

# SPORTS

## FOOTBALL

Pennsylvania's line averages 184 pounds, the backs 165 pounds and the team 178 pounds.

One good thing about the football season is that there are no percentages to bother with.

Those touchdowns of Colgate against Yale were said to be fluky, but that does not remove the sting.

Hobbs and Woodruff, who head the kicking department of the army eleven, are both left-footed punters.

"My idea of painting a lily," remarks Bill Hanna, "is having a coach instruct Charley Brickley how to drop-kick."

The brilliant playing of Charley Brickley, the Harvard crack, indicates that he will be an All-American back again this year.

Why is it that the ruggedest football player in the lot always hurts himself by falling out of bed the night before the big game?

Bill Crowell of Swarthmore, who refereed the Harvard-Holy Cross game so efficiently, was the whistle man when Princeton and Dartmouth met.

Vruwink, the Chicago end, barred by the conference as outplaying his time, played two basketball games at Hope college. This is his athletic prime.

Washington and Jefferson men wore big numbers on their jerseys against Yale, and, despite the mud, the number scheme helped the spectators to tell who was doing what.

Keene Fitzpatrick says that "Bud" Whitney's all-around play in the mud at Princeton, N. J., was the best and most praiseworthy individual feature of the game.

In searching for the cause of Penn State's football victories in recent years one big factor stands out prominently, the coaching staff headed by Big Bill Hollenbach, former Penn captain, all-American fullback, and now coaching his fourth Penn State team.

## BOWLING

Freshmen won by one length the annual fall interclass eight-oared shell race of the University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill river. The sophomore crew was second, juniors third and seniors last. The distance, 1 mile and 540 yards, was rowed in 7 minutes 40 seconds.

## BASEBALL

According to Charley Ebbets, Bill Dahlen is sure to manage Brooklyn again.

Wallie Schang has turned down a contract to go on the vaudeville stage.

Buffalo of the International League wants to land Jack Knight of the Yankees.

Clark Griffith denies emphatically that walvers have been asked on Long Larry McLean.

New York critics have it that the Yankees have secured a good player in Harry Shanley, shortstop.

Manger Griffith will probably keep Wallie Smith for next season. Griff can use the southerner as a utility man.

Farrell of the Highlanders states point blank that he is in favor of the demands of the Players' fraternity.

It is rumored that the Federal league is trying to land Slim Sallee, the star southpaw heaver of the Cardinals.

Speaking of alibis, the trip around the world may benefit the players, and then, again, it may prove a good excuse.

Understanding that the Athletics are to train in Florida, Miller Huggins was asked for a spring series with the Mackmen.

Felder Jones wants a slice of stock in a big league team as a starter, but that may keep him from getting a start back.

Al Williams, the star hurler of the Fordham University nine of last season, has signed a contract with the Giants for 1914.

It is said that Manager Birmingham will have his hurlers practice at Charley Carr's school down in San Antonio, Tex., next spring.

## CATLETT OF MICHIGAN



One of Coach Yost's Most Formidable and Dependable Players.

## WRESTLING

Fred Beell, light heavyweight wrestler of Marshfield, Wis., defeated Mike Yoke of Salt Lake City in two straight falls at Duluth.

## GOLF

The victory of Misses Ravenscroft and Dodd is regarded in the east as paving the way next year to an even more successful international golf season than was the past.

## BILLIARDS

To succeed the disbanded National Amateur Billiard league prominent one men propose a three-cushion and walking circuit to be composed of Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, each to have a player at each kind.

## PUGILISM

Carl Morris recently stated that he did not believe Gunboat Smith would ever face him again.

Billy Jordan is to retire as official announcer of the prize ring. He is eighty-two years old.

Paul Sikora of Detroit won a fast eight-round battle from Tommy Kilbane of Cleveland at Windsor.

Steve Ketchel of Chicago defeated Jerry Murphy of Indianapolis at Indianapolis in a well-contested six-round bout.

In one of the greatest slugfests ever seen in Philadelphia, Tommy Howell won from Frank Lougherty in six rounds.

The prospects are good for a match between Gunboat Smith and Arthur Felky, in either San Francisco or Daly City, within the next few months.

Young Goldie of Pittsburgh outpointed Jimmy Walsh of Boston, who recently fought a draw with Champion Johnny Kilbane, in a six-round bout at Pittsburgh.

An initiative petition providing for the repeal of the California law authorizing boxing contests has been put into circulation by clergymen throughout the state.

## HORSE RACING

Cabel, 2:05 1/4, that won eight out of 12 races for Cox, is dead of acute indigestion.

Roy Miller will develop Alma Forbes and Dorothy the Gay for Gen. Brayton Ives.

The Michigan bred pacer, Greatest Line, lowered the North Carolina state record to 2:07 1/4.

Murphy, Cox, Geers, Andrews, Snow and McDonald are the drivers in the \$20,000 class this year.

The time allowance experiment at Lexington was such a success, that it will be a fixture there.

James Murphy of Star Pointer fame has bought Pickles, 2:03 1/4, for use on the New York speedway.

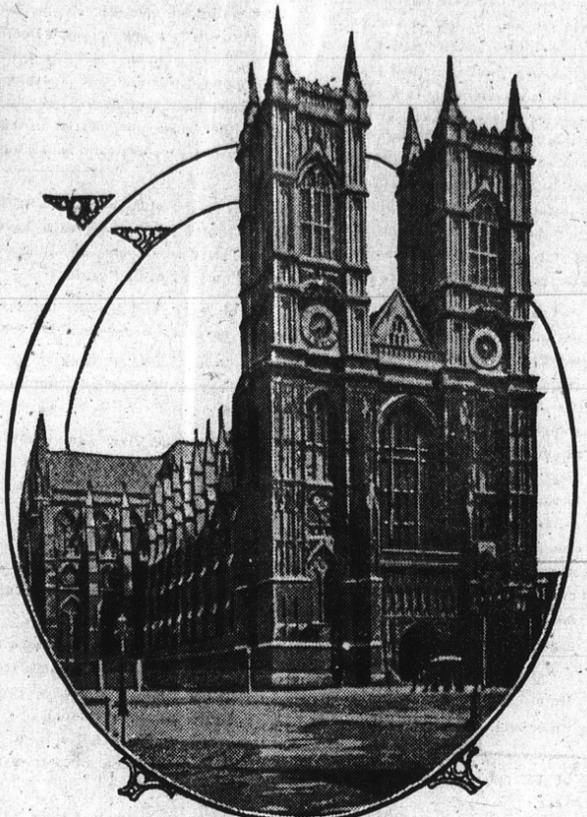
## MISCELLANEOUS

Harvard defeated Cornell in a lively cross-country run by a total of 51 to 55.

The National Collegiate Athletic association will hold its confab to discuss summer baseball, an annual bugaboo.

Princeton won the annual dual cross-country meet from Yale by a score of 21 to 34, the first five men in each team to score counting in the total.

# MONUMENTAL RELICS OF ENGLAND



WESTMINSTER ABBEY

THE monumental relics of England are legion. There are many in London, but three of these are of transcendent historical interest, viz., the Tower, Westminster abbey and Westminster hall. When buildings have existed for centuries, the natural feeling is to take it for granted that they will live on for centuries more. But this easy-going faith has little foundation in fact, as all who have the care of ancient monuments know only too well. Old buildings require constant attention and frequent repair; but a time comes when something more is required, and we often hear with dismay of the failure of foundations in various parts of the country. Fortunately, owing to the remarkable progress of practical science, experts are ready to undertake the renewal of the strength of these foundations, if their aid is not called upon too late.

Great Timber Roof. The thought of any danger to the wondrous building known to us as Westminster hall, which was originally added to the palace of Westminster by William Rufus, is a severe shock to all who have seen its beauty and know its remarkable history. It is an abiding record of most of the great events of history preserved in stone. Here it is not the foundations that are at fault. The walls of Rufus' hall were raised on solid foundations and are sound, although the paving of the hall was placed on Thames mud. It is the grand timber roof, raised by Richard II, that is decayed in parts, and urgently needs repair. The roof has been partially repaired at various times during its centuries of existence, and it has always been carefully inspected. Lately fears respecting its condition have been aroused, and the office of works has published a valuable report on the present condition of the structure. So far, this is as it should be. The evil being recognized in time, we may be sure that proper means will be taken to place this noble structure in safety for many years to come. The glorious "hammer roof" is recognized as the finest example of the Gothic open timber roof in existence, and for this reason alone its preservation is a duty of the most responsible character. In the construction of this roof Irish oak (said to be abhorrent to the spider) was used, and the workmen employed in inspection affirm that they have never seen a spider among the rafters. Tom Fuller refers to its "cobwebless beams." The causes of decay are: (1) The work of the beetle (or, rather, the larva of the beetle or worm), which attacks the wood; "only where the timber has been honeycombed was there any decided sign of decay" showing holes on the face of the beam. (2) Dry rot, "found chiefly where the timbers have been subjected to dampness. It has attacked the wall posts, particularly those at the northern end of the hall, where they are embedded in the wall and packed round with soft rubble. This danger was apparently foreseen by the skilled carpenters who erected the room, for originally a space was left between the wall posts and the wall to admit the free passage of air."

Much of the timber has become of a rich golden brown, the result of decay, but this is only on the outside, and most of the timber is hard and sound. The principal rafters have been extensively repaired at different times, and at one period the trusses were all systematically strengthened by a series of wrought-iron tie rods. It is supposed that the larger portion of the structure is sound. A thorough examination of the whole by means of an extensive scaffolding will be undertaken. The report, already referred to, contains a description of the construction of the roof which was carried out on scientific principles by the skillful carpenters of the end of the fourteenth century—the craftsmen who stood at the head of the "Wrights" of all classes, and bore the honorable title of Wright pure and simple.

A statement of the dimensions of the work is eloquent of the hugeness of the structure. "The span of Westminster hall is 68 feet 4 inches, and the opening between the ends of the hammer beams is 25 feet 6 inches. The height from the paving of the hall to the hammer beams is 40 feet; to the under side of the main collar beam 63 feet 6 inches, and to the apex of the roof 92 feet."

History Little Known. The early history of Westminster is interesting, but unfortunately we know little certain about it. Sebert and the associations of the ancient kings with the place are rather shadowy, and we have little to build upon before Edward the Confessor. When the Normans settled in England there were the two palaces, one at the Tower and the other at Westminster. William Rufus built his great hall on to the Saxon palace and "New Palace Yard" came into being. The adjective "new" forms a deceptive designation in many cases, but seldom so much so as in this name. The history of Westminster hall is of interest from its beginning, but in its completeness it dates from the last years of that unfortunate king, Richard II, who ordered the construction of the noble roof, and considered this as the greatest work of his reign. The original hall was vastly different from that now existing and consisted of a nave and two aisles. At Pentecost (April 10), 1099, William II. held his court for the first year in his new building at Westminster. In the following year he was shot in the New Forest. Westminster hall was the principal seat of the Aula Regia or Curia Regis, which also accompanied the king on his travels. Henry II. is said to have attended personally in his court, as did later kings until James I. interposed so far as to need Sir Edward Coke's caution "that he was not competent to decide questions of law."

On New Year's day, 1236, the occasion of Queen Eleanor's coronation and the entry into London of Henry III. and his queen, the king caused 6,000 poor men, women and children to be entertained in the hall and in other rooms of the palace. One of the first great public events in the history of the hall was the trial of Sir William Wallace in 1305. He was taken there on August 23 on horseback and placed on a scaffold at the south end with a laurel crown on his head in mockery of what was said to have been his boast that he would wear a crown-in that hall.

Strong Recommendation. Simeon Ford, apropos of a pretty girl's mercenary marriage, said: "She was led into this by her mother. You know what some mother's are! Like Mrs. Avarus." "Mrs. Avarus was urging her daughter to marry Naybob. But the girl cried: "'Naybob! Why, he's old and he's ugly, he's mean and he's cruel. He's illiterate and he's vulgar. Naybob! Naybob has nothing in the world to recommend him except his wealth.' " "You forget his heart disease, my dear," said the mother, gently.

## NEAT TRICKS WITH MATCHES

Success of Deception More Often Than Not Rests Entirely on Its Readiness and Simplicity.

The success of a good trick more often than not rests entirely on its readiness and simplicity of performance. For the following all that is necessary is a box of ordinary wooden matches.

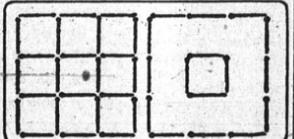
Arrange fifteen matches in the four figures given below. Then ask a friend (preferably a bachelor) to take away three and leave an explicit explanation of what "matches" are



Matches and Matches.

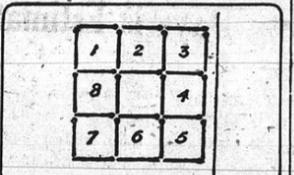
made of. Those to be removed are lettered a, b and c.

Place twenty-four matches into a cube of nine small squares. Remove eight of the matches and leave only two squares. Experience will show that the solution of this trick is far more difficult than the uninformed would at first imagine. All that is necessary is to leave the four sides of the cube and the small middle square. Replace the matches into the original cubes of nine squares, throwing



Cube Puzzle.

seven other matches on the table. Now challenge anyone present to take each of the seven matches separately and, commencing with any square (the middle one excepted), count four successive squares, including that of the start, dropping the match into an empty fourth. A square already containing a match must be counted in the course of



Square Puzzle.

a move, but it cannot be used as a starting point. Each match must alike commence, and find its destination in an empty square. The middle square must not be counted at all, neither for the start nor finish, nor in the course of a move. It will be found that there is little difficulty in securing squares for five, or even six, matches; but the placing of the entire seven is by no means a simple matter.

The solution is as follows: The square from which the first move is made must receive the next match. If the start commenced at 1, for instance, and the match consequently found its destination in 4, it must be arranged that the next falls in 1. The counting of the second would therefore have to begin at six. Similarly the third match is made to drop into 6 by starting at 3, and so on until all seven have been placed.

## BUSY LITTLE TREE PLANTERS

By Burying Nuts of Chestnut, Hickory and Walnut Squirrels Perform Most Important Duty.

Contrary to common belief, the gray squirrels of the United States do not lay up their winter store of nuts in mass, but bury each one separate and apart from the rest, and for this reason they are nature's most important chestnut, hickory and walnut tree planters, Harper's Weekly remarks. The nuts are hidden in the ground, often at a considerable distance from one another, and either by instinct or a remarkable memory the squirrels will penetrate through several feet of snow when in want of food and seldom, if ever, fail to find the hidden treasures.

They do not need or use the one-tenth part of the provender they have hidden away in the ground, and what they do not consume germinates the next spring and in this way we get our uniform nut tree forests, which would otherwise grow in cluster under the parent tree where the nuts have fallen. In their burying operations squirrels often cover a large area of ground, seeking the most favorable spot for hiding their food; this accounts for trees springing up in the most diverse places.

## Production and Consumption.

Myrtle, who is studying physical geography, likes to flaunt her superior knowledge.

"Jimmie," she said to her little brother, "I bet you don't know what germination produces."

"I don't know what it produces," replied Jimmy, "but I know the German nation consumes lots of sauerkraut and wienerwurst."—Youngstown Telegram.

No Time. "Son, do you read blood and thunder novels?" "No, sir. It's all I kin do to keep up wit' the horrible crimes in the current news."

# For the LITTLE ONES

## BLACK SNAKE AND SQUIREL

Correspondent Relates Thrilling Story of Encounter He Witnessed While Hunting in Woods.

A correspondent tells a thrilling story of the meeting between a big blacksnake and a gray squirrel. He was sitting at the foot of a tree with his gun across his knee when he heard a squirrel chattering in a small tree near him. He at once cocked his gun and prepared to shoot. He saw the squirrel run part way down the trunk of the tree and then scramble back again, and, after chattering frantically for a few seconds, repeat the action. This continued for some time, and the hunter became so much interested that he rose up slowly and tried to find out what the trouble was. Near the bottom of the tree he saw a huge blacksnake partially coiled. Its head lay flat on the ground, but its tail was thrust up a few inches in the air and was waving slowly back and forth. Again the squirrel ran down, this time nearer to the ground, and then it suddenly stopped chattering and seemed to be eyeing the snake's tail.

Then it ran around the tree and peeped out on the other side and looked at the tail from that direction. Now, a squirrel is the most curious of all animals, and it couldn't understand why that tail was moving so strangely, and so it crept nearer and nearer, uttering half-startled little cries from time to time. The hunter saw the snake's eyes gleam, but there was not the slightest motion of the body, although the tail continued to wave. At last the squirrel reached the ground. Of a sudden the snake threw up its head, sprung almost off the ground and before the squirrel could move seized it in its dreadful fangs. The squirrel's curiosity had proved its ruin.

## CHEESE AND CRACKER PUZZLE

Exact Ratio in Which Two Articles of Food Should Be Consumed Is Shown by Illustration.

Chef Louis is showing the exact ratio in which crackers and cheese should be consumed. Says Louis: "The balance board, which weighs one-half as much as the cheese, has four-fifths of its length on one side of the balance point. The cheese weighs ten pounds, so who can tell the weight of the crackers?"

Louis said the cheese weighed ten pounds and the balance board five pounds. Four-fifths of the board, and therefore four pounds of its weight was on one side of the balance point. Let us assume that the beam was five



Cracker and Cheese Puzzle.

feet in length, then at the point two feet from the fulcrum (the average distance) would be a weight pressure of four pounds. This, equivalent to a two-pound pressure at the extreme end, a two-pound weight at the four-foot arm of a five-foot lever would raise eight pounds on the short arm. The cheese weighed ten pounds and there was already a half-pound pressure on the short arm, making a total of ten and one-half pounds, which would require two and five-eighths pounds pressure on the long arm to effect a balance. Therefore, the crackers must have weighed five-eighths of a pound.

## Flying Post.

Set a circle of chairs facing inward. Let one child sit on each chair, and let the "it" stand in the center of the ring. Twist up a duster or large handkerchief into a ball. The seated players have to throw it from one to another across the ring, while the "it" has to try to catch it as it passes.

The seated players must not get up. If the duster falls outside the ring they may lean down and pick it up, but they must not leave their places. When the "it" catches it or secures it from the floor the child who last threw it gives up her place and becomes "it" in the middle of the ring.

## Another Face Allures Him.

"I hope you watch your teacher, Johnnie, and remember what she shows you."

"Now, I don't."

"What do you do?"

"I watch the clock."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Queer Word.

What word is there of eight letters from which you can subtract five and leave ten?

Tendency.