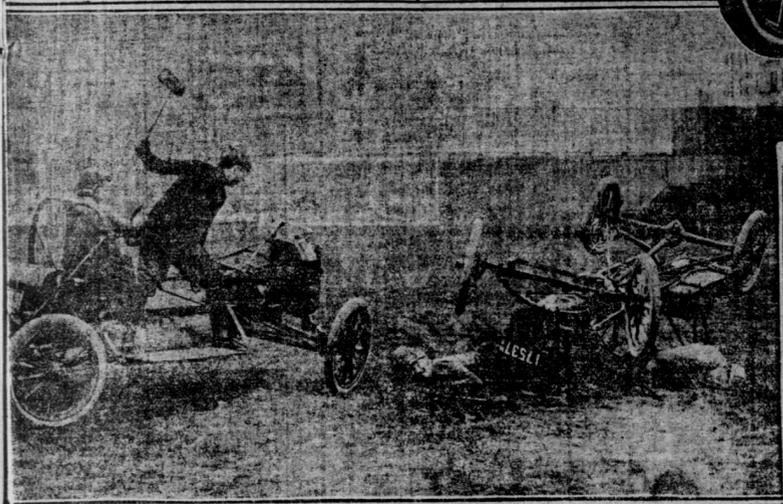
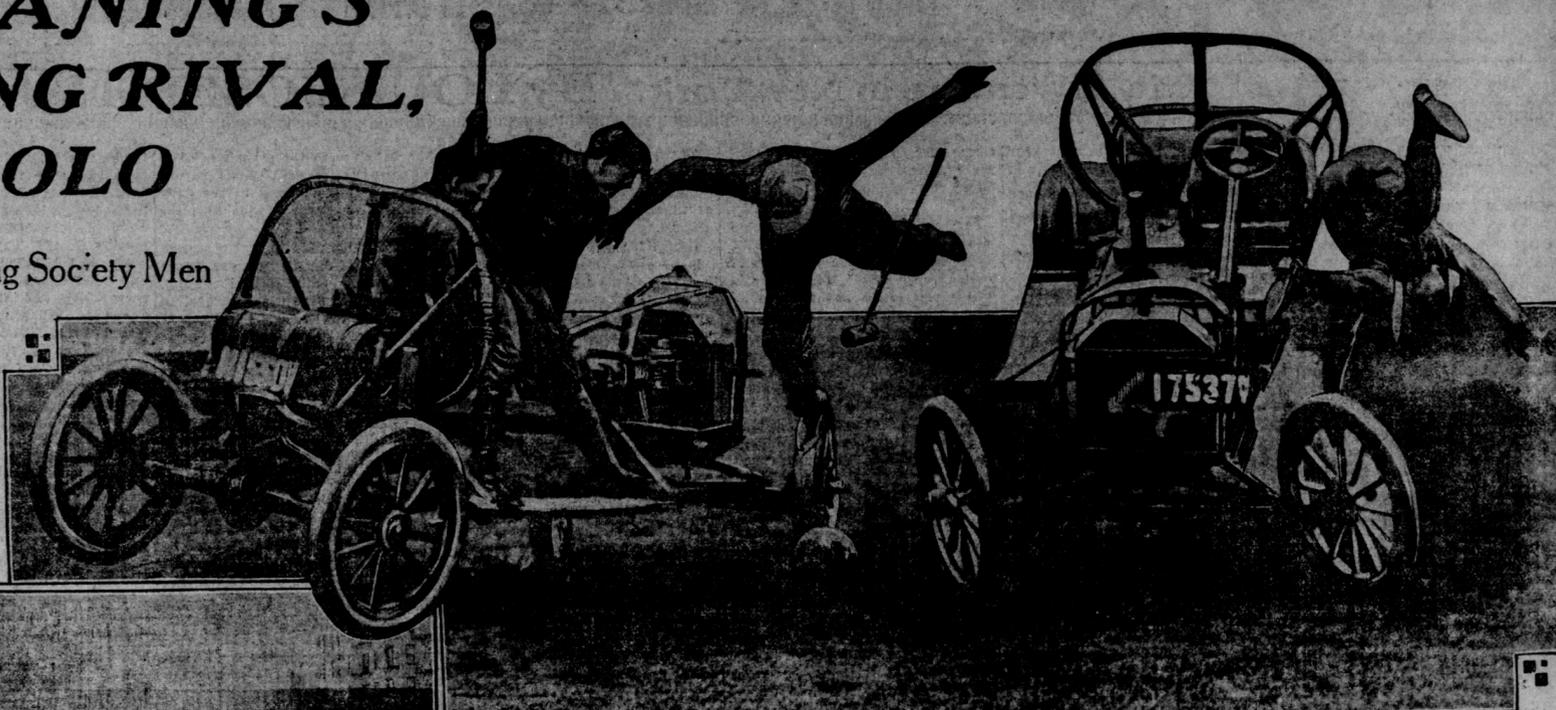


# AEROPLANING'S THRILLING RIVAL, AUTO POLO

Adopted by Wealthy Young Society Men Who Organize to Play on a Big Scale the Most Dangerous and Exciting of Outdoor Sports. Lucky the Player Who Escapes Injury!



Two remarkable photographs which show the dangerous character of the new sport.

**D**EATH-DEFYING! That's auto polo!

It's such a delightful mixture of shinny, aviation and involuntary suicide that the sportsmen millionaires have taken it up. Many of the best known are going to play it this summer, and they are building a great field on Long Island, N. Y., between Garden City and Floral Park. The playing space will be 1,100 by 800 feet, with goal posts thirty feet apart. So you see there will be plenty of room for thrilling dashes and manoeuvring at breakneck speed.

Look at the names of some of the men who will take up this new way of making this humdrum life worth living: Hicks Arnold Weatherbee is the

President of the Auto Polo Association, and the Vice-Presidents are Clifford B. Harmon, Jeremiah Milbank and Caleb Bragg. The board of control is composed of such notables as Harry L. Harkness, Alfred Wagstaff Jr., E. W. C. Arnold, Richard R. Sinclair, Robert J. Collier, Robert Hagar Jr., Rodman Wanamaker, S. H. P. Pell, Merritt W. Lund, Jefferson de Mont Thompson, Cyril Crimmins, Edward P. Alker, Mortimer Delano, William Ziegler Jr., Henry Woodhouse and C. K. G. Billings.

In addition to these many noted polo players and racing motor drivers have eagerly joined the new association, and the members of the English pony polo team that will visit us this summer have challenged their American opponents to engage in a series of three games of auto polo after the inter-

national tournament to be played with ponies at Meadow Brook.

Twelve high-powered cars are being specially built for the use of these reckless but not idle rich men. In order to tempt more of this class to join, the association has issued a pamphlet attractively illustrated with photographs showing how players may be hurled into the air while going at a forty-mile speed, or caught under overturned cars.

The game is played with four cars on a side, each car manned by a driver and a mallet man. The time is divided into four periods of twenty minutes each with five minutes interval between each period. It is played with an air-filled ball, eight inches in diameter, and the regulation polo mallet. The rules which govern ordinary polo are used for auto polo, except that the

referee is on the side lines.

At the beginning of the game the ball is placed in the centre of the field and the opposing players are stationed in their respective positions in their cars, with motors started. Since there is no muffler on these cars the noise is like a battery of big guns in action. At a signal from the referee the cars dash for the ball. Then all the science of expert automobile driving and the many tricks known to the ever alert mallet man are brought into rattling play in a supreme effort to drive the ball between the goal posts of an opponent. The ball may be propelled only by the mallet man, but it is permissible to stop it with a car or with the hands or arms of either the driver or his companion. No player may leave his car or touch the ground with his feet during the play.

## A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES TWICE A WEEK

For Whom, Pray? For Happy Alfonso, the King Who Shocked England with the Patterns of His Fancy Waistcoats.

THE King of Spain is the most elaborately and expensively attired monarch in Europe. It is doubtful if the youthful monarch has ever been seen more than half a dozen times in the same suit, and it is certain that there are many suits in which he has been seen but once or twice.



King Alfonso in the flannels he loves best of all.

When he takes a fancy to a particular tweed or cloth he will often order a dozen suits from it straightway and wear each but two or three times. If the tires of the material before he has worn the whole dozen he will have the lot put out of the royal wardrobes. It would be difficult to say how many suits of clothes the King of Spain orders in the year. The number greatly varies. Sometimes King Alfonso will order as many as a couple of dozen suits at a time, while at other times he will give his tailor, or rather one of them, for he patronizes several, an order for but one or two suits.

The King of Spain keeps from a hundred to a hundred and fifty suits in the royal wardrobes and buys on an average of a hundred suits a year.

His Majesty's bill to his tailor alone averages \$5,000 a year, of which sum London tailors get a good share. There is one London tailor who, when the King of Spain was the guest of the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall some little while ago took an order from the Spanish monarch for forty suits.

The tailor was asked by wire to go to the Duke's residence and returned to London with the largest single order he ever received in his pocket.

There is no monarch who is so punctilious about being dressed in the extreme of fashion as His Spanish Majesty. Any suit the cut of which has become in the least out of date is at once put out of the royal wardrobes, though it may only have been worn by the King but once, or possibly not worn at all. The King of Spain has not any particular fancy for any material (except perhaps a striped flannel for summer wear) so far as the pattern of it goes. He appears equally often in light and dark clothes of different patterns, but he never wears a heavy material of any sort.

His Majesty has a particular liking for fancy waistcoats. He buys dozens of them and pays from three to five guineas apiece for them. In waistcoats alone he spends at least £200 a year.

When he came over to the English court in 1905 to woo the then Princess Ena he had in his wardrobe some waistcoats of rather a more remarkable pattern than was possible even for a monarch to wear, in England at all events, without being thought to violate good taste.

Clearly a hint had to be given to the young monarch on the matter, and his royal host, the late King Edward, with characteristic tact thought of the best way of doing this without offending the royal guest. The Princess Ena was instructed to say something on the subject to King Alfonso, and thereafter His Majesty was never seen in a fancy waistcoat except of the most correct pattern according to English notions.

The King of Spain, like all very well dressed men, is extremely particular about having ties that harmonize correctly with his clothes. He purchases about a hundred ties in the year, which cost him from \$5 to \$10 each, and buys most of them in Paris.

On shirts the Spanish monarch spends about the same as he does on ties.

His polo shirts cost him \$15 apiece and are made of the finest silk, and he puts a dozen of them out of the royal wardrobes every season.

King Alfonso changes his collar and shirt three times a day and rarely wears a shirt that has been laundered

more than three or four times. The Spanish monarch is always superlatively well batted, but if season and occasion permit he wears either a bowler or cap, and as rarely as possible a silk hat. For his straw hats and caps King Alfonso pays \$7 and gets through the season usually on a dozen; he buys the same number of derbies in the year and pays \$15 apiece for them.

One way or another King Alfonso on his ordinary attire spends about \$10,000 per annum, which is the largest sum spent on dress by any European monarch with the exception of the Czar, whose expenditure on his ordinary attire runs to over \$15,000, but more than half of the Czar's wardrobe allowance is spent on furs.

The King of Spain's expenditure on uniforms, however, is lower than that of any European monarch with the exception, possibly, of the King of Norway. His Spanish Majesty appears seldom in a uniform—seldom for a monarch—and he never purchases more than half a dozen uniforms in the year. He has, as a matter of fact,

in some years not purchased a single uniform.

The King of Spain's wardrobe rooms consist of three large apartments devoted respectively to his clothes, underwear and hats and boots.

The wardrobes are in charge of four valets, the chief of whom receives a salary of but \$750 per annum, which is probably the lowest salary paid to any man occupying a like position in any royal household in Europe. But in point of fact the King of Spain's valet is quite as well paid as any royal valet, and probably better than several, for he receives the whole of his royal employer's cast-off clothes as a perquisite. At a low estimate this must be worth \$2,500 per annum to the chief valet, for in addition to this he makes a substantial sum in commissions from various trades people patronized by the Spanish monarch.

The King of Spain brings a more ample wardrobe with him when paying a visit to a royal court than any other monarch. When staying at Buckingham Palace two rooms have to be set apart as wardrobe

rooms for the royal visitor, and the extent of His Majesty's personal luggage on the occasion of his first visit to the English court somewhat surprised the English royal servants, accustomed though most of them were to the handling of royalties' luggage.

King Alfonso always travels with two valets, but his retinue in the way of secretaries and equerries and others is very small and usually consists of but two or three court officials.

More than any other European monarch, Alfonso is lavish in his allowance of yachting clothes. All Europe knows that he is the most ardent yachtsman among the reigning monarchs, and the young King has never hesitated to make a public demonstration of his partiality for the water. Not long ago he was made the fourth honorary member of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston, along with President Taft, Emperor William of Germany and Theodore Roosevelt. A week later he appeared on board his own yacht in Spanish waters attired completely in the colors of the American club which had honored

him. This willingness to depart from the conventions of dress whenever he can signalize a courtesy to any of his subjects of any of his foreign well-wishers by so doing has been marked during his short reign. Alfonso is monarch of a people in whom the love of barbaric color is still strong, and the occasional brilliance of his ties, his waistcoats and his informal clothing is a proof of his recognition of that fact. The ends of diplomacy can be furthered by clothes as well as by more direct methods, as the King's advisers in the Spanish court have not failed to point out. Alfonso's love of dress happens to be as marked as that of most of his subjects, but even if it were not, a well-calculated effort at display is one of the subtle measures which would be forced upon him in order to maintain securely his grip upon the throne.

### THE TENDENCY OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN TOWARDS INSANITY.

PRIMOGENITURE has just received another hard knock. For social, economic and political reasons it had been abolished everywhere except in England, where it seems to be on its last legs; but now the biologists and physicians are saying that there is strong natural reason for setting aside the oldest son as the heir to the estates and the head of the family.

It is some years since Dr. W. C. Rivers, in studying the statistics of a great sanatorium in England, observed that among tuberculous patients the first born provide a larger number of subjects than any of the other children. Prof. Karl Pearson and Prof. Brehmer and Riffel collected a vast mass of statistics in England and Germany and fully confirmed Rivers's observation. Brehmer had been teaching that the statistics he collected and studied made him confess that the opposite was true.

The Medical Record remarks that not only tuberculosis but "insanity and criminality show a preponderating incidence among the eldest children," and quotes Prof. Pearson's statement that the earlier members of a family are more likely than the younger to inherit constitutional defects. It adds that a tendency to coddlery, pamper and indulge the first child may account for a part of its vulnerability to disease.

