

HAS FOOTBALL REFORM FAILED?



FOOTBALL has been having a hot fight with politics for the prize of public popularity and attention, but now that the gridiron game has swung to its greatest height admirers of it feel that they have finally succeeded in gaining the supremacy.

Particular interest attaches to the present football season owing to the new rules governing the game, which are now for the first time thoroughly



THE TANDUM PLAY.

understood throughout the entire country and have for the first time been put in universal use in an intelligent manner. The previous play under the new regulations designed to do away with the deadly nature of the game in the past proved more experimental than otherwise, and resultantly this year the public and the critics can authoritatively consider whether or not the new rules have effected their intended purpose. In other words, is reformed football a failure or a success?

The reform movement was based entirely on the demand from thousands of people, prominent and otherwise, that the number of dangerous accidents must be decreased, and the football dictators produced what they proudly term an "open game," a style of game intended to do away with the crushing "mass plays" of a few years ago. But the so-called open game is open in name only in a great many vital respects. The rules do not do away with mass plays at all. In actual practice they merely limit the manner of their formation and cause more time to be consumed in their formation—that is, the rules put certain technical difficulties in the way of forming mass plays, and coaches and captains have found ways of circumventing these obstructions in material details.

A large number of injuries have occurred this year not solely among careless and untrained young players, as the football rulers would have the pub-



EDDIE COY.

lic believe, but among the strongest and best trained men on the gridiron. Furthermore, many of the accidents have resulted in mere practice games where the playing is not so continuously violent as in actual contests and where the players make a special point of avoiding injury.

In three days of practice play by the Yale varsity team at New Haven no less than four men were so badly hurt as to necessitate treatment at the hospital. Captain Burch had to retire from the game for most of the season, Field and Beinecke received dangerous wounds on their heads, and Mersereau sprained his ankle and tore ligaments loose from the bone. The second day after Annapolis played Harvard only two members of the regular Annapolis team were able to report on the field for practice. Just what benefit these injuries to eight or nine men will give to Uncle Sam's naval cadets in their preparatory work to become officers in the navy it is difficult to imagine. Singluff, center, and Elighton, right tackle, were the only two of the future admirals able to respond. Many other instances of a similar nature could be cited.

Probably the most striking illustration

tion of the workings of the so called open game is afforded by the much talked of contest recently played at Schenectady, N. Y., between the well trained teams of Union college and Wesleyan university. A dispatch sent out by the Associated Press said: "Seventeen players were rendered unconscious during the game, and five of them were so seriously hurt that they were removed to the hospital. Most of the seventeen had to stop playing."

"The officials united in saying the game was the roughest and most hard fought they had ever witnessed. Porter sustained a broken collar bone and Hammond a slight concussion of the brain."

"The game had to be stopped time and again when the players were injured or knocked senseless. After nearly every scrimmage some one was found to have been hurt so seriously that he could not arise from the ground."

The whole trouble in the failure to get real reform in football lies in the desire of many colleges to secure advertisement and students through the popularity of football, and the game will be highly popular among the youth of the nation, say many, only so long as the dangerous elements are retained. Therefore the rule makers try to please the spirited, daring, combat loving American youth and at the same time convince the public that football has become a "milk and wa-



KICKING GOAL.

ter" pastime, safe enough for anybody to play. However, this much must be said for the reformers. By introducing the "forward pass," the "onside kick," and requiring teams to gain more distance than formerly in scrimmages in order to retain possession of the ball they have contributed to the spectacular value of the game.

But not even the football rule makers can wipe out the bone breaking features of the game by substituting one kind of danger for another.

A MOTHER NOW.

Countess Szechenyi, Who Has Presented Count With a Daughter.

The Countess Szechenyi, who has presented her husband, Count Laszlo Szechenyi, with a daughter, was married to him last January at the Vanderbilt mansion in New York, and the wedding was the great event of the social season. As Miss Gladys Vanderbilt the countess was quite popular with the members of the smart set, and it is reported that she has endeared herself much to the people upon the big estate of her husband in Hungary, to many of whom an American woman is something of a curiosity. The mother of the countess is with her. The fortune of the count is not as great as that of his wife and consists largely of lands, but, unlike



THE COUNTESS SZECHENYI.

many noble lords who have come from Europe to America for brides, he is by no means penniless. His possessions have been estimated as worth at least \$5,000,000. The countess inherited about \$12,000,000 from her father, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Blessed Undesirables. Though magazines and congressmen into these creatures pitch, Who is there wouldn't like to be The predatory rich?

Names Noted In the News

Harry Payne Whitney and His Favorite Sports—The Sponsor For the Battleship North Dakota.



HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Mr. Whitney is a son of the late William C. Whitney, who was secretary of the navy under President Cleveland and one of the best known men in the latter's cabinet. Young Whitney was graduated from Yale university with high honors for scholarship in the class of 1894. He was considered one of the most brilliant men in his class and received the popular vote for the "brightest man in '94." Upon graduation from Yale he entered the Columbia Law school, but did not finish the course. After a tour of India, whether he went to shoot tigers and where he was the guest of the viceroy, Mr. Whitney returned to New York and became associated with his father in the development of his large financial operations. He is a keen sportsman, one of the cleverest polo players in the country and takes an active interest in racing stables and stock farms as well as automobiling. He is also a well known yachtsman and has owned racing craft of several classes since his graduation from college. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.

Miss Mary L. Burton, the sponsor at the launching of the North Dakota on Nov. 10, is a leader in the younger set of society in Fargo, N. D., and a type of the enterprising, aspiring women who have been so largely responsible for the progress made by the states of the northwest in industry, education



MISS MARY L. BURTON.

and advanced ideas generally. The battleship North Dakota is of the Delaware class, being of 20,000 tons and 510 feet in length. She has ten twelve-inch guns and an armament which makes her one of the most formidable vessels yet constructed. Miss Burton was designated as sponsor for the namesake of the state by Governor Burke.

Isaac Guggenheim, whose name has figured in the proceedings connected with the trial of Charles W. Morse, the ice trust magnate, is a member of a family which has acquired fame in a number of widely separated fields. The founder of the house, Meyer Guggenheim, came to this country from Switzerland over sixty years ago and settled in Philadelphia, where seven sons were born to him—Isaac, Daniel, Murray, Solomon, Benjamin, Simon and William. The brothers do business now under the firm name of M. Guggenheim's Sons. Simon is United States senator from Colorado. The brothers control very extensive industrial interests, among them the American Smelting and Refining company, commonly known as the smelter trust. Isaac Guggenheim is treasurer of this corporation. He is also president of the Mexican Union railroad, managing director of the Guggenheim Exploration company, director of the American Smelters' Steamship company and in the directorate of a number of banking corporations.



ISAAC GUGGENHEIM.

At the Morse trial Mr. Guggenheim's name came up in connection with the pools formed by Mr. Morse for making profits out of transactions in ice trust stock. Mr. Guggenheim was in some of these pools. He referred facetiously in his testimony to some of the deals, saying that Morse had told him in answer to a demand for information as to why the second pool had not been successful that James R.

The Guggenheim Brothers—Wilbur Wright's Honors—A Romance of the Fleet's Visit to Japan.

Keene, the sportsman, had handled it, which accounted for its failure.

One of the romances of the stay of the American fleet in Japanese waters was the marriage of L. Calvin Bertollette, lieutenant commander of the battleship Vermont, to Miss Lucille Meigs of San Francisco. The groom, who is scheduled for early promotion to the rank of commander, cabled his father at Wilmington, Del., informing him that he had taken a wife. The wedding ceremony, which was performed in the United States consulate in Yokohama by Consulate Chaplain Evans, was the result of a romance that began in San Francisco when the fleet stopped there a few months ago. Lieutenant Commander Bertollette then formed the acquaintance of Miss Meigs, and the engagement was announced, the wedding being arranged to take place upon the return of the fleet from the trip around the world. It afterward was arranged that Miss Meigs should go to Yokohama in time to meet the fleet there, so that the ceremony could be performed at that time. She sailed from San Francisco in September in the steamship Korea.



L. C. BERTOLETTE.

The action of the Aero Club of Paris in getting up a dinner in honor of Wilbur Wright and in deciding on the presentation to him of the club's 1908 medal mark the acknowledgment by foreign navigators of the air that Mr. Wright stands foremost among them. His achievements have won honors which he is bashful at receiving, for the social attentions which go with prominence in the field of aeronautics abroad are not exactly to his liking. He has been accustomed to live in very simple fashion and put up without many things which people often consider the necessities of existence. While making their experiments the Wright brothers have had to manage as they could in order to live and go on with their study of air navigation. Their success and the orders they have received for aeroplanes place them beyond the necessity of undergoing the hardships they have cheerfully met in the past. But success has not turned their heads or animated them with a desire to shine in the social world. While Wilbur Wright upholds the interests of the family abroad, Orville Wright takes care of the home affairs. He is now slowly recovering from the injuries he received in the accident to his aeroplane during the army tests at Fort Myer, Va., but it is found that in consequence of that accident and the breaking of a thigh one of his legs will always be shorter than the other.

Orville Wright is looking forward to the return of his brother from abroad this winter. It had been thought that Wilbur Wright would go to Italy when his contract in France was completed, but in view of the accident to his



WILBUR WRIGHT.

brother he probably will return to this country. It may be that Wilbur will complete the aeroplane contract for this government in place of Orville. If this is done it will be in the interest of time. It will depend, however, on whether the brothers carry out a plan they have had in mind of getting a place in the south where experiments can be carried on the year round. It is possible they may select Texas or Florida.

The Woman Who Makes Good. The woman who makes good must be blessed with strength and health and an ambition to learn and take advantage of every opportunity that comes her way, says the Delinquent.

She must work with all her heart, play with all her heart, above all things avoiding indifference and the enemy to all progress—apathy.

She must select the pleasure that will bring her the greatest joy and choose the work she is best fitted for. Ordinary hard luck never ruins people. It puts them in a mood to learn a thing or two. Everybody makes mistakes. With some it is a regular occupation, but to make a mistake and wall about it is to make two.

Women often speak of their talents not being appreciated. A talent is next to worthless unless one has the ability to get down to hard, plain, everyday grind.

Then, too, the woman who wins must learn to talk, but not to tell. There is an art—the most consummate art—in appearing absolutely frank to the butcher, the baker and the family cat and yet not revealing any of one's business affairs.

The woman who wins must be able to hold all and hear all, yet betray it by neither word nor look, by injudicious defense no more than by overt treachery, by anger at a malicious accusation no more than by a smile at an egregious mistake. To be able to do this requires a rare combination of tact and self respect. One cannot just slide along in business and win promotion and more salary. A knowledge of the business is necessary to show results.

To make good a woman needs that fine balance, that accurate self measurement, which goes by the name of

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"Why did you shake your fist at the speaker?"

"Well," replied the congressman, "I didn't want the whole session to slip by without my having made a motion of some kind."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Calmness under contradiction is demonstrative of great stupidity or wrong intellect.—Zimmerman.

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