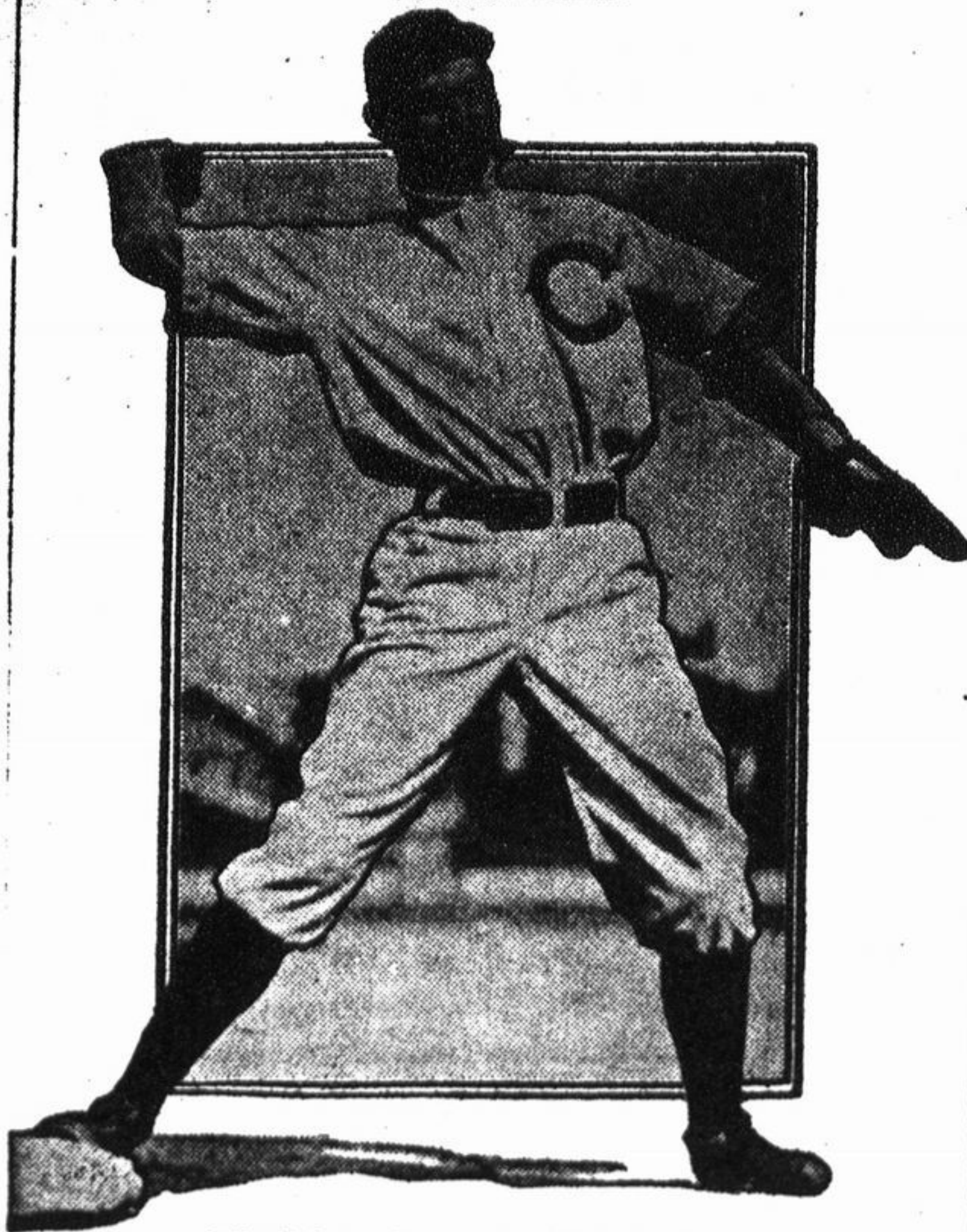


PITTSBURG EXPECTS MUCH OF ART HOFMAN



Artie Hofman, Former Cub, With the Pirates.

Artie Hofman, once the idol of Chicago Cub fans and considered by many as the best all-round player in the major leagues, is expected to strengthen the Pittsburgh Pirates materially by the enthusiastic fans of that city. Manager Fred Clark, also is optimistic, and expects his team to climb rapidly toward the head.

Hofman was the property of the Pittsburgh club once before. Fred

Clark tells how in 1904 he couldn't use Hofman, and placed him with the Des Moines club. The understanding was that Hofman was to come back to Pittsburgh, but the Des Moines club sold him during the season and the owners didn't abide by the verbal agreement. While with the Chicago Cubs Hofman filled almost every position on the diamond, being available anywhere.

STORIES OF THE DIAMOND

The American league race is getting tighter and tighter each day. Any time that Hank O'Day wants to beat the Phillies he should "let George (Suggs) do it."

Another shakeup in the White Sox may be expected any day if the slump does not come to a sudden end.

Louisville has sold infielder Casey Smith, secured from the Chicago Cubs, to the Columbia team of the South Atlantic league.

With Patience playing second base and Lesure pitching, one would expect East Liverpool, Ohio, to play a rather sleepy game.

Young Groh of the Giants will not go after the bad ones. Pitchers have got to put the ball over the plate before he will offer at it.

Jake Stahl of the Red Sox says he does not think it will be necessary for the team that wins the flag this year to win over ninety games.

George Stovall, the new Browns' manager, made his big league debut in 1904. And after all these years he has sunk to his present low station.

There may be a race in the National league this year, but it will be between Frank Schulte's and Christy Mathewson's high-powered automobiles.

Ernie Lush, who has been playing in the outfield for Montreal, has been let out and will try to get on with the Springfield team of the Connecticut league.

Providence gave Catcher Harry Beckendorf his unconditional release. Catcher Fred Mitchell is back in the game for Buffalo after a trip to Bonasetter Reese.

Player Free of Auburn in the Mink league is a free hitter. He leads the league at bat with an average above .400. Nebraska City as a team leads in batting, with four men batting .300 or better.

MAKES GAMES MORE EXCITING

Hitting the Ball Safely is Most Interesting Feature of Contests for Enthusiastic Fans.

The so-called "inside" baseball playing is all right and results in many successful plays on the diamond. Strong and consistent playing, however, is the mainstay of any club.

When a player approaches the plate the uppermost thought in the minds of spectators is "Will he hit the ball?" If the ball is struck and hit safely the spectators are happy. Hitting the ball safely is the most interesting feature of the game, says the Boston Globe.

It is noticeable this season that the players are hitting the ball well. They seem to have made up their minds that free and easy hitting is preferable to bunting. This free hitting makes the games more exciting. To be sure, it may mean a larger score, but that is not to be deplored. When there is free hitting there are more chances for brilliant catching, skillful fielding and fast running. The scene is more animated and fascinating. The more hitting there is the better pleased patrons will be all during the season.

\$7,000 IS PAID FOR KEATING

That Sum is Given by New York Highlanders for Crack Twirler of the Lawrence Team.

The Highlanders have bought the release of Ray Keating, the brilliant young pitcher of the Lawrence club of the New England League.

Word was received from Lawrence recently that Louis Pieper, manager of the Lawrence team, had announced that the New York Americans paid \$7,000 for Keating, a larger sum than ever was paid for a New England League player.

This deal has been hanging fire for some time. It was said that Keating will not join the New York club until the end of the New England League season, but after paying this sum for the youngster the Highlanders may request immediate delivery.

Keating is only nineteen years old, and until last season was content to play on a high school nine. Jim O'Rourke dug him up in the spring of 1911, and he had a brief trial with Bridgeport. From Bridgeport, Keating drifted to Lawrence, which club turned him over to the Hamilton team of the Canadian League, where he was a star. He was recalled by Lawrence and has been doing wonderful work all season.

His first noteworthy feat was to hold the Providence International team to two hits in a practice game. Since the New England season opened, the youngster has not met with a defeat. His greatest triumph was scored on May 25, when he shut out Worcester, 1 to 0, without a hit.

GIANTS RELEASE A PITCHER

Louis Drucke, Who Gave Much Promise as Twirler, Is Turned Over to Toronto Club.

Louis Drucke, the pitcher of the Giants, has been released to the Toronto club of the International league. Drucke has been a Giant for three years and gave splendid promise when he joined McGraw's team. He gained the title of "the second Mathewson,"



Louis Drucke.

so good was his work. He injured his back two years ago in a subway accident and has done little for the New York club since. Drucke came from Waco, Texas, and was bought from the Dallas club.

A LITTLE BIT HUMOROUS

A Smart Boy.
"I don't like to brag, but our little Willie is the brightest little boy I ever knew. I don't say this because he is mine, but all our friends say the same thing. He's so quick to grasp ideas. The other day he came to me and suggested that he ought to go to Sunday school again. As a rule it is hard to get him to attend, but now he is eager to go."
"So?"
"Maybe you don't get the wonderful part of this?"
"I don't."
"Why, you see, it has just dawned on him that the time for the Sunday school picnic is approaching. Isn't that smart?"

Striving to Please.
"That man does not hesitate to contradict himself."
"It's the fault of the people," replied Senator Sorghum. "They like novelty and would rather hear a man contradict himself than have him keep saying the same thing over and over."

Evil for Evil.
"You are diffident about setting out your fowers this year," remarked the first humorist.
"I always wait until the weather is settled," responded the second humorist. "That is my invariable custom."

Too Busy.
"Now," said the lawyer, "please tell us how the altercation began."
"I didn't see any altercation," replied the witness. "I was too busy watchin' the fight."

A STRONG PLEA.
"How did Mr. Rock happen to get off so easily?"
"His lawyer made a very strong argument showing that so many of his family went in scine."



A Feminine Trait.
Oh, she is a woman, through and through And this is her greatest passion; To wear fine clothes and costly, too, And all in the latest fashion.

To Be Shunned.
Knicker—What is the matter with his cottage?
Becker—it is as distant as a rich relation and as hard to support as a poor relation.

Heard on the Train.
Mr. A.—Then you haven't much faith in the skill of Dr. Cuttem?
Mr. B.—Faith! I wouldn't trust that man to remove the appendix from my dictionary.

Mixed Up.
"Scribbler must be something of an acrobatic author."
"How so?"
"He told me he had some footnotes on hand."

A Poetical Feat.
"That writer is a paradoxical poet."
"In what way?"
"I called to see him one day and found that his idyl moments were keeping him busy."

The Prospects.
Church—Do you expect to settle anything on your daughter?
Gotham—Well if she marries that saphead she's going with it looks as if she would settle something on me.

A Modern Youth.
"Does he call her the morning star of his existence?"
"No. He says she's the Great White Way of his life."

Its Advantage.
"The public has a short memory."
"That's the reason the politicians don't want to tax it."

INTRODUCTION OF QUEEN BEE

They Are More Prolific During Their First Two Years and Should Then Be Supplanted.

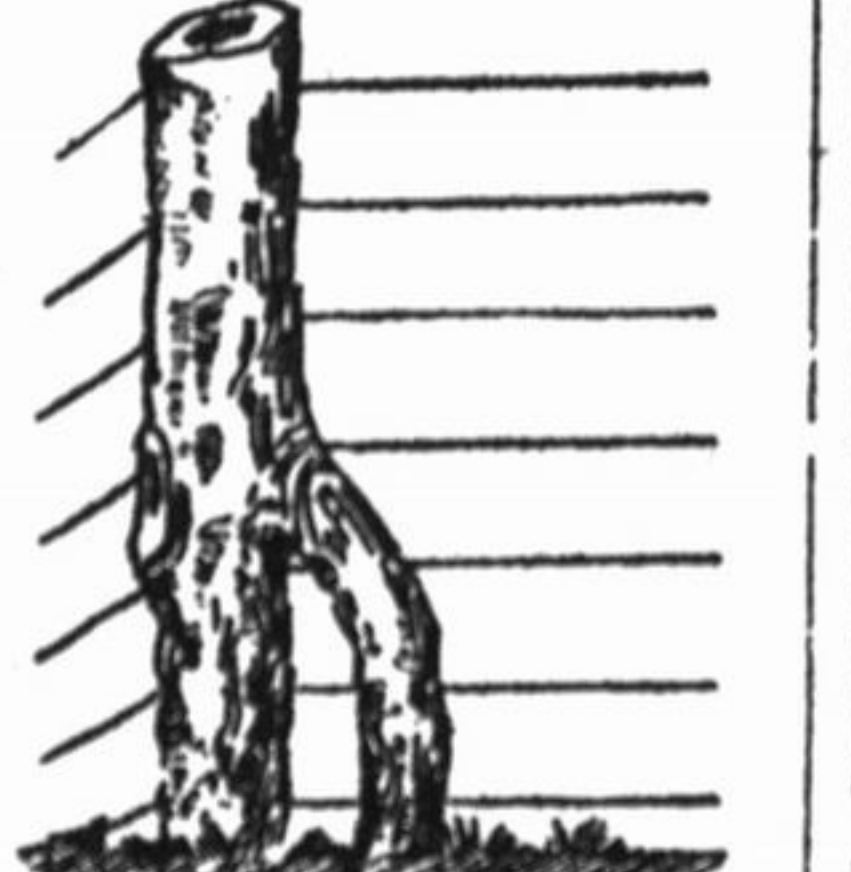
Queen bees will ordinarily live and preside over the colony for four or five years before being naturally superseded, but like a hen they are much more prolific layers during their first two years. For this reason, and also to improve your stock, this is a good time of the year to requeen your apiary. Remove the old queen and the bees will at once proceed to repair the loss by constructing queen cells for the production of a young one to take her place, writes I. F. Tillinghast in the Country Gentleman. So if you are satisfied with the stock nothing more is necessary, for in about twelve days from the removal of the old queen a young one will hatch. In such cases from two to twenty cells will be formed, and if your old queen is of choice breeding stock, remove her to some other colony, and on the tenth day after cut out carefully all except one or two cells, and give them to your other colonies at the time that you destroy their queens. In a day or two these cells will hatch and any colony will accept a newly hatched virgin.

At some times of the year it is difficult to introduce an old queen to a strange colony without leaving her caged among them for several days, but I have no trouble in removing a queen and introducing another at the same operation at this time of year, while the honey flow is on, without caging or loss of time, by sprinkling her freely with a mixture of flour and confectioner's sugar, and running her in before their loss is known. Under these conditions the bees usually accept her at once.

STRONG CORNER FENCE POST

Substantial Brace May Be Constructed From Small Tree by Following Instructions.

A satisfactory corner post may be made from a small tree, as follows: The tree is cut the size wished for the post (the tree forked, of course). The fork is cut a foot shorter than the body. The post is put in the



ground and the fork turned on the inside corner with a rock placed under the prong.
It is impossible for a post made in this way to pull away.

Returns From Good Seed Bed.

There are very few farms on which additional labor expended in preparing seed bed would not yield handsome returns. It costs about 15 cents per acre to harrow land, and about 25 cents per acre to disk land. For \$1 land can be double disked and harrowed twice. One bushel of wheat or barley, two bushels of corn or one-half bushel of flax increase per acre will pay for this extra labor.

Bees and Farm Notes

Do not overload the team. Better make another trip.

The silo correctly used will solve the question of profit from \$100 an acre land.

Circumvent large feed bills by growing plenty of protein feeds on the farm.

The silo is the only safe and sure way and the cheapest way to handle the corn crop.

To jerk the horse is not a very nice way for the hired man to get even with his "boss."

The ground for sweet clover seed should be prepared the same as for alfalfa or clover.

With good equipment and willing workers haying is not altogether a disagreeable task.

The best garden seed are not always found in the packages on which are found the prettiest pictures.

Demand for good, productive farm property is steadily increasing. Some very high prices are paid for well improved farms.

If your asparagus turns yellow it is a sign of rust. Every affected plant should be at once cut out and burned or well sprayed.

There are very few farms on which additional labor expended in preparing the seed bed would not yield handsome returns.

The sooner manure is spread in the field the smaller the loss of fertility incurred and the smaller the amount of labor required to handle it.

The common disk harrow is more generally used than any other implement to cultivate alfalfa, and when properly adjusted does good work.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

STIMSON APPROVES NEW BILL



A substitute for the militia pay bill has been submitted to Secretary Stimson and has secured his approval. The pay of officers of the militia in this bill is a percentage of that of officers of like grade in the regular army, not including longevity pay, as follows: Five per cent. to all general officers commanding a division or brigade, including authorized officers detailed for duty therewith, the division and brigade inspectors of small arms practice; if any, the authorized aide chaplains; 20 per cent. to commanding officers of companies, troops, battalions and ambulance companies and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions, squadrons and coast artillery districts, including medical officers doing duty or assigned to regiments or smaller tactical units or coast artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals and veterinarians.

The enlisted men, it is provided, shall receive compensation at the same rate as the enlisted man of the corresponding grade of the regular army at the rate of 25 per cent. of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grade of the regular army, provided no soldier shall have attended not less than 45 regular drills during one year and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills not less than 20. No money is to be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person not over 64 years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service. In time of war, or when war is imminent, or other grave emergency, the president may by order transfer to the army any portion of the organized militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of the act to serve therein for the balance of their respective terms of enlistment or commissions. Such part of the militia will be a part of the army.

SEEKS WAYS TO ABOLISH WAR

Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Vienna, famous among other things because it was she who inspired the founding of the Nobel prizes, is in America on a mission unique among those undertaken by women of the Old World among the women of the New. She is here to tell her sisters what she knows of the horrors of war and to appeal to the women of the United States to do their utmost toward the abolition of war.



The campaign for peace undertaken last spring by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of France was noteworthy. For three months Baron d'Estournelles, himself a Nobel prize winner, went through the country, and everywhere his arguments were heard with interest. So also in the case of Count Albert Apponyi people crowded to hear what the Hungarian parliamentarian had to say about the cost of armed peace now prevailing in Europe. But, much as these advocates for peace accomplished here, there stood arrayed against them continually the plea of necessity, the plea that ever increasing armaments were an absolute essential. Neither the Frenchman nor the Hungarian cared to depart from parliamentary usages, and for this reason they permitted their arguments to go before the people exactly for what they were worth.

The Baroness von Suttner comes to this country to try different tactics. She may agree with her fellow workers in Europe that the nations are burdened with armaments to the breaking point, that the patience of the people themselves is well nigh exhausted, that the times portend that conditions cannot continue as at present; but she has something more effective at her command than international law and parliamentary argument. Her most effective appeal will be to sentiment. As one who knows from experience the horrors of war, the Baroness von Suttner will be able to make this appeal effectively.

HADLEY PREFERS LOG CABIN



Governor Hadley of Missouri lives in a log cabin because he likes better than a mansion. He has the mansion, too—to everybody in Missouri the governor's house in Jefferson City always has been known as "The Mansion"—and Governor Hadley might live there all the time if he wished to, and at no expense of rent. But he prefers the log cabin in the summer time and he and his wife and three children live there from early May to late frost.

Governor Hadley built the log cabin himself, that is, he planned it and, after the logs were cut and hauled to the site he stood around with his hands in his pockets and bossed the job of house raising.

He invited everybody in Jefferson City out to the old fashioned house raisin'. It was a blanket invitation to the whole town and pretty nearly everybody went, including all the boys in town, and since then the governor is more modest in his invitations and names those that he wishes to have at his brush burning and other jollifications.

The log house is one step in the governor's search for health and strength.

C. P. NEILL, THE STRIKE FIXER

Perhaps no man in the United States, or in the whole world, occupies such a happy position between the mighty industrial elements—capital and labor—as does Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, who has averted scores of large strikes, involving thousands upon thousands of men, through his remarkable tact and ability to solve economic problems. Since 1906 Commissioner Neill has been instrumental in settling 47 controversies, directly involving 163,050 employes and 505,880 miles of railroad.



Born in Illinois in 1865, the future "strike fixer" was taken to Texas by his parents five years later. He now prides himself on the fact that he is a Texan, and in fact was known in college as "The Tall Mesquite of the Rio Grande."

After a brilliant college career, Dr. Neill was appointed instructor of political economy at the Catholic University in Washington, and took an active interest in civic affairs, besides serving as recorder in several local arbitrations. He had much to do with the settlement of the miners' strike of 1902, the adjustment of the miners' strike troubles in 1907, the averting of a nation-wide telegraphers' strike, and the most intervention and mediation has been the same in such cases.