

HOW TO PLAY FOOTBALL UNDER THE NEW RULES.



By George H. Brooks.

ARTICLE III.

Last week we studied out a certain line of defense. We formed a cital. Now we are going to attack that cital. In other words, we are building a skeleton plan of attack and defense on which to theorize first and then mould practical plays.

On defense you can place your men absolutely without restriction, except that they must be on one side. You can scatter them all over the field which you are defending, if you want to do so.

On attack you have to place them in a way defined by the rules.

In fact, the rule makers have handicapped the attack heavily this year, and when two evenly matched teams are playing it will be very difficult indeed to score.

Right here I am going to give a very important piece of advice.

Practice drop kicking and placement kicking harder than ever before. The man who can score field goals will be the most valuable man on a team this year. Don't forget this point.

I will go into particulars as to the exact reasons why and a full discussion next week. Also illustrations and methods will be given showing the best ways of practice.

To go back to the rules restricting the placing of the men on the attacking side. Here they are:

"When the ball is put in play at least six players of the side holding the ball must be on the line of scrimmage. If only six players are on the line of scrimmage, one player of those not on the line of scrimmage must stand with both feet outside the outside foot of the player on the end of the line.

"No player of those ordinarily occupying the position of centre, guard or tackle—that is, the five middle players of the line—may drop back from the line of scrimmage on the offence, unless he is at least five yards back of the line of scrimmage when the ball is put in play, and another player of those ordinarily behind the line of scrimmage takes his place on the line of scrimmage."

"The line of scrimmage for each side is an imaginary line parallel to the goal line and passing through that point of the ball nearest the side's own goal line."

It follows that there are two lines of scrimmage, for the ball must be laid flat on the ground and parallel to the side lines.

"A player shall be considered to be on the line of scrimmage if he has both hands or both feet up to or within one foot of the line, or if he has one foot and the opposite hand up to or within one foot of it. He must also stand with both feet outside the outside foot of the player next to him, unless he be one of the two men standing on either side of and next to the

snapper back, in which case he may look legs with the snapper back."

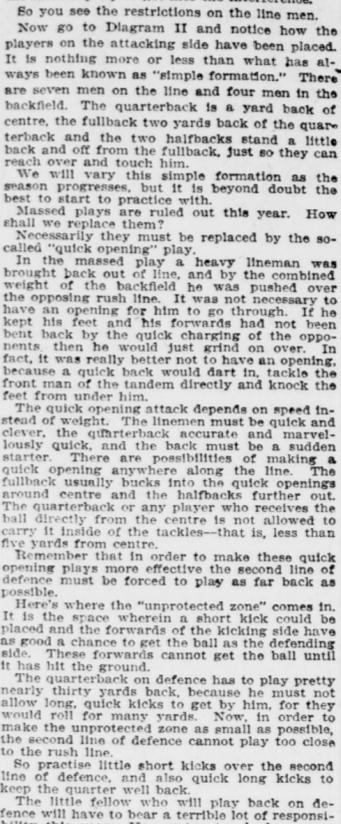
This rule is intended to prevent any player who is supposed to be on the line of scrimmage from taking a position at such an angle to the line of scrimmage, whether he faces in toward the centre or away from it, as shall enable him the more rapidly to get into the interference.

So you see the restrictions on the line men. Now go to Diagram II and notice how the players on the attacking side have been placed. It is nothing more or less than what has always been known as "simple formation."

There are seven men on the line and four men in the backfield. The quarterback is a yard back of centre, the fullback two yards back of the quarterback and the two halfbacks stand a little back and off from the fullback, just so they can reach over and touch him.

Continuation of Articles by Swarthmore College Coach About Changed Conditions on the Gridiron.

DIAGRAM II



FOOTBALL DIAGRAM NO. 2

The quick opening attack depends on speed instead of weight. The linemen must be quick and clever, the quarterback accurate and marvelously quick, and the back must be a sudden starter. There are possibilities of making a quick opening anywhere along the line.

The quarter-back on defence has to play pretty nearly thirty yards back, because he must not allow long, quick kicks to get by him, for they would roll for many yards. Now, in order to make the unprotected zone as small as possible, the second line of defence cannot play too close to the rush line.

So practise little short kicks over the second line of defence, and also quick long kicks to keep the quarter well back.

The little fellow who will play back on defence will have to bear a terrible lot of responsibility this year. He must not only be a sure catch and tackler, but he must be alive to every possibility and situation. If he is the signal, give he must be a student of the game and a clever little general. The little quarter-backs will be the heroes this year.

The forward pass as yet is too uncertain a proposition to tackle. Have your men practise forward passing all the time, however, because it is a beautiful play to fool an end rush with, and will help force the second line of defence to play well back.

Next week there will be a diagram showing how the forward pass can be worked.

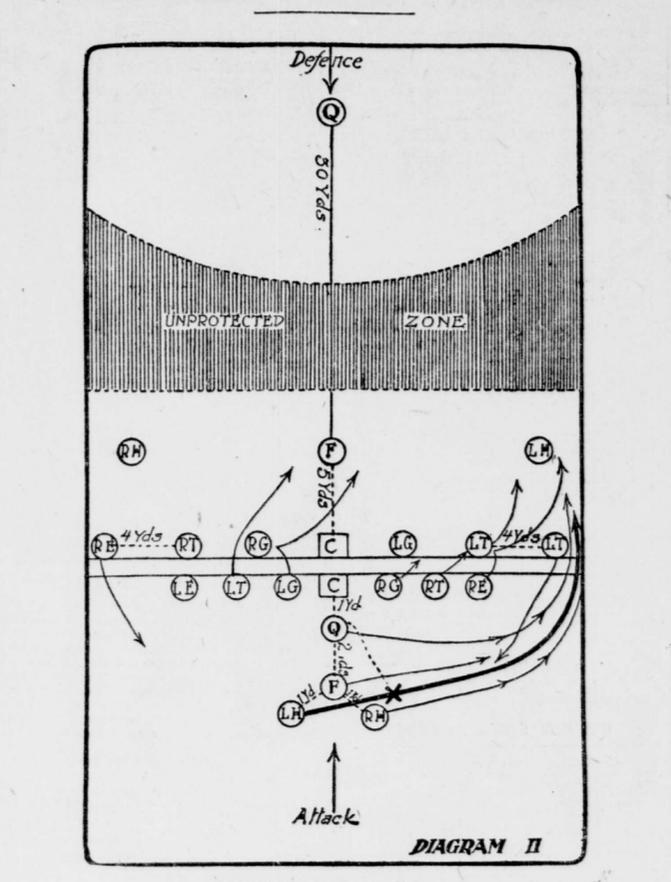
The diagram to-day shows a very effective way of making a run.

The centre snaps the ball directly to the left half at the point marked X. The instant the ball is snapped the right halfback and fullback start off at full speed almost parallel to the rush line toward end, and the quarter-back dashes likewise. The left half starts with the snap of the ball, too, and the centre aims to pass it in front of him so he can get it at full speed without an instant's delay. The fullback and right halfback together box the opposing left end, who has probably run across the line of scrimmage to meet the play. The quarter-back goes straight for the opposing left half. The right end helps the right tackle box the opposing left tackle, and then the one of the two who can get away most easily goes for the opposing left half-back or fullback. If the opposing left tackle charges forward, he will not do much harm, unless he can break clear through, because the runner will be well around the end by the time he can recover. The rest of the line men block their individual opponents to keep them from backing up. The left side of the line may let their opponents through and then go on down the field to interfere. It will require a great deal of practice for the centre rush to pass the ball accurately to the runner, and he can rest assured that he will not be bothered by any opponents, for the rules on that point are especially strict this year. The rule makers probably had this very play in mind when they made such a strict rule in regard to it.

We will start our system of signals by the figure 9, which will be signal for the left halfback to take the ball around right end.

Here are a few more signals: Left half straight ahead—8. Left half outside right tackle—7. Right half outside left tackle—10. Right half straight ahead—12. Right half straight ahead—11. Signals should be made in groups as near as possible.

DIAGRAM I



FOOTBALL DIAGRAM NO. 1

The quarter-back on defence has to play pretty nearly thirty yards back, because he must not allow long, quick kicks to get by him, for they would roll for many yards. Now, in order to make the unprotected zone as small as possible, the second line of defence cannot play too close to the rush line.

So practise little short kicks over the second line of defence, and also quick long kicks to keep the quarter well back.

The little fellow who will play back on defence will have to bear a terrible lot of responsibility this year. He must not only be a sure catch and tackler, but he must be alive to every possibility and situation. If he is the signal, give he must be a student of the game and a clever little general. The little quarter-backs will be the heroes this year.

The forward pass as yet is too uncertain a proposition to tackle. Have your men practise forward passing all the time, however, because it is a beautiful play to fool an end rush with, and will help force the second line of defence to play well back.

Next week there will be a diagram showing how the forward pass can be worked.

The diagram to-day shows a very effective way of making a run.

The centre snaps the ball directly to the left half at the point marked X. The instant the ball is snapped the right halfback and fullback start off at full speed almost parallel to the rush line toward end, and the quarter-back dashes likewise. The left half starts with the snap of the ball, too, and the centre aims to pass it in front of him so he can get it at full speed without an instant's delay. The fullback and right halfback together box the opposing left end, who has probably run across the line of scrimmage to meet the play. The quarter-back goes straight for the opposing left half. The right end helps the right tackle box the opposing left tackle, and then the one of the two who can get away most easily goes for the opposing left half-back or fullback. If the opposing left tackle charges forward, he will not do much harm, unless he can break clear through, because the runner will be well around the end by the time he can recover. The rest of the line men block their individual opponents to keep them from backing up. The left side of the line may let their opponents through and then go on down the field to interfere. It will require a great deal of practice for the centre rush to pass the ball accurately to the runner, and he can rest assured that he will not be bothered by any opponents, for the rules on that point are especially strict this year. The rule makers probably had this very play in mind when they made such a strict rule in regard to it.

We will start our system of signals by the figure 9, which will be signal for the left halfback to take the ball around right end.

Here are a few more signals: Left half straight ahead—8. Left half outside right tackle—7. Right half outside left tackle—10. Right half straight ahead—12. Right half straight ahead—11. Signals should be made in groups as near as possible.

MAINE HUNTING.

Season to Open To-morrow—Good Sport Promised.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 29.—On Monday, October 1, it will be lawful to shoot deer in Maine, and on that day hundreds of men, and not a few women, mostly residents of other states, will be in the woods ready for the first shot. The deer season continues through till December 15. The moose season opens October 15, and continues until December 1.

Reports from all parts of the big game country say that deer and moose are numerous, while bears seemed to have greatly increased in numbers.

One bull moose, at least one year old, and two deer constitute the legal allowance of big game to each hunter. Cow moose are perpetually protected. There are no caribou in Maine. The penalty for illegal killing of deer is \$40 fine for each deer so killed; for illegal killing of moose, a fine of \$500 or \$1,000, or four months' imprisonment for each moose. Non-residents must pay a \$15 license fee for the privilege of hunting big game; they may ship their legal allowance out of the state, and need not accompany it if the game bears tags or coupons detached from the license.

So many people have been killed or wounded by reckless gunners in the woods that the Legislature has enacted this law:

"Whoever while on a hunting trip or in the pursuit of wild game or game birds negligently or carelessly shoots and wounds or kills any human being shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000."

Violations of the game law are becoming more and more numerous every year, and the wardens are kept on the jump rounding up poachers of all classes. There are four classes of poachers. First, there is the man who shoots merely for the sake of killing something—it matters not what. It may be a bird or a squirrel, or just as likely a cow moose or deer, and the warden killer often leaves his gear to rot where it falls.

Then there is the hide hunter, who kills hundreds of moose and deer, in season and out, simply for their hides. The hide hunters do most of their killing in the far north woods, along the Canadian border, and it is difficult and expensive to catch them.

A third class is composed of trappers who kill deer or moose for meat to bait their traps with. Then come the so-called summer hunters, who live in the woods all through the fishing season and subsist largely upon deer meat.

It is also claimed that the lumbermen kill many deer every winter to supply the camp tables with fresh meat, but as a rule this killing is exaggerated. Most loggers care little for venison, preferring the pork and beef which are now supplied plentifully by the lumber operators.

How many deer has Maine? That is a question which no man can answer positively, although the lamented Jack Darling, of Etna, long regarded as king of Maine woodsmen, used to say that 100,000 deer roamed the forests of this state.

How many are killed annually? That is another question difficult to answer with much accuracy, although there is some basis for estimate. Deer are to be found in nearly all of the sixteen counties of the state, but there are three principal regions where they most abound—first and most important, the great region north of Bangor, around the Penobscot River and Moosehead Lake; second, the coast counties of Washington and Hancock, and third, the Rangely Lake region.

Since the construction of the railroad from Bangor into the great North Woods, an accurate account has been kept of the game shipped out of that region by rail. Last year the number of moose thus transported was 216, and of deer, 4,791. Some authorities estimate that not more than one-half the game killed is sent out by rail, the remainder being eaten in the woods, wasted, or transported by native hunters to their homes by other means of conveyance.

Assuming that this is a fair estimate, then in the region north of Bangor about ten thousand deer were killed last season, and, allowing an equal number for all other parts of the state combined, the total killed would be about twenty thousand. As for moose, few of these animals were killed outside of the Penobscot and Moosehead regions, although some handsome specimens are taken at Rangely, and the total number killed last year in Maine probably did not exceed three hundred—that is, the number legally killed, for there is no way of finding out the extent of the slaughter by poachers in the Far North.

Can Maine's game supply stand this drain? For many years people have been declaring that the game must soon become exhausted, just as many other people have been saying, since 1870, that the Maine spruce must soon disappear. But the spruce still holds out, and so do the deer, although more are being shot and more moose are being killed than ever before. It is true that the caribou have disappeared these many years, but caribou are the tramps of the woods, and are likely to reappear.

What is Maine's revenue from the big game? That is another question upon which there is a divergence of opinion and a wide range of estimate. The amount of money spent in the state by fishermen and hunters has been estimated as high as \$2,500,000 annually—undoubtedly a gross exaggeration.

It is generally estimated that the non-residents spend \$100 on an average fire escape deer they kill, and \$500 for every moose, and the number of visitors is set at ten thousand annually. Altogether, it is quite probable that visiting hunters leave about \$1,000,000 in Maine every season.

"STRAW ROADS" BURN IN FAR WEST. Spokane, Wash., Sept. 29 (Special).—The spectacle of a highway in flames is frequently witnessed throughout the wheat belt of Washington and Oregon this fall. This is remedied possibly by the construction of "straw roads" which constitute the only relief from dust that accumulates between the expiration of the rainy season, June 1, and the beginning of the fall rains, October 15. The roads are covered with wheat straw in which the dust becomes imbedded after a while, and has passed over times and times the dense pall of dust which otherwise envelops the roads day and night is avoided. All along the coast there have been reports of serious losses to straw roads were received last week from the Spokane and Walla Walla regions. Reports of highway dust had just been covered with straw which had been given by farmers and distributed by the superior courts of the counties. It is estimated that several miles of this road were burned within the space of three days, giving rise to the suspicion of fire or vandalism. The cause was responsible. In some regions special holidays have been set apart, during which stores and schools are closed, and the entire police engaged in "strawing" roads.

HINDOOS TO WORK IN WASHINGTON STATE.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 29 (Special).—Race riots are imminent at Bellingham, this state, as the result of an invasion of Hindoos, who have crossed the border from British Columbia and are seeking employment in lumber camps at \$2 a day, just half the amount heretofore paid to white men for similar work. These Hindoos state that they were receiving less than six cents a day for work in lumber camps, and that they were unable to earn more. In America they have found an abundance to eat and have received no wages, and are now starving. Some of the white men who have been employed by the lumber camps are now being sent to the guards with the swarthy Hindoos. They have established themselves in slacks at Bellingham, and are on the verge of a strike. The white men say they hire them simply because of scarcity of labor. White lumber "jacks" have raided the camp twice.

FATTENING HOGS ON WHEAT. Spokane, Wash., Sept. 29 (Special).—Farmers of the Big Bend wheat country in this state are feeding wheat to hogs. The grain is worth only 50 cents a bushel in the bin and hogs are worth 75 cents a pound on foot in the lot. By careful computation the estimate is that what the hogs value in wheat returns on the basis of about 80 cents per bushel. Although the practice never prevailed to any extent before, the feeding of wheat to swine has become general this season. The combination of wheat and hogs is unprecedentedly profitable. The hogs are almost entirely white, and are in a condition that inevitably has this effect. It has been demonstrated that hogs can be prepared for market in six weeks. A wheat grower, Parsons & Taylor, owners of a big ranch at Endicott, Wash., has raised 200 hogs, and has sold 20 that averaged 205 pounds each, for 75 cents a pound, after having begun fattening them on August 19.

BREAD AND BUTTER ROMANCE. About eighteen years ago a number of children, boys and girls, were playing as usual near the old slaughter house in Crockerstown, Cardiff. One day a foreman, ragged, tired, and hungry, appeared on the scene. The children ceased their noisy prattle and cast questioning looks at the stranger. Among them was a little girl who was eating bread and butter. She saw the hunger in the man's eyes, and when he asked for just a little share of her feast she offered all she had. The man ate greedily. He had not tasted food for three days, he said, and then the little girl, like some good fairy, went home for more bread and butter for the stranger, while the other boys and girls looked on with wonder in their eyes. Every day for nearly a week the man appeared, and the children brought him bread and butter, and every day he was fed by the girl. The sequel comes in a letter from the foreman, who asks the "Echo" to help him to trace his little benefactress so long ago. "Whose mother kept a coffee stall," he writes himself, Harold Swadlow, and says he went abroad shortly after the incident above referred to. "When I used to be a foreman at the Crockerstown slaughter house, I am coming home to England next spring to make her a present of \$10,000, if she is alive."

From recollecting the incident, the "Echo" representative made inquiries, and found that the Miss Hawkins referred to is still a resident of Cardiff, and has been married for many years. Her name is Mrs. Harold Swadlow. He was, nineteen years ago, a master baker in Salisbury road, and Miss Hawkins says he comes of a well-to-do German family. "He was, she continues, a fine looking young fellow. He was in love with me, but I don't remember giving him bread and butter." —South Wales Echo.



CUT IV—A QUICK START.

Cut IV shows how a back field player on attack may stand in order to get a quick start. Notice that one foot is behind the other. This is the regular starting position, and the only disadvantage it has is that the player cannot get off to the left or right always with equal facility, or without giving the opponents information as to which way he might run. Many of the best backs stand with both feet on the same line. The thing to do is to practise the start that comes most easily and naturally to you, and in which you find you can start in any direction with equal facility. It is impossible to get too much practice in quick starting. It is a good thing for a coach to stand behind with a pistol and shoot it off the instant the ball is snapped.



CUT V—THE DEFENCE.

This cut shows one way of standing in the line on defence. It seems almost too upright, and it would probably have to be varied. But it is exactly the way some of the linemen have stood who were wonderfully clever in backing up a line and at the same time covering their own position. It necessitates standing a foot or more away from an opponent, however, so that you can get down in time to meet his charge. It gives one big advantage, however, and that is that you can see the whole back field start and that helps a lot when you are who is clever at sizing up a play. However, the way you must stand will depend greatly on your quickness and your height.



CUT VI—CARRYING THE BALL.

This shows the proper way to hold the ball when you are carrying it in any but a line bucking play. In the latter it should always be held in both hands. One point should be in your hand and the other between the crook of your arm and your body. If the ball is squeezed tightly when held in this position it is impossible for it to be knocked out. Practice holding the ball tightly and correctly. It is when the runner involuntarily loosens his hold on the ball that it slips away from him. This sounds very simple, but it makes the difference of winning and losing games.

DOES A MAN LOOK BETTER BEARDED OR CLEAN SHAVEN?

The alleged order recently given by a corporation to its employees not to wear any hair on their faces brings to the fore an important question. Are the rights of American citizens being invaded? Would the courts be likely to grant an injunction against employers tampering with employees' whiskers? What is the status of the beard in this land? Is the order a covert attempt of tyranny to subjugate the common people or merely a corollary of the simplified spelling movement? It is asserted by some that a clean shaven face fits in with the business ideal of neatness, economy and dispatch. Men who have hair lose time twisting it and toying with it; they take longer to each luncheon and obstruct the view in the office. A country customer is apt to mistake the bearded porter for the president of the institution. Instances are given where a clerk's whiskers have been disastrously entangled in the ticker tape. Again, it is said that refined stenographers will not take dictation that emerges indistinctly from a blond or brunette underbrush like the voice of St. Francis's dragon; they fear and detest the accidental tickling contact with such appendages. "Not so," indignantly declared a manly devotee of the curling tongs. "These are infamous slanders. I have lived without a razor for a quarter of a century and have never met with complaint in an office, a restaurant or other public place. My beard has never obstructed the view of the theatre. It has surely never swept up half the material accumulated by women's skirts. Would a sane man use his hand to resist the true reason for that corporation's order—namely, the honesty of their employees. In any case, any crookedness they want to be able to resist they can resist. It is a rank insult. Those fellows ought to take their whiskers up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The constitution guarantees life and limb—a man's hair might be properly included among his limbs. Does any man have a license to go along Broadway chopping off other men's hair? What happens to Jack-the-shaver, who operates on women's tresses?" The whiskers and their have threatened strikes on the hair issue. One time, it is said, the "high

toned" society diners of Chicago found too many evidences of patriarchal pretence in their soup and butter. The fashionable hotelkeepers tried to lay the blame on the untutored dairy cows and the slightly inquisitive packing houses; but the microscope revealed a human origin, and the cooks and waiters were commanded to shave. The Ganymedes yielded after a bitter struggle, though many went back to their original trade of coal heaving, while a number of French masters of the arts and the country rather than sacrifice their waxed mustaches and goatees. The latter had vainly offered a compromise whereby a public accountant was to certify the cooks and waiters had lost nothing from their faces as they stood in meditation over their soup kettles and frying pans. SMOOTH FACE IN FAVOR. It cannot be denied that the trend of civilization is in favor of the smooth face, or one modified by a slight mustache. Leading business men, statesmen, novelists and muck rakers trust toward clean shaven for the inspection of their admiring fellow citizens. Actors are bearded like the pard only when portraying strange characters. Policemen and detectives go without. The Stock Exchange, that once bristled with Mosat insignia, now looks like a gathering of college youth. John D. Rockefeller has as bare below as he is above. The late Russell Sage was not afraid to exhibit his face in the altogether. H. H. Rogers hides only his upper lip. Mr. Carnegie sports a tight fitting and economical beard. President Roosevelt's features are somewhat less adorned than the German Kaiser's, while the President of France, the King of England and the Czar of Russia form a variously bearded triumvirate. Among our reformers Charles E. Hughes is an exception that proves the rule of reformers' smooth faces. William Dean Howells leads the brigade of authors whose intellectual visages must not be beclouded with hair. What would happen to George Bernard Shaw if he came to this country and persisted in balding the legitimate curiosity of the public as to the content of his face below the nose? "We want to see all there is to be seen. But if we could understand what we see in the way of complacent, rapacious and

thoughtful eye. Very well. There are two kinds of faces in this world—positive and negative. The negative face, which is the commoner, is susceptible of widely various treatment. You may put any style of beard upon it, with modifications. To-day a cropped mustache, to-morrow a Kaiser curl, a French beard or goatee, or whatever happens to be in current taste, is easy of treatment. But the positive face offers us the problems which we delight in, and in a large measure it is a law unto itself. How can I describe this face? It is full of character. Its nose is long and straight, it has either no chin or a jaw like a prizefighter's. The ears may hang down and the forehead retreat like a toboggan slide. There is something to build on. I have almost wept with joy when such a face has dropped into the chair and given me carte blanche to train the appropriate shrubbery. A crude concealment of seeming defects by no means my method. I would rather lay out the hair so as to harmonize with the permanent features; to impart a massive dignity to the bulbous nose as inset in spreading mustaches and dominating eyebrows; to suggest, by the hanging ears, to amalgamate the forehead with the main hirsute declivity. A leading tensorial artist of a downtown hotel said: "It is a mistake that you have idly listened to lay opinions on a most important matter, instead of consulting a professional in the first place. What? It makes no difference what the wearers of whiskers think or say. Yes, they own them. So does the millionaire own the masterpiece, but it is the artist who created the picture that is competent to discuss it. I and my fellow artists have devoted our lives to creating thousands of facial hairpieces, so to speak, and what we don't know about the subject does not fill a large space in the library of Columbia University. I am thinking, by the way, of challenging a learned professor to a debate on the question of hair oil used by the royal barbers of the shepherd kings of Egypt—but that is another story."

"My verdict and my position are that of any conscientious artist who scorns what may accrue to him in shaves and haircuts. My sole object is to make beautiful faces and to erect hirsute monuments which shall gladden the