

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

George Stallings, Manager of Boston Nationals.



Photo by American Press Association

George Stallings, who won the world's championship pennant with the Boston National League team in 1914 and who made a good but losing fight to land the Braves in first place last year, will again manage that team of ball players.

Salaries of Ball Players. The original minutes of the National League read at the New York meeting by Robert Young, son of the former president of the organization...

Forty years ago an entire league was conducted through a season on about two-thirds the salary commanded by a big star of the game today.

Rewriting Classic at Lake Cayuga. It is practically certain in the opinion of Morton G. Bogue, chairman of the board of stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, that Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y., will be the scene this year of the annual Poughkeepsie regatta...

Vermont University's Ball Team. After two poor seasons the University of Vermont will put a strong baseball team on the diamond the coming spring.

Marshall Challenges Capablanca. Frank J. Marshall, chess champion of the United States, has issued a challenge to Jose R. Capablanca, champion of Cuba, for a chess match for the pan-American championship.

Bicycle Riders Suspended. The National Cycling Association carrying out its threat made some time ago, has suspended all the bicycle riders who competed in the six day race at Chicago recently and all amateurs who competed in the preliminary events at the Coliseum, which were promoted by Paeky McFarland and his associates.

Launch for Yale Navy. The Yale navy has received a present of a handsome coaching launch from several alumni who are interested in boating, and it will be received in time for the spring coaching of the crew.

SCIENCE—INDUSTRY.

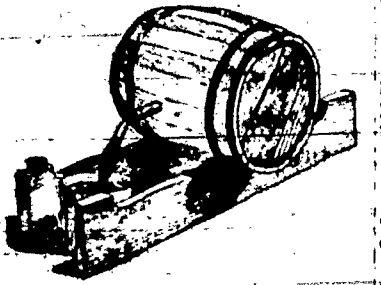
Postage \$10 an Ounce.

The first settlement on the present site of San Francisco dates from 1776. It consisted of a Spanish military post (presidio) and the Franciscan mission of San Francisco de Asis. In 1836 the settlement of Yerba Buena was established in a little cove southeast of Telegraph hill.

Plenty of Coal and Iron. The considerations of bituminous coal, iron and iron ore must be omitted. The resources of these most valuable of all minerals are still matters of centuries. The known deposits of the world are variously estimated at from 600 to 1,200 years.

Paint Storing Device. In shops where a great deal of painting is done it is difficult to store the paint in such a manner that it will not thicken nor a skin form on the surface.

SKIDS FOR PAINT KEYS



made of one and one-half inch pipe, the end being covered with a pipe cap except when filling and emptying. The emptying is done by rolling the key on skids to the proper position. By using small logs, say ten million size, the paint may be shaken up before it is poured.

Early Coal Mining in Oregon. Coal was first noted in the Coos Bay region, Oregon, about sixty years ago. Professor J. S. Newberry having reported in 1855 that the coal deposits of Coos Bay had begun to attract attention, says the United States Geological Survey.

Spokane River Water Power. Spokane river rises in western Idaho, and flowing west and northwest, discharges into Columbia river near Fort Spokane, Wash. Most of the land along Spokane river are agricultural and the high lands flanking the canyon of the river are used extensively for raising wheat.

Resin for Varnishes. The resins used in fixed oil varnishes are, in their natural state, insoluble in linseed oil and in turpentine. It is only after undergoing a process of roasting or distillation that they become soluble, and in this operation, they lose from 20 to 25 per cent in weight.

Smoking Exhaust. If your exhaust smokes it is a sure indication that too much oil is being fed. This will always cause a deposit of burnt oil in the cylinders, not carbonation, but equally troublesome.

THE LADY AND THE PLUMBER

How Justice Was Administered in a Japanese Court.

One day a lady passing along a street in Tokyo where a plumber was fixing a waterspout received a sprinkling of wetted solder on her dress. She turned upon the poor man like a fury, declaring that the dress was ruined, that she had just received it from a maker, that it was worth \$100 and demanding that he pay the amount at once.

The plumber who probably had not or possessed half the amount in his life, was very much chagrined. He explained that his ladle had slipped and the injury to the dress was entirely unintentional.

"That has nothing to do with the matter. You ruined my dress, and you shall pay for it. I think I know the law well enough to be sure of my position."

"But I have not the money to pay. Then you shall go to jail."

"But my noble lady consider my wife and children. While I am in jail they will starve."

"I have nothing to do with your wife and children. I buy a new dress, you ruin it. I must have the cost, and you must pay it. The unfortunate is yours."

"I'll pay you a dollar a week," he said piteously. "I'll all is paid."

"That would take two years. No, I must have my money now. Since you will not pay, you shall go before the justice. He will find out whether you have the money."

With that she called a policeman and had the plumber taken before a justice. The court was in session, and after waiting awhile the lady secured a hearing. She told her side of the case. The plumber admitted that through an accident which occurred while the lady was passing, her dress had been injured by his solder. He declared that he would pay in time, but he could not pay at once.

"It all rests with the plaintiff," said the judge. "You have ruined her dress, and must pay the damage. This is the law. It rests with her whether she leaves you off from immediate payment."

"I demand my money and at once," said the lady.

"You hear," said the judge. "You must pay the money or go to jail." "Then I must go to jail," said the plumber, giving way to grief, and my poor little ones—what will become of them?"

At this point a man in the garb of a merchant arose and said: "If the plaintiff only wishes to receive the amount representing the damage to the garment I will pay it."

"My dress is ruined," said the woman. "I must have all it cost—a hundred dollars."

"The law gives you that, I believe." "And at once."

"That is also the law." "Taking from his wallet a hundred dollars, the merchant gave it to the lady. She took it greedily and, having got all she wanted, was turning to leave the court when the merchant said:

"Having paid the full value of your garment, it is mine."

"Certainly. You can have it as soon as I get home."

"That is not the law. It gave you the amount of the damages at once, and it gives me the dress at once."

"What? Do you expect me to give it to you here before all these people?" "I certainly do."

"Judge," said the woman, "I appeal to you. Does the law require me to make a public spectacle of myself?" "It gives your garment to its owner at once."

"I'll not take it off till I get home," said the lady spitefully, "and I would like to see any one try to take it off by force."

"No one will do that," said the judge. "If you do not deliver it at once you must go to jail."

The woman stood stupefied. "Take back your money," she said to the merchant. "I want my dress."

"I'll buy it back for twice what I paid for it."

"The offer is not accepted."

"Two hundred, three hundred, four hundred, five hundred."

"As for myself," said the merchant, "I would not sell the dress for any sum, but since this plumber is in need of money I will take what you offer and pay it to him."

The lady, who had plenty of money, sent for the amount to be paid and when it came gave it to the merchant, who handed it to the plumber. The poor man was quite beside himself at the sudden turn the affair had taken. The sum was more than he would earn in a year.

"Good day, madam," said the merchant. She cast a spiteful glance at him and was suddenly struck dumb. He had dropped the merchant's robe, and in the richly embroidered apparel he had seen the woman of the throne.

Like the good Caliph Haroun al Raschid, who was accustomed to go about among the citizens of Bagdad to discover their requirements, this prince frequently mingled incognito with the citizens of Tokyo. He was especially interested in the courts, which are most important to the welfare of any people.

Turning to an attendant, the prince said loud enough for all to hear, "Strike the name of this lady from the list of those who are received at court."

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Game of Biography.

Provide the players with pencil and paper. The leader then announces that a biography is to be written, and the first thing to write is the name of some person in the room. The paper is folded over so the name cannot be seen and passed to the player at his left, who writes a date which is the birth date and the name of some town. The paper is folded again and passed to the left, and this time a sentence of ten words is written about early childhood, from one to ten years. Next a sentence of the same length, telling of events between twenty and forty years; next between forty and fifty years; date of death next last, remark about this life. When all has been written the folded papers are passed to the left again and each player reads his paper aloud.

The more ridiculous the sentence the better the biography, and, as no one knows what is under the folded papers sometimes the date of death will be earlier than that of birth, or there will be a vast difference in time.

Example: Name, John Smith, born July 4, 1840, Boston; from one to ten years, mischievous child, quarreled with everybody, expelled from school, stole eggs, from twenty to forty stayed home, did dressmaking, became sickly, remained an old maid from forty to fifty became a wealthy widow, left with three children to raise; died Jan. 1, 1860; most remarkable man that ever lived in his little town.

"Milkman." A game which children enjoy very much is "milkman." One is chosen to be the milkman, and the others sit in a row. The milkman then asks them how many quarts of milk they want and slaps their hands that many times. He walks away, and the players call after him, "Hey, hey!" He says, "Hay for horses." Players "Straw, straw" milkman. "Straw is for cows." Players "Milk!" He then asks how much milk they want. Each one says he will take something in the milk, as a button, a fly, and the milkman must ask foolish questions to make the others laugh. The one who keeps repeating the same answer and refrains from laughing, the best is milkman the next time.

The Man in the Moon. Did you ever see the man in the moon? Did you ever hear the story about that man? Once upon a time begins the story as every good story should begin—there was a man who was lazy all week, and when Sunday came he had no firewood. So what does that man do but go out with his pitchfork and steal some brushwood to make a fire. Of course that was very wrong of him, so he was confined in the moon for his crime that every one might see him and know how wicked he had been. However, the scientists say that the lines and spots are shadows of the mountains in the moon, but you can take your choice of the two theories.

Boy Scouts Grow in Numbers. An increase of 46 per cent in membership during last year was announced at the annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America. The increase to 182,622 boys and masters made the year the most prosperous in the six years' history of the movement. Among the significant items of the chief scout executive report were that scout troops had been organized in almost every church denomination in the country. The membership shows that there is one boy scout in every 290 of population in New York, one in every 285 in New Jersey, one in 448 in Maryland, one in 232 in Delaware and one in 470 in Pennsylvania.

A Wisconsin Statesman. Representative William Joseph Cary of Wisconsin, who recently caused a mild sensation in congress by introducing a bill to remove the capital of the United States to Milwaukee, is noted for his independence and candor. His alleged motive for desiring to move the capital to Milwaukee was that the proposition to make the District of Columbia "dry" by congressional enactment is a threat against personal liberty. A native of Milwaukee and fifty-one years old, he is serving his fifth term as a member of congress. He is a Republican of the progressive type, and during the famous uprising against Speaker Joe Cannon several years ago for was one of the leading insurgents.

Why Water Freezes on Top. Ice is specifically lighter than water just about to freeze and therefore floats in it. This is one reason why the formation of ice usually begins at the surface of the water. Another reason is the peculiar law of its expansion. The general law is that cold induces contraction. This law holds good with water only to a certain point. When it has cooled down to within 2.4 degrees of freezing it ceases to contract as before, with increase of cold and begins to expand until it freezes. This expanding would naturally cause the coldest parts of the water to rise to the surface.

A Remarkable Fish. A remarkable fish known as Prototetrus annectens is found throughout the whole of tropical Africa, but is most common near the west coast, where it sometimes attains a length of six feet. During the dry season, when many of the ponds dry up, the fish descends some distance into the mud and forms a rounded hollow for a nest, which is lined by a capsule of hardened mucus secreted by the glands of the skin. It hibernates thus for nearly six months, drawing its sustenance from the fat stored when it is active.

Pussy Willows. See the little pussies. On the willow trees They are softly playing With a springtime breeze. Grandpa once told me Not to fear them cream. Only sparkling water From a nearby stream.

Pussy, pussy willows, Do not run away. For we want to take you Home with us today. BOSTON, MASS., THE RECORD, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Expert in Gunnery.



Photo by American Press Association

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance, United States navy, is a firm believer in the efficacy of big caliber guns. Testifying recently before the house committee on naval affairs, he said that the general board of the navy had not yet determined whether the battleships and cruisers to be authorized in the pending naval bill should be equipped with sixteen inch guns.

Admiral Strauss indicated that he believed the sixteen inch gun was practicable for use on large naval vessels. He told the committee that the latest fourteen inch guns of the navy, having a range of 24,000 yards as mounted on fourteen land miles, were the equal of the fifteen inch weapons of foreign navies because of the greater muzzle velocity. He further said that at target practice last year three twelve inch shells were driven through heavy armor plating at 12,000 yards.

A native of New York, Rear Admiral Strauss was appointed to the United States Naval academy from Virginia in 1881. He invented the superposed turret system in mounting guns on battleships, also an improvement for taking up the recoil of heavy guns. For several years he was in charge of the United States naval proving grounds. Later he did experimental work on torpedoes, and in 1903 he was commissioned chief of the bureau of ordnance, with the rank of rear admiral. He was a member of the commission to decide finally on the cause of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor. Admiral Strauss has written various articles on ordnance and ballistics.

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Photo by American Press Association

WILLIAM J. CARY.

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It seems probable that the question will be taken up again in congress. That the Danes are almost persuaded at length to get rid of their West Indian possessions, which are not profitable to them, has been known for some time. A new Danish treaty may possibly be drawn up in the present session of the senate.

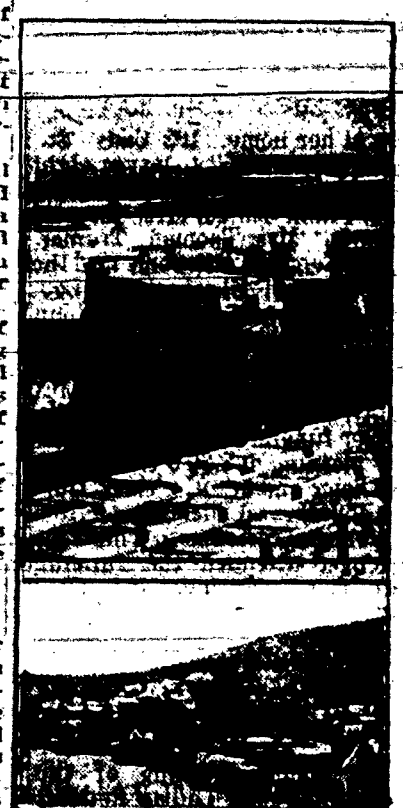
DANES PLANNING WEST INDIES SALE

Recent Strike Revives Agitation of Question.

THE recent strike of negroes in the Danish West Indies has reopened the old question of the sale of the islands to the United States. The general belief is that if the question of the sale comes up again in the Danish parliament it will receive a favorable majority in both houses, provided the United States offers a greater sum than that offered in 1902, about \$4,300,000. M. Hageman, the wealthiest planter in the Danish West Indies, has recently published a pamphlet on the situation from the point of view of the most influential Danish residents of the colony. M. Hageman favors the sale. In the pamphlet he recognizes the efforts made by the Danes to improve conditions in the islands, but views their future under Danish rule pessimistically. He particularly points out that the population is decreasing alarmingly. Infant mortality, he says, is very high, having recently reached 63 1/2 per cent, and the sanitary conditions in the islands are very bad.

The pamphlet says the economic conditions for the time being are fairly good, as the sugar crop is excellent. This, however, is not considered by M. Hageman as sufficient, and he expects a return to bad conditions as soon as the prices of sugar have fallen.

Once in the Lincoln administration and again in the Roosevelt administration the proposal to purchase the Danish West Indies received favorable consideration from this government. In 1902 the United States came within an ace of getting the islands by purchase from Denmark. On Jan. 24, 1902, a convention was signed at Washington by John Hay, then secretary of



MAP OF ST. THOMAS AND NEW HAVEN WATER

state, and Constantin Brun, Danish minister to the United States, for the cession to the United States of the Danish West Indian islands.

The convention was ratified by the senate on Feb. 17, 1902. The treaty was approved by the lower house of the Danish rigsdag, but on Oct. 21, 1902, the landsting, or upper house, declined to ratify it. It was intimated then that foreign influences were at work against the ratification of the treaty by the Danes.

The Danish archipelago includes the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. The islands lie to the east of Porto Rico. They have both commercial and strategic value, especially since the completion of the Panama canal. The chief industry is the cultivation of sugar, and the trade is chiefly with Denmark and the United States. The inhabitants are mainly negroes, the Danish element being represented almost exclusively by the officials and their families. The chief language is a Spanish dialect, but English is generally spoken at the ports. The islands have an area of 142 square miles and a population of 32,750.

Undoubtedly the sanitary conditions of the islands would be improved under American rule, while the agricultural and other industries of the islands would be systematically developed. There is no doubt that we might in time make of this group of islands a possession nearly as valuable as Porto Rico. But the United States will never buy the Danish West Indies solely for the sake of gaining more territory or for any purpose directly related to sugar growing, trade or industry. The strengthening our means for the protection of the Panama canal and to prevent the purchase of the islands by any other foreign nation from Denmark.

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