

1—Women managers of the government dormitories for war workers in Washington, left to right: Misses Mary E. Rust, Doris Burchard, Mary Lindsley, Harleann James and Olive Davis. 2—Men of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian army repairing telegraph lines torn down by bolsheviks. 3—Admiral Sims and his aid, Lieutenant Commander William Edwards, at Yale, where the admiral had been awarded the degree of LL. D.

Shipbuilding In College Courses

Many Institutions Will Include Naval Architecture in Curriculums.

TO BE DEMAND FOR EXPERTS

United States Shipping Board Is Encouraging and Fostering Plans for Development of Marine Architects and Engineers.

New York.—Schools of naval architecture and ship construction may soon become important branches of educational institutions of the United States if this nation continues its headway in maritime strength. Fourteen universities and technical colleges have signified their interest in a line of instruction that was decadent almost to the point of extinction when the needs of war presented a demand for ships that could not be denied, and some of them have already established courses in naval architecture, marine engineering and ship construction, while others are planning similar action.

The United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation, which felt so keenly the lack of technicians in carrying out its shipbuilding program, and had to establish emergency schools for intensive training, is encouraging and fostering plans for the new schools in all institutions capable of expanding their fields of learning.

It is assumed by men in closest touch with the situation that the need for marine architects and engineers will grow as the yards expand and enter the open field of competition in construction for home and foreign account. On this assumption P. J. McIliffe, manager of the division of ship construction, recently sent letters to universities and technical and preparatory schools which read as follows:

"Does your curriculum include a naval architecture course, and if so, would you be interested in receiving a copy of the following information pertaining to ships and ship construction?"

"1—Technical order (covering change and alteration for vessels).

War Shipbuilding Loss Is Billion and Half

Washington.—The United States will have to write off on its books a loss of approximately \$1,500,000,000 on account of its merchant shipbuilding program, it was said by congressmen familiar with the merchant marine problems that confronted this country at the beginning of the war, and the herculean efforts made by the government during the war to supply the needed ships.

"Had the war lasted another year the advantages and benefits of this wonderful effort and vast outlay of money would have been clearly apparent to all," commented Representative Alexander, former chairman of the house merchant marine committee.

Alexander is assisting in shaping a permanent national merchant shipping policy and in fashioning legislation that will guide the country in its future handling of the great fleet of merchant ships it now owns and may continue to own for some years to come.

"2—Proposed standardization of rolled steel ships.
"3—Trial trip data.
"4—Reference data book of various steel vessels.
"5—Structural steel for ships.
"6—Charts showing total rivets driven at various shipyards.
"7—Machinery drawings of government harbor tug.
"8—Drawings of standard machine engines.
"9—Blueprints showing the efficiency of shipyards, based upon their tonnage deliveries for six months' period.
"10—Employment bulletins.
"11—Material list for wood ships.
"12—Book of standard designs.
"13—Charts showing the number of rivets driven and the tonnage of steel for various designs.

"14—Blueprints showing particulars of designs of various ships.
"15—Standard form of E. R. C. contract for ship construction.
"Upon receipt of your request we will forward you copies as desired by you."

Many Colleges Respond.

The University of Pennsylvania, Columbia university, Harvard university, Cornell university, University of Michigan, Boston Institute of Technology, Princeton university, Yale university, Drexel institute, Philadelphia; Webb academy, New York city; Lafayette university, Bethlehem, Pa.; Pratt institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lehigh university, Easton, Pa.; Stevens institute, Hoboken, N. J., and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., sent in requests for the data.

Herbert L. Seward, assistant professor of mechanical engineering at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale university, wrote:

"I would be very glad indeed to receive the 15 items you mention. We are planning and developing courses in marine engineering, and this material seems very appropriate."

Italy Is Hard Hit by Coal Famine

All Other Problems Pale Before Paralysis of Big Industries

LACK OF FUEL STOPS WORK

Nation Will Be Ruined if Aid Is Long Withheld—Price of Coal Is \$50 a Ton When It Is to Be Had at All.

Rome.—Italians are struck by the similarity of problems which face citizens of this small country and of the big, rich and most prosperous United States. They read of food profiteering, of rent profiteering, of railroad deficits, rub their eyes and exclaim: "Is it possible that even America, that gold-mine amongst countries, has these worries, just as we have?" Even the Italian public school teachers' strike which has driven millions of mothers to distraction, seems to have a faint reflection on the other side.

But one problem here has no counterpart in America. It is the coal famine. This is the worst trouble this country has to face. Everything else pales before it, for the lack of coal is paralyzing industry, closing factories and casting thousands of men and women out of employment. People who listen with or without approval, to D'Annunzio's wild diatribes against Americans and especially against President Wilson, know at the back of their minds that only the coal famine really matters.

Coal Scarcity Threatens Ruin.

Every thinking man and woman here knows that unless the coal famine is stopped, ruin will soon stare Italy in the face. Her coal supply which must be entirely imported, is never enough to last for more than a few weeks.

Italy pays \$30 a ton for coal that costs \$15 in France, \$10 in England and \$8 in Germany. The Italian government has tried to get big coal contracts with American mine owners. American coal, at the pit's mouth is cheaper than any other. But Italy cannot get the transports except at such rates that make American coal a prohibitive luxury. Italy had no coal mines destroyed during the war, because she had none to be destroyed. Italy has suffered from coal shortage worse than any other country, and still suffers.

Lack of Coal Basis of Problems.

The question is like a magic circle,

you go round and round all the problems which are causing strikes throughout the country—dear living, lack of raw materials, transports, dear foreign money, and you always get back to coal. Without coal there are no industries, without industries there are no exports, without exports there is no money. And so it goes on. Discontent with economic conditions is general, yet Italy has no coal at home and no transports to go and fetch it from America, where she could get it cheaper than anywhere else.

MRS. ETHEL PARKS.



Mrs. Ethel Parks is in charge of the financial department of the democratic national committee. She studied law before entering politics.

Japs Improving Harbors.

Japanese harbor improvements in Kobe and Moji are being undertaken to the amount of \$18,000,000.

DISCARD EMBLEM

Connie Mack athletes no longer want to be known as white elephants.

They are through with the name, manager and players alike feeling that it is a jinx, hoodoo, or something that is keeping the team from winning its way out of the cellar position.

The emblematic elephant has been torn, or cut off the sleeve of all the Athletics, and now there is a feeling of hopefulness in the Mack camp.

The first day the sign of the pachyderm was removed from their uniforms they defeated the crippled Tigers. That made the Mackmen feel sure the elephant on the sleeve was an unlucky symbol.

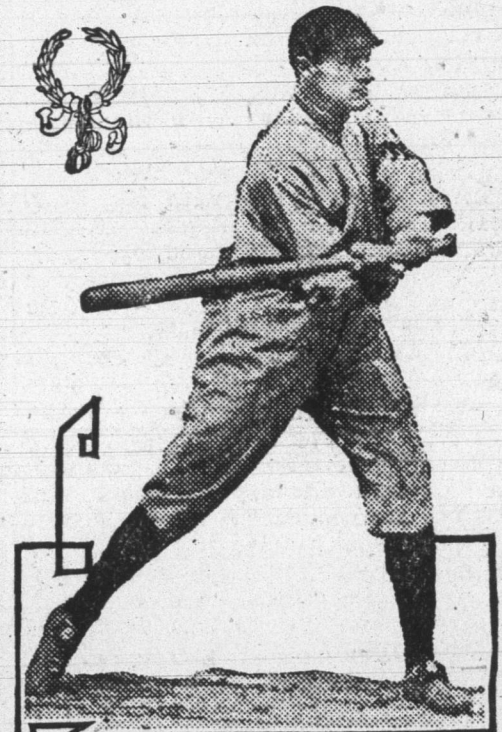
GOOD QUALITIES OF SHORTSTOP FLETCHER

Not Flashy, but Brainy and Most Reliable of Infielders.

Splendid Work of Veteran Overlooked in Excitement Caused by Sensational Playing of Outfielder Young and Larry Doyle.

In the excitement caused by the sensational hitting and fielding of Ross Young, the timely swatting of Larry Doyle and the generally fine work of the Giant team as a whole, the results obtained by at least one member of the cast have been somewhat overlooked, says a New York critic.

The player in question is Arthur Fletcher. It was 11 long years ago that Fletcher first eased his way into a major league game, but he is still very much in the running. There are



Arthur Fletcher.

more flashy shortstops in the game than the Collinsville veteran, but John McGraw would hardly consider passing Fletcher along in exchange for any of them.

Injuries sustained on the eve of the opening of the championship season slowed Fletcher up in the first few days of play and finally forced him to fall out of line and allow Eddie Slicking and Al Baird to take turns at plugging the gap between second and third bases. It irked him to remain on the bench, however, and he missed only six games. He was not in the best of shape when he reported for duty after his brief lay-off, and even now his back, wrenched in an exhibition game in mid-April, bothers him when he makes an unusually strenuous play, yet his physical condition is only faintly reflected in his work.

Since resuming his place in the lineup Fletcher has peppered the pellet at a .263 clip. This average is not a particularly remarkable one, yet when the details of his batting are scanned it will be found that his hits have been of a most timely nature.

If Fletcher's batting has been of a timely nature his fielding has been doubly so. Of course he has booted a few grounders, but at critical moments, when the blocking of a hard-hit ball has meant the checking of an incipient rally by the opposing club, he has not been found wanting.

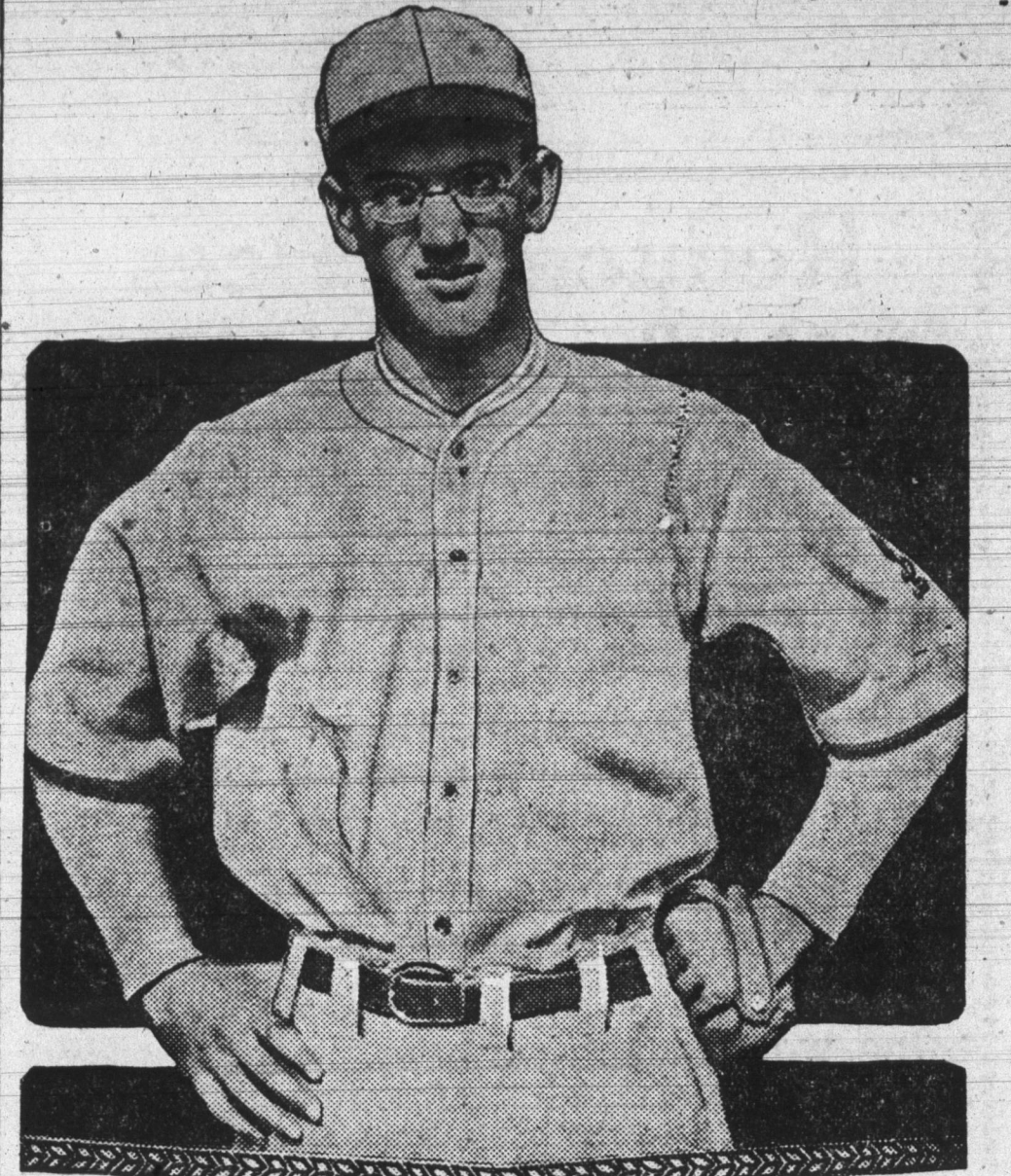
UMPIRE O'DAY RANKLES REDS

Squelches Cincinnati Players on Bench When They Question Some of His Decisions.

Those who set out to kid Hank O'Day take upon themselves a man's job, for the veteran umpire always retains a firm grasp on his goat and usually is able to silence his critics with a few well-chosen words. At one stage of a recent game at the Polo grounds the players on the Cincinnati bench began to cast aspersions on Hank's judgment of strikes and balls, but they were stopped short. Holding up the game for an instant, O'Day turned to the Reds' dugout and said, with just a tinge of sarcasm in his voice: "If you guys can call 'em any better than I can come out here and try it. It seems to me that if your eyesight was as good as you seem to think, you'd be in the game with the regular players instead of sitting on the bench."

Whereat silence hung like a pall over the visitors' rendezvous.

HENRY LEE MEADOWS OF PHILLIES MAY HAVE WEAK EYES, BUT HAS STRONG ARM



Only Major League Player to Wear Glasses on Field.

Such successful major league managers as Connie Mack, McGraw and Jennings refused to test the unwritten law in baseball that a perfect sight is necessary to become a big league star.

Henry Lee Meadows, recently traded to the Philadelphia team by the Cardinals, is the only major leaguer who wears glasses. Can't detect anything a yard in front of him without the specs. Miller Huggins followed a tip to Durham, N. C., in 1914, and introduced this unusual sight—a pitcher wearing glasses.

Meadows is a remarkable athlete. Near-sighted, using glasses since he was a tot five years of age, he not only plays ball, but swims and has been in football struggles, wearing his glasses. Is an expert with a rifle and has stepped 100 yards in 10.45 seconds.

Meadows says it is impossible to play any other position but pitch if handicapped with glasses. Made his mark in the National league by winning a 1-0 game from Alexander. His eyes may be weak, but his arm is strong, and as a minor leaguer pitched and won three games in one day.

MCGRAW PUT GOWDY STRAIGHT

New York Manager Compelled to Use All His Powers of Persuasion to Make Him Catch.

John McGraw was talking the other day of ball players he had developed, and mentioned the name of Hank Gowdy.

"The funniest thing about Gowdy is that he did not want to become a catcher, and I had to use all my pow-



Hank Gowdy.

ers of persuasion in order to make him do so. When Gowdy came to me from the Dallas club he was a first baseman, and though he was a fair enough fielder and good hitter, I soon saw he was too slow on his feet to make a first baseman. I told him that his only chance to remain in the major leagues was to become a catcher, but at first he did not agree with me. I convinced him that what I said was true, however, and he finally consented to go behind the bat. Now he's quite a catcher, I'll say."

GIANTS PLAYING OLD SYSTEM

Number of Pennants Won by Red Sox by Trimming Main Rivals—McGraw Doing Same Thing.

The Red Sox won a number of pennants by trimming their main rivals—the Tigers and White Sox—consistently.

They might blow a few ignoble pastimes to others, including second division clubs, but when they struck these two teams they struck with winning force.

The Giants have adopted much the same system this season in regard to the Cubs. McGraw has always figured Chicago the team he had to beat. Cincinnati may cross him in regard to this conclusion, but that is the way he had it doped out. The Cubs are not out of it by any means, but they can hardly hope to beat the Giants out as long as the Giants insist on tearing them apart each time they meet when a victory brings a double reward in the percentage column, lifting one club as it pushes the other down.

DIAMOND NOTES

Bill Bailey continues to pitch wonderful ball for the Beaumont team.

The lowly Spartanburg team stopped Charleston after it had won ten straight.

Duffy Lewis is playing good ball now. His hits, which are frequent, are also timely—doubly valuable.

Turn the American league standing upside down, and the Red Sox would be staging their usual pennant drive.

Doc Johnston of Cleveland is third among American league batters. He is the same Johnston who went back to the minors because he could not hit.

The Pirates have a formidable quintet of pitchers to puzzle the opposing batsmen in the National league—Adams, Cooper, Hamilton, Mayer and Miller.

According to the dope, any ball club able to stick around the first division until July Fourth with a mark of .500 or better stands a good show of winning the pennant.

Ping Bodie is shining these days, and is a near-idol with New York fans. Home runs, triples, doubles and singles are coming in flocks for Ping and he is as well pleased with himself as the Gotham fans are pleased with him.

Dutch Reuther, little counted on when Pat Moran assembled his Red pitching staff, begins to look like the best on the team. He not only is pitching winning ball, but has done stunts in the outfield and as a pinch hitter.

Manager Ed Barrow of the Red Sox rises to complain about the report that Jack Barry was the cause of dissension in his club. It is an injustice to Jack, says the Boston boss, who insists that his team is, and was, one happy family.

The Snyder who is playing short stop for Peoria is not one of the family that has provided a number of players for Three I clubs in the past. This Snyder comes from the Pacific coast and Manager Jimmy Hamilton discovered him in a shipyard out there.

By accepting 12 chances without a slip on June 23, Happy Felsch is believed to have tied the record for outfielders in nine-inning games. The White Sox picket came back the next day with nine more, a total of 21 chances in two consecutive nine-inning games.

The Giants have a great outfield, but their margin over the Pirate outposts is not very wide. Bigbee, Stengel and Southworth are championship material. When Max Carey is crowded out of the batting order, the quality of the other three speaks for itself.