

NEWS THAT COMMENT THAT'S NEWS



Star-Bulletin Page of Sports

Edited by LAURENCE REDINGTON

WHAT THE EASTERN COLLEGES ARE DOING IN SPORT IN 'OFF SEASON'

KEIO BALL TEAM MAY PLAY HERE IN MAY IS WORD

Japanese Collegians Anxious to Stop Over in Honolulu on Return Trip — Stanford or California Also

Keio University baseball team for three weeks sometime between May 10 and June 7, and either the University of California or Stanford University for three weeks during June, in the program for the entertainment of local fans laid down by the Oahu League directors at a meeting held last night.

A letter from the Keio management, stating that the team would like to stop over on its way back to Japan, and asking the Oahu League to make a proposition, was the subject of a lengthy discussion. Athletic Park will be in the hands of graders and carpenters during May, and while McMillan park is available, it was a question how well the Japanese collegians would draw in that section of the city.

Then came the question of bringing down a Coast college team to open the new Athletic Park. Stanford, Berkeley and the University of Washington are all anxious to come, and letters have been going back and forth for some time.

Plans for the improvement of Athletic Park were shown to the directors, the general opinion being that the new park, both from a playing standpoint and for its seating arrangements, will be a real credit to Honolulu.

HOOGS AND WARREN TO MEET IN FINALS

W. H. Hoogs and W. L. Warren won their way to the finals of the Castle cup tennis tournament, and were scheduled to play this afternoon, but with the Beretria courts a lake and the weather far from settled, it looks as though the match would have to go over until next week.

Yesterday Hoogs won from A. S. Davis, 6-0, 8-6, 7-5, and Warren beat Barnes, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 2-6, 6-3.

But the trouble is that every silver lining has its cloud.

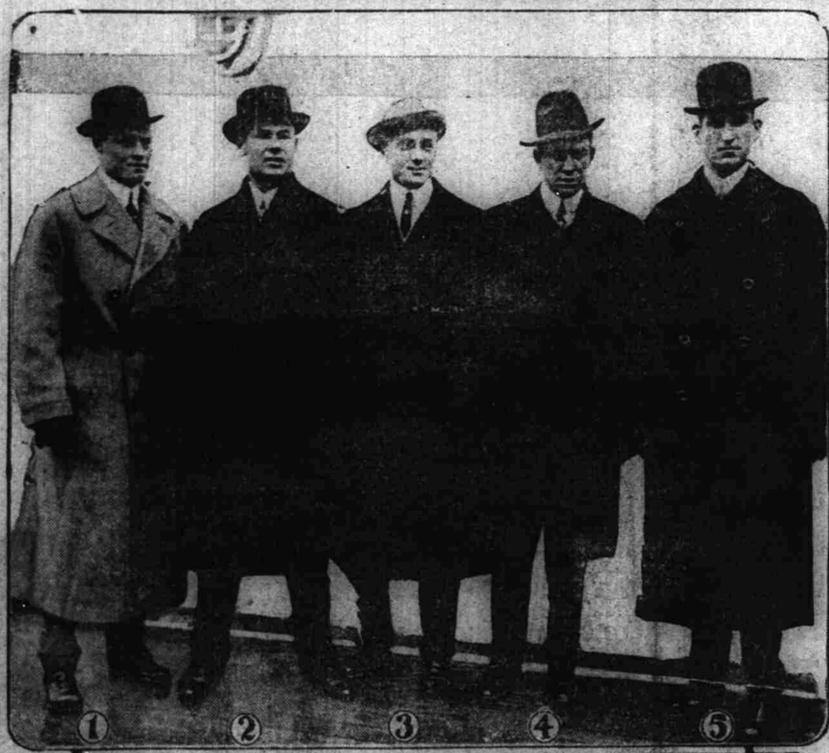


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GROUP OF WORLD'S BASEBALL TOURISTS TAKEN ON THEIR RETURN FROM EUROPE



NEW YORK. — With Johnny McGraw, Tris Speaker, Sam Crawford and the other world's touring baseball players from the Giants and the White Sox leaning over the rail and shouting greetings to friends ashore the Lusitania of the Cunard line steamed to her pier, and as the faces of the familiar diamond heroes became distinguishable through the mist hundreds gave a series of cheers that were heard a mile away.

KNOTTY BASEBALL PROBLEMS EXPLAINED FOR FEVERISH FANS

By I. E. SANBORN. All the usual ways of retiring a batsman are pretty well known to the general run of baseball devotees, young or old, but there are a few which crop out only occasionally concerning which there is much misconception, not to say dense ignorance.

One of the least understood rules in the code has to do with the batsman who bats out of turn. Such of this may be laid at the door of the rule itself, but it is about as plain as it can be made. The tangle does not often arise in the big leagues, not oftener than once a year or so, but in prairie games, where score cards are unknown and teams more or less picked up, it is of more frequent occurrence.

If the umpire knows his book he will immediately declare D out and send all the runners back to the bases which they occupied when the ball was hit. Then he will send E to bat again, because it will be his proper turn. If declaring D out made the third out the inning would end there and E would be first at bat in the next inning. But if the mistake was not discovered until after a ball had been pitched to F—the batsman regularly followed E—the home runs will have to stand and the four runs which scored on it would count.

Supposing E, batting in D's place, is retired, then F comes to bat. F also is batting out of turn, because it is properly E's turn to bat, you see, and if F does anything except get out the opposing team can call attention to the mistake and have E declared out over again. This holds true until a batsman, batting out of turn, has reached first base, when attention must be called to it before another ball is pitched or the play will stand. Frequently the batsman is out on a third strike which is not caught, but the general public is mystified about it. On some occasions I have seen an umpire unmercifully roasted and once in danger of being mobbed simply because the majority of the spectators did not know the rules. Here is a case in point: There were runners on third and first and one out. The batsman after having two strikes called swung at and missed a low ball which shot through the catcher's legs and went to the grand stand. The man on third base scored,

the man on first reached, third, and the batsman went to second. The umpire called the batsman out, and there was an awful roar, simply because the crowd never had read section 6 of rule 51. Under that section the batsman was automatically out, the instant he missed the third strike, whether or not it was caught. The reason was that there was a runner on first base and less than two out. Frequently this rule works a hardship on the team at bat, as was the case in the foregoing play. But if that rule was not in force the catcher never would hold a third strike with a runner on first and less than two out. Every time that situation arose the catcher would merely drop the third strike, pick up the ball, and start a double play by way of second base to first. In fact, that used to be done so often that the rule had to be framed to prevent it.

Frequent disputes have arisen over a play that comes up oftener among prairie players than in the professional games. That is when a batsman strikes at a ball, misses it, but if it is not a third strike, the batsman is not out. It simply counts as a strike, and the ball is dead.

When the rule framers first drafted a clause forbidding the batsman to hop across the plate from one side to the other so as to confuse a pitcher, who was in the hole, they did it so poorly that the impression became general that a batsman could not change from one side to the other at any time during his turn at bat, but if he first stepped into the right handed batsman's box he must continue there until out or on first. This was not the intent of the rule, and its wording has since been changed. A batsman may change from one side to another any time the pitcher is not in position to pitch. If he changes sides when the pitcher is on the slab he can be called out.

Every little while a query comes in to the office which has to do with a play in which two fielders go after the same fly ball. One of them gets under it and muffs it, but before the ball touches the ground the other fielder is agile or foxy enough to catch it. The anxious inquirers want to know if the man who hits the ball is out in such cases. He certainly is as section 2 of rule 56 expressly states: "If the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder." Under that section it does not matter how many fielders touch a fly ball before it is caught. But if the ball touches the fence or a screen or a spectator, or an umpire, it ceases to be out if it is caught before touching the ground. The batsman usually is out if he deliberately interferes with the catch-

TWO GAMES OF BALL CARDED FOR TOMORROW

Weather permitting, a doubleheader will be played tomorrow afternoon at Athletic park, two games being scheduled for the afternoon. The first contest will be between the Japanese A. C. and the Department Hospital team, which will take place at 1:30 p. m. sharp. The second game will be called at 3:30, the recently organized All-Chinese aggregation going up against Parese's Portuguese team.

The first contest will give the fans another opportunity to see Yamaguchi, the former star twirler of the Meiji University of Japan, in action. Manager Nakamura of the Japanese team will be strengthened by several new players and will be able to give the soldier boys a hard fight. The following will be the lineup of the Department Hospital team: Smith, 3b; Armstrong, ss; Zowski, 1b; Weller, 2b; Averill, rf; Gatzke, lf; Alexander, capt.; cf; Parks, c; and Bennett, p.

The main attraction for the afternoon will be that between the Chinese team and the P. A. C. This will be the first appearance of the Chinese team and Capt. Lai Tin will have a strong team, as the following lineup will show: Ah Toon, c; Luck Yee, p; Hoon Cheong, 1b; Ah Lee, 2b; Hoon Ki, 3b; Lai Tin, ss; Lang Akana, lf; Yen Chin, cf, and Kam Fat, rf. Sing Hung and Agai will be the utility men. Parese's team will be made up of the following men: Do Rego, c; La Mere, p; Flizer, 1b; John Ornelias, 2b; Souza, 3b; Bushnell, ss; M. Ornelias, rf; J. Ornelias, cf, and D. Arcia, lf. Henry Chillingworth and Harry Bruns will umpire both games.

The longest chase after a heifer on record is that of Dornier F. Chapin of Biddeford, Me. The heifer escaped last fall, and has been sought off and on ever since. Last Sunday it was finally captured after being pursued nearly 50 miles.

er in attempting to make a play, but not always. When a man interferes with a catcher who is trying to put him out, or in attempting to throw out another base runner going to second or third, the batsman is out and the runner had to go back. But if the batsman interferes with a play that is being made to the plate to catch a runner coming home, then the runner is out instead of the batsman, provided there are less than two men out already. The object, of course, is to penalize effectively any attempt to interfere with a play to retire a runner trying to score on an outfield fly or on a grounder to the infield with less than two out. When a runner tries to steal home with two out and the batsman interferes, the batsman would be declared out, but being the third out, it would make no difference except in determining whose turn it would be at bat first in the next inning.

WILLIE HOPPE BEST CUE MAN OF THEM ALL

CHICAGO. — "William Hoppe plays no system. His resourcefulness is what has made him champion balk line billiardist and the greatest the world has ever seen." So answers Tom Foley, who has seen them all go by and has studied their game, to the statement credited to Maurice Daly, New York billiardist, in a Brooklyn newspaper not long ago.

The statement had to do with Daly's commendation of Frank Ives, his comparison of Ives with Hoppe, to the detriment of Hoppe, since Daly considered Ives the greatest billiardist and far superior to Hoppe at his present glory. "Daly makes the remark," says Mr. Foley, "that 'Hoppe plays with no methods, but depends upon wealth of execution and his resourcefulness. It is Supreme at All Angles.'"

"That is the truth, for the youthful champion does not play or follow any system. He is supreme in any moment and is able to play the balls from any position, using long drives, which Daly remarks at and says Ives never would use because he feared them, and that Hoppe made the long drives 10 times oftener than Ives ever did."

"A little comparison with baseball will illustrate my opinion of Hoppe's use of the long table shots. You have seen Tris Speaker or some other master outfielder whip them in to catch a runner at the plate. Not many outfielders can do this. When some of them try it they fall absolutely flat. It is much easier to throw a man out at the plate from second base than it is from center field—but the fellow who can throw them out from the out garden is considered a wonder, is he not?"

"See the point?" "Hoppe is the Tris Speaker of billiards on these long shots, and he whips them out at the plate every time. I have never seen him miss on one of those shots. Hoppe Master of All Shots. "There is not a shot upon a billiard table that Ives ever made that Hoppe cannot make and with better success than Ives did. There is not a dead ball, ball to ball or cushion play that Hoppe does not excel in executing. In every point of execution Hoppe is superior to Ives. He goes the best way for a play, long or short shot, and is equally good at either. Ives feared the long shots because he could not play them. Hoppe does not have to wriggle and work around to get position as Ives would."

"Hoppe has a wonderful judgment of force and his finesse is marvelous, to say the least. His concentration, a point that Daly emphasizes in favor of Ives, is shown every moment of a match. You don't see him missing anything. He couldn't do the great things he goes—greater than anything I have ever seen Ives perform—without wonderful concentration. Remembers Plays After Game. "Hoppe appears not to be interested in a match when playing. That may be a pose or merely his natural attitude. Anyhow, he can repeat virtually every shot of a contest long after it has become cold. That is concentration to a nice degree. "Getting back to system talk. Ives played a system, as nearly all billiardists do, and he was undoubtedly strong with that system—while it worked. When the system failed, when things went wrong with his plans of play, with the scheme of things he had schooled himself to follow, Ives was crippled. Hoppe is not dependent upon any system and never is crippled."

"There never was any system devised for balk line billiards, or any other, that would cover a whole table, and a balk line billiard match is not confined to any one section of the table by any means. "Ives was about 32 years old when he died. Hoppe is now only 27 and he has shown better billiards than Ives. "Daly remarks that the only time Ives ever played 18.2 billiards he averaged 60 in 600 points. Those spectators at the second 600 point match between Hoppe and Sutton here a few weeks ago for the championship, believe the all-star tournament, remember when Hoppe averaged 135 1/2 in 641 points."

"Ives' draw was good. It was as good as any ever shown; his spread shot was even better. But, and I am merely stating facts, not making comparisons, Hoppe does not miss any of those draws or spread shots. Ives never could play cushion shots. Ives desired to keep the balls cradled and avoid the cushions—as like a post. Hoppe says he is going out after the three cushion championship and, between you and me and the corner cop, he plays cushions well enough to get it."

"Daly says Ives was careful, solid and accurate, correct theoretically and practically. Well, to sum it all up, I would say Hoppe is all the good things Daly says about Ives—and a lot more. He embraces all the good points in balk line style. He plays cushions, breaks and draws, long shots and short shots—plays them all as the occasion demands, not as a system demands."

NEW YORK.—The brilliant record of the Princeton hockey team during the season just completed has led to an agitation for the building of an artificial ice rink at Princeton before next winter. The idea found favor with both undergraduates and alumni two years ago but beyond securing estimates for a rink and freezing plant, nothing was done. The Princeton Alumni Weekly in discussing the revived project states editorially: "You can't play hockey without ice, and while Lake Carnegie usually freezes over three or four times during the winter, the ice ordinarily does not remain long enough to afford regular practice. In this sport we are at an obvious disadvantage in the competitions with our chief opponents in the father north latitudes of New England, in the absence of ice at Princeton, to get their practice our hockey players are obliged to go to the rink in New York, but they can do this only two or three times a week, and that at the latter end of the season. Under these circumstances it is extremely difficult to develop players, and particularly team-play. There are other serious objections to New York as the scene of our participation in this branch of sport. All the arguments for playing college games on college grounds hold with peculiar force in this game. Hockey is too well established as an excellent college game to be abandoned, but if it is to be continued at Princeton, we must have our own rink. Yale has a rink in New Haven and Harvard has one in Boston. With a rink at Princeton, home-and-home games could be arranged as in the case of baseball and football."

The record of the Princeton seven in winning the intercollegiate championship under these adverse training conditions was an exceedingly meritorious performance. Aside from the Harvard team none of the eastern colleges were able to check Princeton's fast and clever individual and team play of the Tigers. In all 13 games were played, and of these but three were lost. Harvard won one of the three contests scheduled and Ottawa College won both games against Princeton, but only after exceedingly close and extra period struggles. That the Tigers should force the Canadian collegians to the limit, to win in the best evidence of the caliber of the Princeton seven of 1913-14.

The season's record including both the intercollegiate and exhibition games follows: Princeton 8, St. Paul's School 3; Princeton 5, Toronto 2; Princeton 4, Boston A. A. 2; Princeton 2, Ottawa 4; Princeton 9, Cornell 1; Princeton 2, Dartmouth 0; Princeton 5, Army 0; Princeton 1, Harvard 2; Princeton 5, Yale 2; Princeton 3, Yale 1; Princeton 4, Harvard 2; Princeton 4, Harvard 1; Princeton 2, Ottawa 3.

In total goals scored the orange and black team more than double the figures of its opponents. In the 13 games played Princeton netted 54 goals to her opponents 23. This was due in great part to the dashing play and speed of Captain Kuhn and "Hobey" Baker. Not including the final game with Ottawa, each of these players scored 13 goals; more than half of the total record for the season. It is probable that the record of the Princeton seven of the present season will not be duplicated for several years at least, even should the contemplated rink be built during the coming summer.

In connection with the intercollegiate hockey season which has just terminated there is considerable discussion among the colleges most interested relative to reducing the number of players from seven to six. This plan, which developed in Canada several years ago, was brought about by the necessary financial curtailment in professional hockey circles where big salaries were paid the Canadian stars. It was also tried out this winter by the teams of the Amateur Hockey league in New York during the second half of the season with fair success. Where rinks are comparatively small six-man teams permit a faster game than when 14 players are on the ice.

A poll taken among the leading college sevens of the east shows that a majority of the captains are in favor of the reduction in the number of players. Those who favor the plan include Captain Heron of the Yale seven; Captain R. M. Kimball of the Amherst team; Captain N. D. McLeod of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology squad; Captain D. W. Jones of the Massachusetts Agricultural College seven, and Captain O. M. Clark of the Cornell team. Captain R. Millbank of Columbia is opposed to the move. He admits that the game is faster but states that in his opinion it spoils team work and materially reduces the chances of players "making" the team.

Coach Frank L. Sullivan of the Princeton swimming team has selected the following swimmers for his all-collegiate water polo team: First team: Hoesenbanch, Princeton, center; Shroyck, Pennsylvania, right forward; Monahan, Columbia, left forward; Smith, Yale, left back; Von Holt, Yale, right back; Braden, Yale, goal. Second team: Steiner, Yale, center; Selby, Princeton, right forward; Wensley, Columbia, left forward; Mize, Columbia, right back; Butler, Princeton, left back; Marcy, Pennsylvania, goal.

The Intercollegiate Swimming League season, which recently closed, "I have seen them all, Jake Schaefer, Slosson, who still is playing, Maurice Vignani, the Frenchman, and Ives. They all were wonderful men with the cue. Ives undoubtedly was great, but Hoppe is the master of them all."

found Princeton the winner of the water polo tournament with four straight victories, yet the Tigers placed but one man on the first team and two on the second. Yale with three victories and one defeat furnished three and Columbia and Pennsylvania each one. The final standing in both the polo and swimming divisions was as follows:

Water polo: Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, College City of New York.

Swimming: Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, College City of New York, Columbia.

The University of Pennsylvania rowing authorities have ordered a new sectional eight-oared racing shell for the freshmen crew. This is the second shell of this type ordered at the suggestion of Coach Niekalko. These models are used extensively in England. The several detachable compartments afford great time-saving in transportation. The new eight-oared "Varsity shell," the first sectional shell at Pennsylvania, has been delivered and will be put into commission as soon as the weather permits.

The island of Trinidad is 55 miles long and 40 miles wide, and has an area of approximately 1800 square miles. A chain of mountains extends throughout its length, the highest point of which is about 3000 feet above the sea level. The population of the island is estimated at 240,000.

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BACK TO HEALTH. Such cases create only profound sympathy, because we know just what the trouble is. We extend to each one of these suffering men the right hand of fellowship, and ask the privilege of leading them back to health and happiness with our wonderful discovery—Persian Nerve Essence. It is meant to cure just what they are afflicted with, and will do it in every case without fail. What is life without health? Perhaps there are men fortunate enough to read our grand message, who are contemplating marriage, but who are all run down. Such men will receive invaluable benefit from Persian Nerve Essence, which will restore them to health and manly vigor in a very short time.

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ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE that six boxes will make a permanent cure or the money will be refunded. The proprietors, The Brown Export Co., 95-97 Liberty St., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., earnestly ask every sufferer to give Persian Nerve Essence a good fair trial at their risk. Don't delay, commence now—today—and be a well man. For sale by all druggists. The name of Persian Nerve Essence is now changed to Soudaparna for purposes of registration. The proprietors have not been changed in any way, and the name is still the all-Brilliant and by The Brown Export Co., 95-97 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.