

GRIDIRON HEROES.

Ones Who Never Win Places In the Football Hall of Fame.

AND THEY WEAR NO "LETTER"

These Practically Unknown Men Are the "Scrubs" Who Help to Keep the Varsity Team on Edge—They Play the Game For the Game's Sake.

There is no royal road to a thorough knowledge of American college football. The preparation of the varsity eleven is long and hard. The mills of the coaches grind slowly, and they grind exceedingly fine. There is nothing in store for much of the good material that in the end must be relegated to the side line. These men, wrapped in gray blankets, who find the low fence surrounding the field on the day of the big game, are the scrubs, or second team men.

There is a paradox in their situation—their only chance for personal glory lies in the defeat of the varsity eleven. There comes a time in many a big game when a coach, realizing that the day is lost, that his varsity men have done their utmost to no purpose and are being swept steadily down the field, will throw into the game scrub after scrub, hoping against hope that these men will play better than they really have a right to and so turn the tide. And even ten seconds in the big game give the scrub his letter.

So it is in after years that one may point out many a wearer of the letter who was not nearly so good a football player as many scrubs. It has happened, too, that a man has fought for years in the hope of making the eleven, has improved slowly, if surely, has been sent into the big game as a forlorn hope and has played a game the like of which has not been seen on the field that season.

Even scrubs take their triumphs and their disappointments differently. There are not a few who are proud to have been on the second team in the year that the first eleven swept all before it. They have no varsity letter, but the discriminating know that they were better players than some of the varsity men of other years. There are other scrubs who bemoan the fact that they were not in college when the general average of the players was low and they would have been almost certain to make the first team. He it said, however, for the honor of the second team that instances of the latter type are rare. A scrub player learns the lesson of self sacrifice. It is his but to be walked over daily by the varsity; while most of the instruction and encouragement are lavished on said varsity.

As a rule, however, there comes at least one week in the season when the scrubs are pampered and petted and made much of. The varsity is in the throes of a "slump," is lagging, dispirited and sullen. It is then that the scrub team suddenly finds that it is being taught to play the game just as if it were to take the field as the first choice against the foe. There is a coach for almost every man, there are words of encouragement, much valuable instruction and a new esprit de corps. Under the new inspiration the second team sweeps the flagging varsity off its feet, humiliates the first string players to the uttermost, while the coaches cheer the scrub and jeer the varsity. At least once a season it is very good to be a scrub, for at least once a season the scrub defeats and humiliates the team that has proved perhaps a terror to all its outside rivals. Nothing has such a salutary effect on the varsity as the eating of humble pie once in a while.

In late years the scrub is getting more consideration than in the old days. Yet the men play principally for the love of the game and in order to make the going as hard as possible for the varsity. Sheer loyalty and the thrill of battle keep them at it year after year. They learn football from the ground up. They see the big games from the side lines and, knowing the signals, have a peculiar advantage over any other spectator. With a knowledge of the signals one may criticize the handling of the big team in the big game—may more readily understand the strategy of coach and quarterback.

It is this opportunity to analyze the big games, coupled with the chance to get practically as good coaching as the varsity, that makes excellent coaches out of many scrub players. Some of these scrubs have gone back to college and turned out freshman teams that have been able to fight the varsity to a standstill and so have astonished the very coaches who taught them. There have been instances of this at nearly every big institution in the east. Sometimes the services of these ex-scrubs have been eagerly sought by the veteran varsity coaches, and many a man without a field reputation has proved to be no mean strategist.

It is really these ex-scrub men who keep up the high average of interest in the game. They are turned out yearly at the rate of five or more to every varsity player. The varsity man may lose interest in the game in after years, but the scrub practically never. It is they who are the backbone of the pilgrimages to West Point, and it is they who talk football far into the night in the club and chop house.

The scrubs, in a word, all unhonored and unsung as they are, are the backbone of the game in the colleges and out of them. They play the game and they watch it for the game's sake.—New York Post.

CLEANING WITH GASOLINE.

How to Use It in Washing Soiled Garments and Feathers.

To clean with gasoline the first thing to do is to obtain gasoline of a suitable grade. A simple experiment will determine this and make you independent of the advice of your dealer. Pour a little in a piece of white writing paper of good quality. If the gasoline leaves no trace of grease on the paper after evaporation you will be safe in using it; otherwise it is useless for your purpose.

Second, buy enough gasoline both to wash and rinse your garment. Two gallons are enough for a dress, provided you wash it in a proper receptacle, which retards evaporation by exposing a comparatively small surface to the air. Many women fail of success because they do not realize the necessity of rinsing the garment in plenty of clean gasoline. The gasoline that is left after a garment is washed can be allowed to settle and the clear gasoline at the top used again. It is not advisable, however, to use the same gasoline too often.

Now as to the method of procedure for garments in general. Soak the garment in gasoline. If it is much soiled twenty-four hours is not too long. Instead, your labor will be lightened and the garment saved much destructive rubbing. Be sure that the vessel in which you place the garment and gasoline has a tight cover. A wash boiler can be used. Cover the opening with two or more Turkish towels, and over these place the lid and weight it down all around.

Procure a small washboard and, putting it into the boiler, rub the garment vigorously, just as if using water. Before wetting the garment it is a good plan to locate all the spots that need particular attention by basting around them with a thread of contrasting color. They are then easy to find when the garment is wet. The under parts of sleeves, the neckbands and the hems of skirts must receive special attention in the matter of rubbing. Do not expect the gasoline to do all the work, for it will disappoint you. Rinse the garment in clear gasoline and hang in the sunshine and air to dry. Finally press it with an iron of suitable temperature to remove the creases and also whatever odor may remain. During the whole process up to the pressing keep your work out of doors.

There are a few special ways of using gasoline which it may be well to mention. White ostrich feathers can be cleaned by using gasoline and flour. Stir in enough flour to make a thin white paste. Thoroughly shake the feather in this. Dry by waving in the sunshine and air. The flour will shake out, leaving your feather white, soft and beautiful.

Chiffon ruchings which are soiled, but not crushed, can be rejuvenated by shaking them in clear gasoline and then drying them in sunshine and air. Small articles, such as fancy neckwear in general, which must be treated gently, can be put into a fruit jar nearly filled with gasoline. Using a rubber ring, screw the top on tightly. Let the articles soak for some time and then shake them vigorously. Rinse in the same manner in clear gasoline. Dry in the sunshine and air.

Coat collars can often be cleaned by wetting a cloth in gasoline and then rubbing the soiled part. If the fabric will warrant it and is much soiled use an old toothbrush for this purpose instead of the cloth.

Neckties cannot always be cleaned by the simple rubbing process. If that is so try using a brush dipped in gasoline to scrub the soiled parts. Satin, of course, does not permit of this treatment. Grease spots can be removed by rubbing the spots with a good white soap after the article has been soaked in gasoline. Rub hard and rinse thoroughly.

Gasoline in which soap has been used cannot be used a second time.—Ethel Dressler in Chicago Tribune.

OILING HARNESS.

How to Make It Last Longer by Simple Methods.

Proper care of the harness is one department of the stable that is too often neglected, but there is nothing more essential to the life of the harness and the safety of those who use it.

One quart of neatfoot oil is sufficient for a double harness. Wash the harness well with soap and water and hang in a warm room overnight to dry. Next day it will be in good condition to receive the oil. Add a little lampblack to the oil to color it. Apply with rag or brush, rubbing it well into the leather, and hang in a warm room overnight. Next day rub well with a dry cloth, and it will be ready for use. Harness thus treated is much easier to handle, is far less liable to cause galls on the horses and will wear much longer.

How to Prevent Raveling.

In cutting out waists of any cloth that ravel overcast each piece as fast as cut and you will have no trouble with the goods raveling when the fitting is done. Bind the armholes after sleeves are sewed in place on all such fabrics that are made up without lining. Use binding ribbon, as it strengthens the armhole and prevents the raveling and fraying so liable to occur in some goods.

How to Make Oatmeal Gems.

To make delicious oatmeal gems mix a cup of oatmeal in a cup of sour milk, let it soak overnight and then add one teaspoonful of soda, a well beaten egg and half a cup of sugar. Stir in flour enough to make a batter.

DEMAND THE LABEL.

Workers Need Feel No Shame In Asking For Union Made Goods.

There is no occasion for a union man or woman to blush or hang his or her head when asking for union made goods bearing the union label. This little emblem of fairness and honesty on everything you buy tells its story of honor and trade unionism and as such should be respected by all who come in contact with it.

The way some staunch unionists go about buying union made goods reminds one of a school child of the kindergarten class spending her first penny in the candy store, when she does not know what she wants and would be afraid to ask for it if she did.

There is an absolute lack of necessity for any such conduct or bashfulness in such cases, and the union man or woman should be proud in asking for goods bearing the label instead of seemingly being ashamed of it. When you purchase the products of your co-workers in the army of labor see that the label of unionism is on it, and if it is not do not invent some excuse for not buying and sneak out of the store, but make a bold demand for the label, and if the storekeeper has not what you want bearing it tell him frankly why you cannot deal with him and inform him when he sells goods bearing the label you will become his customer. You don't blush nor seem embarrassed when you receive your union wages. Why should you do so when asking for union labeled goods? You have earned your money honestly. See that you spend it honestly.

Think it over and the next time you go to buy anything heed its precepts. The union label stands for the protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap labor rivals, fair wages for the laborer and better trade conditions. It guarantees the workmen a better living, shorter hours and more money. Therefore there is no reason why you should not demand the union label. Demand the union label all the time.—Streator Gazette.

Labor Opposes Congressmen.

The Connecticut branch of the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Danbury recently, took a decided stand against the returning to congress of Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee and Congressmen Hill, Tilson, Henry and Higgins. This action, taken in the form of a resolution, was unanimously adopted and was to the effect that the state's representatives had voted against bills introduced in the interests of labor. A resolution was also adopted deploring the recent dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building and resenting the charge that it was the work of union men. It also expressed the hope that the perpetrators of the outrage would meet with swift punishment.

NO CASE ON RECORD.

How many times has a manufacturers' association ever established a shorter workday, increased the pay or bettered conditions in any trade or calling? Not once in a thousand years. Only labor organizations do that.

Ohio Labor Statistics.

According to a bulletin just received from the bureau of labor statistics, a review of the labor conditions throughout Ohio for the quarter ending July 1, 1910, reflects a general increase in the demand for labor in all branches of industry. The supply has shown an almost corresponding increase, yet it was not sufficient by a marked percentage to meet the demand.

Railway to Raise Wages.

Announcement has been made at the Pennsylvania railroad offices at Harrisburg that an increase of wages for engine drivers and firemen would be made on the company's lines in that part of the state. The increase will be about 10 per cent, not including the increase of 6 per cent announced in April.

Concentration of Trades.

The concentration of kindred trades goes steadily forward in Germany. In May last three large unions—transport workers (96,623), dockers (22,036) and seamen and firemen (10,604)—at congress held in Hamburg decided to amalgamate.

AN APPEAL TO WORKERS.

Here is a brief statement of the demands which organized labor in the interest of workers—aye, of all the people of the country—makes upon modern society:

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills and mines—in a word, a better, higher and noble life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than 2,000,000 wage earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to unite with them and participate in the glorious movement, with its attendant benefits.—Samuel Gompers.

M. G. POHL, Optometrist



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