

## HINTS ON Sailing a Boat

"Practice Makes Perfect"

By FREDERICK R. TOOMBS.

"DO you know how to sail a boat?" Every American man, young or old, should be qualified to answer this query in the affirmative. We are a nation of sailors to a great extent. The country was first settled by men of wide knowledge of and extensive experience on the seas. Our navy in the old days when sailing vessels composed our entire sea force was wonderfully successful against superior foes. By sheer daring and confidence our seamen outmaneuvered seasoned British captains and turned many a forlorn hope into a victory.

When the United States consisted of a few struggling commonwealths along the Atlantic seaboard a large proportion of their inhabitants naturally looked

to the sea for means of subsistence. Fleets of stanch fishing craft cut the waters off the Maine coast and Cape Cod, Virginia and the Carolinas also produced their share, and swift merchantmen manned by our sturdy tars plowed coast waters and deep seas to establish a foundation for our commercial prosperity.

Thus it will readily be seen that every American has a heritage of seagoing instincts. The blood of his forefathers flows in his veins, and he that has no love for the wide expanse of ocean, for the babbling brooks and the rushing rivers must almost be accused of lack of patriotism.

### What Our Yachtmen Represent.

The old time marine spirit had its latter day manifestation to a large degree in the vast number of yachtmen who flit to and fro and race here and there in their splendid pleasure craft. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, Uncle Samuel's amateur sailors spend the summer months in enjoying the unlimited opportunities for the pursuit of their favorite recreation. Who can deny that they are not supremely happy in their choice, that they are not better men for having breathed the fresh, cool breezes, that they have not derived new stimulus from the excitement and glory of well sailed, well won races?

### Practice Makes the Perfect Sailor.

Of course no man with the mere inclination can become a competent yachtman without effort. No man lacking in experience aboard a yacht can grasp the tiller and hold a course. He must serve his apprenticeship, just as does a mechanic in his trade. He must study more assiduously than ever did a college professor in endeavoring to win a degree. On the professor's efforts depended a new honor; on the yachtman's knowledge and skill life or death frequently hang in the balance.

The embryonic yachtman should first learn to handle a rowboat in all kinds of weather and to swim strongly. The importance of a mastery of these details is obvious and cannot be over-estimated.

### Learn in a Small Boat.

The best "kindergarten" for the future sailor is a small boat—that is, a craft of about twenty feet over all. He should be accompanied by one or two thoroughly experienced men, and the beginner's particular office should be the performing of all the so called



CLARENCE BEAUMONT OF THE PITTSBURG NATIONALS.

"The handsomest man in the National league" is Beaumont's title. He looks the part. Also he is a great outfielder and a reliable batsman. He guards the middle garden for Fred Clarke's three time champions and draws a salary that many a society chappie would be glad to receive.

"dirty work." He should swab the deck, coil ropes, raise and lower the centerboard (if the boat is so equipped), haul up the anchor with its dripping hawser that raises nice, plump blisters on tender palms and fingers, "tend off" with a boat hook when a dock is approached, and, lastly, he must keep out of the way. A skipper has no use whatever for a "hand" that steps on the main sheet when a boat is "coming about" or who persists in staying on the leeward side during the same maneuver or who crowds the man at the tiller so that it cannot be swung quickly to either side.

### Concerning the Halyards.

The next step brings the beginner to the task of furling and unfurling sails, operating the halyards and tending the

can loosen it and "drop the peak" without delay. Dropping or loosening the peak halyards, of course, "spills" a large part of the wind out of the mainsail and materially decreases its resistance to the wind. The jib sheet should be lowered completely. The jib is a secondary consideration in a squall. Get the mainsail in first.

### Handling the Main Sheet.

The handling of the main sheet (the rope governing the mainsail) teaches the beginner much of value. Through the instructions of the skipper he learns just how much of the sheet should be let out in varying circumstances. When the wind is abeam—that is, at right angles to the course—he hauls in the sheet and "flattens" the sail, "easing" it when the breeze increases dangerously. When tacking or "beating," terms applied when a boat is sailing "close hauled" (meaning that the bow is pointing very close to the direction from which the wind is blowing), the sheet is again hauled in close, closer than it is under any other circumstances. In small boat sailing it is seldom advisable, however, to flatten a sail to the very limit. The best plan is to sail "off" the wind a few points and ease the main sheet. You will thus make up in speed more than you lose to windward.

When the wind strikes over the quarter, the section midway between the beam (the middle of the craft) and the stern, let the mainsail swing out so that its full face meets the breeze. The boom will point sternward from the mast at an angle of forty-five degrees. With a "fair" or "following" breeze, when the boat sails "before the wind," the boom should swing at an angle of almost ninety degrees—that is, at almost a right angle to the course.

Do not make the main sheet fast when sailing a small boat, especially if women or children are on board. In case of a sudden puff many a craft has capsized through the fact that some one was too slow in loosening a sheet from a cleat.

### The Jib Sheet.

The jib sheet requires but little attention except when "coming about." On some boats the jib is so arranged that it "trims" or adjusts itself on every tack. Pull the jib well down to leeward. The windward sheet should usually be entirely loose. If a boat is slow "in a wave" (before the wind), loosen the leeward jib sheet as her bow swings into the wind and make it taut again as she points into the breeze. In this way the sail will draw the moment the bow is a point to windward, and when the boat is safely over on the new tack the jib can be loosened on the windward side and drawn to leeward.

### The Man at the Tiller.

When the happy moment arrives for the beginner to take charge of the tiller his troubles and responsibilities are doubled. Now he must lay out the course and hold to it. He must watch the sails to see that they are drawing well, keep an eye to windward for squalls, watch for approaching craft, note channel posts and buoys and take care not to ship heavy seas. He must study his boat just as a student studies his mount. He must know how much wind

pressure she can withstand safely, on what line she sails the fastest and the best method of bringing her about without losing time and distance to leeward.

### Long and Short Keel Lines.

The longer a boat is on her keel the slower she will be in stays. The tiller should be thrust over gradually in a boat of this description, with possibly a quick jerk at the moment her jib flaps. A boat with a short keel line or a center boarder or one with a fin keel can be brought about with a single pull of the tiller.

### PROFESSIONAL TROTTER JUDGE.

George Hayt, acting as professional judge on the grand circuit, was in the stand in that capacity recently at Columbus. His duties there were light, for the horsemen were all out to win apparently, and if the mere fact that a competent man is presiding in the stand is sufficient to induce the horsemen to try then the experiment will be well worth all that it will cost. The presiding judge will find his hand greatly strengthened at the grand circuit meetings, for at them he will have the advantage of advice from the racing stewards, and there is no question but that a man on the ground will hear more gossip as to what certain drivers intend to do than is the case of the judges in the stand.

Acting together, it does not seem that the racing can be other than above suspicion all the season. The drivers will realize the fact that if they should succeed in fooling the judges at one place in the circuit the form at some of the following circuit cities will give the judges a line on the fraud, and under the system now in vogue it will be possible to punish the fraud even if it is not detected for several weeks.

Heretofore with different officials every week there has been no fear of punishment once the current meeting was lived out. This was wrong, but it was the best that could be done under the circumstances with officials changing every week and the men at one place having no direct knowledge of what had transpired at the other town. Now there will be no such excuse for not punishing offenders.

### HINTS FOR PITCHERS.

"Massaging is good for pitchers' arms," says Charley Nichols of the St. Louis Nationals. "I have found this true by experience. It ought to follow immediately after the game."

"No pitcher should try out at pitching practice following a game, but should wait a day."

"Having done his pitching and cared for his arm, the twirler yet has responsibilities. He ought to be able to bat, though few pitchers do."

"He should get out and practice every chance he gets, no matter if the rest of the club do want him to chase fly balls and kick when he takes his turn at the plate."

"A base hit by pitchers would have won many games lost through their own inability to smash the horsehide."

"The keynote of success among pitchers, as all other ball players, is practice. Given natural curving ability, with fair speed, a level head, there is no reason why any man who practices should not pitch baseball successfully."

## FRANK McDONALD, THE CHAMPION BOY SWIMMER.

Frank McDonald is the champion thirteen-year-old swimmer of New York state. He comes of a family of able swimmers and recently swam a distance of six miles in the Hudson river.

He was born and brought up on the banks of the Hudson. He lives with his mother, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, who has a bathing and boating establishment on the river shore at the foot of One Hundred and Eighth street, New York.

Frank uses a fast trudgeon stroke in racing, and when he grows older he will probably be made a member of the swimming team of one of the big athletic clubs. His sister, Margaret McDonald, is well known as the champion



FRANK McDONALD.

girl swimmer of the Hudson. She is capable of remarkable speed and endurance. In a contest in Long Island sound, off New Rochelle, N. Y., she competed against four men racers of no mean ability. The water became so rough—the contest was one of four miles—that the four men had to stop at different stages of the race. Miss McDonald finished the race alone. She committed in charge presented to her the three medals they had offered for first, second and third places.

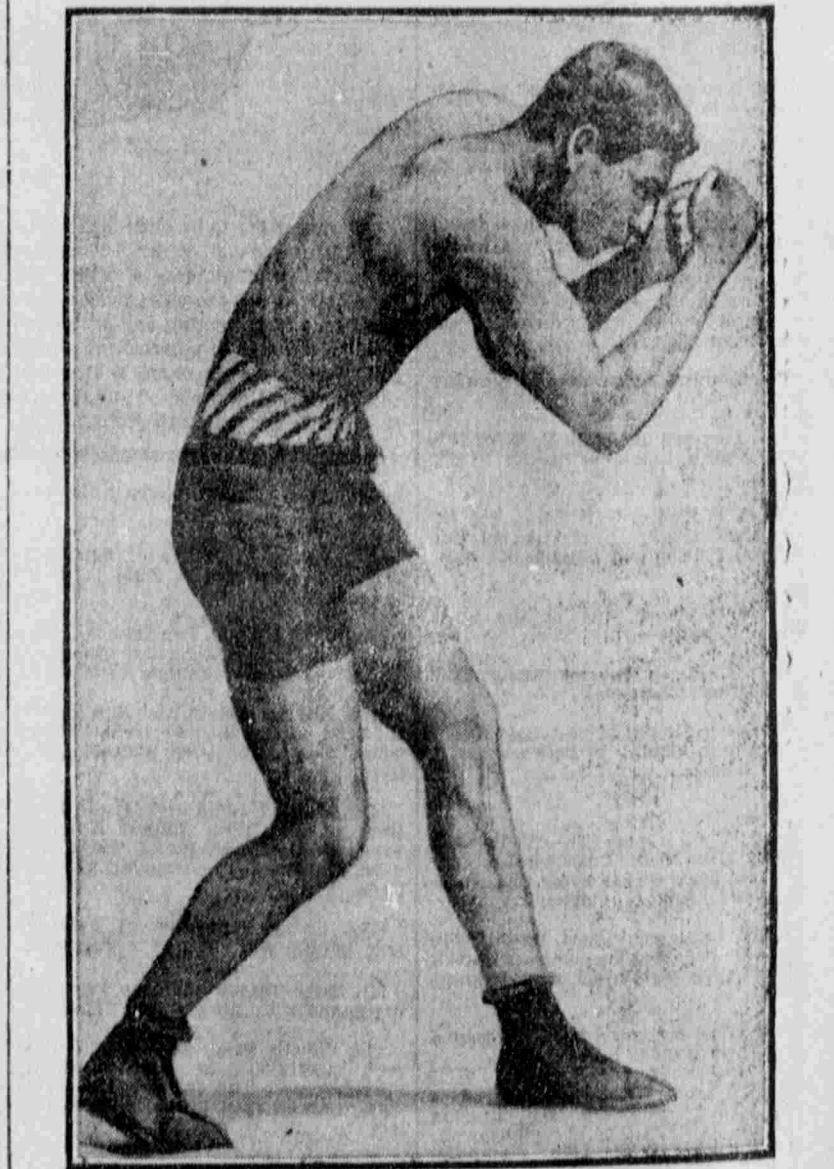
### HUFF AND DETROIT.

No official announcement has been made as yet that George Huff, physical director of the University of Illinois, will manage the Detroit team next season. There is no doubt, however, that the Detroit club is looking for a successor to Ed Barrows.

## CASEY'S HUMOROUS "HARD LUCK" STORY.

Jim Casey, the veteran horse trainer, tells a humorous "hard luck" story about a horse he once owned—Air Shaft. He had entered the horse at New Orleans with most lavish hand. Whenever there was a race that didn't

statement, without any ulterior motive. Finally, however, an official told Casey that if he could get together three other horses he would put on a steeplechase race which Air Shaft could win. "That interested Casey, and he got busy. He got two horses which he knew Air Shaft could beat, and then hunted up a Texas quarter horse which was a sure enough half breed. Air Shaft was at almost prohibitive prices,



AURELIA HERRERA, THE PROMISING MEXICAN FEATHER-WEIGHT.

Aurelia Herrera recently defeated Benny Yanger, and consequently his stock has risen. He is a native of Mexico, and, while lacking the endurance of his American rivals, he is fast and clever and is confident that he can rise to the top of the list.

fit well, whether it was at five furlongs or at a mile and six furlongs, a hurry call would be sent to Casey to enter Air Shaft, and if Casey could not be found Air Shaft was entered anyhow, and word was sent to him to see that the horse was at the post.

Casey says he never expected any return for this and possibly, in spite of the smile which always greets the

For Scandal," as might be imagined. The book is by Kendrick Bangs and the music by A. Baldwin Sloane.

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Sarah Bernhardt's son, Maurice, assisted by Sardou, has dramatized Sienkiewicz's story, "With Fire and Sword."

Paderewski may write the incidental music.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, according to latest advices, will head a company playing "The Girl from Kay's" the coming year.

Maurice Campbell has arranged to open George C. Hazelton's new play "The Raven," Sept. 13. "The Raven" is a play of Edgar Allan Poe, and the leading part will be played by Frederick Lewis.

## Training a Fighter PUGILISM AND ...ATHLETICS Once Famous Britons

KID MCCOY'S manager and trainer, Billy Elmer, the New York boxing instructor, gives some interesting bits of advice to men who guide the destinies of fighters.

"There's a great deal in jollying a fighter who is training," says Billy. "Make him think that everybody wants to see him win and that the public thoroughly expects him to do so. Do not keep him pegging away at the same kind of exercise day after day. Fighters are only human, like some of the rest of us, and they crave variety, especially when under the strain of training operations."

### Read Work Is Valuable.

"I have found that too much indoor work is bad for a man. No matter how bad the weather may be, get him out on the road for a four or five mile sprint with his sparring partners."

"And, by the way, speaking of sparring partners, the general public has long had an idea that these adjuncts to a training camp are merely there for the purpose of keeping the fighter's blood in circulation and to give him comparatively gentle boxing exercise. No greater mistake was ever made. A sparring partner in the latter day sense of the word is a real fighter. He handles the man in training the stiffest punches in his repertoire, and many a preparatory bout is as violent and as vicious as the final contest in the ring. Men like McCoy, Tommy Ryan and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien are no gentle lambs when in training. They punish their sparring partners unmercifully, and the latter, too, frequently return the compliment. For instance, when McCoy trained the miner Jack Munroe for his fight in Philadelphia with Tom Sharkey the Hoosier hurt Jack twice as much as did the sailor in the actual bout. Munroe went to the Quaker City with as pretty a black eye (the result of one of McCoy's jabs) as one would care to see. This mark, received in practice, was the only one Munroe carried away from the fight."

### Humor a Fighter in Training.

"Never be too severe on a fighter. Humor him while training. If he says, 'I'm tired today, I don't think I'll take my regular dumbbell exercise,' don't lose your temper and try to force him to work. Instead reply: 'That's right, old man; you deserve a let up, so just come over and hit the light punching bag a few times.' The chances are that in four or five minutes he will be working like a Trojan, forgetting en-

tirely that he ever spoke of being in need of a rest."

### English Athletic History.

"You would scarcely believe," said a veteran English athlete to the writer,



EDNA MAY, WHO WILL AGAIN STAR IN AMERICA NEXT SEASON.

"My own English musical company, numbering some seventy people," says Charles Frohman, "and headed by Edna May, will come to Daly's theater, New York, early in September and produce 'The Schoolgirl,' which ran nearly a year at the Prince of Wales theater, London, and during the season Miss May will also appear in 'La Poupée.'"

### SHORT STAGE STORIES.

Shakespeare still goes up in price. Recently at auction in London \$5,675 was paid for a first edition of the second part of "Henry IV," printed in 1609. This exceeds by \$4,450 the highest price previously paid for a copy of this quarto. The former record price for a quarto was established in 1901, when a copy of "Titus Andronicus" fetched \$3,100.

More testimony that the art of whoop

er up melodrama has not advanced much in the last half century. The old Britannia theater in London has been turned into a music hall, and its collection of 500 melodramas, which have been produced on its stage in the last fifty years has been sold to a manager en bloc.

Joseph Brooks has entered into a contract with Charles T. Dazey, the au-

thor of "In Old Kentucky," to produce his new play, "Home Folks," suggested by the theme of James Whitcomb Riley's poem. Mr. Dazey secured Mr. Riley's permission to make use of this title.

Katherine Kennedy hopes to persuade a famous French dramatist to write a play for her and will go to Paris to discuss details. If the Gaul refuses she probably will consult an American—not one who, like Mr. Barron, spent ten

years in London trying to cut his wisdom teeth, but the Simon pure article.

George Edwardes made Charles Frohman an offer to allow Edna May to star in London in "La Poupée" instead of coming to America to appear in her original part in "The Schoolgirl." But Miss May is coming here just the same.

There is a fortune waiting the manager who can get hold of and produce that play which Joseph Chamberlain wrote when he was in the British col-

onial office. It makes no difference whether it is good or bad; it would be a good business proposition. It is not generally known that the distinguished English politician had indulged in play-writing.

Maude Adams was born in Salt Lake City.

"I have an opera called 'Lady Teazle' written around that character that I expect to do," says Lillian Russell. "It is an operatic version of 'The School-

proper thing at the universities could not, after all, be so very derogatory in London.

"But to return to the first real amateur athletic sports in London. They were held at Waltham Green on a rather primitive gravel path in Beaufort House grounds. The sports were such a novelty that no fewer than 5,000 spectators, including many leaders of society, flocked to see them and thus gave the hallmark of fashion to the innovation at the very start.

### SHOULD BE NO BLACK LIST.

The recommendations made by an alleged "prominent official" of the St. Louis club that a black list be started for such players as persistently disobey club rules does not meet with favor on the part of the better class of players, whom such a rule would not affect in the least.

"It is not necessary to go to such extremes with ball players," says a prominent player, "for the reason that there are not five men in the profession who would be amenable to the extreme penalty. Talk of that kind tends to give the public the impression that there are a lot of tough individuals in baseball who must be dealt with in an extreme manner in order to make them behave themselves. Nothing is further from the truth."

"The fact that one man breaks over the traces once in a great while must not be taken as evidence that there is even a single individual in baseball who makes a habit of this sort of thing. There are hundreds of men in fact company today of whom the public never hears except for the good work they do and who will only break into print for that when they are released and when they die. Blacklisting is not necessary in baseball, and I for one should hate to see the National league cast this stigma upon itself of confessing that it is necessary to establish such an extreme penalty in order to regulate the conduct of players who are employed on the teams."

Asked what a man who is under suspension should do during the time he is laid off, the player said: "Work. There is nothing that will make the public forget a man's mistakes so quickly as a good work on the field, and by getting into the best of condition and playing with all his might after he is reinstated a player can win over the public quickly and make them forget his transgressions."

### ONE OF HITCHCOCK'S JOKES.

Raymond Hitchcock, star of "The Yankee Consul," was a guest one night at an entertainment in one of the leading New York clubs and was called upon for a speech. He arose and told in great detail how as a boy he had worked for a well known merchant, but had to answer to a number instead of his name. He was "No. 36" and finally left his situation because, as he expressed it, "the people where I come from are superstitious about being known by numbers." The merchant called would be sent to Casey to enter Air Shaft, and if Casey could not be found Air Shaft was entered anyhow, and word was sent to him to see that the horse was at the post.

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