

How to Win Games

Some General Rules that All Players—Both on the Field and in the Grandstand—Should Understand

By Hugh S. Fullerton

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Detroit lost a world's championship by doing one little thing wrong. Chicago threw away two by wrong selecting Pittsburgh, with the highest honor within grasp, chose wrong just once and was beaten. Philadelphia's great Athletics came near defeat at the hands of a much weaker team by two bits of faulty play. Not one of these vital things that affected great series was an error that showed in the scores. They were examples of how the wisest of players and managers will make the wrong choice when one of two things must be done.

The plays considered here are those that are played over and over when the "if club" is in session. For, given a situation and the stage of the game, ninety-nine out of a hundred major league players can tell you exactly how that play should be made. It is the purpose of this article not so much to show how plays should be made, as when. A perfectly executed play may be correct at one time, and entirely wrong a moment later. I am going on the assumption that every boy in America knows how to play baseball, and understands the rules, which are the baseball primer. This tells how the primer is interpreted and applied by major league players.

As regards offensive baseball, the making of runs. There are two great types of teams; the teams that play for one run at a time (a class now heavily handicapped), and those that play for runs in bunches. Inside the last two years a change in conditions has forced a revolution in play and has brought a period of systematic attack with a view of making a bunch of runs at one time. Roughly speaking it may be said that for five years the American league has been developing this system while most of the National league teams were "one run at a time" clubs. The exceptions were the New York Giants in the National, which played the bunched runs game, and the Chicago White Sox, a team that, being strong in pitchers and weak in hitters, played for one run.

The team that plays for one run at a time must have supreme confidence in its pitchers. The entire system is based on the supposition that the pitcher is strong enough to hold the opposing team to a low score.

I have seen Connie Mack's Athletics, three runs behind, perhaps in the fourth or fifth inning, supreme in their confidence in their pitcher, make the one run safe, and crawling up run by run, tie and then win out. The Chicago White Sox, under Faidler Jones, and the Chicago Cubs during the time that Chance possessed pitchers upon whom he could rely, played the same style of ball and won. But as conditions of the game change, the style of play to meet them must also change.

There are three ways of reaching first base: A base on balls, by being hit by a pitched ball, by hitting the ball. The first two methods are so closely allied as to be one, and they form by far the most important part of the system of attack of any club. No team ever won a pennant that was not a "waiting team"—that is, one that could compel the opposing pitcher to "put 'em over in the groove." It does not necessarily follow that to be a "good waiting team" a team must draw many free passes to first. The object is not so much to force the pitcher to serve four wide pitches as



to force him to use his full strength, and to get him "in the hole," which in baseball means to force him into a position where, to avoid giving a pass, he must pitch the ball over the plate. If the count is two and no strikes, the batter is morally certain the next ball will be over the plate, whether it is straight or a curve and he also knows that, in his anxiety to make certain of throwing the ball over the plate, the pitcher will not dare "put as much on" the ball as he would if there were two strikes and one or two balls called. Therefore he is

ALL LOST BY SELFISHNESS

Though Altogether Too Common an Error, It is One of the Worst of the Human Race.

Imagine a rose that would say, to itself, "I cannot afford to give away all my beauty and sweetness; I must keep it for myself; I will not let my petals and without my fragrance."

But, behold, the moment the rose tries to store up its colors and trans-

practically certain that the next ball will be a good one to hit, and he will "act himself," "grab a toe hold," and double his chances of a base hit.

Ordinarily both the Detroit team and the Athletics are good waiting teams, teams that have opposing pitchers in distress perhaps as often as any club. Yet Detroit threw away a World's championship that looked easy, and the Athletics came near the same fate, by lapses in their system. In the World's series between Pittsburgh and Detroit it looked as if the Pirates did not have curve pitchers enough, or of sufficient quality, to prevent Detroit from slugging its way to victory. Fred Clark was forced to fall back upon Adams, a fairly good, but not sensational curve ball pitcher, who was young and inexperienced.

In the opening game Adams was as nervous and shaken as any pitcher ever was. He was trembling and white from nervousness and the strain. He passed the first batter without getting a ball over the plate, and with Bush, one of the best hitters and one of the hardest men in the business to pitch to at bat. Adams seemed in dire straits. There Jennings made the greatest mistake of his career. He



Manager Clark of Pittsburgh.

signaled Bush to sacrifice on the first ball pitched. There was a groan from a dozen baseball men who realized that Jennings practically was refusing to let Adams throw away his own game. Bush bunted, Detroit scored, but had Bush been permitted to wait, Detroit probably would have won that game in the first inning, driven Adams off the slab, and, had they done that Adams never would have pitched again in that series; as it was he steadied, won the game, came back stronger and again hit and won the championship for Pittsburgh.

In spite of that lesson Connie Mack did exactly the same thing in the World series in 1911, refused to let Marquard throw away his game in the first inning, and almost lost the game by it.

One of the mysteries of baseball for many years has been the excessive hitting power of every team Connie Mack, commander of the Athletics, leads. I believe the secret of his success lies in this jockeying with pitchers, waiting persistently to get the pitcher outguessed and puzzled and then breaking up the game with long drives. I believe that Mack has the following system of upsetting opposing pitchers, no matter how effective they may be: His team starts to do one thing in the first inning. If it starts to wait on the pitcher it waits consistently, every batter dots exactly the same thing. Perhaps for three innings, every batter will wait as long as possible before hitting. Then, just as the opposing pitcher begins to figure that the Athletics will take a strike or two and begin shooting, the first ball over, the Athletics change and each man swings with full force at the first ball. Sometimes they do this for two innings, until the pitcher changes; then they will let the first ball go and every batter will hit the second ball. They keep at it until, in some inning, they get the cluster of drives for which they have been playing, pound out a bunch of runs and win.

There is no way of proving the theory, except by the scores, as Mack is about as communicative as a deaf and dumb diplomat, but in the scores I analyzed it was remarkable to see how many of the Athletics did the same thing, and hit the same ball in certain innings. The idea of the system seems to be to force the pitcher to do the guessing, rather than to try to outguess him. And such a system, persisted in and changed suddenly, would explain the hitless, fruitless innings during which some pitcher seemed to have the Champions at his mercy, and the sudden, slam-bang onslaught brings victory.

There is science and skill in the actual hitting of a ball, but the real value of hitting lies in advancing runners who already are on bases: The sacrifice bunt, the bunt and run, the hit and run and hitting as the runner starts, as differentiated from the hit and run. No club that simply at-

tempts to drive the ball safe can win consistently. The batter must help the base runner and cover his moves just as surely as, in war, the artillery must cover a cavalry or infantry charge.

The hit and run consists of the batter giving or receiving a signal so that both he and the runner know that on the next pitched ball the runner is going to start for the next base. The duty of the batter then is to hit the ball—and toward the spot most likely to be vacated by the infielder who goes to take the throw at second base. But the hit and run, effective as it has proved, has been found inferior to the run and hit. The difference is that the enemy has no chance to discover in advance what the play is to be. In the hit and run the passing of signals often warns the opposing catcher or pitcher of the intent to make the play. The result is that the pitcher "pitches out" (that is, throws the ball to the catcher so far from the plate that the batter cannot hit it) and the catcher, being prepared, throws out the base runner. Besides, either the runner or batter may miss the signal, with disastrous results. Still the signal is absolutely necessary when new players are on a team, and often between veterans, especially when the runner is a dashing and inventive player. The greatest of teams and players have been for a number of years abandoning the hit and run and playing run and hit; that is, the runner starts when he sees the best opportunity and the batter, seeing him going, protects him by hitting the ball or by hitting at it, so as to hamper the freedom of the catcher's movements. Crawford and Cobb, of the Detroit team, have used this system with wonderful success, and Crawford seldom fails to cover Cobb's movements.

The "All Star" team of 1910, which prepared the Athletics for their first championship, was composed of about as quick thinking a crowd of players as could be assembled. They held a meeting before they went into the first game against the champions and discussed signals. The second baseman, shortstop and catcher agreed on simple signs to notify the infield whether the shortstop or second baseman would take the throw at second. Then they decided not to attempt any other signal, but to play run and hit. Not once, during the entire series in which they beat the Champions decisively, did any batter fail to see the runner start, or neglect to protect him.

The run and hit is, of course, extremely difficult for inexperienced players. It requires a quick eye, a quick wit and a quick swing to hit the ball after catching a fleeting glimpse of the runner moving.

The run and hit is the most effective style of attack yet devised, and especially adapted to the new conditions, its usefulness as a run producer and in advancing runners being greatly increased after the adoption of the livelier ball, late in 1910.

There is not, nor ever can be, any fixed rule regarding base running. It is all a study of the stages of the game. When one run is needed, any way to get to second base from first is the proper way. Remember that, in base running, the more the situation seems to call for an effort to steal the less chance to steal is given. The opposing pitcher knows that, with two out and a run desperately needed, the runner on first will probably attempt to steal on the first pitched ball; therefore he watches the bases more closely, the catcher is expecting the attempt, and is fortified, the second baseman and shortstop exchange signals and decide which will receive the throw. Therefore the runner who steals on "the wrong ball," that is, steals when the best authorities decide a steal should not be made, is much more likely to accomplish the steal than is the one who runs at the proper instant. In other words, when you must you seldom can, and when you don't need it is easy. During last season in both the major leagues the runners violated every previously accepted rule. They stole with none out, with one or two out, stole on the first, second, third or fourth ball pitched, stole even with the count one strike and three balls. The season was a reversion to the baseball of 15 years ago in base running.

After reaching second base the problem of the steal is much more complicated. Most managers oppose stealing third, except in rare cases, on the grounds that the risk does not justify the gain, as a hit or a bad error will score a runner from second as easily as it will from third.

In regard to the stealing of third. With a runner on second and no one out, the sacrifice bunt, even with the new ball, seems the play if the score is close—that is, close enough for one run to tie, or put the attacking team in the lead. With one out the steal is justified, especially when the fielders around second do not hold up runners or when the pitcher notoriously is weak in watching bases. In that situation I would advise attempts to steal at every opportunity provided the team is ahead or only one run behind. If more than two runs behind, stay at second and wait for hits; the chances of scoring on short passed balls, wild pitches, or fumbles that would not permit scoring from second are too small to be counted on. The only justification for stealing third with two out, in my mind, is that the runner intends to bump or interfere with the third baseman and strive to force him or scare him into letting the ball go past far enough to permit scoring. This evidently was McGraw's idea in at least two cases during the last world's series—either that or his base runners blundered most astonishingly.

Stealing home is justifiable only under the most desperate conditions or

against a pitcher who palpably is so "rattled" that he is blind to everything except the man at the plate and allows the runner a flying start. Then an instant of hesitation by the pitcher may make the steal a success. It is good judgment, at times, for a fleet, daring man who is a good slider, to steal when the batter is helpless before a pitcher and when two are out.

The double steal, executed with runners on first and third is, according to the closest students of the game, proper under the following conditions: When two men are out add a weak batter or a slow runner is at the plate, and when one run is needed to win the game—the play in the latter case being justifiable with no one out, or with two out—but not with only one out. Many judges object to the play unless two are out—but last season I saw it worked repeatedly by clever teams with no one out. With runners on first and third and a decent catcher working, the double steal worked to get a runner over the plate, ought not to succeed in more than two cases in seven.

In the defensive end of the game every situation is a study of the batter, and, going beyond the individual batters it is a study of the stage of the game. The great problems of the game are: When to play the infield close, to choose between attempting a double play when runners are on first and third and letting the run count, and above all to place the outfielders with regard to the stages of the game.

The commonest blunders of really great managers and players are made in the disposition of the outfield. A great many captains who arrange their infield carefully pay little attention to the second line of defense, and really they rely more upon the individual brain work of the outfield than they do of the infielders. This is partly because they are more closely in touch with the infield and partly because of the fewer chances for the outfield to get into a vital play.

The outfield problems really are more vexing than those of the infield. The situation mainly is forced upon the infield. With a runner on third and one or none out, and the run means a tie or defeat, the infield is compelled to come forward. In the early stages of the game the manager is forced to decide whether to allow the run to score, or to try to cut it off, and must base his judgment on the ability of his pitcher to hold the other team to a low score, and of his own hitters to bat in enough runs to win. Teams such as Detroit and the Athletics, hard-hitting and free-scoring teams, can afford to let the other team gain a run, rather than risk its getting two or three, as they can score more later. Teams such as the old Chicago White Sox, "the hitless wonders" of the American league, could not allow the opposing team a run and had to play the closest inside game.

Many of the better major league teams, that is, those possessing fast infielders, will vary the play when runners are on first and third, one out and a run to be out off from the plate by playing the first baseman and third baseman close, and bringing the shortstop and second baseman forward only part of the way—holding them in position either to make a long fast throw to the plate or to try for the double play from second to first. I have seen Evers and Flinger make the double play from second to first even when both were playing close, changing their plan like a flash, covering second and relaying the ball to first at top speed, although they had played in to throw to the plate.

One of the greatest variations of the play I ever witnessed was made by McInnis of the Athletics. Collins and Barry were playing perhaps twelve feet closer to the plate than they ordinarily do, runners were on first and third, one out and a run needed to beat the champions. Collins and Barry intended to try the double play if it was possible and to throw home if it was not. McInnis and Baker were

drawn close with intent to throw to the plate. The ball was hit to McInnis on the second short bound, or rather to his right, and as he was coming forward and scooped the ball perfectly, he had an easy play to the plate. Instead of throwing there he flashed the ball like a shot to Barry at second base, whirled, raced for first and caught Barry's return throw on top of the bag, completing the double play. It was a wonderful play both in thought and execution, but I do not advise any other first baseman to attempt it.



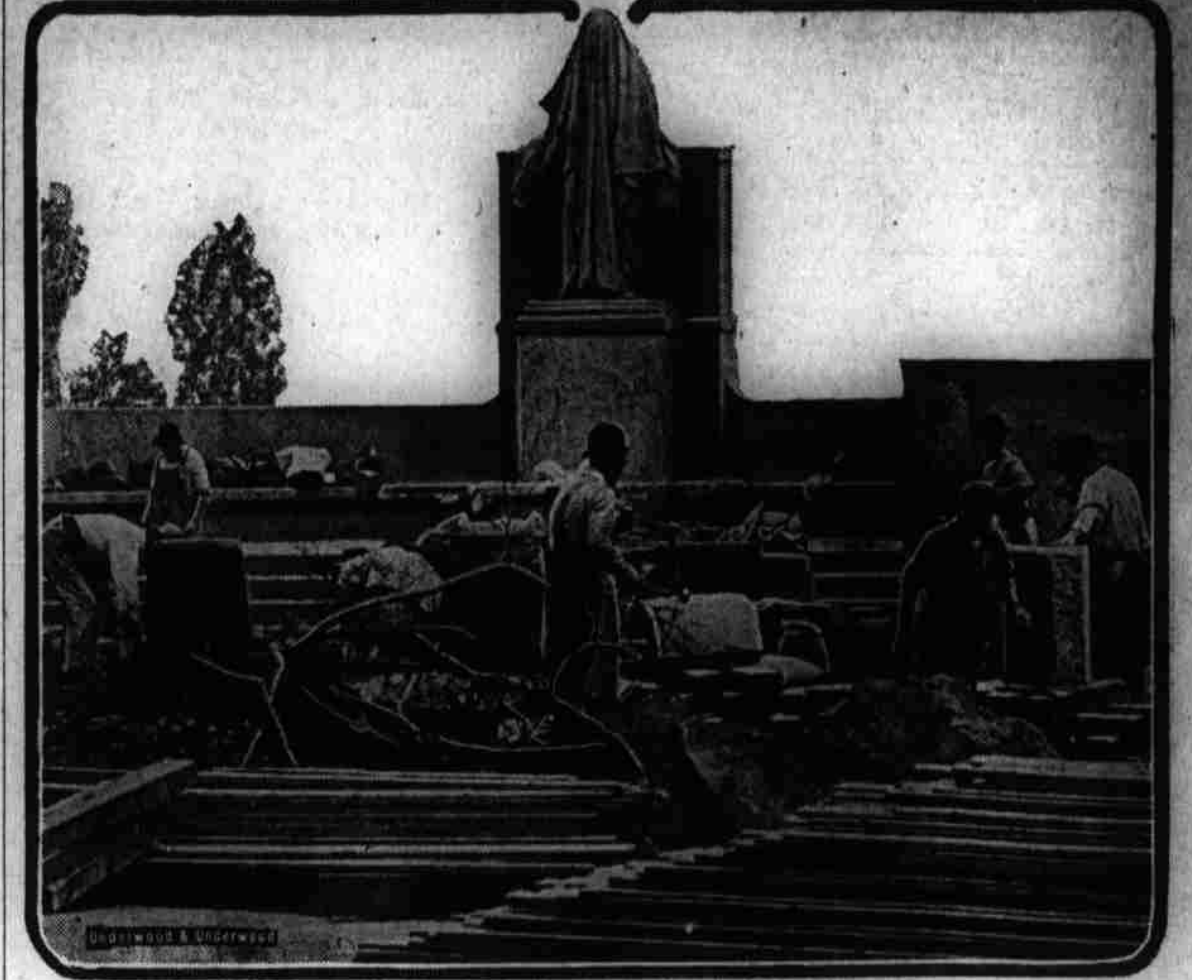
Connie Mack.

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DEDICATE MONUMENT TO CARL SCHURZ



The Carl Schurz monument on Morningside Heights, New York, was dedicated in the presence of Civil war veterans who served with him in the army, including Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Gen. Horace Porter, local German societies, regiments from the local National guard and regulars from nearby forts. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, represented Germany at the dedication. The monument, which was designed by Karl Bitter, stands on a granite pedestal in a circular clearing about fifty feet in diameter. The pedestal bears this inscription: "Carl Schurz, Defender of Liberty and Friend of Human Right." The statue surmounting the pedestal is nine feet high, and two large granite seats extend on each side of it. At each end there is a bas relief depicting in allegory the activities and interests of Schurz' life.

EATEN BY DOGFISH

Fate of Maine Fisherman Who Fall Overboard From Dory.

Physician Had Narrow Escape While Taking Plunge—Right to Exterminator Enemy of Man and Fishes of the Atlantic.

Rockland, Me.—"And he said: 'My God, Frank, shoot me quick, shoot me quick, the dogs are eatin' me alive.'" "I hauled up my gun an' pulled back th' hammers, but I couldn' do it though I warn't more'n ten feet from him, and could have blown his whole head off. I don't b'lieve the Lord would hev called that murder either."

"I gasped for air, 'n dropped my gun on th' seat," then I looked at Charlie again 'n' it was all over. Jest a dark red 'n' the water 'n' a hundred ugly snouts, 'n' shinin' rows of teeth jest gleamin' 'n' snappin' thar 'n th' gray of that October afternoon."

It was Frank Oleon, a fisherman of Rockland, Me., who spoke. He was telling a little group of folks clad fishermen about a tragedy of 1885 when he and Charlie Freeman sailed out of Tenants Harbor, Me., one October morning. Oleon brought the little slope Alpine back the next morning alone. Freeman had fallen overboard in the midst of a school of dogfish, which had eaten him alive before the eyes of his helpless companion.

They were bound for the fishing grounds of Martinique island. Freeman had taken along a shotgun. When five miles from Cribhaven a bunch of coots, flying low, came skimming along. Freeman fired into them, and three or four dropped. The Alpine was brought up into the wind, and with her mainsail and jib flapping the gunner jumped into the dory and started to pick up his game.

There was a shout, a splash, and Freeman was struggling in the water. In reaching over the side of the dory he had lost his balance and fallen into the choppy sea. In a moment the hungry, sharkish dogs were after him. The opening paragraph tells all there is to tell.

Many stories are related to show the ferocity of the dogfish. It was not more than a dozen years ago that two New York yachtmen were loitering along in a sloop yacht in Penobscot bay one July afternoon. One of the yachtmen, a physician named Bowker, decided to take a plunge. He stripped and dived off the bow of the sloop, intending to pull himself into the tender trailing behind as it passed him. He had scarcely hit the water before he let out a yell. He just managed to catch the gunwale of the rowboat when his companion reached him and hauled him in. Three ugly wounds showed in his legs where the voracious dogfish had bitten out chunks. He was taken into Rockland where a physician treated him for several weeks before he was out of danger.

That the extermination or at least the thinning out of the dogfish is practicable has been demonstrated. Thirty-five years ago the old Gloucester schooner Water Lily, according to Fred Lewis of Portland, who was a member of the crew, sailed from the Massachusetts port in command of Capt. George E. Robinson on an experimental trip.

The Water Lily proceeded to Kettle Bottom, about 15 miles off Orr's Island. On the first day the high line dory from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. had caught 1,300 dogfish. From the total dogfish catch on the first day 285 buckets of

HYPODERMIC RESTORES LIFE

Action of the Heart Can Be Prolonged After Death, Says French Physician.

Paris, France.—Death is by no means the sudden change which our minds, laden with metaphysical tradition, imagine. We talk of something—the soul—flying away from the body. It is seemingly all over. But it may not be, concedes the official bulletin of the French Academy of Medicine. A well known doctor has shown that every function of life save consciousness may be kept up. This authority sees nothing extravagant in the idea that medical science may some day go a step farther. It may restore consciousness even after it has been pronounced to be extinct—provided fundamental chemical transformations have not supervened. For a period as long as a decade French physicians have said it is possible to restore the action of the heart after "death" by means of hypodermic injections. Even in so-called sudden death there is a period which in French medical literature is called "psychic twilight."

The case most in point, bearing upon the whole subject, is that of a late noted French duke. He was a conspicuous figure in the old legitimist club life of the French capital. He died recently at 10 o'clock at night. His younger son would be of age at midnight. For the sake of the two

LOSES LIFE TO SAVE DOG

Alice Maud Meadows, English Novelist, Drowned in an Effort to Rescue Pet.

London.—Alice Maud Meadows, a novelist, was accidentally drowned recently at Red Hill, a few miles from London, while attempting to rescue her dog, which had fallen into the water. She began to write when 14 years of age. Her publications include "An Innocent Sinner," "The Moth and the Flame," and many other novels.

Bride May Die From Dancing.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—Mrs. John Kuslus, a bride of three days, is in a critical condition, and may die, as a result of dancing too much during her wedding festivities. The Polish custom of dancing with the bride for \$1 a dance is responsible. During the two hundred and ninety-third dance, with \$93 silver dollars constituting the bride's dowry, Mrs. Kuslus collapsed.

HUNTS DOG GIVEN BY RIVAL

"Billy" Hitt, Once Fiancée of Miss Katherine Elkins, Aids Her in Quest for Animal.

Washington.—Duc, the prize bull dog, said to have been presented to Miss Katherine Elkins by the Duc



Miss Katherine Elkins.

d'Abbruzzi, and named for the royal Italian, is missing, and Miss Elkins is inconsolable. Duc wandered away at the horse show the other day. "Billy" Hitt has joined the search for his rival's gift.

The 400 is wagering 10 to 1 that if "Billy" finds the dog, the price of his services will be to change its name from Duc to Sweet William.

One of the horses in which Miss Elkins and Mr. Hitt are jointly entered is named Sweet William, and Billy Hitt's stock has jumped in the Washington matrimonial market since the discovery.

GERMAN JEWS LOVE EMPIRE

Say They Are Citizens of "Fatherland" First, Then Support Plant Advocated by Zionists.

Berlin.—The Central Association of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, one of the most important of such organizations in Germany, has definitely rejected Zionism, so far as to announce that the Jewish citizen in Germany is first of all a German, and only secondly a Jew.

The association at a recent meeting in Berlin, adopted a resolution indorsing the efforts of the Zionists to provide a safe home for the persecuted Jews of the East, and to awaken pride in Jewish history and loyalty to its religion, but declared:

"We must, however, part from the Zionist who rejects a German national feeling, and who considers himself a guest in a foreign land and looks upon himself only as a Jew."

"We do not desire a solution of the Jewish question by international action," says another passage of the resolution. "On the soil of the German fatherland we desire to do our part as Germans to further German culture, while remaining true to our communion, hallowed by history and religion."

MAYOR HOLDS UP A WEDDING

New Jersey Man's Nerve Falls at Crucial Moment in His First Ceremony.

Union Hill, N. J.—"I'll be hanged if I, as mayor of North Bergen, will marry my brother-in-law!" shouted Mayor Adolph Assma, as he sung down his rival in front of the bridal party at his home on the boulevard at North Bergen.

About 150 guests from New York and various parts of Jersey were gathered to see the mayor perform his first wedding ceremony by uniting Miss Mabelle Nite of Brooklyn and Alexander Moore of North Bergen. The mayor, in spite of the pleadings of his young wife and the solicitations of the guests, refused to act as minister.

Excitement reigned as the bride implored the mayor to go on with the ceremony. He was obstinate, and after an hour's waiting Judge J. L. Kedzia of the recorder's court of

hours—the younger son being still a infant in the eyes of the law—it seemed as if the whole of the duke's estate must be tied up in endless litigation. But the family lawyers—they were at the bedside—planned their faith in the new discoveries regarding death. They made manifest to the physicians the tremendous legal consequences of the duke's death before midnight.

Hypodermic injections were resorted to. The heart began to beat again, the temperature of the body went up, breathing was restored. In fact, the body came back to life, and in this state it was kept until a quarter of an hour after midnight. A magistrate had been called to the house to see to the interests of the "infant ward." He witnessed the revival from seeming death to life.

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