

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT



Photo by American Press Association.

Gilman, Great Harvard Tackle.

Gilman of Harvard will take high mark among the forwards of the country, when the standings are figured by the expert observers. He has shown up strikingly well in the big games.

Gilman plays at tackle and is very successful in breaking through interior and mulling the man with the ball.

As to "Chubby Charley."

We understand that Chicago fans are predicting that the name of Charles W. Murphy will be erased off major league baseball within another year, more or less, writes Jack West.

The owner of the Chicago Cubs has sailed from New York for a sojourn in Europe, and his said that the followers of the national pastime are not regretting the loss of Murphy in the least. Because the Cubs failed to finish the 1913 baseball season better than third, Cholly is enabled to go about his business without creating any too much excitement.

We are also put up to the fact that Windy City newspapers have refused to publish Murphy's homemade press notices, while some critics are positive in their assertions that Murphy will sail out his stock of the headlines either before or after the 1914 campaign. Murphy was anxious to have a pennant winning ball club last year, and although Johnny Evers made as good a showing with his team as could be expected, Charles W. was not any too much satisfied with the final standing of the aggregation representing old Chicago in the National League.

It seems as if Murphy has made quite a little money out of baseball, and now that the Chicago press is "panning" him, he can afford to sit out and not get any the worst of it.

Thistle Patch Sold for \$7,500.

This patch, the last green patch of the season, has been sold to R. C. Newton of Detroit and will be trained and raced by W. L. Snow in 1914.

Thistle Patch is by Joe Patchen, dam Sara Ann (dam of Star Patchen, 2:04; Sara Ann Patch, 2:05, etc.) by Thistle, 2:15. He is five years old and is sold by horsemen to be not only one of the very fastest, but the handiest and best mannered pacer that has been seen in recent years. He was owned and trained by W. R. Dickerson of Oshkosh, N. Y., and worked the Lexington (Ky.) track this fall in 2:05 1/2. The price paid is \$7,500.

Simmons Leading Slugger.

Although he ranks seventh in the official batting list of the International League, which was issued recently, Mack Simmons, the Brooklyn boy, is the real leader of the sluggers in the barrow organization. Simmons, who has appeared in the American league on several occasions and who once wore a Highlander uniform, participated in 150 battles for the Rochester Hustlers and out of 545 trips to the plate the Brooklyn Ind smashed out 150 safe drives, which gave him the average of .330.

May Not Keep English Rowing System.

Captain Denegre of the Yale varsity crew said recently that the Yale rowing authorities had not yet reached a definite decision as to whether or not English coaching methods will be continued at Yale this year.

The committee which has the matter in charge will meet in New York, he said, and a formal announcement will then be made. He declined to discuss the published report that there was a possibility of James A. Ten Eyck, the Syracuse coach, taking charge of the team next year.

ROUND THE WORLD

Girl barbers are growing in popularity in London.

Toledo is rigidly enforcing Sunday saloon closing law.

Letter carriers in Russia are paid from \$12.50 to \$17.50 a month.

New York city's annual food bill is now estimated at \$250,000,000.

The income of a wage earner in Spain is from 36 to 51 cents a day.

Last year nearly one-quarter of the population of Ceylon were afflicted with malaria.

Only one person in a hundred inhabitants of Great Britain owns more than an acre of land.

Derbyshire, Devonshire and Westmorland provide the finest marble found in England.

Ebenezer Methodist church, Philadelphia, has celebrated its one hundred and twenty-third anniversary.

Only 2,000,000 acres in the Sudan out of eighty times that area susceptible of cultivation are at present under tillage.

German milk dealers have asked the government to help them secure more sanitary conditions in milk transportation.

Huge linen shields, raised high in the air on poles, are used to protect young trees in Berlin parks from too much sunshine.

The national nursery has donated to the municipalities of Chile 200,000 shade trees, which will be planted in the cities and towns.

Although the United States has more cattle than any other country, except India, it is the world's greatest importer of hides and skins.

Little Rock historical museum now contains the sword of General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, loaned by Dr. J. J. Wayne, a great-grandson.

Few turtles are being caught these days in the Bahamas, the annual catching having diminished for some time. Exportation of turtle shell may soon cease.

Hereafter all motion picture films in Norway must be examined by two officials, who may call in a third person to help them in their decisions if necessary.

The largest settlement in Greenland is Sydproven, which has a population of 700, and the smallest is Skansen, in north Greenland, with forty-six inhabitants.

India has 315,000,000 people, less than half of whom can read even the native vernaculars. Nevertheless there are 658 newspapers and 1,902 periodicals published there.

The Lindenberg observatory in Europe recently completed ten years of daily studies of the upper air conditions by the use of kites and both captive and free balloons.

In spite of the severe antioptium measures adopted in China, the imports of opium into that country in 1912 were still 2,024,000 pounds. In 1911 the number of pounds was 3,707,000.

One of the largest forest nurseries in the United States is conducted by the forest service near Haugen, Mont. It is known as the Savene nursery and has a capacity of 4,000,000 young trees a year.

The biggest lobster ever seen at Boston is said to be fifty years old and weighs twenty-seven pounds. And to think it should end its career in Boston, and never be permitted to see the palaces of the Great White Way!

The union printers of the United States take good care of their members, who have fallen by the wayside. They spend nearly \$500 a year on each of the aged or invalid guests of the Printers' home in Colorado Springs.

That a prepaid telegram can be sent to Paris from London quicker via New York than if sent direct was the remarkable statement made by Albert Fieard at the Franco-British travel congress held in London recently.

The new money washing machine installed in the Philadelphia mint by Burgess Smith, its inventor, weighs 6,800 pounds, has a capacity of 5,000 notes an hour and has two parts—one scrubs the note, the second gives it a cold water bath.

A grape presser in a California winery became drunk the other day on alcoholic fumes. The man brandished a club and was dangerous for a few minutes. The man is a total abstainer and was nowise responsible for his unfortunate state. He gave the police a bad half hour, but soon recovered.

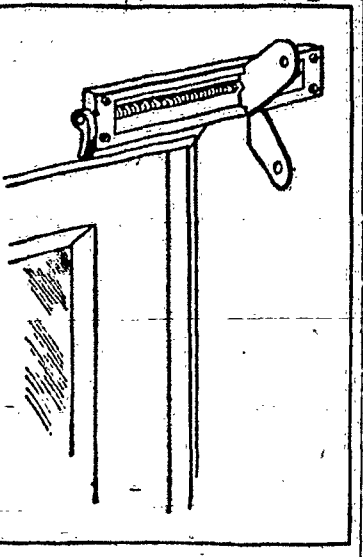
Ginseng, never seriously considered as a medicine in this country, is bringing fabulous prices in China, as it is announced the root has brought as high as \$140 in gold a pound. Last year one lot of especially selected ginseng root sold at auction for \$327.10 gold a pound. It came from Korea, where it was found growing wild.

Most of Shakespeare's works have now been translated into Japanese by Professor Yuzo Tsubouchi of Waseda university and have been staged in leading theaters of Tokyo and other cities throughout the country. Goethe's "Faust" has been translated into Japanese on instruction of the government, and it has been put on in leading houses in the empire.

Fiume, Hungary, has had an exhibition of American foods unknown in that region. Among the articles shown were corn flakes, shredded cocoanut, hominy, maple sugar and syrup, corn slurr, imitation maple, buckwheat flour, peanut butter, cannels, shad roe, ketchup, chili sauce, canned corn, cranberries, salted walnuts, prepared wheat, canned pumpkin and pineapple.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Shade Bracket That Makes Hanging Curtains Easy.



The operation of hanging a window shade is an easy one except for the fact that it requires some nice measuring to get the brackets at just the right distance so that the shade will run easily and yet not slip out of the slots designed to receive the ends of the roller.

The spring bracket shown herewith makes this careful measuring unnecessary, for a margin of several inches is allowed by the action of the spring. As a matter of fact it would be possible to hang a shade without the use of a rule, as one could gauge the distance with the unaided eye. This bracket has two other advantages—first, it is possible to put two shades in it where it is desired to have those of different colors; and second, it prevents the markings of the woodwork by repeated nailings of the brackets where they have been dislodged by hard usage.

Making Pork Sausages.

Pork sausage should be made only from clean, fresh pork. To each three pounds of lean pork add one pound of fat. As the pork usually used for sausage is the shoulder neck and lean cuttings, the sausage is quite likely to be too fat unless a part of the fat is removed and used for lard. Mix the fat and lean meat together in choppling. Where a rotary cutter is used it is best to cut the meat twice. After it is cut the first time spread it out thinly and season. One ounce of pure, fine salt, one-half ounce of ground black pepper and one-half ounce of pure leaf sage, rubbed fine to each four pounds of meat, will suit the taste of most persons. The seasoning should be sprinkled thinly over the cut meat, and the meat again run through the cutter to mix the seasoning thoroughly.

Liver Pudding.

Take six hog livers, six molts, six hearts and all the scraps and bones out of the sausage meat; also one back bone and one head. Cut all in small pieces and break the bones. Put all together in a large kettle, cook and boil until the bones separate from the meat. Add salt, pepper and other seasonings to taste and stir constantly after the liver begins to crumble to prevent sticking. When it is all thoroughly cooked, take up in a large pan or tray to cool. Then with the hands mix thoroughly, taking out all the bones. Pack in jars while warm and cover with melted lard. If preferred it may be stuffed in cases.

Mutton Stew.

Wash and cut up two pounds of neck or shoulder pieces of mutton. Put meat and bones into kettle with two quarts of water and bring quickly to the boiling point. Remove to back of stove and cook slowly for one and a half to three hours or until the meat is tender. Add carrots, turnips, onion and potato cut into small pieces. Cook until all the vegetables are tender. Thicken the liquid with four mixed with cold water (two tablespoonsful of flour to each cup liquid). Season and serve.

Mutton Broth.

Wipe the meat, remove the skin and fat and cut the meat into small pieces. Put into the kettle with bones and cover with water. Heat gradually to the boiling point and cook slowly until the meat is tender, strain and remove the fat. Reheat to boiling point, add the rice or barley and cook until the rice or barley is tender. If barley is used soak it overnight in cold water.

Scalloped Potatoes.

Put a layer of sliced potatoes in a buttered pudding dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour and dot over with one half tablespoonful of butter. Repeat with hot milk until it can be seen through the top layer. Bake until potatoes are soft or about one and a half hours. A few slices of onion and a dash of summer savory are sometimes added to this.

Kraut With Sparsibs.

Cook two quarts of kraut in just enough water to keep from scorching for two hours. Have ready just enough sparsibs for dinner and brown them lightly on top of the stove. Cover the ribs with the boiling hot kraut and cook in the oven until done. Be careful to have only enough water to keep the ribs and kraut from scorching.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Dudley F. Malone, Collector of the Port of New York.



By American Press Association.

Dudley Field Malone, the new collector of customs at the port of New York, was third assistant secretary of state when named for the more important office. He succeeds John Purroy Mitchell, recently elected mayor of New York city. Mr. Malone was one of the original Wilson men. He accompanied the president on many of his pre-election trips and made many speeches in his behalf. He was prominent on Mr. Wilson's behalf at the Baltimore convention and shortly after Mr. Wilson's election was appointed by the president to the department of state. At that time Mr. Malone was assistant corporation counsel of New York.

Mr. Malone was born in New York city thirty-three years ago. He was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's law school two years later. Following his admission to the bar he practiced law until appointed assistant corporation counsel by the late Mayor Graynor.

In 1908 Mr. Malone married Miss Mary O'Grady, daughter of United States Senator O'Grady of New York. Mr. Malone is an orator of ability and will doubtless be a prominent figure in the Democratic party of New York.

An American Diplomat.

While ordinarily the work of Uncle Sam's representatives to foreign nations is much on the humdrum order, such has not been the case with Charge d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy of the American embassy at Mexico City. Since Ambassador H. L. Wilson was recalled from Mexico Mr. O'Shaughnessy has been beset by difficulties, and Huerta's defiant attitude has called for diplomatic skill of the highest order. It was Mr. O'Shaughnessy who delivered President Wilson's ultimatum to Huerta.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy is thirty-seven years old and is the son of one of the principal promoters of the Nicaragua canal, who lost his fortune in the collapse of that enterprise. He attended Georgetown college and obtained a degree at Oxford, afterward studying international law in London, and living on the continent until he acquired several languages. He entered the diplomatic service in March, 1904, when he was named secretary of legation at Copenhagen, serving as charge there for several months. He was made third secretary at Berlin in 1906, and three years later went to Vienna. In June, 1911 he was made second secretary in Mexico City. Mr. O'Shaughnessy has received all his promotion by the merit system inaugurated in the diplomatic service by Secretary of State Root.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Christmas Trees in China.

The Christmas tree in Europe, which like the yule log, is a survival from the festival of the revival of the sun after the winter solstice, finds its counterpart in China as elsewhere in the world. Dr. Schlegel has recently pointed out the historical references to this subject. According to the "Antiquities of Ts'in," an old principality which lasted until 247 B. C., the tree, with a hundred flowers and lamps, was placed on New Year's day between the three steps leading to the audience hall in the palace.

The lady Hankwoh, the celebrated Princess Yang—the all powerful favorite of Mingtang, emperor of the Tang dynasty (H. D., 713-755), caused a "hundred lamp trees" eighty feet high to be erected upon a high mountain. It was lighted during the new year's light, and its shine was seen for 100 miles, totally eclipsing the light of the moon. Dr. Schlegel states that as far as he is aware the Christmas candle tree is now no longer lighted in China, it being replaced by the enormous quantities of candles which are lighted everywhere.

Conundrums.

Why is an ill person like an auto wheel? Because he is tired.

What female name would an egg object to be called? Addle-laid (Adelaide).

What is that which is invisible, yet never out of sight? The letter S.

Why is a comprehensive action an affectionate one? Because it embraces everything.

If a boy saw his sister fall, why could he not help her? Because he could not be a brother and assist her (a sister) too.

Why is a fly taller than most men? Because he stands over six feet.

How is it that summer passes so quickly? Because there is so often an evening mist.

Why is an umbrella like dried fish? Because it isn't often seen after lent.

Why do suit cases resemble hand cuffs? Because both are made for courtiers (two wrists).

Why are chickens an economical proposition to the farmer? Because for every grain they give a peck.

Where Good Things Come From.

Children may be interested to learn the countries from which the Christmas feast may have been gathered together. India provides the spices which will enrich your pie, the raisins for your pudding may have grown on the grape vines of distant Spain, Mexico probably sent you the chocolate which will flavor your cake, and the nuts that add so much to the fun of the feast may have come from South America from Europe or from Asia.

From the north of your own land will come your Christmas trees, and from the south your Christmas garlands of holly and of mistletoe. In deed, most of the countries of the world will have their part in your merry Christmas.

The Christmas Tree.

The spruce is the Christmas tree of the world, and no wonder it has been chosen for this purpose, for it is a tall, straight, handsome tree and holds its branches up finely. The branches all point upward, and the fresh, green needles at the tips look like tiny candles.

Instead of growing in bunches like those of the pine, its needles are arranged in a row along the stem.

East of the Rocky mountains we have the black, white and red spruce, so called from the color of their leaves or bark; the Norway spruce and the balsam fir, a forest tree, with very sweet smelling needles.

A small tree, really a shrub, called the blue spruce, is often used in gardens.

"Buffoonery."

It was customary in the earlier times for mountebanks and clowns to swallow loads as part of their performances for the public entertainment.

There were some who made a specialty of this accomplishment, and it was they who were given the name "buffoon," which is derived from the Latin word for toad—buffo. Thus the toad is responsible for our word "buffoonery."

Lady and Gentleman.

It is quite commonly held that the word gentleman is made from the two words "gentle" and "man," but this is not the case. Originally the word was spelled "gentilman" and signified, literally, a Christian convert.

Lady comes from the old Anglo-Saxon and signifies "to serve a loaf." It was applied to the mistress of the house as the one who served the bread.

Jennie at the Theater.

When Jennie went to the theater the first time she grew very impatient during the intermission so she said to her mother, "Please, mamma, tell the man to pull the shade up; I like to look through the window."

When Santa-Claus Comes.

A good time is coming. I wish it was here.

It's the very best time in all the year, I'm counting the days on my fingers and thumbs.

See the time is here when Santa Claus comes.

I want a new doll for my other dead. It fell while I played at top of the shed. My brothers want sleds and trumpets and drums.

And I hope they will get them when Santa Claus comes.

TALE OF A GOOD HEARTED MAN

What Came of an Impulse to do a Kindly Act.

I live in the vicinity of a great city. Every morning I come into business on a train and every morning I pass a box in the station on which is a notice: "Drop your papers for patients in the hospitals." I passed this box often without paying any attention to it, but one day I was obliged to go to a hospital myself to undergo an operation, and after being discharged the first time I passed the box I put in my paper I had written on the margin:

Good morning, patient. I trust you are feeling much improved this morning and that the time will soon come when you will be discharged, as I was a few days ago. God keep you.

I gave my own name and address, but did not think it likely I would ever hear from the message since it was addressed to no one in particular. Still there is sufficient romance in every man's nature to fancy that some fair girl, etc.

I did receive a reply, and my first act was to glance at the signature. I confess I was disappointed when I saw a man's name. The note read:

You have no idea what a pleasure your cheery note gave. On opening the paper my eye fell at once on your note on the first page. I am sure that a man with so much kindness as you have displayed in this matter must be a good fellow to know, and I would like to know you.

FREDERICK HUDSON.

I studied this letter carefully to find some trace of a woman in it, but there was none. No woman would have used the expression, "a good fellow to know," besides there was no feminine peculiarity about it. No, my suspicions that a woman had written it and put a man's name to it were not borne out by any sign. I wrote a simple reply that when Mr. Hudson left the hospital I would like to see him at my office, as I had resolved to take an interest in hospitals and would be pleased to talk over with him the best method of procedure.

To this I received a reply that the writer had very little hope of being discharged, having been in hospital five years. He said, however, that this long continued residence would enable him to give me many points connected with these homes for the sick, and some time when he felt like receiving a visitor he would let me know and I could use my own pleasure in calling.

I replied that I would be happy to call and thought no more about the matter for some months, when I received another note from Mr. Hudson, as follows:

I am recovering from a case of diptheria caught from a patient at this hospital. As soon as I am perfectly recovered I will keep my promise to send for you and give you the points with reference to the management of hospitals.

I replied to this note that there must certainly be room for improvement in the institution where he was since a patient had been exposed to a contagious disease. I felt a good deal of sympathy for him in this additional misfortune, which I expressed as well as I knew how, though I fancied the effort was rather lame. However, in this case I must have succeeded pretty well, for my note brought the following reply:

You must be a brick. Not one man in a hundred would take the trouble to express sympathy for a stranger as you have done. I am feeling all right now, though a little shaky on my pins. Come round here tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock and I'll put you in a way to do good work in the hospital line.

If I had any lingering doubt that my correspondent was a man this note dispelled it. I was in no hurry for his points on hospitals, but concluded to keep my appointment, dropping in to see him on my way to an engagement half an hour later. I was ushered into a private parlor at the far end of which sat a trained nurse about twenty-five years of age. She looked like a convalescent, but her cheeks took on a very rosy hue the moment I entered. Indeed, she was blushing like a schoolgirl. Holding a paper before her eyes, she began to read:

My experience in hospitals both as student and graduate has called to my notice—

"One moment," I interrupted. "Are you Frederick Hudson?"

"Yes, but I usually spell my first name with an 'a.' It is Fredericka. The 'a' must have been left off."

"How the mischief did you contrive to write those manlike letters?"

"I didn't. I got a man to write them."

"And make up all there was in them?"

"Their contents are true."

"The diptheria?"

"Volunteered for that service."

"I have been disappointed."

"I have done very wrong in deceiving you."

"Not a bit—My disappointment was in receiving a reply from a man instead of a very lovely girl."

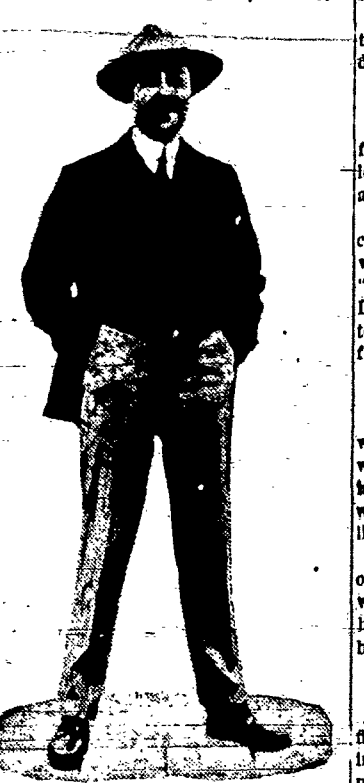
She made another effort to go on with her paper on hospitals. I did not interfere with her, but gradually her voice weakened, and she finally stopped and looked at me in dire confusion. I concluded to help her out:

"After all, I have to thank you for a very pleasing incident. While you have been reading I have been thinking over your letters, and, although they were misleading, I do not see that you have stated a single untruth."

"You forgive me?"

"Yes, and thank you."

The rest of the story is an oft told tale.



NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY