

HOW GOLF IS MANIPULATED

HERE'S JUST THE WAY YOU PLAY IT.

Although Everybody Talks Golf Few Not Among the Initiated Know Much About It and This Article Will Inform Them—America Now Golf Crazy.

THE "ancient and royal" game of golf is fast becoming a predominant pastime in the United States, but it is a peculiar fact that few people have more than a vague idea of the game, and the ranks of active players have more than a medium of practical knowledge of the principles and nomenclature of the Scotch importation. Many persons strictly up to date in other respects confess absolute ignorance as to the ins and outs of golf, and their chief excuse is that the game is "too involved with technicalities." Others there are, pretending to know much about golf whose observations convey about as much information as would their views on the manufacture of fromage de Gorgonzola.

Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, golf is among the simplest of games. Rapid progress is easy for the beginner, and if he will but devote himself to conscientious effort he will be surprised at the degree of proficiency he can attain in a month's practice. I will undertake to give a reasonable and not too technical explanation of the rudimentary principles of golf as it is played today, so that "he who runs may read" and to show that the merest tyro need not find the game a very difficult proposition after all.

A full golf course includes 18 holes. There is no reason for this, and even the origin of the arbitrary measure is unknown. No two courses are alike in distance between holes, as they vary according to the lay of the land. Similarly there is no reason why the number of holes should be the same. As a matter of fact 18 hole courses are not very numerous, most links, in fact, having but nine holes. This number is ample except for clubs having an unusually large membership. Match games are always played over 36 holes, and it is well for the number of holes to be some multiple of three. It is just as easy to play three times over a 12 hole course or four times over a 9 hole course as it is to go twice the round of the regulation links, and the play is then much fairer to strangers, for they are enabled, by each recurring round, to get a better acquaintance with the ground.

Holes are from 80 to 100 yards apart, and the first is always the longest one. The general rule is that the distance shall be such that each badly played ball is accompanied by some penalty. To aid in this advantage is taken of all natural obstacles within range, and when hindrances are lacking artificial ones are constructed. Anything interfering with the play of the ball is called a "hazard" and different names are given to varied obstructions. A bunker formerly was a sand pit, but now it may be a stone wall or a rise of earth, common forms of hazard.

The fair green of the course, which is the space in the direct line of play between the holes, is kept free from undergrowth, stones, etc., leaving but the roads, bunkers, ditches and other important hazards to be overcome. The ground on either side of the course, however, should have as many hazards as possible to perplex the player unfortunate enough to stray there.

The essential idea of golf is simplicity itself. Starting from a certain point the object is to land the small composition ball in a hole 100 to 200 yards away with the fewest possible strokes. The player who reaches the hole in the smallest number of strokes wins the hole and the "captain" of a majority of the holes lands the match.

The clubs with which the game is played appear more or less formidable to the novice, but are not so mysterious as they seem. The most remarkable thing about them is their nomenclature. First, in point of utility is the driver, the club of general play. Like all the other sticks, it consists of a wooden handle or shaft, made of rounded hickory and ending in a head. The left side of the head in a right handed stick is termed the face, and it is this particular part that comes in contact with the ball. The far end is called the toe, while the bottom of the club is the sole. The face of the driver is usually perpendicular, though many players also fit to suit their fancy. The driver is supposed to keep the ball lower after being struck than any other club. In choosing it due regard must be had to length, weight, springiness and "balance" of shaft. A novice should take a comparatively stiff one, as the alluring springiness requires experience in adapting it to conditions and is for the expert. Length and weight depend on the height and swing of the player.

Concerning the balls little need be said. They are made of solid rubber and composition and are painted white. For play when snow is on the ground red balls are used.

The golf course is divided into three parts—the teeing ground, from which plays begin; the fair green, which is the remainder of the course to within a few yards of the hole; and the putting green, a smooth though not horizontal space about the hole on which the ball is driven preliminary to the delicate task of "putting" it into the hole. "Put" in this connection, by the way, is pronounced to rhyme with "but."

Play begins on the teeing ground. This is, to quote from the language of the rules, "indicated by two marks placed in a line at right angles to the course, and the player is not allowed to tee in front of or on either side of these marks or more than two club marks behind them." In practice the teeing grounds are generally a parallelogram in which one end is marked on the ground perhaps five or six yards in length and two or three in breadth, within the limits of which the ball must be teed. This ground is usually level or else sloping slightly backward from the hole.

The club, not its sole, resting on the ground behind the ball the end of the shaft should reach about to the knee as the player stands upright. The left foot should be slightly in advance of the ball—about four inches—and the right foot should be about a foot and a half distant, a little behind the left. No arbitrary distances can be given, for they will differ with height and reach.

The proper grip of the club comes next and should be carefully considered. The right hand is placed below the left, the latter being placed an inch or two below the top of the handle. The main idea is to grasp the handle firmly with the upper hand, while the lower, or right hand, must hold it more loosely and serve as a guide to the stroke. The left hand imparts the force to the swing, and its hold should be firm and steady. To act as a correct guide the other hand should be placed behind it with a steady hold, but it has a freer and more delicate touch than that of the left.

The club shaft should be laid along the middle joints of the right fingers, which, of course, must also have a steady hold, but it has a freer and more delicate touch than that of the left. The club head is placed behind the ball so that its sole rests evenly on the ground and so that the ball will be struck with the club's face in its downward swing. Do not stand too near or over too far away from the ball. Careful attention to these directions will prevent the errors in driving known as "topping," "heeling," "toeing" and "scooping."

Topping is striking the ball above the center instead of hitting it full. With an iron club topping usually takes a piece out of the ball. Toeing, as its name implies, is the striking of the ball with the toe of the club. Its effect is to send the ball away to the left of the direction it should take, while a heeled ball, or one hit by the heel of the club, would be driven to the right. Scooping is striking the ground under the ball, sending the sphere skyward.

The preliminary swing is a part of the addressing process. It is a waving of the club to and fro over the ball to test the suppleness of the wrists and arms and to more accurately gauge the force necessary to exert.

A slight body action comes naturally with the preliminary swing. It is accomplished by letting the left heel rise slightly from the ground. Too much attention is frequently given to this point. It will come unaided better than by premeditated action. The advice of a prominent golfing expert on the subject of the body swing is as follows: "Keep your muscles and wrists free and easy, your arms loose, out from the body, and let your whole person yield slightly to the swing. Let the heel of your left foot rise a little off the turf, so as not to strain your leg, and never exert all your strength, but hold yourself well in hand. Finally keep your eyes steadily on the ball. This is the first and last secret of all successful golfing."

The play through the green, "approaching" the hole, varies according to the lay of the ball and must depend on circumstances. For full shots the position required for the drive should be taken. For shorter approach shots the right foot should be somewhat nearer the ball and slightly in advance of the left, which should point to the hole. The legs should be bent slightly, with the weight principally on the right. The grasp should be tight and almost equal with both hands.

Putting is the play of the ball for the hole after it is safely landed on the green. It can be done accurately only after much practice. The chief care should be to swing the club, not matter how long or how short the distance, in a straight line for the hole and to carry the stroke cleanly and firmly through. The ball must be struck fairly and must not be pushed. The best guide to direction is to select and aim over a bunch of grass in apparent line with the put. This is a surer method than that of aiming with the eye alone.

NEWS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Superintendent H. F. Ferber, of the bureau of fires, spent a large part of the week just ended in making a general tour of inspection of all the fire houses in the city. He reports that he found everything in fairly good condition, but suggests that there is room for improvement in a great many ways.

He discovered, among other things, that a number of the permanent men have been in the habit of sitting outside their quarters in their shirt sleeves and in all sorts of negligee attire. This led him to issue a general order directing that all permanent men in the future shall wear full uniform from 10 o'clock in the morning until they retire at night.

He has also instructed the captain of each company to insist that his men go through a fire drill every night at 10 o'clock when taps are sounded. As soon as the gong is sounded each man, after adjusting the harness, is to spring to his place on the wagon and remain there until ordered down by the captain. This will prevent any confusion when an alarm of fire is sounded, and will result in the saving of a little time.

Four large-size four-in. fire hydrants, such as the board of fire commissioners must be installed in the central city before the insurance rates will be reduced, have been received, and are now stored at the City Engine house. They will be placed in position on the east side of Lackawanna avenue between the first and second streets. They are located at the corners of Franklin, Penn. Wyoming and Washington avenues respectively, and will afford splendid fire protection to the city's most important business district. The new first-class hydrants were attended by Miss

If you're too busy to read a long "ad" jump the introduction and get down to the facts and figures that lie below it. Every bargain statement is straight as a string.

Our Out-of-the-Way Temporary Premises at 508 Lackawanna Avenue, Next Door to Finley's Dry Goods Store, Have Compelled Us, Much Against Our Will, to Start Business with an Unavoidable

EMERGENCY SALE OF "J. J. C." CLOTHING

You know the reason why our new store, which we had advertised to open on Saturday next, is not nearly ready for occupation and won't be for a month to come. We had our stock all made to our special order all ready for delivery. Being Custom Tailor Made Clothing, we could not throw it back on the manufacturers, and had to take delivery of it, as per contract, whether we were ready for it or not. The word "stick" is not in our business vocabulary. Realizing that we were in a "tight place," we at once faced the difficulty with a determination to keep faith with the people at any rate, even if it cost us a heavy sacrifice. Of course we could not get a store to our liking, but we did the best we could under the circumstances, leased the out-of-the-way premises at 508 Lackawanna Avenue, for a month, and made up our mind to abandon the idea of making a profit on our matchless "J. J. C." Clothing till we had it housed in a building worthy of its merits. It takes a genuine inducement in dollars and cents to take people from the beaten path of Central City trade, and go out of the way to do their buying. The store we have temporarily rented is the best we could do under the circumstances, and if buying the finest ready-to-wear custom tailored clothing at the cost of manufacture, will recompense you for going a couple of blocks out of your way, come along and get it. After trial of "J. J. C." Clothing, you'll gladly pay the price asked in our new store when we get there in October.

Price Facts That Will Stand Investigation.

Facts for Fall Suit Buyers	Elegant Oxford Grey Worsteds or Cheviot Mixtures, made up in sack coats or cutaway suits, in "J. J. C." Clothing, faultless styles, with best custom tailoring and superior trimmings. A better than ordinary \$13.50 Suit for..... \$9.50	Unfinished Worsteds in black and blue, with square shoulder. Hair cloth fronts, highest grade linings and trimmings, exquisitely tailored "J. J. C." Clothing at its best and made as a leading value for \$18.00. Emergency Sale Price..... \$15.00
Strictly all-wool cheviot "J. J. C." Suits for men, custom tailored and properly cut and trimmed. All the new patterns including the new and popular Lincoln Green Stripe Effects. Our "J. J. C." \$10.00 Suits for..... \$7.50	Black Thibet Suits are always popular. We had a beauty made to our special order to sell at \$15.00. The finishings and general make-up are decidedly nobby. Emergency Sale Price... \$10.00	Genuine Imported Dark Blue Ground Cheviots in solid colors or with Olive or Lincoln Green Stripes. By far the noblest thing of the season and made up in sizes that will fit almost any figure without alterations. A superb \$20 Suit for... \$16.50
Washington Mills, 1803 genuine all-wool Clay Worsteds Suits in blacks only. Highly tailored, properly cut and correctly trimmed according to the "J. J. C." clothing standard, and there is nothing better. \$12.00 Suits during the sale for..... \$8.50	For \$13.50 we will offer during the Emergency Sale as handsome a High Grade Cheviot Suit as most men ask for. No custom tailor ever turned out more perfect garments, and we guarantee the fit. A fine \$18.00 Suit for..... \$13.50	Highest Grade Tailoring, with choice of exclusive designs and materials, are the distinctive features that mark "J. J. C." Suits made to sell for \$25.00. They're worth \$25.00 of any man's money, and would be all right at our new store at 316 Lackawanna avenue, but at out temporary address they're magnificent suits in the wrong place, so we've cut the price at a heavy sacrifice, from \$25.00 to..... \$18.00

The Emergency Sale of Trousers

Properly cut and perfectly fitting Trousers, in all the new patterns and fabrics for Fall and Winter wear. These Trousers are up to the "J. J. C." Clothing highest standard. Enough said. Here's the price list:

Trousers, worth	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$4.00	\$5.00
Emergency Sale Price,	\$1.95	\$2.45	\$2.95	\$4.00, Etc

Just One Word on Boys' Clothing.

We have taken as good care of the little men as we have done of their daddies. Prices are cut, too, during the Emergency Sale, so that the very newest, best and most fashionable juvenile clothing may be purchased far below regular figures. No room for descriptions or prices today, but we'll have something to say on that score next week.

The Great Emergency Sale of the "J. J. C." Clothing Begins Today

JOHN J. COLLINS,

Clothier and Men's Furnisher, 508 Lackawanna Avenue.

class fire engine is so designed as to permit a connection with a four-inch hydrant or with a two-and-a-half-inch hydrant, the latter being the size of the hydrants already in place on the westerly side of the avenue. Superintendent Ferber says that there are several four-inch hydrants on other corners in the central part of the city, a sufficient number to furnish an adequate amount of water for any fire, providing, of course, that the pressure is sufficiently high.

The Crystal engine house boasts of about the finest bunk rooms of any fire house in the city. There are five permanent men and the four bunk men in the company, and their sleeping quarters consist of two rooms on the second floor. These rooms have a remarkably comfortable and home-like air about them. The floor is carpeted with Brussels carpet and the windows are hung with dainty curtains. The beds are white enameled with brass trimmings, and just about as cozy-looking as one could wish to see. The rooms were furnished by the company before the reorganization, and the furnishings were all allowed to remain.

The representative of the American Fire Engine company, who was to come on here to superintend the testing of the new first-class steamer just received, has not yet arrived. Director of Public Safety Wormser yesterday sent a communication to the company's head office, requesting that he be sent on here at once. In the meantime, the engine is lying on a flat car in the Delaware and Hudson yard, protected from the elements only by a canvas cloth. Chief Ferber says he does not want to touch the piece of apparatus until the company's man arrives.

A number of the members of the Noy Aug Engine company enjoyed a social session for a few hours last night in the club rooms of the Firemen's Relief association. The cigars were passed, and a hurriedly arranged programme was gone through with.

WELSH HILL.

Two hearts beat as one and two souls with but a single purpose in life was consummated in a very pleasant social event which took place last evening at the large and commodious home of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Owens, when their eldest daughter, Miss Lena, was united in marriage to William H. Butler. The ceremony was performed at precisely 8 o'clock by the pastor, Rev. R. N. Harris, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle. The impressive New England ceremony was observed. The young couple were attended by Miss

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This new department of our establishment is not absolutely complete as yet. The stock is rapidly coming in, however, and will all be here in a few days. We are now ready to deliver promptly

CUT AND WIRE NAILS, SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND PICKS

In large or small quantities.

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napkin rings, set flower vases, silver pickle castor, cake dish, lemonade set, set dessert plates, set fruit dishes, set silver table spoons, water set, pair Battenburgh dollie, silk dollie, and many other useful and fancy articles, together with a handsome set of dishes consisting of 112 pieces, from Mrs. John S. Owens; a check of \$50 from John S. Owens, and nearly \$200 in cash from other friends, all of which are an evidence of the popularity and esteem of the contracting parties, whose legion of friends unite in wishing them bon-voyage on the matrimonial sea of life. Mr. and Mrs. Butler departed on the midnight train for Buffalo and other points, and will be at home to their many friends in their newly furnished house, the former Butler homestead. The most southern point of South America was called Cape Horn for, according to the English, Cape Horn, by Shantens, who first rounded it in 1616, after Horn, his native place in North Holland.