

OLYMPIC GAMES IN PARIS FOR ALLIED NATIONS AFTER WAR SANCTIONED BY Y. M. C. A.

How Pitcher Kelly Used to Put the Shot With Toothpick

Two Yankee ball players in khaki hopped from an ammunition wagon in Champs Elysees, Paris, the other day and began to warm up with ball and glove. A crowd of Parisians gathered instantly and found intense amusement watching the antics of these huskies who regaled them with curves, drops and shoots while they kept up the style of kidding familiar to home fans.

The incident has brought forth many a narrative of eccentric big leaguers who have all the elements of an entertainer. Since being before the public so much this style appears to get them. Furthermore the professional ball player is a notorious "kiddier" and famous tossers have been known to slip up nights conjuring some stunt with which to annoy or amuse.

The late "Bugs" Raymond, for one whole season kept the circus of the National League agitated with a spool of thread inside his coat and pulling the loose end through, so it hung out conspicuously from his shoulder. He never had to wait long for some stranger to offer: "Excuse me, sir, but there is a thread hanging down; I'll just pull it off."

Raymond also toyed with the toothpick and shot came, but he never achieved such renown as James R. Kelly, who was drafted to Pittsburgh in the spring of 1913 from the Great Falls Club. He donned his Pirates uniform the same year, relates Ed. F. Ballinger, sporting editor of the Pittsburgh Post, "and shortly introduced a new form of delivery, although he was not a pitcher. On the contrary, he was an outfielder, but he could groove a buckshot from between his teeth with just about as much accuracy as the late Buffalo Bill could fire bullets from a repeating rifle."

When Kelly first appeared in Pittsburgh, some dispute arose as to how his name should be spelled. Finally it was decided that it should be "Kelley," and some of the writers clung to that style and boasted that they were correct as the late Buffalo Bill, however, that neither "Kelly" nor "Kelley" was correct, for he was playing ball under an assumed name. He hurried to the Feds and after their bludgeon drifted around and finally got back into fast company. He finished the 1918 season with the Boston Nationals, playing under his real name, which is Taggart.

But it is desired in this article to tell about some little incidents that took place when Mr. Taggart wore the raiment of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Consequently we will continue to speak of him as Jim Kelly. Surely an athlete who could "put the shot" as cleverly as could this lad Kelly deserves recognition upon the calendar of sport. With a twist of his fingers and a tiny bit of lead, driven through the air with a toothpick, he once sent a trolley car up for repairs, and often made strong

men hop lively when he selected them in his target practice.

Was Remarkable Shot
Flipping shot out of the mouth with a toothpick, is by no means a new discovery. Some of our grandfathers performed the trick when they were little boys. If they didn't, many of them surely can remember how one or two of their young schoolmates could fire a buckshot or tiny pebble, by the aid of a match, penholder, or other slender piece of wood, held between the teeth. Many of these youngsters became so adept at the stunt, that they could drive their little projectiles with such accuracy as to cause considerable annoyance to the teacher, or whoever else might be the target.

When it came to throwing a crack shot, however, the crown belongs to Kelly, in the opinion of anybody who ever had the good fortune to watch him when handling his favorite weapon. He would place several shot in his mouth at a time, for convenience. When he was ready to use one of them, he would roll it with his tongue, until it settled in a sort of depression on the top of a lower tooth, pressing down against it, the shot was held rigidly in the desired position.

Inserting the toothpick between his teeth, with the point back of the shot, he would swing the pick around and when the ordinary part of the small wooden stick rested against a tooth which was still further back. This formed a lever, and when the toothpick had been bent back as far as it would go without breaking, the marksman would loosen his bite. The stick would straighten out the instant the shot was released. In this manner, the shot would be precipitated into space. Kelly, by constant practice, became so clever that he could throw a shot with such accuracy which really were remarkable.

Strong Motive Power
One feature of Kelly's success as a tooth-shooter lay in the fact that he made his own toothpicks. He would procure a silver of hickory or other spriny wood from which he would whittle out half a dozen or more shooters. They were slightly larger than the ordinary toothpick, but much more powerful, but when protruding from a person's mouth, nobody in the world would have reason to suspect one of these of being a weapon of warfare. One day when this ball player was busy carving a batch of these picks, Manager Fred Clarke exclaimed: "His anybody here sent Kelly's George Gibson promptly replied: 'Yes, Cap, he's out on the porch making some new bats.'"

Kelly made an ideal shooter. He could look his victim squarely in the face without cracking a smile or batting an eyelash. He had a countenance that seemed as innocent as a slab of newborn custard pie. He usually carried a toothpick in his mouth and he was the last person to be suspected of playing a trick on anybody. If someone happened to glance at Kelly immediately after having received a stinging little smack on the neck, the ball player would be found gazing steadily in some other direction, idly fingering the toothpick which protruded from between his teeth.

When it came to hitting the bullseye, Kelly was there with both feet. He could ping a straw hat at a dis-

Snoodles



Olympic Games in Paris at Close of the War

Twenty thousand persons gathered recently in Hyde Park, London, to see 100 American soldiers, including 20 negro Sammys, cut loose with games. Baseball is almost an old story over there now, but as one London paper comments, it was a mere nothing, compared with the sight of the big Americans (some of them very big indeed) behaving more like schoolboys than schoolboys themselves. Most human boys assume with long trousers an air of dignity and decorum for which they keep some regard even in their play; whereas the United States soldier possesses a beautiful faculty for letting his fan demerol out. The negroes, too, with their wide grins, delighted chuckles, and grunting incantations, helped manfully to make the whole assembly, performers and spectators alike, realize that, after all, folks are only as old as they feel.

The negroes passed from boxing blindfolded, chasing toy balloons, and it would be hard to say which was the more diverting to look on. Perhaps the boxing, since that had a comical climax. After the boxers had been allowed to punch each other, held by one huge fellow alone, his white comrades baited him as bullfighters the bull. They tapped him on the shoulder, trailed their great coats against his knees and elbows; anything to make him suppose his rivals were still before or behind his eyes. Finally one ingenious tormentor placed a boxing-glove on the end of a long stick and gently tapped the pugilist in the face with it. But the glove must have felt empty, for the black man, constipated, realized that, like Don Quixote, he was sparring at fictitious foes. But he may not have read "Don Quixote."

The white Americans played a larger variety of games than can be easily remembered. They ran races entwined with one another much less comfortably than the Slamese twins. They played a variety of games, including classic military tortoise, only, instead of bearing shields on their shoulders, they pushed a football down the road, and the piling, footmen legs. They reminded one of the fate of the two blackguards in "Huckleberry Finn" by riding on a rail. They ran relay races with mutually clasped hands. They played a composite leapfrog by piling more on the frog's back than he could bear, and laughed with delight as both came to the ground together. And they did other intricate feats, rollicking and un-Parklike.

The sole trouble of the spectators was a persuasive man inside, in order that the view might not be obstructed. This led to another demonstration of the American way with such people. It was an American officer, on a seat, who appealed to an English officer, standing up, to "have a heart" for those behind him, and who, when his cry was unheeded, or unheard, turned to "Eth, King George, sit down!" which, of course, there was no resisting.

The games over, the game began. Two teams met in an exhibition match at baseball; and to everybody's surprise, these teams were not American, but English; soldiers from Knightsbridge. The English had been instructed in the art and science of baseball by a member of the American Y. M. C. A. In blue and red, they looked the parts they were playing; they played admirably, considering that they never even saw baseball before last July. Their batting seemed especially good; the holding not so good; and the pitching, footmen adequate. Critics say, was possibly undeserving of more than 10,000 dollars a year. No man on the ground was better pleased than the American instructor, who considered that his pupils have made wonderful progress in a short time. An American sailor unprejudiced; and another American sailor, with two wounded Canadian soldiers in the highest spirits, did all that was necessary in the way of advice and "rooting" for both sides impartially.

Such has been the popularity for sports introduced by Yankee land that the Y. M. C. A. has now taken up the proposition of holding a vast Olympic contest for the Allied nations at the period of demobilization of the war. These contests, which may eventually be part of the peace celebration at the close of the world war, will be held in Paris according to a cablegram received at the headquarters of the United War Work campaign here to-day.

Work on the plan already has been started by the athletic department of the Y. M. C. A. abroad and the program will be submitted to General Pershing for his sanction. As well as the commanders of the other armies and navies forming the Allied forces. It is realized that the field of welfare work will be greatly widened during the demobilization period, and special efforts will be made to provide entertainment and instruction for the soldiers and sailors after the close of hostilities.

With this in mind those in charge of the work have outlined an extensive campaign, a prominent part of which includes a series of competitions in various branches of sport. As tentatively grouped at present the series will be composed in part of maximum mass games to reach every man; championship contests for members of the American Expeditionary Forces to be conducted in various war regions with the finals to be held in Paris, physical pageants and demonstrations illustrating the best in American sports for the French; in Allied championships in the form of a military Olympic.

Summed up this practically means

"Jump Shift," New Stunt in Football, at Georgia Tech

Here you are, Coach Smith of Tech, something new. Well, perhaps not to you, but have you ever tried out the Tech experts on the "Heisman Jump Shift," a football formation invented at Georgia Tech, Atlanta, and used with marked result by the eleven of '15, '16, '17 and '18. The man who conceived this strategy, John Heisman, has been coaching Georgia, for nearly fifteen years and he says there is "nothing complicated about it," describing the shift as follows:

"When the shift is put into effect every man except the center is back of the scrimmage line. The distance that the guards, tackles, ends and backfield men are removed from the line sometimes depends upon what kind of play the boys are about to make. The whole idea of pulling ten men of the team back of the line is to give to the team concert action and a preponderating force when it is driven against the enemy line."

"In 1910 it occurred to me that nothing much was gained by asking my tackles and guards, standing shoulder to shoulder with the enemy linemen, to batter down those men. It was a task almost impossible because, to get a ramming power into a drive, a certain momentum is necessary. And that momentum is gained only by a run."

"So I pulled my guards and tackles back to form a first line of interference. The halfbacks and end form the second line. The moment the ball is passed, the two lines of interference move forward with all possible speed and when, in a concerted formation, it hits a straggling enemy line the inevitable happens. The enemy line is knocked down. In cases where an end run, a fake kick, a forward pass or some trick play is to be engineered, the double line of interference serves as an effectual mask."

"The beauty of that formation is that every conceivable play can be made from it. Georgia Tech makes practically all its plays from that formation—line bucks, end runs, criss-cross passes and forward passes. Just how successful the "Jump Shift" has been using the normal attack is shown by the fact that 75 per cent. of all Georgia Tech's forward passes during the past four years have been completed.

"It takes tremendous patience and painstaking effort to drill players into executing the jump shift with smoothness and speed. But generally my boys have succeeded in perfecting it by the middle of October, after which time it invariably causes a heap of trouble for the opposition teams. Georgia Tech has been using that play for eight years—and we never yet have encountered a team that has been able to devise a consistent defense against it. That apparently shows its worth."

Georgia Tech is using this same stunt right now and it has helped greatly in her extraordinary scoring in the three games she has played thus far with a team made up of raw recruits but which has totaled 249 points. She trimmed Clemson, 28-0; Furman, 118-0, and Fort Oglethorpe, 123-0.

Next Saturday Georgia faces a

hard game with the Camp Gordon eleven, stationed in Atlanta. This is a team made up of some of the most famous football stars that ever walked on the gridiron. Included in the lineup is Everett Strupper, who a few years ago, is occupying a similar position on the Camp Gordon team, and another of the stars is Beers, the Great Dartmouth center, who was ranked universally as an All-American back. Mt. Pleasant, the famous Carleisle quarterback of a few years ago, is occupying a similar position on the Camp Gordon team, and another of the stars is Beers, the Great Dartmouth center, who was ranked universally as an All-American back. Mt. Pleasant, the famous Carleisle quarterback of a few years ago, is occupying a similar position on the Camp Gordon team, and another of the stars is Beers, the Great Dartmouth center, who was ranked universally as an All-American back.

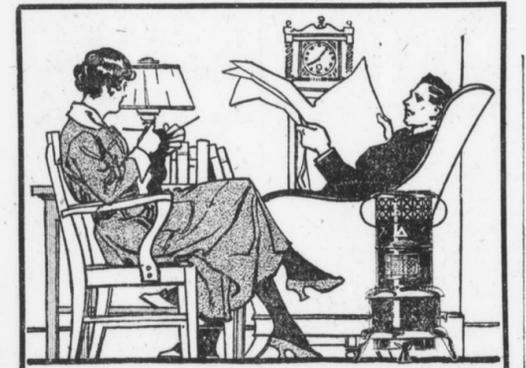
The Camp Gordon team, considered one of the greatest service teams in America, certainly will put Heisman's squad to perhaps the severest test of its season.

"But we are going into that contest with the thought of victory," declared Heisman. "One of the things that handicaps us is that Strupper, now with the opposition, knows many of the tricks that were successful for us last year and which we have used with splendid results in our first three games of 1918. Naturally, we cannot depend upon those plays to win for us against a team which will get the topoff on how to stop them from Strupper. So I am spending the week drilling my youngsters in the new formations and a few new aerial plays which I hope will bring results that will be gratifying to Georgia Tech."

French Deputies and Newspapers Want Peace Dictated by Gen. Foch

Paris, Oct. 23.—The newspapers of Paris are united in demanding that peace with Germany shall be dictated by the "unconditional surrender" type and that negotiations be called off, except through General Foch.

The same view is taken by members of the Chamber of Deputies, and there is no question as to where the representatives of France will stand when the question of peace is discussed in the supreme war council.



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