

me big dings here in Indianapolis. Look again. Didn't ex-Mayor Denby visit by Washington last week, and him and Ben-Harrer Hofferoff called by our President and him ending up? Yet all day he was shown up. Fellow he is no the dad, and not the grace of true citizens gifts. Denby two apes to took home all him. Yet his dad was shown up for such a littlest such has id. 'em you bin in a place ver der peoples made you, do ot think id all beings to you. Let or publics enjoy emma for der good dings and in such way made confidences. Yet we needs are more public exhibitions about der good dings yet we got und not such much kickings about der dings yet we

**Jamaica Speed Trials,
Carl Fisher, Fisher
Automobile Company,
National Automobile.**

Hugh R. Johnson, in American magazine.
Almost any spectator at a major league ball game will tell you: "Oh, I understand baseball"; yet in every game hundreds of moves are made and orders issued and obeyed, all with exact purpose and scientific intent that not one in a thousand sees or realizes. The game has made such wonderful advances scientifically and the membership and team work have become so involved and complicated that the lover of the game, even one who attends scores of games each season, does not know all the intricate details of the game, or knows how or why a play is made even after it is successfully completed.

Every catcher and pitcher in the "Big League" knows that with him or each other runner may leave any base and get back safely. A catcher will throw to catch Miller Huggins of Cincinnati, for example, when he leaves first base over second, and when he reaches third, Pittsburg takes sixteen, even eighteen feet, without making a throw with intent to catch him. If he throws, it is to drive Clarke back and keep him from getting too great a start. Every fielder, at least, knows that his opponents may make a play and turn their play accordingly. For example, with Wagner on first and Tommy Leach on third, every catcher in the National League throws to third. Pittsburgh attempts to make it "look" as if it is well-known fact that Leach, in other respects a good base runner, will "come through with the play," that is, if the catcher makes a move, he tries to turn the play and make "steps to third." Leach will make a false start for the plate and be caught. In the last season Chicago defeated Pittsburgh three times because, with either Wagner or Clark on first, Leach was out on the steps to the same. Each must know whether Mike Donlin is up to fast ball or not, whether or not to hit a curve to left. He must know that Fred Clarke is the only left-handed batter in the game who can hit a left-handed curve. He may have a thousand other points of similar nature.

Besides knowing these things, the team must plan its plays, to cover every hole of ground possible and by keeping away and vacating parts of the field where a batter is unlikely to hit, they can defend the remainder with much greater safety. A right-handed hitter, who swings late at the ball or pulls his body away from the plate, seldom is a good batter. He may hit the ball just as squarely and just as far as a left-handed batter, but the left-to-right hit the ball is much better covered and the likelihood of the ball falling safe much lessened.

DON ROOSEVELT CHARM.

Cleveland Leader.

The man who left the White House a month ago had two or three busy and happy hours at Gilbreath. He was "delighted." In shipboard he found life "jolly." The Azores interested him hardly.

He goes with a man of 50 who is ever young in spirit, always alive to the interests which surround him, patient in tastes, man added to his knowledge of the world. He finds the vast human drama intensely absorbing. It is emphatically worth while. There isn't a trace in Theodore Roosevelt of the bored and wearied man of large opportunity, and wide experience. He who finds the world suffused with sordid at last.

There never will be any such dull and dreary fate for the statesman who is headed for the Azores. He is not there now. He is too sane and strong and rich in the hearty enthusiasm which defy time and mock the years.

NOT QUITE CONSISTENT.

New York Evening Sun.

Women can never be man's equal, and can not therefore enjoy equal rights. Few women would ever desire to legislate, and those who did would only be classed as eccentric. The Pope to a delegation of Italian women said his holiness did not speak ex cathedra, and therefore his opinion is not infallible. But when he did speak ex cathedra, he will point out the following conclusion—that Legion U.S.A. was founded within a week or so for exploits which she performed by deserting her proper sphere, as the pleasure of "womanly women" call it—by being an eccentric.

beginning.

The motor buggies are shown in addition, increasing numbers and the riding forms, especially at the fairs, are turning to prairies, with continual demonstration of its adaptability for certain conditions, particularly country use. The demand for these vehicles from New York and Massachusetts (atrophied fields of the conventional

motor) the popular view in favor of the buggies by riding buggies.

That there is a tendency in favor of the motor automobile, however, is evident, but its excellent ability to serve is to keep it alive and make it a factor to be reckoned with in the future.

Cooling systems have not shown much change. Water cooling predominates, but

water circulation is still largely used, but the motor pump, which can be used to circulate the water, can be found on expensive as well as cheap cars.

While the gear pump, quite largely used among the foreign cars, is not yet in general use, the centrifugal is the leading form. The type of radiator is well defined. The cellular and tubular division is still preferred, especially a slight tendency toward the latter.

Magnetic ignition has made long strides forward, being shown on practically all the high priced vehicles and on many of moderate price. Double sources of electric current are used almost unanimously, giving great preference to dry cells, others to storage batteries.

The smaller details, like piping, wiring, seats, lamps, switches and similar fittings, show much thought, similar material and workmanship and the refinement which goes with the finished product, which plainly that the automobile no longer is a crudity, but has proven its place in the world's work.

Tires are larger this year, and, with de-mountable rims, have been caused to grow. However, due to individual taste more closely, and every detail indicates that the most fastidious buyers can find exactly what is desired.

PATHFINDER SHOWS WORTH OF LIGHT AUTOMOBILES.

Helps Bigger Machines That Come to Rescue It From Mud.

That sound logic and experience account for the preference of the West for light-weight cars seems to have been demonstrated by the performance of the E. M. F. "30" pathfinder, which is laying out the route for the 1908 Oldsmobile tour.

Don Lewis, the official in charge, says unequivocally, "no heavy car could possibly have gone through mud like this car has, no matter how high-powered it was." Fact is, every time a high-powered car has come to us and, as they thought, to help us over bad roads, they have gotten mired and stuck, and have had to be towed out of places the lighter car negotiated with comparative ease."

It is a fact, however, when you consider it, that the weight resting on four points, will stick much deeper than half that weight resting on the same supports. A difference of six inches in the weight of the car will take up for the extra weight. In the soft clay of Wisconsin, or the gumbo roads of Iowa, saturated with the heavy spring rains, the heavy car will sink deep into the mud. At this the light one is also, but the chances are all in favor of the lighter vehicle, as has been repeatedly shown in the pathfinder's experience.

In the great middle Western market cars selling for less than \$2,000 have the call, and over 50 per cent of all the cars sold this year are in this price range. This is a reason, and it isn't lack of ability to buy or penuriousness on the part of buyers in that section. No more liberal spenders are seen.

Farmers in Iowa enjoy every luxury known to their city cousins. They know their road conditions. In the proper sense of the term there are no roads. The winter roads in the wet season are not think of traveling. In fact, light buggies have been used to get about at such times. Now light automobiles are taking their place and the roads are being improved. The automobile is being used on the roads and have greater efficiency than cars of higher price, though equipped with monster motors.

GUGGENHEIM TROPHY TO COST MORE THAN \$2,000.

San Francisco Firm Gets Job Out of One Hundred and Sixteen Applicants for Contract.

Out of 116 designs required from all parts of the country the Robert Guggenheim trophy for the New York Seattle automobile race had been selected. A San Francisco firm is now putting 600 ounces of gold and silver into the making of the cup, which will be very unique.

The trophy stands 11 inches in height and will cost \$1,200. The gold cover represents the northern hemisphere, on which, poised on a flying wheel, is a figure representing the sun, the center of the solar system, New York to be the center.

Polar bears, natives of Alaska, are shown at the base of the hemisphere, the polar bear being the emblem of Alaska. The polar bear is shown in the act of circling the cup. In the panels are views of Seattle and the exposition grounds. Separating the panels are some totem poles in colored enamel. Below the name of the cup, and on the base, is a wreath of laurel and gold sprays, holding a large nugget of Alaska gold. The words, "Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition," are done in gold leaf. Early redwood is used in making the pedestal on which the cup is mounted. At each corner of the base are four busts of Indian chiefs of the Northwest, with the head of Chief Seattle shown prominently.

The automobiles are scheduled to leave New York June 1, when the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition opens its gates and the trophy will be displayed at Seattle on several docks before the big machines are expected in Seattle from their dash across the continent.

MAXWELL USES CONTINENTAL RIMS.

Entire satisfaction with the Continental tires used on the Maxwell car, which completed a 16,000 mile tour, is expressed by the manufacturer. He had charged a fair fare. In a letter to the Continental Rubber Company he says:

"We used your discontinued rim on our car and were very pleased with the results. They proved of great value to us in saving as much valuable time in the rapid and easy change of tire."

AVOIDING TROUBLES.

As with most other cars which adopt gasoline motors, methods of prevention and of cure are both difficult and application. The accident of the month or imperfection existing in the engine and the equipment is a most vexing quantity of a grade of lubricating oil which is as free as possible from a tendency to produce solid residue are which becomes

CARS ENTER PRUSSIA RUN.

To the present time 111 entries have been received for the Prince Henry of Prussia Touring Competition, which is to be held next July. Of the entries eighty are from America, Britain, and Italy, eight Austrian and five French.

FACTS ABOUT MOTOR RACERS	
Date of Duke race	June 1
Date of smaller race	June 2
Length of circuit	10 miles
Length of Duke race	10 miles
Number of laps	40
Hour of start	10 a.m.
Average speed	40 miles per hour
Length of small car race	5 miles
Number of laps	20
Hour of start	10 a.m.
Average speed	35 miles per hour

Displaying all the, premonitory

one or a big one—the biggest

ever held—the first Western auto

race for the Coble Trophy is

approaching nearer and nearer to

its twin event, the small car

race for the Indiana Trophy, for both

the Chicago Automobile Club

sponsor, promises to be an

close second in interest.

A shade faster and some

longer, the Coble event, which

June 19, crimson day on the

grid, will mark the dawn

era in western motoring, and

as established a few precedents on the

calendar, if the predictions of the

Board of the club prove just

small car race is slated for Ju-

ly 26.

Assisted by a corps of depe-

ssives under the marshal

Executive Frank H. Tracy,

tests committee, consisting of

Guenther, chairman, J. J. Blant,

and C. E. Jackson, manager for

the great contest. Many

were the paths which the course

horizontally traversed before it's

report. "We have met the

they are no more. Every

crossing all other obstacles

was thefeat of expert

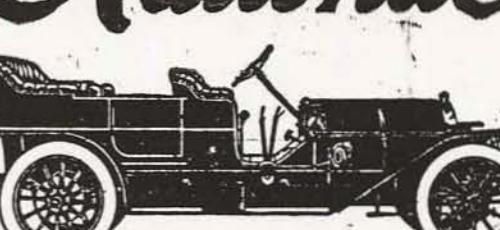
contestants and spectators

assisted by a guard against

military protection. It was no

task. It meant conferences in

repeated railway trips, intern-



At the Jamaica "Speed" Trials. Jamaica, Long Island

One Mile Six Cylinder Event
National 60 H. P. First, Time 48 3-5 Sec.

Two Mile Six-Cylinder Event
National 60 H. P. First
Time, 1 minute and 42 Seconds

Also in the Free-For-All the National 60 H. P.
Made Two Miles in 1 Minute and 35-2-5 Seconds

AND

ONE MILE IN 44 SECONDS

The National is seldom entered in racing or hill-climbing events, but when it is it invariably demonstrates its speed and hill climbing qualities in a forcible and satisfactory manner. For demonstration phone or visit

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Touring,
Suburban
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Roadster
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four pa
per cent
running

Nort
The India
diamon
Dear St
the car
mented to
Jackson II
tles is qui
through th
way we
from Mad
turns and
It is a qua
Please a
driven
Wind-Cold
Gear, one
and Stew
Included
as Deposit

Indian
State