

NEWS OF THE SPORT WORLD

Fritz Maisel a Great Base Runner.



Photo by American Press Association.

Midget Fritz Maisel, third sacker of the Yankees, has demonstrated by his work so far this year that he is one of the greatest base runners in the game. With Eddie Collins and Clyde Milan, Maisel has led the league in this department for the past two months.

The Middleweight Middle.
The middleweight lineup is getting to look more like a Chinese puzzle every day instead of getting so we can find head or tail to it. The way it sounds is something like this: Dave Smith has beaten Jimmy Clabby twice, and Eddie McGoorty has won by the knockout route three times over Smith. Then on top of this McGoorty gets a twenty round decision over Joff Smith, who in turn gets a twenty round decision over Clabby. Then it mix matters worse Clabby comes right back and cleans up McGoorty on a foul. How is any one going to dope a mess like that without being a candidate for the daisy ward?

The way things look now we are as far from having a champion in that class as we were before Snowy Baker kidnaped all the American middleweights and took them to Australia, leaving only four over here—Gibbons, Knockout Brown, Chip and Murray—to straighten out the tangle on this side of the map.

The fans may sigh for another Stanley Ketchel or another Young Mitchell Johnny Bergts along through here to clean up, but there are two or three in the middleweight mix that could come pretty near putting a head on the situation if they were given the opportunity, and about the likeliest one of the bunch is George (Knockout) Brown of Chicago, who had them all guessing for some time past and looks like the boy who could rock the boat if any one can do it.

Brown's "Blue Laws."
A set of "blue laws" intended to increase the efficiency of the St. Louis Federal league team, has been announced by President E. A. Steingard. The rules, which Manager Mordecai Brown will be ordered to enforce immediately, follow:

Players must retire at 11 o'clock each night.

Excessive card playing or gambling of any kind is prohibited.

Players must report for practice at specified time. If absent, good excuse must be given.

All players "laying down" or failing to perform the plays called for will be subject to fine to be decided by the manager or President Steingard.

Players making inexcusable errors will be subject to fine and suspension.

Duffy Suggests New Rule.
Arthur Duffy, former amateur sprint champion, remarks: "If well known athletes are to be prevented from writing for newspapers or magazines on account of their athletic affiliations, why doesn't such a rule equally apply to some of the rulers of the game who receive emolument from such sources simply because of their athletic affiliations?"

"Until the whole fabric of the amateur organization is changed just so long will it be unjust to discriminate against one body of the athletic game."

McMahon a White Hope.
Tom McMahon, Jimmy Dime's classy heavyweight, who put the crusher on Al Kaufman in fifteen seconds recently, is grooming for the championship. McMahon, while not so much heavier than a middle, has a kick that made Jess Willard a second choice and stood up against the terrific right of Gus-boat Smith.

Yale Stadium Largest.
Yale's new stadium will seat 61,000. Patagonia's new structure will accommodate 41,000, Harvard's athletic field seats 40,000 and the University of Pennsylvania's stand seats 24,000. Cornell, Michigan and other colleges are constructing modern stadiums.

ROUND THE WORLD

Boston's city hospital is now fifty years old.

Over 1,000 orphans are pensioned by New York.

Lyons, France, has a union of silk merchants.

Of 18,000 cigarmakers in Italy 16,000 are women.

Spain has an area of nearly 200,000 square miles.

Ceylon has 1,000,000 acres in coconut plantations.

Negroes own 3,753 farms, valued at \$27,708,750, in Missouri.

Germany imports envelope sealing machines from America.

Albatross bone is taking the place of ivory for many purposes.

Sandalwood oil supply comes principally from southern India.

Dr. J. W. Jackson of Chicago says crime in boys is due to disease.

The United States annually drinks over 2,537,500,000 gallons of coffee.

There are 1,442 pensioners of the Mexican war of 1848 still on the rolls.

Fifty thousand combinations are possible with a new combination padlock.

The United States is this year spending \$40,000,000 for new church buildings.

Philadelphia will put a glass case around the Grant cabin in Fairmount park.

This country annually consumes 350 pounds of wheat and wheat flour per capita.

Wizard Edison says he expects to solve the problem of securing electric power directly from coal.

Several central western roads are to build bathhouses for cattle that unpleasant odors may be avoided.

When a hydrosoplane fell into Swedish waters a submarine, lost and under it and brought it to shore uninjured.

Italy is drifting and will enforce a series of regulations covering the width of wheel rims to be allowed on highways.

The Venezuelan government has decided to use 1 per cent of the import duties collected for a fund for sanitary purposes.

The water in an old disused tin mine at Ponsanoth, Cornwall, has been discovered to possess strong radioactive properties.

The Roumanian government has commenced work on a tunnel under the Danube river to connect with territory recently acquired.

A Russian publication has just put out its one hundredth issue after many difficulties. Twenty-five of the previous issues were confiscated for sedition articles.

Fifteen million rats have been killed as part of the preventive measures against the spread of plague made by the metropolitan police board of the city of Tokyo.

Because of a flood of perpetual motion patent applications the United States patent office has decided to decline to receive all that are unaccompanied by working models.

A solar physics laboratory is to be erected in New Zealand, at Nelson. The site will probably be on a summit known as the Fringe, which has an elevation of 2,500 feet above sea level.

It will cost Australia about \$25,000,000 to open the Murray river to navigation and to construct an irrigation system that will develop 1,500,000 acres of land.

Great strides are being made in the use of diamonds made in the electric furnace, and a Frenchman hopes soon to produce commercial stones in this manner.

Pine piles recently taken from the North river, in New York harbor, eighty years after being driven were found to be in perfect condition both above and below the water.

Recent terrestrial disturbances have caused a change in the bed of the ocean off Central America, some places showing a depth of 5,000 feet at present where only 1,900 existed before.

An eel kept in a tank at the zoological experiment station at Rovigno, Italy, has just taken its first meal since 1910. For some unknown reason it went on a hunger strike four years ago.

The markings on a graduated measuring glass invented in Germany are made along a zigzag line instead of a vertical one and, having wider spaces between, are said to be read more accurately.

Green mercury vapor lights are now used, as described in the Electrical World, to detect impurities in cube sugar and to assort the sixteen different shades of ivory which go into piano keys.

A Rhode Island man has patented a suit for aviators, covered with pockets open only at the bottom, which he believes would fill with air and act as numerous parachutes should their wearer fall.

Consul General George H. Seidmore reports that, according to the new census, Tokyo's population is 2,633,321, an increase of nearly 410,000 over that of 1909. The number of houses recorded is 510,735, an increase of 90,000.

A theater in New York has been made the defendant in a suit brought by a woman who lost a mesh bag while in the house. The bag was found and was given by an usher to another woman, who claimed it as her own.

The census bureau's estimate, based on percentage of increase, with due allowances, is that on July 1, 1914, the population of the United States should have been 98,781,824. If so that is added the population of our island possessions the total rises to 100,021,902.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Device For Removing Cream From Milk Bottles.



The device shown herewith has been recently patented and will drain off all the cream from the top of the milk bottle without any loss by agitation of the contents of the bottle during the operation, as with a spoon or pouring. The siphon is of glass principally, but the lower end is a tube of rubber, with one end thrust up into the glass. The bell shaped end of glass is lowered carefully into the cream, and when in place will about reach the lower part of the stratum of cream. The rubber tube is then closed by pinching and drawn slowly from the glass tube. This draws the cream up and starts the flow, which continues until all the cream has been drawn off.

Hande-After Housework.
A very good way to remove the dirt from the hands after doing housework is to rub them all over with cold cream or olive oil before washing them. It will loosen the dirt, and you will find that it will then come out quite easily with soap and hot water.

After washing rub in a mixture made of equal parts of olive oil, glycerin and either lemon juice or cologne. This will whiten and improve the condition of your hands, prevent chapping, and so on.

A little salt or vinegar rubbed well into the hands after they have been for a long time in warm, soapy water will take away the shriveled look.

Household Notes.
An easy way to remove fruit stains from table linen is to moisten the spot thoroughly with pure glycerin before sending the article to the laundry.

When preparing material for drawn work wash and dry it before attempting to pull the threads. The work is much easier if this is done.

When cleaning an article with gasoline the results will be especially satisfactory if a little salt is added to the gasoline, especially if the article has soiled spots on it. Use about a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of gasoline.

Cleaning Shoes.
An excellent contrivance for cleaning of muddy shoes can be made at home with little labor or expense. Get a large sized scrub brush of a coarse variety and fasten it upside down on the porch step or floor, being careful to fasten it securely. This will clean off the shoes quickly, thus saving work, and to the busy housekeeper who has to keep the porches and floors clean it is invaluable as a time saver.

Ice Cream Without a Freezer.
Prepare a syrup from one cupful of sugar and water enough to cover. When it thick pour on the beaten yolks of three eggs and beat hard. Have in readiness two cupfuls of thick cream to which has been added the beaten whites of three eggs. Combine the ingredients, mix well and turn into a mold with a water tight cover. Pack in ice to which has been added rock salt and let set until firm.

Beets on Casserole.
Cut cooked beets in dice shaped pieces and add to casserole into which has been placed heated butter. Fry for a few minutes and add a quart of soup stock. Let it simmer half an hour. Take the beets from the liquid, to which add flour and water to thicken. Let heat, but not boil, and pour over the beets.

Chicken With Rice and Peppers.
Put a layer of cooked rice in a baking dish, dot with bits of cold leftover chicken and strips of sweet green peppers, cover with slices and repeat till the dish is full, pouring over the whole at least a cupful of chicken gravy or stock. Sprinkle the top with fine buttered crumbs, and bake thirty minutes.

Chocolate Stains.
For chocolate stains sprinkle the stain with borax and soak it for a time in cold water. Then dabble in boiling water until the stain is quite gone. Tea stains will usually yield to this treatment. If not, try soaking them in glycerin and then wash in the ordinary way.

Laundry Tips.
When hanging clothes to dry remember always to hang stockings by the toes, nightdresses by the shoulders and shirts by the hem and so prevent them dragging out of shape.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary.



Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, who labored zealously to prevent the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, is a personage of commanding influence in European diplomacy. By virtue of his great office he has a place in the councils of England second hardly to any, and it is believed that he will eventually become prime minister.

Elected to parliament in 1885 at the age of twenty-three, he has since been regularly returned by the same constituency—Berwick-on-Tweed. From 1892 to 1895 he was under secretary for foreign affairs, and since 1905 he has been foreign secretary. In taking this place he broke a tradition, for he is the first foreign secretary to hold that office in the house of commons. The parliamentary arrangement is always to secure a representative of the great offices in each house of parliament, and while it was proper for him to be under secretary for foreign affairs to Lord Rosebery in the house of lords, it was without precedent to remain a commoner and be foreign secretary. He should have moved over to the house of lords, but he declined and was allowed to have his own way.

The reason the office of foreign secretary has always heretofore been held by a peer is this: that so delicate and secret are his undertakings that a fire of questioning from M. P.'s would not merely be inconvenient, but perhaps positively dangerous. Every cabinet minister may be asked any question and upon being given notice must answer it. There lies the danger of the foreign secretary being in the house of commons—Sir Edward Grey has never yet been caught off his guard. He answers questions in his own skillful way. He says what he is willing to say and no more. If he is further questioned he may add a "No, sir," but most probably he will just rise and say, "I have nothing further to add," and sit down.

A Prince of Serbia.
Although a brother of King Peter of Serbia, the name of Prince Arsene Karageorgievitch is known little outside of Paris and Belgrade. Prince Arsene is the younger brother of King Peter, but is not in the line of succession to the throne. Since Peter be-



came the ruler of the Serbs Arsene has figured in Belgrade as the aide-camp of the king. While the late Obrenovitch dynasty was in power Arsene lived in Paris and Russia, where he held a commission in the army of the czar. Arsene and his brother, Prince Peter, lived on the revenues of a rich Hungarian estate. The Hungarian involvement was the result of the precaution of Kara George ("Black George"), founder of the family and the first king of the Karageorgievitch dynasty. He apparently foresaw the uncertainties of his family's fortune in their own country. Both Peter and Arsene were educated in France, the former afterward making his home in Geneva, where he resided when called to the throne.

FOR THE CHILDREN

The Magic Slippers.

Once there was a powerful king whose daughter was the most beautiful woman in the world. Her name was Princess Elsie. Princess Elsie had heard of a wonderful pair of slippers. The owner could go anywhere or wish anything he chose, and instantly it was fulfilled. She wanted them so badly, but she could not get them because they were at the other end of the world.

She went to the king, her father, and said, "Your majesty, grant me a year to find the wonderful slippers."

At first the king would not consent, but at last gave way. The next day she started, attended by only one servant. That day they traveled many miles, so that at night they were exceedingly tired. They rested at a cottage. Their hostess was Princess Elsie's fairy godmother in disguise. She asked them where they were going.

The princess answered, "To the end of the world to find the magic slippers."

The fairy godmother granted them success. The next day they started off again. They traveled for weeks and months, but still they were not at the end of the world.

At last they reached the end of the world, but they had not found the slippers. Princess Elsie said sadly, "Oh, I wish I had found the magic slippers!"

Just as she said this, strange to say, she saw them before her. She took them up and wished that she and her faithful servant were at home. When her father saw her he was wild with joy because it was near the end of the second year. There was rejoicing which lasted many days throughout the kingdom.

An Interesting Game.
One of the company leaves the room, and the others name three famous people. When the absent one returns he is asked what he wishes to do with No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. When he has answered he is told who were the individuals named. If his wishes are impossible he pays a forfeit, but if possible, however absurd, he escapes, and another of the party leaves the room.

Example:
No. 1, George Washington.
No. 2, Grand Duke Alexis.
No. 3, Queen Mary.

When the leader returns he is asked: "What will you do with No. 1?"
Answer: "I will send it to Africa."
"What will you do with No. 2?"
Answer: "I will put it in the ash barrel."

"What will you do with No. 3?"
Answer: "I will make it president of the United States."

You must pay two forfeits. One is George Washington. It would be possible to send him to Africa, as we make no allowance for heroes being dead and buried. But our second is Duke Alexis. You cannot put him in the ash barrel. And our third is Queen Mary, whom you cannot make president of the United States.

Leader—I'll pay the forfeit for Mary, but not for Alexis. It is absurd to talk of putting him in an ash barrel, but I will not admit it to be impossible, provided the barrel is big enough and the duke willing.

The next party goes out.

Riddles.
Why are good husbands like dough?
Because women need (knead) them.
How many peas are there in a pint?
One "p."

Why is a man committing murder like a hen walking across the street?
Because it's a foul proceeding.

What islands ought to be good singers?
The Canaries.

What is that which works while it plays and plays while it works? A fountain.

Why is a room full of married folks like an empty one?
Because there's not a single person in it.

Why is a young lady dependent upon the letter "Y"?
Because without it she would be a "young lad."

Why did Adam bite the apple Eve gave him?
Because he had no knife.

What shape is a kiss?
Elliptical (a lip tuckle).

What two flowers should decorate a menageries?
A dandelion and a tiger lily.

Hidden Cities.
I like this tart, Roy. Where did you buy it?
Either play or kick, but don't do both.

Mrs. Weber lined her coat with fur.
Some sombre men belong to our church.
Teacher said, "Do vertical lines."
The clover I especially wanted was plucked by Ann.
Answers: Troy, York, Berlin, Bremen, Dover, Erie.

FLINGING THE CHAKRI.

One of the Darkest Feats of the Clever Minds of Gwalior.

There is a curious custom in Gwalior, India, the seat of Jain and early Hindu antiquities. In front of the mausoleum of a holy saint—Mohammed Ghose—a fair is held annually on the outskirts of Gwalior town about the middle of the rainy season. The most noticeable feature of the fair is the chakri throw.

A chakri is a piece of iron something like a spindle, over which a long piece of string or thread is rolled. The player throws high into the air the iron chakri (literally a roll), holding one end of the string in his hand, and gives it a swing and jerk in such a clever manner that the chakri on coming down rolls up the thread again on itself and is caught in the hands of the thrower.

The art has been dexterously practiced by a class of people for ages past, and some members are so renowned that they cut a good figure at the scene. It is most interesting to watch the thrower fling the chakri up high, catch it in his hands on return and continue sending it up again and again till the rope becomes as high as seventy feet above the ground. There is absolutely no spring or lever attachment in the chakri. Nabbo is the champion thrower. — London Strand Magazine.

TORTURE OF THE "PICKET."
A Form of Military Punishment in England in Bygone Days.

The "picket" is an ingenious form of punishment in use in England in the days of old, was generally inflicted on cavalry and artillery men and was a singularly brutal bit of torture.

A long post, near which stood a stool, was driven into the ground. The delinquent was ordered to mount the stool, and his right hand was fastened to a hook in the post by a noose, drawn up as high as it could be stretched, round his wrist. A stump the height of the stool, with its end cut to a round and blunt point, was also driven into the earth close to the post.

Then the stool was taken away, and the sufferer had nothing to rest his bare feet upon but the stump, "which, though it did not usually break the skin," says Captain Grose, "put him in great torture, his only means of relief being by resting his weight on his wrist, the pain of which soon became intolerable."

One can very well believe him, especially when he makes the addition that a man was not infrequently left to stand in this position for half an hour, although the orthodox period of endurance was fifteen minutes.—London Graphic.

Sleeplessness.
A favorite dictum of the physiologists, emphasized in their latest works, relates to the dangers of sleeplessness. "Sleep is more important to life than nutrition, and insomnia kills sooner than starvation," to quote the exact words of one. This has been a kind of tradition in medicine and is reiterated again and again in these books without any real evidence, so far as I know, to support it. Taught to every medical man of older generations and to every medical fledgling of today, it finds its way to general public acceptance, begetting in the lay mind terrors of insanity and death which haunt every unfortunate victim of insomnia. The fear of not sleeping is one of the commonest causes of insomnia. Yet I do not know of any medical evidence anywhere of disastrous results from insomnia and have myself never seen any harm arise from sleeplessness apart from the harm done by the fears and worries associated with the condition.—Atlantic Monthly.

Making a New Nose.
In a German medical journal Professor Max Joseph of Berlin describes a method of making a new nose where the original member has been destroyed by disease or accident. An arm is fixed above the head and encased in plaster of paris so that it cannot be moved. A piece of the skin oval in outline is then cut partially free from the arm—and sewn to one side of the nose. After it has taken root in this new position the flap is cut free from the arm, which is now removed from the plaster of paris encasement, and sewn to the other side of the nose by its remaining edge. This gives sufficient skin covering. The nose is now built up by strips of bone taken from the shin and a straight profile is obtained.

Took Her Breath Away.
A very talkative little girl, who had been chattering away like a magpie all morning, suddenly became silent when a lady, dressed in the extreme of the fashion, called on her mother. Wishing to be amiable, the visitor said to the chatterbox: "Have you lost your tongue, my dear?"

"Oh, no, ma'am," was the reply; "only my breath."—New York Tribune.

Goods In Bond.
A bonded warehouse is one in which imported goods liable to customs duty or manufactured products liable to internal revenue duty are stored until the duty or tax is paid. Goods so stored pending the payment of duty are said to be in bond.

Decidedly Small.
A small pupil in the juvenile grammar class thus compared the adjective "little": "Little, small, nothing at all."—Chicago News.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.—Chinese.

Numerical Enigma.
I am composed of eight letters. My 6 4 8 may be made of numbers; my 1 8 4 is a couple; my 7 4 2 needs one to make a thousand; my 8 2 5 3 is the lumbeest of beings and a "great conquerer." My whole, no man, woman or child ever saw, because it never was and never is.

Answers: Tomorrow. Words: Row, two, 000, worm.

Mixed Syllables.
When the following syllables are correctly arranged four two-syllable words will be formed. No syllable is to be used more than once: But-per-ter-son-com-low-yel-fort.

Answers: But-ter, per-son, com-fort, yel-low.