

AUTOS BRING NEW TALK

Benzine Wagons Have Their Own Slang.

NOMENCLATURE IS PECULIAR

Conversation Now Resembles So Much Greek to Those Who Are Not Versed in the Motor Car Technique.

A realization that automobile nomenclature has sprung up much as does a local dialect or idiom, is spreading in the automobile world, and there seems to be imminent some concerted effort on the part of those most concerned to straighten out the tangle. It has been learned that this subject was brought up and discussed at the last meeting of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. One member, it is understood, pointed out that the custom of the railroads offers a hint, they classifying their trains as passenger and freight trains, and all their rolling stock, outside of engines, into the two general groups of passenger cars and freight cars, there being a variety of species in each group.

This suggestion seemed to point to the American Locomotive company, makers of the Alco, and James Joyce, manager of the American Locomotive company's automobile department, whom sought proved fruitful of an interesting interview.

"I am not the author of the suggestion that we follow railroad practice and classify automobiles as freight and passenger cars," said Mr. Joyce, "but the subject is one in which I am much interested, and one it will be well to have discussed. It will readily be conceded that there has been great laxity and abuse in the application of automobile names. The confusion is becoming seriously awkward and the time has come when an effort should be made by manufacturers to bring about uniformity in use of the most fitting and simple names. If the proper names are agreed upon and all work together this can readily be done. I have heard of men almost quarreling over the question of whether a certain car had on it a miniature tonneau, baby tonneau, toy tonneau or tourabout body. That, however, is trifling compared with the need for generic names for the broad division of automobiles.

Classifying Names.

"With the development of the motor vehicle in many different forms for carrying merchandise it must be recognized that it is becoming important to have in general use some classifying names to discriminate the vehicle used for hauling goods from that used for passengers. Discrimination that has sprung into common use are 'commercial vehicles' and 'pleasure cars.' While one says 'commercial vehicle,' however, another says 'motor truck,' another 'power wagon,' then another 'gasoline truck,' and so forth. Of the first two names, 'commercial vehicle' and 'pleasure car,' it is agreed that neither is adequate, nor desirable; both are vague and ill-fitting. The term 'pleasure cars,' covers in a way, the various species of touring cars, town cars, toy tonneaus, runabouts, etc., but as a generic name, it is decidedly objectionable, being too suggestive of 'joy riding' and other frivolities. The expression, 'commercial vehicle,' does not afford a satisfactory alternative; both are vague and ill-fitting. The term 'motor truck,' to cover the whole range of motor vehicles used for hauling goods, the term is far too loose a one; it applies quite as properly to a mule-drawn dray and a freight packet as it does to an automobile; again, it is too cumbersome. Personally, I would be in favor of the expression, 'motor truck,' to cover the whole range of motor vehicles used for hauling goods. The term is concise, euphonious and descriptive. Under this caption would come all the varieties of delivery wagons, vans, lorrys, touring cars, limousines, etc. Under the head of 'pleasure cars,' the nomenclature of the word, 'truck,' and its general usage justifies its employment in this broad sense. The expression is now quite commonly used for the heavier vehicles and if everyone interested began to employ it as the generic term for all merchandise carrying vehicles, referring to a 'tourabout motor truck,' as a 'toy-tonneau motor truck,' it would soon be adopted. There is no sense in bucking the tide in this matter, but the wise thing to do will be to seek the path of the least resistance by trying to have adopted names now in use, or others as suitable and simple as possible.

"In place of the expression, 'pleasure cars,' as a general term for the various runabouts, touring cars, limousines, etc. I suggest that 'passenger motor car' be substituted, though I am not seeking to have my own ideas adopted. What I most desire is to see a lively interest taken in the subject and a wholesome discussion. "In suggesting the use of 'passenger motor car' as a general term for the various definite ideas that before long the first word of the phrase will be dropped, as being unnecessary to convey the proper meaning. There is excellent reason that this should be so. If we look into the origin and use of the word 'car,' we will find that it carries the idea of passenger vehicle as almost inevitable association. We get the word from the old French term, with which it is identical, but its derivation goes back to classic days when the racing and war chariots of the Romans were alternately called 'cars.' In Shakespeare we find allusion to the chariot of the sun god as 'Phoebus' car,' while the 'funeral car' of the middle ages continues in evidence on the death of royalty, or any mortuary occasion of great pomp and ceremony. Always there is associated with the word, 'car,' will be noticed, the idea of its being a personal conveyance and not a dray. Moreover, there is something of dignity and almost of majesty in the word. Therefore it is more than probable that the name 'motor car,' which forms a perfect antithesis to 'motor truck,' will eventually be found sufficient; yet it will be well to start with the expression 'passenger motor car,' in order to more effectively emphasize the distinction to those who are novitiates in the motor field. The word 'automobile,' which we borrowed from abroad, as we did 'motor car,' can be retained to embrace all classes of motor vehicles. But let us have a full discussion and an agreement upon the names most fitting, then a hearty co-operation toward having them generally used."

DAVIS AT WORK ON TEAM

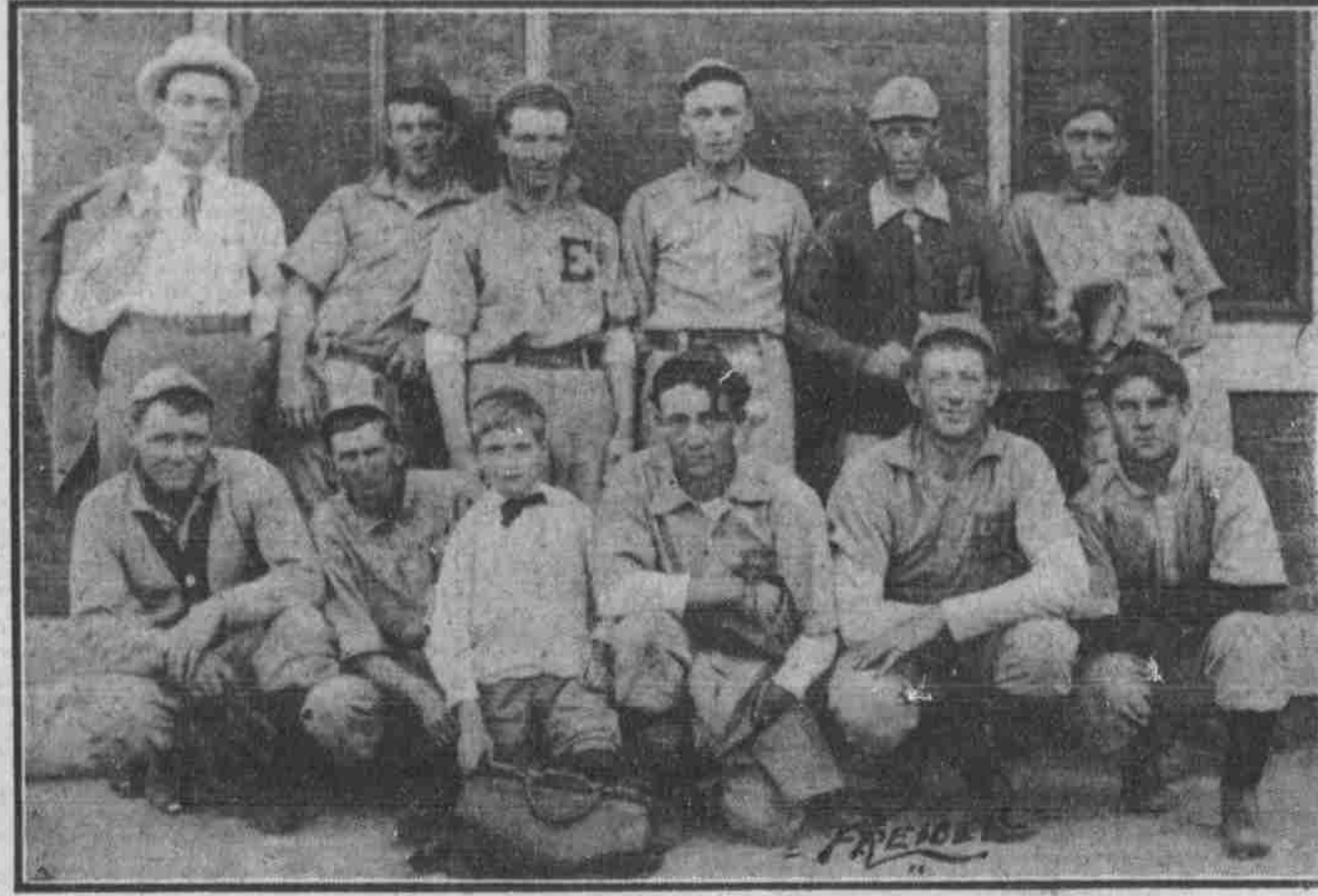
Hopes to Get Some Gingers Into Champs Before Long.

DES MOINES, July 30.—(Special.)—Still making efforts to strengthen the Des Moines pitching staff, Manager George Davis this week released Pitcher Del Olson. He joined the Champs about a month ago. Catcher Tom Hawkins was also let go, as Clemmons has been doing well since he joined the team. Another pitcher, joined the team so that Manager Davis did not have to keep a third catcher on "P" list.

Continual Shakeups

"The continual shakeups in the query 'champs' is the query of the team. The team has had a very disappointing season, but they have quit hope, however, they are still scouting around for a better pitcher."

Another of the Tri-County League



EXETER BASE BALL TEAM.

FAST SCULLER AT HARVARD

Coach Thinks Elliott Bacon is One of Best Oarsmen.

ALL HE NEEDS IS COACHING

Coach Jim Wray Declares Bacon Could Win at Another Sport—Rowing Decided Because of Crookedness.

BOSTON, July 30.—There is at Harvard university a young man who, as a single sculler, would compare favorably with the leading professionals—with a little coaching—according to excellent authorities. Jim Wray, the Harvard rowing coach, thinks he could beat any man in the world after proper coaching and a little racing experience. The young man in question is Elliott Bacon, a son of Robert Bacon, United States ambassador to France, and No. 5 in this year's crimson shell. The Harvard coach is not much of a talker, as a rule, but he opened up recently when approached on the subject of young Bacon and single sculling.

"Bacon," said Wray, "is a strapping youth, who stands six feet one inch and weighs 150 pounds. He did all his preliminary work in a single scull and can drive a boat through the water about as fast as any man I ever saw. If this youngster had the ambition to become a world's champion professional oarsman, I believe he could give them all a stiff battle."

"There is no reason in the world why a man who has been proficient in one branch of sport cannot attain perfection in another. For example, take Withington's case. He is considered one of the greatest foot ball players ever developed at Harvard and he certainly made good in the Harvard varsity eight."

"Then, take the case of the New Zealander, Armet, the professional single scull champion of the world. He was a bicycle rider before he turned his attention to rowing."

Referring to the decadence of professional rowing in America, Wray said it was attributable to the tendency to "fit" races.

No Graft in Australia.

"We never have any trouble of that kind in Australia, although single scull races for \$10,000 side stakes are of frequent occurrence in the antipodes. Australian oarsmen are evidently too smart to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. They realize that it pays better to be on the square. I've seen a crowd of 60,000 people witnessing a boat race in Sydney harbor. They handicap the oarsmen over there just as you handicap horses in this country."

The best men must carry extra weight in their boats. I've won races with 190 pounds of sand ballast in my skull. Some oarsmen prefer to carry shot ballast. They weigh in after a contest, just as your jockeys weigh in after a horse race.

"The last American oarsman to visit Australia was Eddie Burman of Toronto. He proved easy pickings for second-rater in Kangaroo-land. William Beach, the former champion of the world, refereed the race, and said that there were at least a dozen Australian oarsmen who could beat Burman. You can form an idea from this statement how many good scullers there are."

"I think Howard Searle, who succeeded Beach as the champion, was the greatest single sculler that ever sat in a boat. He rowed rings around Beach in Australia, after Beach had beaten Ned Hanlan and Jake Caudaur. Then Searle went to England and rowed William O'Connor on the Thames. O'Connor was the best man England ever produced, and Searle's Australian backers had no trouble betting \$50,000 on their man. Searle died a few months after this race. Searle was succeeded as champion by James Stansbury, another Australian."

Gamblers Spoil Rowing.

"Gamblers spoiled professional rowing in England, just as they did in this country. The future of rowing in America and England is in the hands of the colleges and amateur rowing associations. In this country the National Amateur Rowing Association has managed to keep the sport alive with little or no help from former college oarsmen."

"One would naturally think that college oarsmen would maintain their interest in the sport after they left college and join the amateur rowing clubs scattered around the country, but they don't, for some reason or other. The Union Boat club of New York is trying to interest former Harvard, Yale and Cornell graduates in the sport, and has had some success. The Union Boat club of Boston is also trying to increase its membership from among graduates of the big colleges."

"If we could get the class of men who keep the sport alive in the big varieties to take an active hand in building up rowing among the amateur clubs, it would help the sport tremendously. The trouble seems to be that most college oarsmen lose interest after they leave college, and if they retain any interest in aquatic sports it generally runs to yachting and motor-boating."

Would Have a Solid Ball Used In Golf Meets

Well Known Authority on the Sport Declares Gutta Percha Ball Would Be Best.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Since James Braid scored his sensational victory in the open golf championship at St. Andrews and reduced the old record ten strokes English golfers are trying to devise a plan to make the championship game more severe. W. Herbert Fowler, a well-known golfer and cricketer, suggests the use of a solid ball. He points out that in 1906 Braid won in 318 strokes, in 1907 Taylor took 309 and the year Braid carried off the honors with 299. The present rubber ball, he contends, goes so far that all the holes which a few years ago were "drive and a bransie or cleek" are now "drive and a half-masted" shot. St. Andrews, he says, no longer presents the very serious test of second shot play as it did a few years ago. Many players, he states, would like to see the championship played for with a gutta percha ball.

S. H. Fry, who won the St. George's golf in 1901 and 1902, the latter with a record score of 133, was beaten by Charles Hutchings in the final of the amateur championship at Holyoke in 1902, was runner-up in the Irish open championship in 1907, and played for England against Scotland in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1909, in discussing the situation says:

"Braid is the best player, and what do they want to get for the championship but the best player? The reason why he records have been beaten is that play has improved and he certainly made good in the world's championship in 1906. Braid is a man in a thousand would be any better by playing with harder ball. My own opinion is that Warden is the better player with a gutta-percha ball and Braid the better player with a rubber-cored ball. The use of a solid ball would make a difference of from three to four strokes. The rubber-cored balls, of course, make the game a little easier."

"The best way to make the championship more severe would be to make the course more difficult. I do not think that the holes should be lengthened. Bunker-ling is the solution of the problem if a severe test is required."

"Another man who is opposed to the re-introduction of the solid ball is J. S. Worthington, who won the Irish championship in 1906, was fourth amateur in the open championship in 1904, and has won many gold medals. "It needs much more exertion to use the hard ball," he says. "There is much more pleasure in playing with the rubber-cored ball, and the best player would come out on top no matter what kind of ball was used. I believe they would play just as well with the solid ball, but putting is much more difficult. I do not think it would make much difference to Braid. With the balls now in use it is found that one kind suits one player and a different kind another. The rubber-cored ball is just as much an improvement on the gutta-percha ball as the gutta-percha was on the 'feather.'"

"They could make the holes more difficult by lengthening them," he added, "but I think Braid could drive just as far with a solid ball, and the length between the greens would not make much difference."

CONDITIONS FOR TENNIS MADE

Players Must Use Own Name and that of Club.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Conditions have been formally announced for the thirteenth annual all-comers national lawn tennis championship tournament, which will begin on the turf courts of the Casino at Newport, R. I., on August 15. It has been customary to begin the singles on Tuesday, but August 15 falls on Monday, and all entries close with the president, Dr. James Dwight, on August 11.

Dr. Dwight has also announced that all matches will begin each morning at 10:30 o'clock and that any player will be scratched after ten minutes' grace unless he has previously notified the referee. To quote further instructions to the players:

"No entry will be received unless it bears the player's real name and the name of the club to which he belongs. Proof must be given if desired that the player is in good standing in his club and the club in good standing in the association, and that neither the player nor the club is in arrears to the association."

PREPARING FOR ARCHERY MEET

Thirty-Second Annual Contest to Be Held at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Preparations are under way for the thirty-second annual national archery tournament to be held in this city on August 17, 18 and 19. Bow and arrow users from all over the country will enter in the competitions. The first day's program will include men's competition in the York and American rounds and the women's competitions in the Columbia and National rounds. The finals will occupy the second day, while handicapped, flight shooting and team contests complete the program.

NAVY COACHES ARE CHOSEN

Frank D. Berrien, Head Coach, to Have an Assistant at Yale.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 30.—The 1910 foot ball coaching staff of the United States Naval Academy has been selected. Lieutenant Frank D. Berrien, head coach, will be assisted by Wheaton of Yale, and the remainder of the staff are former Navy players. They are, Lieutenant Byron Long and quarterback in 1899 and 1900; Douglas L. Howard, end and captain in 1900; Jonas Ingram, fullback, 1900, and George L. Meyer, guard and captain last season.

BIG SALARIES EXAGGERATED

Club Owners Quiet About Pay to Prevent Jealousy.

CHANCE EARNS MOST MONEY

Club Manager Gets Big Salary and Owns Stock in Club, Drawing Good Dividends for Work in Game.

The fan is always deeply interested in the salaries paid base ball players, and the estimates made usually are above the actual figures. The higher figures sound better.

"As a matter of fact club owners are loath to mention the actual amount paid, not so much because they do not wish the public to know, unless perchance the figures are negligibly, but because of the dissatisfaction that might follow among the other members of the team.

"Of all the men actually playing the game, eliminating Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, who owns stock in the club, Frank Chance, manager of the Cubs, is considered to be far and away above all other active players in his earnings from base ball. This, too, is because Chance also is a stockholder in the Chicago club, owning one-tenth interest.

Prior to the season of 1909, Chance received a salary of \$5,000 a year, which was augmented by his dividends and the share of one player in post-season and exhibition game receipts. Chance then signed a four-year contract at \$7,500 a year, but a dispute arose between him and Charlie Murphy, president of the club, and he announced that he would not play with the Cubs.

A Chicago man was sent to California to arrange a truce between Chance and Murphy. One of the conditions of the truce was that no party to it should ever reveal the salary part of the deal, whether raised or continued the same. But, with his dividends on his one-tenth interest, Chance earns between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year, probably \$25,000 a year on the average.

This one-tenth interest was obtained for Chance in the same manner in which Murphy obtained a majority of the stock. Charles P. Tatt, brother of President Tatt, loaned money to Murphy and Chance to buy the club, which was sold at the bargain price of \$105,000 in 1905, a figure so small that several persons to whom the franchise was offered thought something was wrong and refused to consider it.

Because of the national commission decision in his case sentencing him to play for his contract salary, it is known that Johnny Kling signed a three-year contract for \$4,500. To this, of course, must be added the salary which, when world's championship games are played, run up to \$1,800 and \$2,000 extra. Brown, Overall, Tinker and Evers probably receive amounts varying from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Fred Clark, of the world's champion Pittsburgh Pirates, is reported to receive \$12,500 annually for services as player and manager, while Wagner is called a "10,000 beauty," although it is not likely that figure is correct. Ty Cobb of Detroit, whom Charles A. Comiskey recently picked as the greatest ball player of all time, was reported to receive \$2,000 a year. Probably some salt can be placed on this estimate also.

The average player of experience on a winning club considers himself worth from \$2,500 to \$3,000, while one with pretensions to being a star estimates himself as worth from \$5,000 to \$5,000, depending on the club and his ability. This is good money for seven months' work, including the training season; more, probably, than the same players could average in other lines of endeavor. But the life of a ball player is short, club owners with winning teams are raking in enormous profits, and of sentiment there is little.

Madrid to Have Tournament.

MADRID, July 30.—(Special.)—Six of the best amateur teams in central Iowa will play in the tournament to be held here August 1 and 2. They are Madrid, High Bridge, Scandia, Manning, Grimes and the J. C. Peterson team of Boone.

Big Purse Hang Up.

IOWA FALLS, Ia., July 30.—(Special.)—In the base ball tournament to be held here August 1 and 2, the following teams will play: Mason City, Eldora, Clear Lake and Lake City. Purse to the amount of \$100 has been raised.

Many Bowlers to Enter Tourney

Biggest Bowling Meet in Years to Transpire at Buffalo is Outlook.

Buffalo, July 30

—If half the rosy predictions as to the success of Buffalo's big National Bowling association bowling tournament to be held here next February and March, come true, this city's name will go down in bowling history as the place of the greatest convention of bowlers ever known. Every day, even this early in the season, reports come to Manager John Floss of activity of bowlers in other cities, making preparations for attending the big Buffalo meeting. In many of the towns the bowlers have organized clubs, and by making a small payment into a common fund each week will find a sum sufficient to defray all expenses by the time February rolls around.

Sam Karpf, for over twenty years secretary of the American Bowling congress and a man who has had more experience in conducting bowling tournaments than any other man living, was in Buffalo recently and in a talk with John Floss predicted that the Buffalo tourney would be the greatest the world has known.

"Buffalo is ideally situated for this tourney," said Mr. Karpf. "Three-quarters of the population of the United States are within ten hours' ride and you will have the added attraction of nearness to Niagara Falls. Thousands of those who will come to the tournament will be attracted almost as much by the falls as by the tourney. Everyone has seen the falls in summer, but everyone will want to see the famous ice bridge and winter scenery."

Mr. Karpf was enthusiastic over the plans shown him by Manager Floss. He declared them the most complete and elaborate ever prepared for a bowling tournament. He said every bowler would be delighted with the layout and would sing Buffalo's praises ever after.

"Buffalo has the name of being a great bowling city and its reputation will be greater," declared Mr. Karpf. "I have been visiting several large cities during the last two weeks and the bowlers are talking of the tournament already. My home town of Dayton, O., will send at least five five-men teams and lots of little towns in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois will do the same."

"The American Bowling congress cities will be as largely represented at the National Bowling association. This is because of Buffalo's central location. The Canadians, too, will come in large numbers and I am willing to go one record that Buffalo's attendance figures will be greater than any ever recorded at a bowling tournament."

This from a man so thoroughly in touch with the bowling world and its sentiments as pleasant to Manager Floss and the Buffalo men behind the big venture. It is seldom that a big tournament is a financial success, but the local people anticipate they will pull out of the venture at a profit. In the plans a place is left for many booths and concessions about the body of the hall, and these are expected to yield a revenue sufficient to put a balance on the right side of the ledger.

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S.S.S. A BLOOD MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD

We all understand the principle of bodily nourishment—how the blood, loaded with nutritive properties, circulates through the system and constantly supplies the needs of every muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. The majority of human ailments are caused by impure blood, because when the body is supplied with weak, polluted blood the system is deprived of its necessary strength and disease-producing powers. Children do not develop perfectly, nor are they strong and robust unless the blood is pure and strong, while old people are afflicted with rheumatism, and other attendant troubles of old age, because of a weakened circulation. S.S.S. is made entirely of healing, strengthening, cleansing roots and herbs, the purest and best blood medicine for young and old. It cures every ailment which comes from impure or diseased blood, tones up and regulates every part of the system and creates an abundant supply of nourishment with which to build up the blood. S.S.S. cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Malaria, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and all other blood disorders. Book on the Blood and any medical advice free.

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