consider Mathewson, Hal Chase, Mordecai Brown, Chance, Fielder, Jones, Welsh, McGraw, Griffith, Keeler, Lajoie, Wagner, Waddell and other stars the greatest ball players that ever lived, and it is but natural for them to hold this opinion for the reason that many of them never saw the famous ball tossers of the days long ago yet never to be forgotten by the old time enthusiasts. The recent war between the old National league and the New American league was generally regarded as a hardship for the fans in cities where there were rival clubs for the season that for the time being the interest was divided and the rooters could not pull shoulder to shoulder for one representative team as in former years.

This war will probably remain fixed in the minds of the younger base ball enthusiasts as long as they live chiefly because of the sensational incidents which marked the struggle, the passing of various well known magnates and players, the introduction of new stars and the resulting harmony which has made the game more prosperous than ever before because of the keen business rivalry that exists between the two big major leagues.

This latter day revolt against the National league succeeded because it was well managed by two men—Ban Johnson and Charles Comiskey. They got the capitalists in the different cities together first and then went after the players. They did not try to establish the present American league circuit all at once, but they felt their way gradually until they had established successful clubs in five National league strongholds. But this fight for public patronage was nothing compared to the disastrous war of seventeen years ago between the National league and the Brotherhood of Ball Players in which more than $1,000,000 was lost by the men who undertook to make the Players' league a success.

For several years prior to 1890 when the crash came, the ball players had been receiving big salaries. Buck Ewing, Mike Kelly, John M. Ward and other stars got pretty close to $5,000 for their services for one season, while the others pocketed all the way from $2,500 up to $4,000 for six months of work on the diamond. The profits of the magnates in those days were enormous. The Boston club, owned by Soden, Billings & Conant, cleared $100,000 in 1889, while the New York club, owned chiefly by John B. Day, made as much, if not more, the same year. The Chicago club, controlled by A. G. Spalding, was another big winner financially from year to year, and so was the Philadelphia club, the property of A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers. In fact, every club in the National league was making money hand over fist with such persistency that the players, becoming jealous, soon decided to get as much of the public's gold as possible.

Because of legislation calculated to cut down salaries, the Brotherhood was organized at the instigation of John M. Ward, Timothy Keefe, Edward Hanlon and a few other brainy ball players, who succeeded in getting nearly all the men in the National league to sign a pledge that they would stick to the organization, no matter what might occur. The word was secretly passed to the players to secure capital in the different cities where they were playing during the season of 1889 and they went to work in earnest. It was not a difficult matter to secure money for such an enterprise as the Brotherhood had planned, for business men knew that there were enormous profits in base ball games, and that if they were able to control the players the National league magnates would be up against the hardest kind of a game. It was on November 6 of that year, therefore, that the Brotherhood, having completed its plans, announced that the Players' league would be organized and that the National league would be opposed by rival clubs in Boston, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburg. Cincinnati was the eighth club in the National league, while Buffalo rounded out the Brotherhood circuit.

When the National league convened a week later it was found that only one player remained loyal and that was Adrian C. Anson, the manager and captain of the Chicagos, who had refused to become a member of the Brotherhood. The league decided to resort to the courts and injunction suits were instituted against Ward and Ewing by the New York club, asking that they be restrained from breaking the reserve clause in their contracts. But Justice Morgan J. O'Brien denied the application for a permanent injunction and the league decided that there was nothing left to do but fight.

Immediately strenuous efforts were made to win some of the players back by offering them big salaries. As a result John T. Brush succeeded in inducing all of the members of his Indianapolis team to desert the Brotherhood, except Con Dailey, Andrew Seery and McGeachy, all of whom went over to John M. Ward's Brooklyn club. Then the league bought out the Indianapolis and Washington clubs, making room for the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs of the American association, which was soon pillaged by the Brotherhood to fill the places of those who left the ranks to go back to their old employers. In this way the Brotherhood kept the Players' league clubs well supplied with playing talent, so that there were no defections among the backers of the scheme.

John B. Day, the owner of the New York National league club, did not lose faith in his old players, who had been royally treated by him, until he learned from their own lips that they had left his employ. He was also surprised to learn that several former friends, including E. B. Talcott, a Wall street broker, were behind the new club in that city and had appointed Ewing manager. Mr. Day began an attempt to win his men back when it was too late. But at that Mike Tiernan, Mickey Welch and Pat Murphy stuck to him out of personal gratitude and sympathy for him in his predicament.

His manager, James Mutrie, proceeded to sign a lot of young bloods picked up off the semi-professional diamonds hereabouts, together with several oldtimers who had seen their best days, so that when he took the team south it was little more than a joke. As the New York brotherhood team was practically the same that had won the world's championship in 1889, Mr. Day soon realized that something had to be done to save the National league in this city. Mr. Day had at that time what was later known as Manhattan field at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and fifty-fifth street, while the Brotherhood club proceeded to build a new arena, which is now the Polo grounds.

John T. Brush's Indianapolis players were then sold to Mr. Day for $60,0.0 and when the season opened here Mutrie had under his management Glasscock, Denny, Buckley, Boyle, Rusie, Bassett and others that had been sent on from the Hoosier capital. These men, who had deserted the brotherhood, were called "scabs" by the players in the rival organization and as a result several personal encounters occurred. As it had been mutually agreed that the fight for patronage should go to a finish, the schedules were so arranged that all the games conflicted. In this city and Brooklyn, therefore, there were five games of ball each day, played by the New York Nationals the New York Brotherhood, the Brooklyn National, the Brooklyn Brotherhood and the Brooklyn American Association team, which was located at Ridgewood. When the struggle began the two New York teams took the field in this way.

New York, P. L.	Positions.	New York, N. L.
Keefe	Pitcher	Rusie
Crane	Pitcher	Welch
O'Day	Pitcher	Sharrott
J. Ewing	Pitcher	Boyle
W. Ewing	Catcher	Buckley
Vaughn	Catcher	Clarke
Brown	Catcher	Murphy
Connor	First base	Esterbrook
Richardson	Second base	Bassett
Whitney	Third base	Denny
Hatfield	Shortstop	Glasscock
Gore	Outfielder	Hornung
O'Rourke	Outfielder	Tiernan
Slattery	Outfielder	Burkett

Ewing's team had all the patronage from the start. While thousands filed into the Brotherhood grounds, a mere handful of spectators saw the games at Mr. Day's park. On one occasion there were 6,000 spectators at the Brotherhood game, while the turnstile count at the other grounds was exactly 262. Metropolitan fans could not desert the old favorites, Keefe, Crane, Ewing, Conner, Richardson, O'Rourke, Gore and others for the Indianapolis bunch on the other side of the fence, and as a result the New York Nationals lost so much money that Mr. Day was flying signals of distress by August 1. In order to keep him from going to the wall the other National league clubs put up $80,000 to meet current obligations, and the team played out the schedule to empty benches. But meanwhile the public, weary of the strife and convinced that Ewing's men could not win another pennant, became so indifferent that the Brotherhood club's receipts began to fall off to an alarming degree and the backers of the club were soon suffering from cold feet, although they still maintained a bold front.

Over in Brooklyn the National league club, controlled by Byrne, Doyle and Abell, had a really fine ball team, which had won the pennant in the American association the year before and had been beaten by the New Yorks in the world's series. Under Dave Foutz's management, and with such stars as Bobby Caruthers, Doc Bushong, Will Terry, Hub Collins, George Pinkney, George Smith, Darby O'Brien, Pop Corkhill and Tom Burns, the Brooklyns proceeded to win the National league pennant. But they did not monopolize the patronage on the other side of the bridge, because John Ward had a cracking good team out at Eastern park and was making a bold bid for the Brotherhood championship. This was the way the two Brooklyn teams were made up when the season was launched:

Brooklyn, P. L.	Positions.	Brooklyn, N.L.
Weyhing	Pitcher	Caruthers
Sowders	Pitcher	Lovett
Murphy	Pitcher	Terry
Hemming	Pitcher	—
Kinslow	Catcher	Bushong
Dailey	Catcher	Daly
Cook	Catcher	Clark
Orr	First base	Foutz
Bierbauer	Second base	Collins
Joyce	Third base	Pinkney
Ward	Shortstop	Smith
Andrews	Outfielder	O'Brien
McGeachy	Outfielder	Corkhill
Seery	Outfielder	Burns
Van Haltren	Outfielder	—

The fight was about even in the way of receipts in Brooklyn, the business at the Brotherhood yesterday being a distinct disappointment. Ward had few stars on his team but the men played great ball for him, and Dave Orr, who had made a name for himself as a member of the Metropolitans of the American association, was a big favorite with the fans because of his tremendous batting. Ward incidentally made a third baseman out of Scrappy Bill Joyce, who was a raw recruit when he was dug up somewhere in Texas. Van Haltren, who had been pitching some for the Chicagos, took a turn in the box to help out and his work was excellent.

Over in Boston, Soden, Conant & Billings, the owners of the Nationals, succeeded in keeping Bennett, Ganzel, Getzen and Clarkson out of the Brotherhood ranks, and with Frank Selee as their manager, the Triumvirs were able to put a fair sort of a team in the field, including Kid Nichols, Bobby Lowe and Herman Long, then young bloods, who later became scintillating stars. But the Hub was all for the Brotherhood team with such attractions as Mike Kelly, Old Hoss Radburn, Hardie Richardson, Dan Brouthers, Joe Quinn, Tom Brown, Harry Stovey and others who won the Brotherhood championship in a walk. The Boston teams began the season in this manner.

Boston, P. L.	Positions.	Boston, N. L.
Radbourn	Pitcher	Clarkson
Gumbert	Pitcher	Getzein
Daley	Pitcher	Nichols
Kelly	Catcher	Bennett
Murphy	Catcher	Ganzel
Swett	Catcher	Hardie
Brouthers	First base	Tucker
Quinn	Second base	Smith
Nash	Third base	McGarr
A. Irwin	Shortstop	Long
Richardson	Outfielder	Sullivan
Stovey	Outfielder	Brodie
Brown	Outfielder	Lowe

Harry Wright was the manager of the Philadelphia Nationals when the break came. He clung to Big Sam Thompson, the great batsman; Billy Hamilton, the crack baseman; John Clements, a star catcher, Kid Gleason, then a good young pitcher, and a few others. Eddie Burke, for whom Burkeville was named afterward at the Polo grounds, was also under Wright, but he had not developed. Still the Brotherhool backed by two butchers, J. Earl Wagner and his brother, George, had had the call in Quakertown with Charley Buffinton, one of the greatest lefthanders that ever stood in the box; Lave Cross, then a catcher; Sid Farrar, the father of Geraldine Farrar, the opera singer; Joe Mulvey, a star third baseman; Billy Shindle, George Wood, Mike Griffin, afterward with Brooklyn, and a fine center fielder, and last, but not least, Jimmy Fogarty, a superb all around player. The Quaker rivals were as follows:

Phila., P. L.	Positions.	Phila., N. L.
Sanders	Pitcher	Gleason
Buffinton	Pitcher	Vickery
Knell	Pitcher	Smith
Milligan	Catcher	Clements
Cross	Catcher	Shriver
Farrar	First base	McCauley
Shannon	Second base	Myers
Mulvey	Third base	Mayer
Shindle	Shortstop	Allen
Wood	Outfielder	Burke
Griffin	Outfielder	Hamilton
Fogarty	Outfielder	Thompson

When Anson began to get together a new Chicago team he found that his old side partner, Tommy Burns, had decided to remain with him. Anson promptly signed the veteran Cliff Carroll, who was a star player on the Providence team in 1884, and Walter Wilmot, who, with Dummy Hoy, caused a sensation a few years before as a member of the Washington team. Anson picked up a midget shortstop named Cooney, and Kittredge, a fine young catcher, who is now the manager of the Montreal team. His star pitcher was Bill Hutchinson, a Yale graduate, who was helped out in the box by Luby and Ed Stein, both good twirlers. This makeshift Chicago team did so well that Anson finished second to the Brooklyns in the pennant race. But the Brotherhood, as in other cities, enjoyed a greater popularity for a time, as Charley Comiskey, who had jumped the St. Louis Browns and Chris Von Der Ahe to take hold of the new team, had an all-star aggregation, including the great pitchers, Silver King and Mark Baldwin; the crack backstops, Jack Boyle and Charley Farrell; Fred Pfeffer, the best second baseman in the country; Ed Williamson, Hugh Duffy, Jimmy Ryan and Tip O'Neill. It was freely predicted that Comiskey's team had a mortgage on the pennant, but internal dissensions proved disastrous. The Chicago teams lined up in this manner:

Chicago, P. L.	Positions.	Chicago, N.L.
King	Pitcher	Hutchinson
Baldwin	Pitcher	Luby
Dwyer	Pitcher	Stein
Boyle	Catcher	Kittredge
Farrell	Catcher	Nagle
Comiskey	First base	Anson
Pfeffer	Second base	Glenalvin
Latham	Third base	Burns
Williamson	Shortstop	Cooney
Duffy	Outfielder	Wilmot
Ryan	Outfielder	Carroll
O'Neill	Outfielder	Earl

In Cleveland the Robinsons, who owned the National league club, lost by desertion Pat Tebeau, Jimmy McAleer and Gruber. But they retained Cy Young, Chief Zimmer, who broke the catching record that year by taking part in every game; Beatin, a good pitcher; Ed McKean, the star shortstop, and Bob Gilks. They also had two youngsters, George Davis, the present shortstop of the White Sox, and Jack Doyle, who as a catcher never got a chance to relieve Zimmer. Albert L. Johnson, a brother of Tom Johnson, was behind the Cleveland Brotherhood club, and when he landed Ed Delehanty and Pete Browning, two of the heaviest batsmen in the land, he thought he had a winner. But the team was quickly disorganized, made a sorry showing, and Johnson, as well as the Robisons, lost big money with these teams.

Cleveland, P. L.	Positions.	Cleveland, N.L.
Bakely	Pitcher	Beating
Gruber	Pitcher	Young
O'Brien	Pitcher	Wadsworth
McGill	Pitcher	Viau
Snyder	Catcher	Zimmer
Sutcliffe	Catcher	Doyle
Brennan	Catcher	—
Larkin	First base	Virtue
Stricker	Second base	Ardner
Tebeau	Third base	Smalley
Delehanty	Shortstop	McKean
Browning	Outfielder	Gilks
McAleer	Outfielder	Davis
Radford	Outfielder	Dailey

The National league was a total wreck in Pittsburg. J. Palmer O'Neill, acting as an agent for the league, had a team of misfits that won only twenty-three games and lost 114, a record at that time. There were days when O'Neill did not have enough money to pay hotel and railroad bills, but he managed to make ends meet at the critical moment, and treated the matter as a huge joke. Whenever the team lost O'Neil distributed a box of cigars among the unfortunate players, while he declined to speak to them at all when they won. Edward Hanlon was the manager of the Pittsburg Brotherhood team, but, as in other cases, the players, who were stockholders and directors, rode over him roughshod and the team was a dismal failure. This was the composition of the two Smoketown nines:

Pittsburg, P. L.	Positions.	Pittsburg, N.L.
Staley	Pitcher	Baker
Galvin	Pitcher	Lytle
Maul	Pitcher	Duryea
Tener	Pitcher	—
Morris	Pitcher	—
Carroll	Catcher	Wilson
Quinn	Catcher	Berger
Fields	Catcher	—
Beckley	First base	Veach
Robinson	Second base	La Roque
Keuhne	Third base	Miller
Corcoran	Shortstop	Sales
Hanlon	Outfielder	Osborn
Carroll	Outfielder	Kelty
Fields	Outfielder	Hecker

The Buffalo Brotherhood club was practically in the same class with the O'Neill tailenders, as they were always last in their race, even though the team included the veterans, Connie Mack, Deacon White, Jack Rowe, Sam Wise, Dummy Hoy and Jocko Halligan, still playing with the Jersey City team. The Cincinnati team had some stars, notably Long John Reilly, Bid McPhee, Kid Baldwin, Tony Mullane, Bug Holliday and Hugh Nicol, but even in the weakened National league the Reds could not deliver a pennant to their followers. Buffalo and Cincinnati were made up of this timber:

Buffalo, P. L.	Posit'ns.	Cincinnati, N.L.
Haddock	Pitcher	Mullane
Keefe	Pitcher	Rhines
Twitchell	Pitcher	Foreman
Mack	Catcher	Harrington
Halligan	Catcher	Keenan
Clark	Catcher	Baldwin
White	First base	Reilly
Wise	Second base	McPhee
J. Irwin	Third base	Marr
Rowe	Shortstop	Beard
Beecher	Outfielder	Holliday
Hoy	Outfielder	Knight
Rainey	Outfielder	Nicol

The two championship races resulted in this manner:

PLAYERS' LEAGUE STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	81	48	.628
Brooklyn	76	56	.576
New York	74	57	.565
Chicago	75	62	.547
Philadelphia	68	63	.519
Pittsburg	60	68	.469
Cleveland	55	75	.423
Buffalo	36	96	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	86	43	.667
Chicago	84	53	.610
Philadelphia	78	53	.595
Cincinnati	78	55	.586
Boston	76	57	.571
New York	63	68	.481
Cleveland	44	88	.333
Pittsburg	23	114	.168

The season was practically over when the National league suffered a terrible blow by the sale of the Cincinnati club by Aaron Stern to the Brotherhood for $40,000. It looked then as if it was all over with the old league, but soon the New York Brotherhood players began to desert the ship. Ewing was the first to go back to Mr. Day for a salary, it was said, of $10,000. As soon as he broke away others followed, and the Brotherhood backers were in a panic. They were ready and anxious to hold a conference with the National league men, and it was not long afterward that the two warring leagues were consolidated, the players once more finding themselves at the mercy of the magnates.

Since those stirring times many of the players have passed out of this world. Among them were Delehanty, Browning, Burns of Chicago, Williamson, Fogarty, Bill Brown, Radbourn, Kelly, Foutz, Collins, Darby O'Brien, Kinslow, Buck Ewing, John Ewing, Ed Crane, Mike Slattery and Esterbrook. Clarkson is in an insane asylum and Bennett is a cripple, having lost both legs in a railroad accident several years ago. Burkett is the owner of the Worcester club. O'Day is a National league umpire, Connor is living in retirement in Waterbury, Conn.; O'Rourke is owner and catcher of the Bridgeport team: Gore is a detective, Ward a lawyer, Rusie a day laborer, Bassett a policeman, Tiernan a saloon keeper, Bushong a dentist, Burns of Brooklyn a saloon keeper, Van Haltren still a player in California, Orr a theater doorkeeper, Joyce a St. Louis saloon proprietor, Con Dailey and Tom Daly racetrack regulars, Brouthers an owner of real estate in Wappinger Falls, Tim Keefe the same in Cambridge, Mass.; Mickey Welch a drink dispenser in Holyoke, Stoney a policeman, Tom Brown of Boston an umpire in the Tri-State league, Brodie with Newark and Lowe with Detroit last year, Tucker in retirement at Holyoke, where Jack Doyle, who will manage the Milwaukee team this year, also spends the winter; Arthur Irwin, a Tri-State manager; Kid Gleason still with the Philadelphia Nationals, Sam Thompson, a resident of Detroit, and still able to play a bit; Lave Cross with the Washingtons, Hutchinson in the railroad business out west, Wilmot a Wild West promoter, Anson city clerk of Chicago, Duffy owner of the Providence club, Latham an umpire whenever he gets a chance, Dwyer a police commissioner in one of the cities up the state, Mark Baldwin a doctor, Charley Farrell a hotel keeper in Massachusetts, Fred Pfeffer doing the best he can in the Windy City, McAleer manager of the St. Louis Americans, Tebeau a saloon keeper, McKean the same, Zimmer a Union league umpire, Cy Young still in the game with the Boston Americans, Tener a bank official, Beckley with the St. Louis Nationals last year, Corcoran recently sold by Cincinnati to McGraw, Calliope Miller living in Brooklyn, Long John Reilly an artist, Mack manager of the Philadelphia Americans, Comiskey owner of the White Sox, with many others in obscurity.

This is base ball history which the youthful fans of the present time will find interesting reading. How many of the stars of today will be recalled by the fans who rave over the national game in 1924?

Sporting Gossip of the Week

AMATEUR base ball teams all over the city are beginning preparations for the season's work and are planning for the summer, which will soon be here. The foremost in the amateur line is the Dietz Athletic association, which supports two teams. This club will again this season have regular games for the benefit of its members each Sunday. The club has nearly 100 members and the officers think the membership will be filled before April 1. Fred Bradford is also rounding up his Lee-Glass-Andreesen Originals team for the season's work. This team has a hard task marked out for itself right from the start, for, following the ancient and honorable custom of years, the first game which the Omaha professional team will play will be with the old Originals. The Hollys, the Nonpariels, the Sterlings and the Jetters are all again figuring on their chances for the summer. The Omaha Field club is undecided as to whether it will put a strong team in the field this year or not. Many of the members favor the plan, but others, who delight more in golf and tennis, do not favor spending the money necessary to keep up a good team. The Field club team costs considerable money, as nothing is charged to witness the games, which are all arranged for the Field club grounds for Saturday afternoon.

The election of officers of the Omaha Rod and Gun club for the coming year will be held this month at a date not set, but probably February 28. The club has a strong list of members, nearly 500 in number, and a clique has been formed to try to oust the old officers from control, that a cafe might be put in the club house at which drinks would be served. Many members were secured for the club because of the rules prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds and a protest is being raised against any action which would change the present conditions. The club made giant strides last season and members hope for a better season this year, for the fishing should be considerably improved because of all the fish of different kinds which have been planted during the last two years by Fish Commissioner O'Brien and because of the splendid work Deputy Commissioner Pierson has been doing in assisting the sheriff and his men in keeping illegal seiners out of the lake. Cut Off lake is an ideal place for bass, and some of the fishing cranks are complaining that the addition of so many gasoline launches to churn up the water so continuously will have the effect of making the fish wild and flighty and make them keep clear of the lures.

The new Young Men's Christian association gymnasium will be opened this afternoon at 4 o'clock with a religious service, being the regular Sunday afternoon service for men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association. Special music will be provided and everything possible done to make the service interesting. The gymnasium is now complete and only awaits a few finishing touches on the bath room and the completion of the artesian well which is to furnish the water for the baths and the plunge. When opened for action the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium will not be surpassed by any in the entire western country and it will be the equal of any. With an inclined running track, plenty of paraphernalia and ample room, no pains have been spared to make this ample for all needs and at the same time attractive. Over 1,000 steel lockers are in place in the airy locker room, and a dozen shower baths, some in individual rooms and some in clusters in larger bath rooms, will be sufficient to accommodate all the members the association will have for some years to come. The plunge is the pride of the association. It is eighty feet long and ranges from three to ten feet in depth, with smooth stone walls and bottom. The plunge room and the showers and stationary bath rooms are all finished in dark marble and will always have a clean appearance. The plunge is now ready for use, but the directors prefer to wait for the artesian well water, lest the Missouri water should darken the stone lining. The upper floors of the Young Men's Christian association building are practically finished. The well has now reached a depth of over 600 feet, and it is thought a good flow of water may be had at about 1,100 feet. As soon as the well is completed the gymnasium will be thrown Omaha are anxious for the completion of the Young Men's Christian association gymnasium, for at present there is no suitable place for playing basket ball games, and should the gymnasium soon be completed a series of games would be arranged.

The balmy spring days of the last week has set the Omaha golfers to chafing at the bit, as well as the base ball players, and many a golfer was seen to quietly seek out his clubs and fondly embrace them and muse of the time, a short distance hence, when he and they would again be companions on the links. The announcement that Bob Simpson, the crack professional, had been secured as instructor at the Country club set a lot of golf gossip afloat. Arguments are heard pro and con as to which is the most important stick of the golfer's collection. Omaha has some golfers who make the rounds with only an iron, but this is not taking advantage of the chances of the game. The niblick is the one that furnishes the exercise, and can be put to many excellent uses. In deep grasses nothing but the niblick is of any use, for a club must be heavy in head and strong of shaft to survive. Long grass is one of the chief terrors to the player who is wont to deviate from the straight and narrow path. In speaking of the use of the niblick, a writer for a golfer's magazine has said:

Say you have sliced your ball thirty yards into the rough grass from the tee at a longish hole. Three men out of four, even though they recognize that the niblick is their only salvation, will play straight on toward the pin, with the result that they only remove the ball from one position in the long grass to another, twenty or thirty yards farther on. No; recognize that you are in trouble and play to get out of it. Play to get back on the fair way, not necessarily to get near the hole at all, and then possibly a long brassey may yet take you home, whereas forty yards nearer the hole, but with your ball still in the rough, your chances of recovery are vastly inferior.

Then again, with your ball lying right under a wall or hedge, but on the same side of it as the hole, the niblick again will prove the friend in need. To all appearance you cannot get at the ball at all to play any kind of shot; but if you stand facing the wall, with your back to the hole, and "mow" at it with the niblick, taking quite a full shot, with the face of the club turned well over, but never allowing the sweep of the club to go higher than your knees, the most surprising results may often be attained, and a shot of this kind, properly executed, may be safely relied upon to have such an effect on your opponent that he certainly will take three on the green at that hole.

Water, too, is no hopeless difficulty with a niblick, if you do not mind a splashing; but this shot certainly does require practice, and there are not many who will practice playing shots out of water. But take a niblick and a ball or two down with you to your dip before breakfast and the necessary skill is soon acquired, to prove, perhaps, of the greatest value to you in some hard fought match when to lift and lose one would be fatal.

Billiardists are wondering whether, if Schaefer should defeat Sutton in their 18-1 balkline contest for the world's championship in Chicago, March 11, the next holder of the emblem will consent to a change in the governing rules whereby future contests will be of 2,000 instead of 500 points. Wise people say no. Ignorance of the rules governing the trophy has caused much misunderstanding. These rules give the holder of the emblem the privilege of naming any place in the country, where he has a legal residence as the battleground when challenged. To change the rule governing the number of points, which simply reads, "All contests shall be of 500 points up," it would be necessary for the holder of the emblem to surrender it to the donors. Then a conference would be called of all players eligible for championship honors, and they would decide upon the change proposed. It is the players who decide these matters, not the donors of the emblem. In discussing this matter Maurice Daly said: "There is no doubt that in a 2,000-point match a better opportunity is afforded to test individual merit than in a one night's game of 500 points. A player may be off, one night but come back the next, which may be also the reverse of the opponent. So you see you come back again to the one night proposition after all. Again a player may be so badly out classed that interest in the match is lost after one night. Ives insisted on three nights, but at that time Schaefer was in favor of short games. Not a roomkeeper in America would favor long games or serial contests, which I believe injure billiards."

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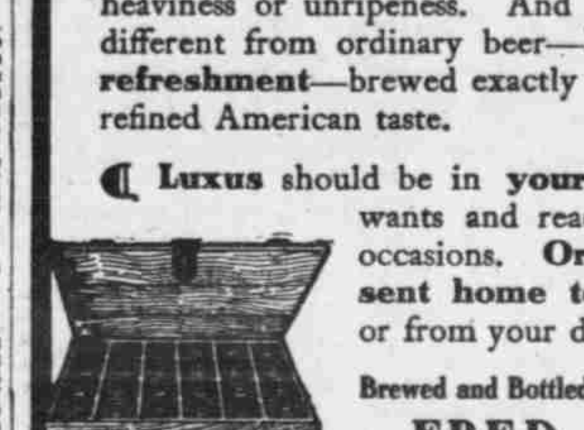

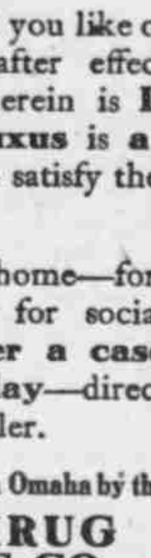

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Newsy Gossip for Owners of Automobiles

A sleigh drawn by an automobile was a recent novel sight at New York.

Judging from the machines seen at the shows, green will be the popular color this year.

Three steam cars are being used at Milwaukee as an experiment in the postal service.

A company has been formed to conduct a general motor 'bus and freight service at Calcutta.

Brakes should be thoroughly inspected before setting out on a journey over snowy or icy roads.

There are now over fifty auto 'busses in Paris and the number soon will be increased to 100.

There will be an elaborate display of motor-driven fire apparatus at the Boston show next month.

It is proposed to construct an automobile track in the grounds of London's great Crystal Palace.

The British Motor union has appointed a committee to keep tab on and oppose anti-motorist, autophobist bills.

With five automobile clubs, one composed exclusively of women, Philadelphia can no longer be accused of slowness.

Frank B. Hower of Buffalo has been appointed chairman of the touring board of the American Automobile association.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for rubber the government has begun the propagation of the trees in the Philippines.

Nearly 300 electric cabs and carriages were destroyed in the fire which wrecked the building of the New York Cab company.

Forty-one entries have been received for the side-slip and skid-prevention competition of the Automobile club of Great Britain.

Between February 1 and July 1 it is estimated that upward of 25,000 motor cars will be delivered to customers in the United States.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is an ardent motorist, and an expert one, too, for she drives her big touring car like a veteran chauffeur.

Consular reports declare there is a good market throughout Europe for American speedometers, odometers, clocks and other automobile sundries.

A good road down the east coast of Florida probably will be built by a stock company, which will get its money back by charging toll.

Another victory for American machines over foreign has been scored by Countess Hoyes of Hungary, ordering a car from a New York agency.

The mechanical branch of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers has taken up the question of standardizing rims and tires.

A bill before the New York legislature provides imprisonment for not over a year for a driver of a motor car who runs away after an accident.

Judging from the support it is receiving the great race in Germany for the Kaiser's cup will eclipse even the Grand Prix as a European sporting event.

A Chicago dealer, who evidently expects to win the feminine trade, announces that afternoon tea will be served to all fair visitors to his sales rooms.

Where crude oil has been used on western gravel roads it has been found to combine with the gravel to form a wearing surface of much durability.

Leaking screw joints may be temporarily repaired by drawing a piece of soap across the threads, the soap working for a time as well as more expensive packing.

The repeal of St. Louis' present speed law, which limits the rate to nine miles an hour, is favored by Mayor Rolla Wells, himself an enthusiastic motorist.

For eight years there has been a Paris law forbidding automobiles to emit bad odors. A judge has just decided that the chauffeur, not the owner, is to blame.

A California judge has upheld the constitutionality of a law of that state making it a misdemeanor for any person to use an automobile without its owner's consent.

New rules for the English Tourist Trophy race have been made, with the design of encouraging the development of the ideal car rather than a standard type of cars.

A French investigator who has made a study of pneumatic tires and their weaknesses has come to the conclusion that they should be inflated with nitrogen instead of air.

Nebraska's low fee of $1 for a perpetual license is not regarded with favor by a legislator, who has introduced a bill providing for an annual fee and a $10 driver's tax.

The two automobiles used by the police of St. Louis to chase speeders will be replaced by six motor cycles. The fine for indulging in too rapid pleasure in that city is $25.

A study of conditions under which accidents occur has shown the curious fact that the least number happen on open country roads, where the highest speed is made.

In Illinois it is proposed to limit the speed of motor cars to twenty miles an hour in the country, fifteen miles in cities and villages and ten miles in congested districts.

Nassau county farmers have heartily approved the Long Island motor parkway project. The parkway will have no grade crossings, but will either tunnel or bridge other roads.

A crate rented by the steamship company for a single voyage, like a steamer chair, is the latest suggestion advanced by automobilists in their campaign against the crating nuisance.

That outdoor shows are profitable is shown by the recently-issued report of the one held at the Empire Track, New York, last May. Exhibitors have received a 20 per cent dividend.

At Newport the indications are that the automobile is driving out the horse. Many prominent residents of that resort are building extensive garages and arranging to sell their stables.

The multiple disk clutch is prominent in many of the 1907 cars, its adoption being not because of its inherent virtues, but because of the shortcomings of the cone clutch, as usually applied.

It was noticeable that no invitations were issued to the czar of Russia or the king of Belgians to attend the recent Madison Square Garden show, though other European crowned heads were bidden.

A German inventor has devised a hydraulic car, doing away with clutch chains, shafts, etc., and transmitting his power by a series of oil pumps operated by the motor on similar pumps on the rear wheels.

When examining a leather top on a victoria or landaulet, the prospective purchaser should notice the effect of the top after it is down. Only the very best leather tops will let down perfectly flat and give a good effect.

Although the Italian Touring club has made many maps and road guides, it now is preparing a new series of road maps of Italy which will cost $300,000. The club, the headquarters of which are at Milan, has a membership of 60,000.

"The autoists and the manufacturers will have to build the long cross-state roads they want," said Michigan's state highway commissioner recently. "The farmers are only interested in short roads that will take them to the nearest market."

The Automobile club of France unlike other national bodies, appears to have but one purpose in view—the welfare of the French industry as against the rest of the world. The terms of the Grand Prix are notoriously based on this plan.

The promoters of the New York-Boston automobile boulevard have bills before the legislatures of the four states involved giving them the right of eminent domain to secure a right-of-way. The cost of the enterprise is estimated at $15,000,000.

As indications that the day of the feminine chauffeur is coming a well known eastern firm has received several applications for instruction in "motoring in all its branches" from women, and there is an increasing demand for leather blouses for fair motorists.

New York's legislature is flooded with automobile bills. One allows owners to insure their cars against loss by accident, another suggests an annual tax of $25 and a similar annual license fee for chauffeurs, while a third would tax cars $2.50 for each seat.

With the speed of an automobile, with all roads open to it which will admit of a bicycle, with ease of control, complete reliability and a maintenance expense averaging about ¼ cent a mile, it is not hard to understand why the motor cycle is rushing into popularity.

Boston's Automobile Owners' association has asked the legislature to pass bills providing a fine for any autoist who, after participating in an accident, refuses to stop and, on request, give his name, and punishment for any person using an automobile without permission of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gehr and their dog, Sulp, who came from Wenatchee, Wash., to New York in an auto, are now on a steamer enroute for Mexico, via Porto Rico and Cuba. They will cross Mexico in their car and then motor up the Pacific coast.

As a result of the growth of the automobile business in New York and the tendency of dealers to congregate in a special district, real estate values have increased over 50 per cent in two years, and stores which formerly commanded but a nominal rent now yield from $2.50 to $3 a square foot.

Lancia, the most popular automobilist from Europe who ever came to America to compete for the Vanderbilt cup, will no longer be seen at the wheel of the fast car in speed contests, having abandoned racing for manufacturing. He has become interested in a factory in his native town in Italy.

Automobile instruction will be specialized in the new Arts et Metiers college to be built near Paris. A three-year course will provide instruction in various arts and trades; the fourth year's course will be devoted especially to automobile construction and electricity. The college will cost $1,200,000.

It is a good plan to empty all the grease or oil out of the gear box occasionally. However good the gears and however skillful the driver, the frequent changing of gears is bound to result in some small chippings of the hardened steel being detached, and these, if not removed, are carried about in the oil, which is being churned up by the revolving wheels, and may do damage.

SKIN DISEASES

HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

When the blood is pure, fresh and healthy, the skin will be soft, smooth and free from blemishes, but when some acid humor takes root in the circulation its presence is manifested by a skin eruption or disease. These humors get into the blood, generally because of an inactive or sluggish condition of the members of the body whose duty it is to collect and carry off the waste and refuse matter of the system. This unhealthy matter is left to sour and ferment and soon the circulation becomes charged with the acid poison. The blood begins to throw off the humors and acids through the pores and glands of the skin, producing Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and skin eruptions of various kinds. Eczema appears, usually with a slight redness of the skin followed by pustules from which there flows a sticky fluid that dries and forms a crust, and the itching is intense. It is generally on the back, breast, face, arms and legs, though other parts of the body may be affected. In Tetter the skin dries, cracks and bleeds; the acid in the blood dries up the natural oils of the skin, which are intended to keep it soft and pliant, causing a dry, feverish condition and giving it a hard, leathery appearance. Acne makes its appearance on the face in the form of pimples and black heads, while Psoriasis comes in scaly patches on different parts of the body. One of the worst forms of skin trouble is Salt Rheum; its favorite point of attack is the scalp, sometimes causing baldness. Poison Oak and Ivey are also disagreeable types of skin disease. The humor producing the trouble lies dormant in the blood through the Winter to break out and torment the sufferer with the return of Spring. The best treatment for all skin diseases is S. S. S. It neutralizes the acids and removes the humors so that the skin instead of being irritated and diseased, is nourished by a supply of fresh, healthy blood. External applications of salves, washes, lotions, etc., while they soothe the itching caused by skin affections, can never cure the trouble because they do not reach the blood. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and forces out every particle of foreign matter and restores the blood to its normal, pure condition, thereby permanently curing every form of skin affection. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice desired sent free. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores.

I suffered with Eczema for forty years and could find nothing to cure me until I tried S.S.S. I suffered intensely with the itching and burning; pustules would form from which there flowed a sticky fluid; crusts would come on the skin and when scratched off the skin was left as raw as a piece of beef. I suffered agony in the long years I was afflicted, but when I used S. S. S. I found a perfect cure. There has never been any return of the trouble.
C. H. EVANS,
Stockman, Neb.

S.S.S.

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