

LIST OF CORRECT ANSWERS AND AWARDS IN "MIXED LETTER" CONTEST

- 1—MISS IRENE DELEHANTY, 2336 South 11th St. \$10.00
 - 2—HELEN MILLER, 3311 Harney St. \$5.00
 - 3—W. J. WILDER, 2211 St. Mary's Ave. \$1.00
 - 4—MRS. C. J. MARSH, 2432 Seward St. 1.00
 - 5—F. S. WHITMAN, 4918 Chicago St. 50c
 - 6—C. H. PIELSTICK, Hotel Boquet 50c
 - 7—EDITH M. JONES, 1514 South 29th St. 50c
 - 8—E. L. VonBEHREN, 1224 Chicago St. 50c
 - 9—MISS LOTTIE KNIGHT, 724 City National Bank 50c
 - 10—SAM'L J. RUMEL, Florence, Neb. 50c
- The above rewards may be had by proper identification at the business office of The Omaha Bee.

How the Contest Interested

The interest aroused by the "Mixed Letter" Contest was indeed surprising. Before the issue of the paper containing the rules and list of prizes was off the press twenty minutes a contestant appeared at the Omaha Bee office with a list of answers. That evening hundreds more were sent or brought in and each day since, the replies have come in heaps. Enough there was to use a half dozen or more bushel baskets in their handling had they all come at once. Some were extremely artistic; some were unique, requiring great pains to effect while others were just plain and neat—one in particular deftly stamped in wood and highly polished, showed exacting workmanship. A vast number were received after the hour for closing the contest had passed. Correctness and time of receipt were the points considered in making the awards.

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11 NORTHRUP LETTER DUPLICATING CO.

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OMAHA ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.

YACHTING COSTS LARGE SUM

Prizes for Races Represent Enormous Expenditure.

REGATTAS ARE COSTLY LUXURY

Eastern Commodore Clubs Invest Many Thousands of Dollars in Order to Foster Aquatic Contests.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Some idea of the extent of yacht racing in this country can be had when the amount of money spent each season in prizes is considered. It easily reaches \$15,000, and for the prizes purchased with this money hundreds of boats ranging in size from the dory to the big schooner among the sailing craft and cruisers and speed boats of the motor type compete.

There are more than 300 clubs registered in the club records about which all details are known, and there are as many more small organizations with quarters on some small lake or river or at some summer resort, about which little is ever published. The members of these small clubs are usually summer residents of the locality. They own a few small boats, race them during the season and then retire from the sport for the winter. Even these small organizations spend money for prizes, \$5 or \$10 for a race being usually the limit.

The cost of the regattas of the New York Yacht club amounts to about \$12,000 a year. Part of this sum is appropriated by the club and part is made up by donations from the members who offer prizes. The two Astor cups raced for each year off Newport cost \$1,500, the schooner prize is worth \$1,000 and the sloop prize \$500. The flag officers always offer handsome cups and then there are the special prizes, such as the King's cup, the Cape May cup, the Brenton's Reef cup and some others which are always held by the club, the winning regattas of this club are closed events and only members can take part in them.

Next to this club there are five that an-

usually spend about \$5,000 each for prizes and expenses of regattas. These are the Larchmont Yacht club, Eastern Yacht club, Corinthian Yacht club of Marblehead, Atlantic Yacht club and Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht club. In some years, for instance, when the German yachtsman visit these waters for a summer race, the expenses of the Eastern club will exceed \$5,000, probably reaching twice that figure, and at times the prize list of the other clubs will amount to more than \$5,000, members frequently offering some handsome trophy for a special series of races.

Next to these there are about ten clubs whose annual expenditure amounts to \$2,000 each, and in this list are the Indian Harbor, Boston, American, Manhasset Bay, Motor Boat Club of America, and some others. Twenty others, among them being the Manchester, Quincy, Beverly, Chicago and Lakewood of Cleveland, spend \$1,500 each. Then there are fifty smaller clubs that will spend \$1,000 each, another fifty that will spend \$500 each, 100 that will pay \$250 each for prizes, and another hundred that will spend \$100 each. This makes a total of \$12,000 offered each year for the encouragement of yachting.

Plate of Value.

For special events in which yachts of seventy to 100 feet in length take part the prize will usually be a piece of plate worth \$500 or \$1,000. There are several challenge trophies worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000, which have to be won three times by the same owner before the prize is his property. The Thompson trophy of the Atlantic Yacht club for 12 class boats is one of these, and the Lipton cups of Gravesend Bay and Massachusetts Bay for classes S and P respectively, are others. There are similar cups on the lakes and the Pacific coast.

Usually the prizes are of moderate cost. Yachtsmen are good sportsmen and the mingling is frowned on. The men who race just to get a collection of trophies is never popular and the majority of sailors enjoy the sport for the sport's sake and at the end of the season they look over their trophies, large or small, with pride and they recall to them many a hard fought battle.

The dories, which are popular all around

the coast, usually sail for a prize worth about \$5. The 8 boats and small craft about twenty feet long compete for prizes worth about \$7.50 of \$10. The racing craft of classes R and Q have prizes worth \$15 and \$30, and the value of a P class prize is usually about \$25. The new classes for boats about forty feet in length and these prizes are worth \$35. Yachts up to fifty feet in length race for prizes worth \$50 and above that size \$75 or \$100.

It is not only the prizes that cost money when races are held. There are the expenses of managing the regatta. Tugs or launches are chartered for the regatta committee. For a big regatta a tug is absolutely necessary, and these vessels cost about \$75 or \$100 a day. Sometimes when the course is on the ocean and turning marks have to be placed, two tugs are necessary. Then there is the printing of the conditions and many other minor expenses, so that at least \$250,000 is the cost of yacht racing in waters in this country each season. This is the actual cost of the racing and has nothing to do with the maintenance of the club houses.

TEN EYCK GOES TO CANADA

Syracuse Veteran Oarsman Will Coach Henley Crews.

OTTAWA, May 11.—Coach Ten Eyck of Syracuse has written to the Ottawa Rowing club that he will give his final advice to the Henley crew about May 24 and that he will be able to spare only one day. According to the Henley rules a professional coach is prohibited for one month previous to the regatta. Ten Eyck cannot leave Syracuse until the last week of May. While here Ten Eyck will also leave instructions as to the rigging of the new boat which the Ottawa have ordered from Sims of Putney, England.

The veteran Syracuse oarsman will assume charge of the Ottawa entries for the Canadian government Invitational Henley Canadian Henley about July 1, immediately after the American collegiate races.

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YES, WASEDA JAPS CAN YELL

Little Brown Boys Come Over to Play Base Ball.

STILL UNDEVELOPED IN BATTING

Nippon's Athletes Must Learn to Face the Ball—Pitcher Rapidly Getting on to Fast American Curves.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Waseda, Waseda, Waseda, sa! Da waaa, da waaa, sa waaa, sa! It sounds even more than it looks reduced to writing. It is the Waseda university yell. The college base ball players from Japan emit it before taking the field.

Some seven years ago Waseda university sent a base ball team to America. That was practically the start of the American pastime in the home of the mikado. Today base ball is on a different scale. They no longer wear the Japanese tam or sock, but are equipped with the regulation spiked shoe, base ball gloves, masks and other paraphernalia are made after the American pattern by home manufacture, and the spit ball and the squeeze play are as familiar terms to the Japanese college chaps as to the school boy who adorns the San Francisco bleacher section.

Showing Real Class.
The are still lacking somewhat, so they admit, in the art of pitching and batting. But if they learn as fast in the next seven years as they have in the past they will be wonders, skally capable of meeting the best amateur teams in the country.

Waseda's delegation consists of fourteen players, three of whom are pitchers, two catchers, four outfielders and the rest infielders. They are in charge of A. Takasugi, a professor of English in his home institution, as well as a graduate of Northwestern college and a teacher for several years at De Pauw. In addition, Prof. Abe, known throughout Japan as the "father of base ball" because it was he who practically gave the sport a start,

was unable to come, occupied as he is with his faculty work and the worries involved as president of the base ball association. The easterners, however, are in competent hands, since Prof. Takasugi has joined hands with H. O. Page, one of the University of Chicago pitchers, who was with his team in Japan and has come here to welcome the visitors and assist them as assistant manager.

Team of Little Ones.
Generally speaking, the Japanese have a team of small men. The "giant" in the crowd is Oh, captain last year, and first sacker this season. Oh measures about five feet nine inches in height and looks to tip the scales at 115 pounds. The midget, on the other hand, is Omachi, who plays shortstop and blushing admits to five feet three inches and a poundage in comparison between these two sizes, with a tendency toward the smallest one.

Like the University of Chicago, maroon is their color, and they may look a trifle larger when they don those maroon uniforms. Base ball in Japan started about twenty years ago, but it never came to be a popular sport, being played for the most part by some of the athletic clubs and a few college men. Ten years ago Prof. Abe undertook to revive the sport and succeeded so well that three years later a team was sent to the United States. The visit to Japan of Mike Fisher's Beach Stars, followed by the journey of the Chicago collegians, as well as the presence of white men who were competent to teach the inside workings of the game, is responsible for the change.

Making Good at Home.
Two of three big manufacturing plants have already been established in Tokio for making base ball uniforms, balls, bats, masks, shoes and the like. American goods have been patterned after, but the Japanese prefer to patronize home industry when they have a chance.

"Our boys are learning base ball very fast and it is coming to be a popular pastime in Japan," said Prof. Takasugi. "It is not much of a professional sport, for the mikado will not allow an admission fee to be charged outside of Tokio and

Yokohama, but all the boys are learning, and it is wonderful what they can do. The boys are fast on the bases and good fielders. They are not what you can call long hitters, but they are trying to learn how to chop the ball.

"They say the pitchers are weak, but then, they haven't had much of a chance to develop. They do have a lot more speed than you imagine and they are quick to pick up the tricks. When the Chicago team was in our country the pitchers learned how to throw the spit ball, and already they have some good curves that fool the batters. Of course, we have signals for our base ball, just as the other teams do, and we hope to surprise you."

Orville Page, the American manager, who was one of the Chicago university team that toured Japan last year, is authority for the statement that the Waseda nine will make most of the teams they meet in this country hustle as soon as they strike their true form.

Evans' Entry May Be Refused in England

American Golfer May Not Be Permitted to Play on the Other Side.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Charles Lyana, Jr., need not worry in his commendable ambition to win the British amateur championship, the blue ribbon of the links, because his entry may be refused abroad. The rookback has had some circulation and is based on the assumption that the Royal and Ancient club of St. Andrews wants to get lax at American golfers if not allowing the club against all c after shafted clubs, "like, hook and stinker." Instead, while for two years the conditions have limited the championship to scratch men of British clubs, the tournament committee, in which St. Andrews has the controlling vote, has not enforced the clause against amateurs who have journeyed from a distance to compete.

The theory is that such starters, who rush in where many scratch players would fear to tread, do so to gain an experience

they may impart on returning to their stay at home club mates. There is no such missionary work back of any attempt Evans may make to win the title, but interest is no reason apparent why he should be discriminated against.

"How could Evans be rejected as a player at Prestwick?" asked Robert Watson, secretary of the United States Golf association, in a request for an opinion. "Our members play under the St. Andrews rules as interpreted by our committee. To interpret a rule on the form and make of golf clubs was in line with our precedents regarding other rules, and contained no aftermath of secession from the parent body in golf. This is well understood by the St. Andrews committee."

"When abroad our players fought our interpretation, which are only for golf in America, and obey the full St. Andrews code when the start in a tournament. If Evans plays at Prestwick he must be loyal to the St. Andrews rules, just as participants in any international sport must obey the conditions framed by the country in which the contest is held."

A Bachelor's Reflections.
Some men could have a good opinion of themselves for going to jail.

A girl gets almost as excited over her first engagement as she did when she first put her hair up.

A man doesn't seem to have a chance to win at speculation even by betting against his judgment.

Walking as a Cure-All.
More than six years ago M. E. Crookum of Chico, Cal., injured one of his legs, and physicians told him that a complete cure could be effected only by walking. Crookum secured a position as night watchman with a match company, where he has had to cover a one-mile beat twelve times a night and seven nights in the week. In the six years he estimates that he had walked more than 27,000 miles, reckoning in a two-mile walk daily to and from his home. He has missed but two days' work and says his leg is now almost well.