

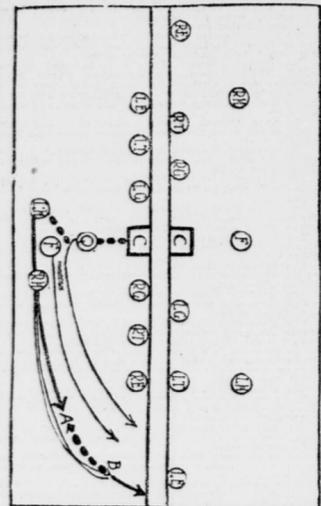
HOW TO PLAY FOOTBALL UNDER THE NEW RULES.

By George H. Brooke.

ARTICLE IV.

If one could go up in a balloon and get a bird's-eye view of what is going on in all the football fields in the country...

ing to back up their end. The centre does likewise, also the left guard. The left tackle and left end go straight on down the field.



FORWARD PASS... DIAGRAM III

ward pass is made to him. The rest of the team block their men as long as necessary, which is, however, quite a little while, and then go through and hit the second line of defence.

The beauty of this play is that when the defensive team sees the ball passed directly from the centre to the runner it will calculate that the run must be outside of tackle, for the rules require this.

As a variation of this play the quarterback might give the ball to the fullback as he runs by, and the fullback dash straight ahead between right guard and centre, with the left halfback on his back; or then, again, there need be no deception, no "fake," no trick; the quarter can just keep out on a round behind the other three men interfering for him.

In our signal system the odd numbers go to the right and the even to the left. Each play has a number of its own. When the signal giver, who is nearly always the quarterback, wants to call for a certain play, he gives the signal number, and the other players know the key to the number.

Generally it is the second or third number of the series. Suppose, for instance, the key was the second

College Coach Continues His Articles About the Changed Conditions on the Gridiron.

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CUT NO. IX—WINNER MAKING FORWARD PASS WHILE TACKLED BY THE END, AS SHOWN IN DIAGRAM III.

number and the signal giver wanted to call for No. 7 play. He then might say 18-7-18-16-12.

I will now suggest a very good key to use. You will note that I started the signals at No. 7. Well, make your key number the first number, with this provision, that if the signal giver uses any number up to seven for the first number, then these numbers do not mean anything.

In other words, the first real signal number given is the signal.

For instance, suppose I wanted to give the No. 12 play, which, if you have saved last Sunday's article, you know means the right-half around left end. I might say 12-18-15-2 or 6-12-18-15-2, or 1-4-12-18-15-2.

In this way you fool the opposing team completely. Any simple method like this is all that is necessary.

Never have your signal key number more than second or third number, because then you interfere with fast play.

Never leave your signals lying around written on a piece of paper.

There may be a traitor in school looking for just such chances.

He will take a copy and give them to your rivals, and then bet against you.

A good signal giver must first of all learn to give his signals evenly and smartly. He must first give them slow and then fast, or one time yell and the next whisper. Each number should be given like a word of command. Sloppy signals confuse your own side, but signals given properly should inspire the men. The quarterback should call for a play as if that play was the best in the world right at that place. If his voice shows doubt or hesitation, his men will be insensibly affected by it. If a captain commands his soldiers to charge in a scared way, he will not get a very good charge from them.

The men and coaches should meet often in the evenings and discuss what plays they would give under certain conditions, and the quarterback should never be at a loss. Some men are born generals. Good generalship will be more necessary than ever this year. I will discuss good generalship and what plays to give later on.

Punting will be tremendously important this year, and a coach should set all his men to kicking, hoping to pick four or five promising kickers to develop.

The "sailing punt" is going to be tremendously valuable, because it goes low and long and can be easily placed. If you have a left halfback or fullback who can kick, you can use him for a quick kick. The quick kick tends to keep the quarterback on defense, playing way back, because no one else has time to go back and help him. Another reason for its use is that the opposing ends do not block your ends.

The "whirling punt" is designed for a long, high kick, which will be difficult to handle. It gives the ends more time to get down the field. It cannot be used very effectively in the quick kick, so it is used from regular kicking formation, and several fake kicks, which I will give later, can be used in connection with it. You will find that your ends in going down under this kick are blocked by the opposing ends, while they will not be so blocked when your left halfback makes a quick kick.

ATLANTIC CITY AFFAIRS.

Many Visitors of Prominence at Seaside Resort.

Atlantic City, Oct. 6 (Special).—Distinguished men from different parts of the world have been entertained in Atlantic City this week, and never before has there been such an aggregation of prominence in a short time. What with the visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston; the visit of the leaders of the United Irish League, and the men who are here to-day in the interest of organizing a branch of the United States Navy League, Atlantic City has been especially honored.

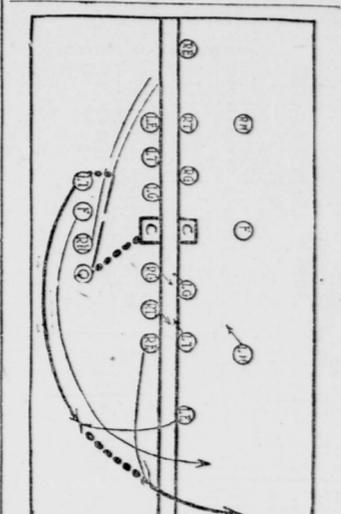
This resort has become a convention city in the last year, and there is every prospect that steps will be taken in the winter for the erection of a great convention hall, in order that all large assemblages will have a stated place in which to conduct business, instead of being obliged to resort to the large halls on the piers.

The gathering to-day includes Secretary Bonaparte and a number of rear admirals, commodores, captains, commanders and other officers of the navy. This afternoon the naval visitors were

entertained at the Atlantic City Yacht Club by Commodore Louis Kuehnia, and to-night there was a mass meeting on the steel pier for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Navy League. Secretary Bonaparte was one of the speakers.

The Brighton Casino, which is always one of the leading places of amusement in the winter, opened to-day. The Casino is a gathering place for the hotel colony, as a rule, for a fine orchestra there, and concerts every day and evening. Dances occur every Saturday night, so that heads and prospective heads of families who come over to spend Saturday night and Sunday at the shore may share the pleasure with the women folk.

When Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wattington arrived in this place the other evening no one could have told the original color of their machine. They started from New York in a downpour of rain, and before they reached Atlantic City they encountered a heavy thunder shower, and in one place ran the big machine through a road that was flooded to a depth of six or more inches.



CRISS CROSS WITH FORWARD PASS... DIAGRAM IV

"Honest, I hardly knew whether I was running an automobile or steering a motor boat for a while," said Mr. Wattington. In the party, besides Mr. and Mrs. Wattington, were Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Koler, of Lawrenceville, N. J. They are staying at the Hotel St. Charles.

One of the distinctive features in connection with the new Hotel Traymore, now under course of construction, is that every bedroom will have a private bath attached. The number of baths in the several hotels is the one thing that is bothering hotel men here. There is an ever increasing demand for private baths.

William H. Jackson, of Salisbury, Md., a former member of Congress from Maryland, is among the visitors at the Marlborough-Blenheim. He is accompanied by Mrs. Jackson and Miss Humphries. They will be at the shore for a fortnight or more.

Captain H. P. Young, of the United States Army, is at the Hotel Brighton for a stay of a couple of weeks. He is accompanied by Mrs. Young, W. H. Leaver, and R. H. Young, of Boston.

Mrs. R. F. Bower, of New York, mother of Mrs. Henry Clews, is a visitor at the Hotel Shelburne. She will remain several weeks.

Miss Martha Penney, a cousin of the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, is enjoying a brief visit here. She is at the Hotel Chalfont.

of the Navy never thought of asking the captain's pleasure in the matter. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Ferris, of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Waterman, of New York, are among the visitors here. They are at the Hotel Dennis.

William N. and A. L. Hutchins, of New York, are spending some days at the Marlborough-Blenheim. They are enthusiastic automobilists and came over in their machine.

General Anson Mills, an officer of the United States Army, accompanied by Mrs. Mills, is spending some days at the shore. They are at the Hotel Arlington.

THE THANKSGIVING OF THE CHINESE.

As we learn more of this curious people, we are inclined to think that down in the narrow streets of Chinatown there is more poetry than one would suspect from the matter of fact appearance and actions of the inhabitants. The average American, in the rush of metropolitan life, forgets all about the moon unless there is an eclipse, and even then there are ten chances to one that he knows nothing about it until he reads the paper next day. With the Chinese it is different. As their fathers did before them so do they, and so will their children—for it takes more than a century to eradicate a deeply rooted belief—pay tribute to the sun and the moon, and the stars. On the fifteenth day of the eighth month in the Chinese calendar, which, according to the American method of computing time, was this year about the first week in September, the Chinese celebrated their annual moon festival and thanksgiving in the country, where the good old fashioned Yankee farmers still continue to plant their peas and beans in the different times of the moon, so that they shall grow right, that body at this time of year is called the harvest moon; so it is the harvest moon that determines the date of the festival, which is much like the Thanksgiving of America and England and the Metzelsuppe of the Germans.

This day precedes and the day following the night of the full moon the Chinese eat aside for the feasting and merrymaking. There is no suspension of business, for the celebrating is all done after nightfall. The thanksgiving days are considered a good time to pay off monetary debts as well as social for such a practice promotes domestic felicity and hastens prosperity. It is not unusual during the moon festival week to see a large party of Americans entertained by a gayly garbed Chinese host to whom one of the party at some time has rendered a service or extended a courtesy.—Harper's Weekly.



CUT NO. 7—THE SAILING PUNT.

This cut shows how the long, low "sailing punt" is made. Stand with feet together, about eight or nine yards back of centre. Take a little step forward with the right foot as you catch the ball with outstretched hands. Then bring up the left foot sharply; not straight ahead, but a little to the right, so your body will be leaning to the left as you kick. You can get more weight into the ball by the swinging of the right leg should be wide and long and carried well through. At the start of the swing the leg is bent at the knee, but it is snapped straight into the air, so that the whip when the foot hits the ball. The instep is outstretched perfectly, stiffly, so as not to have any give when it hits the ball. The instep meets the ball just enough off the end (an inch or two) in order to give the ball the sailing motion indicated by the cut. Do not drop the ball on the foot, but hold it below the waist and prefer it gently forward as you step. Toss it well away from you and low to the ground. The ball sails flat and smoothly on the air, and in this way meets with a minimum of resistance.

WHERE WOULD THE CZAR GO IF HE FLED RUSSIA?

Emperor Nicholas's prolonged absence at sea and the consequent revival of rumors to the effect that he is bent upon the abdication of his throne naturally give rise to speculation as to where he would seek refuge and make his home in the event of his abandoning Russia. Paris is no longer the home of "Kings in Exile," as it was in the days when Alphonse Daudet gave that title to the most dramatic and yet truthful of all his novels. At the present moment there is only one ex-sovereign whose abode is established in the French capital, namely, the former Queen of Naples, who figures under a most transparent pseudonym, as heroine in the romance mentioned above. The atmosphere of ancient Lutetia has ceased to be congenial to these victims of revolutionary movements. It is not so much that the government and every one of its members, from the President down to the humblest sergent-de-ville, represents a regime that is absolutely antagonistic to monarchy, and that the strains of "The Marseillaise," with its threats of death to royal tyrants, are to be heard at all hours of the day and night; but it is that Paris has become the headquarters of revolutionary leaders from all parts of the earth, and that fallen kings and emperors are more likely to encounter there than anywhere else in the wide world the men responsible for their overthrow. They know, too, that many of the revolutionary movements have been financed from Paris; not, it is true, by French bankers, but by the foreign speculators established there who are always ready to fish in troubled waters and to lend themselves to more or less venturesome and shady enterprises, both in France and abroad.

spite of her being the daughter of that champion of Protestantism King Gustavus Adolphus, took up her residence on the banks of the Tiber after her quarrel with King Louis XIV, who, having placed his palace of Fontainebleau at her disposal, took exception to her making it the scene of the private execution of her principal chamberlain, Monaldeschi, whose high treason had consisted in writing letters in which he was indiscreet enough to express his preference for a young beauty of the French court to the mature charms of her humpbacked Swedish majesty.

But under the Popes Rome was ruled with a rod of iron, and the closest kind of watch was kept by the Pontifical authorities over all persons suspected of revolutionary tendencies. Nowadays there is no great city in the world where people are so free not merely to entertain but also to air the most advanced opinions. Italy simply swarms with native and foreign socialists and anarchists, who usually find their way to Rome, and it was owing to their presence there and the acknowledged inability of the Italian and Russian police to keep them under close supervision that led the Czar and Czarina, in the autumn of 1904 to abandon at the very last moment their projected visit to the court of King Victor Emmanuel and to the Vatican, after all the arrangements had been made. Much the same condition of affairs prevails in Spain, which has been the scene of so many anarchist outrages in recent years, culminating in the tragedy that signalized the wedding of the young King and Queen last June, while as for Switzerland, swarming, like Italy, with foreign tourists, who cross its frontiers in such hordes as to defy any surveillance, it has for the last thirty years been the favorite rendezvous of the members of the Nihilist party, most of whose plots have been organized either at Zurich or on the shores of the Lake of Geneva.

A number of deposed rulers have found an asylum on Austrian soil, among them the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, who maintains a sort of miniature court at Salzburg, where he lives with the Grand Duchess, surrounded by a little band of North Italian adherents, who have remained loyal to the old regime. Then there is the ex-Duke of Parma, who was only twelve years old when he lost his throne, and to which he had succeeded as a child of six on the murder of his ignoble father, Charles III, whose assassination has remained unpunished to this day, no attempt being made to bring to justice his slayers, one of whom died a number of years afterwards in a public hospital in Philadelphia. The ex-Duke of Parma, who has a family of twenty children, besides a number of grandchildren, is enormously rich and has a magnificent chateau at Schwarzau, in Lower Austria, where he lives the greater part of the year, coming, however, to Vienna for the season. The late King Miguel of Portugal likewise made his home in Austria, after having been exiled from his dominions, and

Paris Seems To Be No Longer the Natural Home of Kings in Exile, as It Formerly Was, Says Ex-Attache.

while his children have been brought up at Vienna, where they are treated with royal honors, his widow is a Benedictine nun in a convent on the Isle of Wight.

Other fallen sovereigns to whom Emperor Francis Joseph has accorded hospitality have been the wicked old ex-Elector of Hesse, who

lost his throne in 1806; the Comte de Chambord, who reigned over France for twenty-four hours as Henry V, after his grandfather, King Charles X, had abdicated in his favor, and the late Grand Duke of Luxembourg, who spent the quarter of a century that intervened between the loss of his throne of Nassau, in 1868, and his



A POLICEMAN'S LOT. Policeman Roosevelt—Now, then, you two, stop that game! Cuban Combatants—What'll you do if we don't? Policeman Roosevelt—Guess I'll make it mighty unpleasant for you—(said)—and for myself!

succession to the crown of Luxembourg, in Vienna, where he had a beautiful palace. But it is doubtful whether Emperor Nicholas could ever find a refuge there. He would certainly be a most unwelcome guest. For there is in the Dual Empire a very large Slav population, which, dissatisfied with Hapsburg rule, has for years looked to Russia for encouragement in its resistance to the Austro-Hungarian crown, and which has always affected to regard the Russian Czar as its spiritual chief, to whom it owes the same kind of allegiance as that which devout Catholics accord to the Pope at Rome.

Moreover, the Hungarians hold Russia, and particularly the imperial house of Romanoff, in abhorrence since 1848-49, when Emperor Nicholas I marched a Muscovite army across the frontier into Hungary for the purpose of assisting Francis Joseph to suppress the Magyar insurrection. The Russian troops rendered themselves guilty of so much savagery and barbarity that occasion that to this day every thing Russian is a subject of execration among all classes of the population in Hungary. Moreover, the disturbances which are looked for in the view of his advanced age and impaired health can no longer be regarded as a remote contingency, are not precisely calculated to render his dominions a peaceful and a safe refuge, least of all for an Emperor of Russia.

Germany is out of the question, as far as Nicholas is concerned. No deposed sovereign has ever yet chosen that country as an asylum, realizing, probably, that his presence there would be distasteful, not alone to the people, but likewise to the rulers, since it would serve as an illustration to the Socialists of the fate in store for monarchs who turn a deaf ear to the people's voice.

A few of the anointed of the Lord have found refuge in England after the loss of their thrones. King Louis Philippe died in the palace of Claremont, which had been placed at his disposal by Queen Victoria, after his flight from the Tuilleries in 1848, and Napoleon III ended his days at Chislehurst, near London, while his widow, Empress Eugenie, is spending the evening of her extraordinarily romantic career at Farnborough in the enjoyment of all the honors of a full-fledged sovereign. But throughout Russia England is looked upon as the arch enemy of that country and as responsible for all the disasters in connection with the Japanese war, and for the domestic disturbances consequent upon that fateful conflict. Were Nicholas to settle down in Great Britain, it would not only still further embitter his countrymen against him, but would likewise prove an obstacle in the way of that understanding between the Muscovite and English governments which is so necessary to the peace of the world. Of course the English might assign to him a residence in some island, where, if the surrounding seas were protected by British cruisers, he would at least

rate be safe from harm. In this connection it may be recalled that not only Lord Palmerston, when Premier, but also, at a later date, Mr. Gladstone, as Prime Minister, invited Pius IX to take up his residence at Malta, in the event of his considering it advisable to abandon Rome. Indeed, in the autumn of 1870, when the Italians took possession of Rome, a British man-of-war was dispatched by the direction of Mr. Gladstone to Civita Vecchia to take the Pontiff on board and to convey him to Malta, where the palace of the former grand masters of the Order of Knights Templar, or Knights of Malta, was to have been assigned to him as his residence.

Both Leo XIII and the present Pope have on several occasions had it intimated to them from various sources that should the position of the Papacy at Rome become untenable—for instance, if a socialist rising were to succeed in overturning the Italian government and in instituting a reign of anarchy in its stead—the supreme head of the Catholic Church would find a cordial welcome in the United States, where he would be treated with profound respect, not alone by the members of his own faith, but also by Americans of every denomination. Thus far only one deposed ruler has sought an asylum on American shores—namely, Joseph Bonaparte, who, after having been King of Naples, had been monarch of Spain. Some of the most peaceful and happy years of his life were spent at Bordentown, N. J., where, free from all trouble and anxiety, he found at length the leisure to give free rein to his literary and scientific tastes. But while the Pope would find himself at home here, in a land where hundreds of thousands of his countrymen have found prosperity and happiness, and where nearly ten million Catholics regard him as their spiritual head, Emperor Nicholas would experience a very different reception, not only on the part of his former subjects, whom his government has driven from their homes to seek refuge in the New World, but also from the members of that Jewish race so obstinately and powerfully represented in the United States, and which has undergone, perhaps through no fault of his, but at any rate in his name, a more savage persecution in Russia than has been known since the medieval era, when those pious people who could not for one reason or another take part in the Crusades in the Holy Land, considered that they were making up for it in the eyes of Providence by inflicting the most horrible tortures upon the Jews within their reach, on the ground that they were the representatives of the nation responsible for the crucifixion of Christ.