GETTING JEWS OUT OF THE GHETTO ON TO THE FARM.

Splendid Work Being Done Along This Line in New York by Highly Practical Philanthropists.

"Can the Jew become a successful farmer?" is a question which seems in the minds of most people almost as difficult to answer in the affirmative as was the query, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" asked by incredulous Jews in the days before the measure of agricultural instinct they possessed had been stifled by the restrictions, the oppressions and the herding into ghettoes of the Middle Ages.

A Gentile was walking aimlessly through the East Side, in the neighborhood of Seward Park, the other day. Men were gathered along the curbs selling willow wands in full leaf, and strips of palm leaf carefully swathed in burlap. Other men, with long beards, fathers in Israel, were seen everywhere carrying twigs of willow or wrapped palm leaves. It was the beginning of the Feast of Tabernacles, the festival when the orthodox bring back to mind the days when the Jews lived in groves and gardens in huts in Palestine and gathered the fresh grapes from the vineyards and rejoiced in the blessings of the land. The visitor was thinking of the significance of the survival of this peculiar relic of ancient times, and the desperate and pitiful efforts which the Jew makes to reproduce the scenes of his early history with a few green twigs and a little leafy booth on the roof in the quarter of the city which is furthest removed from any resemblance to a land of fruitful fields. Suddenly his eye was arrested by a sign. It was on the side of a building of a style of architecture in striking contrast to that of the populous tenement houses which surrounded it. The sign was the announcement of an exhibition showing what had been accomplished by Jews in this country as farmers, and the opportunities in this direction open to the East Side Jew. It was to open in the building of the Educational Alliance on that day—the day on which a comparison of the joys of a life in the country with the close, steamy atmosphere of the sweatshop and three-room tenement apartment would most appeal to the minds of the Jews of that quarter. The sign, in relation to the question of the success of the Jew as a farmer, was like Philip's answer to Nathaniel's query of long ago, "Come and see."

AN OPTIMISTIC EXHIBIT.

Climbing a flight of stairs, he reached the door of the small exhibition hall, and, entering, found himself in a room full of optimistic proofs. There were many signs in English, as well as in the "curve and angle" Hebrew characters, explaining the exhibits. There were photographs innumerable showing Jews ploughing the fields, hoeing rows of flourishing vegetables, milking cows, making cheese and gathering flowers from the gardens about six-room houses. Men with Hebraic faces stood in the shadow of stalks of prize corn, which rose to almost twice their height. "Sammy" and "Ikey" and David and "Aby" were portrayed learning "dog paddle" in real "swimming holes." There were photographs of large New England farmhouses, with Jewish families, the owners, standing on the grass in front. Most of the houses had none of the dilapidated appearance that one connects with the abandoned ancestral homes of old New England families, although such most of them were said to be. Dozens of pictures showed families whose names end in "sky" holding picnics, and loading hay, and doing other things of a like nature. A sign said that there were Jewish families in Alaska, Canada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Washington. He was informed that it was known that in the United States there were at least 1,382 farmers of the Jewish faith. They and their families, aggregating 7,481 souls, were now cultivating farms covering 125,434 acres, and valued, with the chattels, at $2,716,649.

The visitor was astonished at discovering that in Connecticut there were between four hundred and five hundred Jewish farmers. Some of them had gone to Connecticut to work in factories and, finding abandoned farms in the neighborhood, had bought them. Others had followed them to the country. A young man in the exhibition hall, who proved to be the head of the Board of Education of Woodbine, a Jewish farming and industrial community in Southern New Jersey and the head of the De Hirsch Agricultural School there, said he was the son of a Jewish farmer of Connecticut and a graduate from the Storrs Agricultural College of that state.

There were several cards telling what a number of this new type of Yankee farmer possessed and what they made their possessions yield them. There was one farm at Ellington, consisting of 200 acres, which was valued at $12,000, and on which there was a mortgage of $6,500. On it were thirty-five cattle, three horses, poultry and, surprising to relate, three pigs. Last year the owner made $4,000 from his landed possessions. He was not the only farmer on the list owning porkers. Others of less annual income reported the presence of pigs on their estates, without telling why they harbored these animals, so abhorred by the Jew, or indicating what they did with them. Most of the farms were not so ostentatious as this one, which headed the list.

There was Abraham Goldstein, who had invested $300 and signed a mortgage for $1,250, who was making an income of from $500 to $600 a year out of milk, eggs, butter and fruit and adding to his receipts by keeping summer boarders in his nine room house. With two exceptions, all of the houses had over six rooms, one having as many as eighteen, and few had fewer than eight rooms, into practically all of which the sunlight poured on every pleasant day.

WOODBINE'S PROGRESS.

Down in Southern New Jersey, he learned, there is the village of Woodbine, containing a population of more than two thousand, settled by Jews. Here is the Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School for Jews. At Norma, Rosenhayn, Carmel, Alliance, Brotmanville and Garton Road, in the neighborhood, are colonies of Jews, including more than 250 farmers. Scores of pictures showed them picking peaches, gathering grapes from their vineyards, cultivating sweet potatoes and shipping them to market. The Jewish farmers of this neighborhood, he found, had formed a union to protect their interests. Shipping through the union they secure better freight rates, for they can ship in quantities.

They also secure better prices, for they can market their goods through one man instead of competing with one another.

A pamphlet described the National Farm School at Doylestown, Penn., which was established several years ago for the training of young Jews in the science of agriculture, and which has been commended by President Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture. Several of its former students are employed by the department, and it is turning away applicants for admission every year.

The exhibit also contained information about the educational, the religious and the social opportunities for Jews in each of the neighborhoods where Jewish farmers have settled. The Jew is anxious to have an opportunity to visit the synagogue occasionally, facilities for the education of his children and a chance to marry his daughters to Jewish young men. An isolated Jewish farmer would be cut off from the former and when his daughters mature into marriageable maidens they, too, would be cut off from opportunity for mating with their co-religionists.

Up to the roof garden of the Alliance Building the visitor climbed. There he found in a booth made of green boughs the fruits of several Jewish farms. There were stalks of prize corn, mammoth prize pumpkins and squashes, with the names of the growers grown into them. There were bunches of asters, evidently gathered from the beds on the farms.

The visitor thought of the contrasting picture presented to the mind of the Jewish immigrant who chanced to be standing at his side. On the East Side this serious faced representative of the flood of tens of thousands of Russian, Rumanian and Austrian Jews pouring into the overcrowded ghetto and the producing members of his family together were earning on an average $7 a week, or a little over $350 a year, bending over the ceaselessly whirring sewing machine of the sweatshop. He was spending a quarter of these earnings for the use of three or four rooms and the privilege of becoming a victim of the "white plague." Out of the remainder the family of seven was being fed, clothed and warmed. On the farm was a comfortable house, roomy enough to accommodate his family and summer boarders besides. He could secure fresh vegetables, and there was an income of at least $500 or $600 a year. Was the exhibition a painting of a promised land unattainable to those whom it would most benefit? The visitor turned to one of the directors of the exhibition:

"How do these men, with their beggarly incomes, buy farms?" he asked.

FAIR CHANCE FOR ALL.

"We have worked it all out," he replied, "so that any man who shows a desire to leave the ghetto and take up the life of a farmer can begin with a fair chance for making a success of it. Our scheme is founded on business principles, and no effort is made to force a man to leave the city. The desire must find expression in a request before we will aid him in this direction. Our desire is to develop successful colonies which will serve as examples and centres which will be congenial. Every successful farmer is an additional argument for leaving the city, and every successful Jewish community is a discourse on that subject. Assured of the right surroundings, the path is made easy for the sweatshop worker to leave the old conditions and enter the new.

"We do not buy him a farm and start him off without knowing whether he will be a success or not. We test him for a year. A couple of years ago the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of this city bought the Indian Head Farm, at King's Park, Long Island, containing five hundred acres of land, spending something over $33,000 for it. When a man asks for an opportunity to become a farmer we send him out to this test farm, as we call it. He must spend a year there, learning the various operations of farming under modern conditions. He is permitted to take his entire farmily with him, and half a double farmhouse, containing five or six rooms, is assigned to him. For this he pays a rental of $1 a week. He has the free use of a piece of land for a garden, in which he can raise vegetables. Some of those who have been there have had cows also. We encourage him to make use of our facilities in this way, for it aids him in securing knowledge and encourages him to continue the occupation. The man and any children beyond school age work on the farm under the supervision of a skilled man, the superintendent. For this work he receives a dollar a day, so he starts with a better income than the average immigrant secures in the ghetto. If he sticks to the work for a year and shows promise of being a successful farmer we buy a farm for him valued at $1,200 or $1,300 in a Jewish colony and lend him $500 in addition for the purpose of purchasing implements and stock and establishing himself. He pays for the farm and returns the loan, with interest, in moderate instalments. Not all of those who go out to the test farm prove themselves good material. Some stay only long enough to learn how a hoe handle feels in their unaccustomed hands and turn their faces back to the crowded city. One day is long enough to satisfy some of the would-be farmers. Others stay as long as three months and then quit.

"One man took his family out and spent an entire year. Three of his children, two boys and a girl, the former twenty and seventeen years old, respectively, and the latter about eighteen, were employed on the farm besides himself. Together they received $14 a week. At the end of the year he wanted to buy a 50-acre farm, valued at $3,000. It was thought that that would be too much of a burden for him, and that he could not work so much land to advantage. It was suggested that he take twenty-five acres to start with. He declined to accept anything less than his demand, and returned to the city with his wife and family of several children, leaving behind the oldest son, who refused to accompany him. He went into the pushcart business and is making about $4 a week. His daughter and the seventeen-year-old son went into the sweatshops again. His wife was taken sick and had to have an operation performed. The daughter is now at home taking care of her and the family. The boy was run over in the street and is in the hospital. The income of the family, instead of being $14 a week, with a rent of only $4 a month, is now the amount that the head of the family can make with his pushcart. The rent is at least twice as much as he paid in the country.

MODEL FARMS.

"At some of our colonies we have thoroughly trained farmers conducting model farms so that the beginners can see for themselves what they ought to do and how and when to do it, in order to make their farms successful. We have one in connection with the Baron De Hirsch Agricultural School at Woodbine, N. J., and another, owned by Maurice Fels, in the neighborhood of the other South Jersey colonies. In December, 1904, A. W. Rich, the founder of the Milwaukee Agricultural Association, purchased a quantity of land in the central part of Wisconsin at Arpin and settled a colony of twelve families there with a manager to conduct a model farm.

"The Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America, with headquarters in Chicago, looks after the Jewish farmers of the West. Many Jews have bought farms without assistance from the aid societies at the start, but have found themselves in need of funds. The aid societies, which are backed by the De Hirsch fund in a large measure, then lend money to these, taking mortgages on the property as security.

"The Jewish agricultural school at Woodbine has been attended by as many as a hundred persons at one time and the one at Doylestown to the limit of its capacity.

"The movement to clear out the congested districts, of course, is only in its infancy. We are laying the foundations, feeling sure that eventually they will grow naturally. We hope the news of the farming possibilities will reach Russia, for there are two or three thousand Jewish farmers in Southern Russia. People here seem to think that the Jews are unaccustomed to life in the country. One little girl who came to New York from Russia exhibited her ignorance of this country by remarking: "There are no trees in America like there are in Russia, are there?" She had lived in the country all her life. The Russian Jew thinks that New York is the only place in America. One who was starting for Boston recently told his friends he was going 'somewhere out in the country—to Boston.'

"We believe that getting the Jew out into the country is the best way to Americanize him. When he owns a little property, pays taxes and finds himself in a position to have a responsible part in the government he quickly becomes Americanized. What the farm does for the Jew is illustrated in an instance related by Rabbi Levy, secretary of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society. In 1903 he made an inspection tour through some of the Western states, visiting the Jewish farmers. He came to Wilton, N. D., and found there on a farm a Jew who had come from New York the year previous with his wife and eight children. He lived like all the other Jewish farmers in North Dakota, on a tract of 160 acres. Although it was his first summer as a farmer, he had already made important improvements. He had worked thirty-five acres, upon which he had planted flax, grain, potatoes and garden truck. He was assisted in the work by his eighteen-year-old son and a daughter. The man and his wife understood the circumstances. They knew that they had to face a tremendous amount of work, but they were prepared for it. The satisfaction with which they expressed their view of the future and the joy with which they and their children worked, all gave evidence that they were bound to succeed.

"The visitors noticed among the possessions of the family a photograph which they had saved from the period of the ghetto life. The family had been in the grocery business on the East Side. The picture displayed the entire family arrayed in the splendor befitting the family of an East Side grocer, and the grocer in that part of the city is somebody. The father wore a heavy chain and watch. The wife was well bedecked with earrings and other jewelry and the children wore a fine display of lace and ribbons. One of the visitors remarked on the fine appearance of the family, and said that such finery would hardly be appreciated on the farm where there was no one to see it.

"'It is very fortunate,' replied the farmer's wife, 'that we do not need that kind of thing now. There in New York we were working for clothes and style and nothing else. Here on the farm we clothe ourselves in order to work to create for ourselves a home.'

"There you have the contrast drawn between the artificial life on the East Side amid squalid surroundings, and a home under natural conditions."

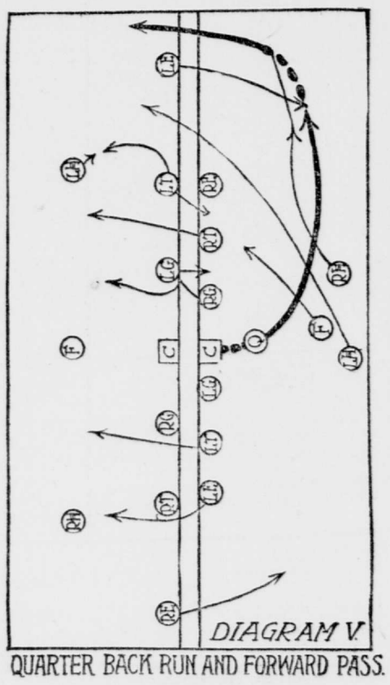
The Gentile left the exhibition convinced that the question could be answered in the affirmative.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS MAKING $350 A YEAR IN AN EAST SIDE SWEATSHOP.
(By courtesy of the Consumers' League.)

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS EARNING $550 A YEAR ON A FARM NEAR THIS CITY.

FOOTBALL UNDER THE NEW RULES.

College Coach Continues His Articles About Changed Conditions.



QUARTER BACK RUN AND FORWARD PASS.

By George H. Brooke.

ARTICLE V.

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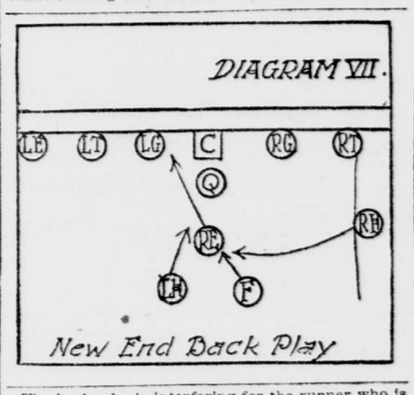
In learning football always remember that there is a reason for every single thing that is properly done on the football field. I have attempted to tell you reasons, but space has prevented my giving the reasons for everything. For instance, you may ask why I do not send the left end around after any run to the right. For instance, in Diagram V we have to play the right, but you will note that I send my left end down the field instead of around behind to the right. The reason is that the left end would be extremely valuable for fake plays to the left, and that if he did not always go ahead in the same way then the opposing right half would become suspicious and lay for the fake play.

By careful study of the articles and reading over and referring to back numbers you will gradually see the reasons for every move.

The diagrams given last week and this week illustrate very well how the forward pass can be worked. Thus far I have only attempted to show how a short forward pass can be made, but don't forget that a long forward pass can also be made.

The long forward pass is very dangerous, however, because of its uncertainty. I will later give a diagram showing how the long forward pass might be made.

The play illustrated in Diagram V is made from simple formation. The quarterback starts for the end with the ball. After the opposing end tackles him he passes forward to the right halfback, who in the mean time has made a bluff to block to opposing left end, and then gone on a couple of yards to be ready to receive the forward pass. The fullback rushes straight at the opposing left tackle, the idea being to make the latter charge in leaving the right end free to go ahead and block the opposing left halfback. The left half makes a bluff to take the ball as he goes by the quarterback and then goes on outside of tackle to interfere for the runner. The right tackle goes through as soon as possible and gets into the opposing second line of defence. The right guard bumps his man and also goes through. The left guard, left tackle and left end go straight through and hit as best they can.



The back who is interfering for the runner who is going to make a forward pass should make a good bluff at the end rush. When you make a bluff make a good one. If it is half hearted the clever end will not be fooled at all. The object of the good bluff is to make the opposing end think that a regular run is to be made, rather than a forward pass play. If the interferr, who, in Diagram V, is the right half, finds that he can block the opposing end in toward tackle, then he should do this, and the left halfback will simply go on around the end, carrying the ball, although the signal called for is a forward pass. If the interferer finds that he cannot block the opposing end in, then he should bluff and go ahead to receive the forward pass.

A few general principles in regard to interference would not be amiss.

Never use your hands on the man you are trying to block, especially in open plays. I have seen long runs spoiled by some poor player carelessly using his hands in the interference out in the open field, in view of everybody. Remember that the officials will be thick around you this year, and while it is a great temptation to hold a man, you must resist it for the good of your team.

When the man you want to block is coming high put your shoulders and head down and take him low amidships.

As a general rule, never try to take care of more than one opponent in a play.

In the first place, you will have your hands full with one man if he is any good. Follow him up and, if possible, keep bumping him. In the second place, remember that he can use his hands to throw you aside, and thus has a great advantage if he is smart enough to take it.

When interfering go at your man like a thunderbolt.

There are three reasons for this:

First—Every time you bump an opponent hard it weakens him, takes a little bit out of him. This is especially so if you catch him a body blow with the shoulder.

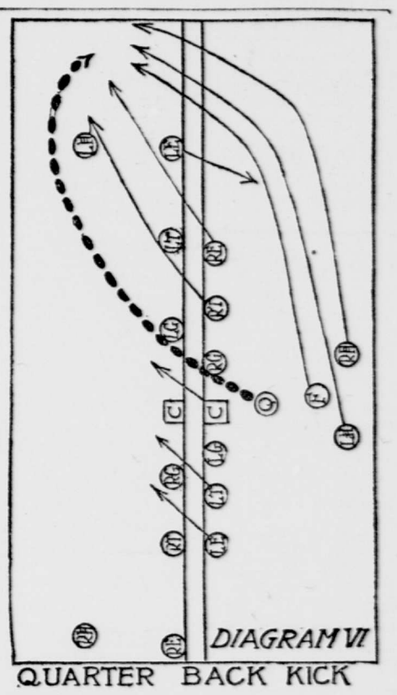
Second—It is harder for the tackler to throw you aside or dodge you if you come at him fast.

Third—If yu go hard at the tackler, you are more apt to divert his attention from the runner to yourself.

If you are interfering, and the defensive player whom you are trying to put out of the play comes at you low and hard, then catch him between your knees and smother him by leaning over him. If he attempts to push or throw you aside, dive hard under his hands and bump him low.

The quarterback kick was used under the old rules, but is made still more effective under the new rules, because the line men are on side the instant the ball hits the ground.

The quarterback gets the ball from centre, and,



QUARTER BACK KICK

stepping a little back, makes a little kick over to the right or left, according to where the signal calls. In the diagram the kick is to the right. The ball should not be kicked any higher than necessary to get it over the line of scrimmage and the defensive left halfback. The three backs start off with the snap of the ball at full speed to the right, keeping back of the quarterback until he kicks, so that they will be on side and can get the ball on the fly. When they hear the ball hit his foot they turn sharply to the left and try to get the ball on the fly or the bound. The right end goes down the field instantly the ball is snapped. The right tackle and right guard block until the ball is kicked, and then they, too, go down the field. The left guard and tackle do the same. The left end goes down the field instantly to block the opposing quarterback.

The kicker this year cannot run ahead and get the ball himself or put his players on side. You cannot score on any kicks made by your side that cross the opposing goal line without being touched by some one before it goes over.

I have noticed that Yost, of Michigan, and a few other coaches are using a heavy fast man for one end of the rushers instead of the agile fast tall man whom most coaches will use. The object is to have a heavy line smasher. Under the new rules you can bring an end back, provided he or a back stands with his feet outside the man on the end of the line. In Diagram VII, which shows one way of bringing a heavy end back, the right half stands with his feet outside of right tackle. Note that the right half can lean forward with his body fairly close to the fullback. The right end takes the place of the fullback. The right half can very easily take his place in the heavy bucking tandems. If it would be possible to keep the second line of defence scattered on this formation, then it would be very effective possibly. But it is not quite as good as the old smashing tackle back play under the old rules. Moreover, it would not be as dangerous for end runs tricks, etc.

CUT X—THE DROP KICK.

Cut X shows the drop kick. The ball is hit by a stiff toe the instant it arises from the ground. Stand with your feet together about nine yards back of the line. When you get the ball from the centre take a short step forward with your right foot, then as you step with the left drop the ball easily to the ground a short distance in front. The instep does not touch the ball. The strings should be away from you. Always take a look at the goal posts before the ball is snapped. After you get the ball keep your eyes down to the ground until it leaves your foot. Always practise by having some one snap you the ball. Also have some one run at you in order to accustom you to having some one bother you. The place kick is made the same way, only, of course, the ball is stationary on the ground. A square toed shoe is a good shoe for a drop kicker.

CUT XII—THE TRIPLE TANDEM.

This cut shows a triple tandem formed to push a halfback straight through on a quick opening play. The quarterback has put the ball into the runner's stomach with his left hand alone and then jumps back out of the way, as he can do nothing further to help. The runner holds the ball with both hands. In helping the runner the fullback grasps his trousers on the hips and lifts him forward. The left half grasps the fullback. The play is worked in the same way for both halfbacks, only, of course, they reverse their position. Note in the cut that the right guard is not playing on the line of scrimmage, according to rule. He must have both hands or both feet on the ground within one foot of the line, or one hand and the opposite foot. The player here only has one hand on the line.

ATLANTIC CITY AFFAIRS

An Arabian Hotel—Atlantic Avenue To Be Paved—Visit of Hotel Men.

Atlantic City, Oct. 13 (Special).—An Arabian hotel under Arabian management, with a corps of Arabian cooks, Arabian waitresses, Arabian bellboys and dishes served a la Arabian, will be one of the novelties at South Atlantic City next summer. The scheme is being promoted by Abdel Kader, of Algiers, who has been in this country for a couple of years, making his living by painting and sketching on the vaudeville stage. Kader was in Atlantic City for several weeks last year with his three wives, and became infected with the hotelkeeping fever. He started then to promote his scheme. He has succeeded in interesting a large number of people, and they will have a meeting early next week. It is estimated that it will cost $150,000 to build the hotel after the plans formulated by Kader.

Atlantic City's famous boardwalk will not be as gloomy next winter as it has been in the past. Preparations are being made by the City Council for a lighting appropriation which will keep the festoons of electric lights burning every night in the year in future, instead of having them going just in summer, when the largest crowds are at the shore.

Atlantic avenue, an unsightly mudhole for years, is to be paved. The contract was let at the meeting of the City Council on Monday to the firm laying bitulithic paving, and they will begin the work of paving the street inside of another week. An attempt was made to hold up the work again with another certiorari, but this time the court refused to issue any stay, on the ground that a case involving the paving of the avenue was already in the Court of Errors, and that questions like to those embodied in the new application were in the old case under consideration. The bitulithic company will have to file a bond of $123,000 to indemnify the city in event of the old suit brought by the Cleveland Asphalt Company being won by the latter. The street will be completed by spring.

Frederick J. Shoyer, the right hand man to Mayor John Weaver, of Philadelphia, and to whom the chief executive of the Quaker City tried so hard to give the nomination for District Attorney, is spending two weeks here in order that he may have a little rest after his strenuous political fight.

Hotel men from New York, Baltimore, Washington and various points in Pennsylvania have been here for the last three days. They came on Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening of the same day "A Night in Bohemia" was given for their entertainment at the Old Vienna, by the Atlantic City Brewing Company. A concert was given for the visitors at the steel pier on Thursday morning, they had luncheon at the Hotel Chalfonte at noon, went sailing as guests of the Atlantic City Yacht Club in the afternoon, and were guests at dinner at the Marlborough-Blenheim of the proprietors of that house and the local hotel men's association.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., who was one of the speakers at the meeting on the steel pier under the auspices of the Navy League last Saturday night, stayed over at the Marlborough-Blenheim for a couple of days. On Sunday he gave a luncheon to Captain Louis A. Osborne and Captain E. K. Roden, of Scranton, Penn.; Lieutenant W. Cronan, of Washington, and others.

N. A. Howle, a wealthy manufacturer of Toronto, is spending a month of the fall at the shore. He is making his headquarters at the Hotel Princess.

Commander N. R. Usher, of the United States steamer St. Louis, is enjoying a brief rest from marine duties at the Hotel St. Charles.

Commander J. E. Craig, stationed at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, has joined his wife and daughter at the St. Charles for a brief stay.

Captain H. H. Caldwell, U. S. N., is also a shore visitor and is staying at the Hotel Rudolf. Captain C. W. Rushenberger, U. S. N., is at the Bothwell.

Mrs. Z. S. James, of Oshkosh, Wis., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Irene James, has come to Atlantic City to spend the fall and winter. They have a suite at the Berkshire Inn.

Mrs. A. Fenton Walker, of Toronto, is spending some time at the Hotel Traymore. She is giving some of the hotel men pointers which she believes will aid them materially in their efforts to secure the 1907 convention of the Master Mechanics' and Master Car Builders' associations.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Albert C. Engard, of Philadelphia, are at the Bothwell.

THOUSANDS ATTEND LECTURES.

New Course in Natural Science Opened—Every Section of City Provided For.

Nearly ten thousand more adults attended the public lectures of the Board of Education during the opening week of the present season than during the first week in October last year. The Board of Education has provided a large number of special courses in natural science. These include six in electricity, four in physics and one in chemistry, and lecturers have been so assigned that no section of the city has been overlooked.

Lectures on electricity will be given at school No. 165, at 108th street and Amsterdam avenue, on Saturday evenings by W. Wallace Ker, of the Hebrew Technical Institute, and the same evenings, at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 206 East 42d street, Theodore I. Jones lectures on "Telephone Engineering."

At Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South and Thompson street, Professor V. C. L. Harrington will lecture on Tuesdays on "Electricity and Magnetism," and at the Museum of Natural History, at 77th street and Central Park West, Professor Morris Loeb, of New York University, will lecture on chemistry. On the West Side, at the West Side Neighborhood House, in West 50th street, Professor Ernest Von Nardroff will lecture on "Heat as a Mode of Motion" on Friday evenings, and on the same evenings Professor J. Newton Gray lectures at Institute Hall, No. 218 East 108th street, on general physics.

In Brooklyn similar provision has been made for each section of the borough.

"SHORTY" GRAY'S CLOSE CALL.

R. L. Gray, commonly known among his friends as "Shorty," is now living on a farm, six miles north of Mangum. He was in town Monday and to a Sun-Monitor reporter told of an experience he and his family had with lightning last Friday night. He had some dynamite in the house, and says he "had a warning" to get the stuff out of the house. He had just taken it out and thrown it in the yard and was returning to the house when a bolt struck the flue to the kitchen stove, ran down the stovepipe through the stove, filling the room with a cloud of ashes, then going down the front leg of the stove and through the floor. No one was hurt and the stove was not injured. "Shorty" says he felt sure that somebody's time had come right then.—Mangum Sun-Monitor.

CUT XI—WARDING OFF A TACKLE.

Cut XI shows the use of the "straightarm" in warding off tacklers. It will be a very useful accomplishment this year in the open field running. Note that the body of the runner is shifted away from the tackler. This is done to meet the momentum of the tackler, and helps the runner keep his arm stiff. The runner should never show the tackler that he is going to stiff arm him. He should wait till the last moment to shoot his arm out. The tackler would otherwise dive under the arm.