# HOW TO PLAY FOOTBALL UNDER THE NEW RULES.

George H. Brooke, former star fullback of the University of Pennsylvania team, and now head coach at Swarthmore College and advisory coach at Penn, has been engaged by The Tribune to write a series of articles on "How to Play Football." These articles will be of peculiar interest just at this time, because they will be the first trustworthy published instructions on football under the new rules. Their object is to teach schoolboys and other beginners how to play the game, and also to give the average spectator a much better and clearer appreciation of

what is going on in the gridiron field. Under the new rules the game will be more open and spectacular, and it is to teach the scientific intricacies of what otherwise might seem nothing but a wild scramble that these articles are intended. Any young American who plans to become a star on the gridiron at school and a hero at college may well read Coach Brooke's articles, for they will be practical and also entertaining. The beginner will be told everything, from the first organization of his team to the preparation for the final match of the season. The game will be taken up play by play. Illustrations and diagrams will be an especial feature of these articles.

The new plays that will be used by the tacticians this fall will be of tremendous interest to the great football public, and every one should have a thorough understanding of them to really appreciate the great American college game.

By George H. Brooke.

ARTICLE I.

Football has just passed through a drastic period of reform and we are entering on a new or of the game. The old style of play has been



CUT NO. 1-THE PASS.

This cut illustrates the correct method of mak-ing a long pass. The point of the ball is held in the palm of the hand with the fingers out-spread around it. The ball should be made to spread around it. In e ball should be made to sail flat in the air. In passing a ball while on the run it should be thrown almost always with both hands, very much as a besketball player throws and passes. A very clever and dexterous man can pass the ball secretly behind his back. A very good way to practise passing in the preliminary practice is to place your cound in a him order and have the ball (two or in the preliminary practice is to place your squad in a big circle and have the ball (two or three balls if you have them) passed around quickly. The men should stand a few yards apart. First, the passing should be done standing, then walking and then trotting. Another way is to have two or three men run down the field together, passing the ball back and forth. Always have some competition, because that makes keener work. Put the men who miss much in a "booby class" and give who miss much in a "booby class," and give them extra work.

almost totally changed by the new rules recently formulated. New attack, new defence and almost new rudiments have to be learned and taught in 1906. Beyond a doubt the game will be more open. There will certainly be a great deal more kicking, flukes, passing, tricks, open field running and general hurry scurry. The old certainty which was so satisfactory to the coach as he watched his cohorts carry out the well planned tactics has given way to uncertainty. The massed play possible under the old rules required a remarkable concentration of defence, There were two lines of defence-first and secondary. The secondary line would dart in to help out the first or rush line with a fierce certainty that was a beautiful sight to the initiated. Under the new rules there will be little or no concentration of defence. The rules making ten yards necessary to be gained in three downs and doing away with massed plays make concentration of defence unnecessary. Then, again, there is the allowance of a forward pass under certain conditions; and more radical yet, the rule that allows any one to get a kicked ball after it touches the ground.

Just here I will put in a few words to beginners. In my long experience in coaching I have noted that even with veterans of the year before a coach has to repeat details continually in order to keep them thoroughly impressed on the minds of the players. The most conscientious player has to learn over again a lot of helpful little details every season. Therefore, my advice is to clip these articles out and keep them in book form, and you will surely find the book a useful aid and reference in keeping yourself thoroughly posted in the details of the game which spell the difference between success and

failure.

The first thing to do in starting a football season is to get enough boys to form a squad. You will need more this year than ever before on account of the new rules about delaying the

on account of the new rules about delaying the game, injuries, etc.

There are eleven players on a team, but the smallest squad this year should be composed of at least sixteen men, that is, a team and five substitutes. While it is very important, yet it is not absolutely necessary to have a second eleven, or scrub, as they call it at college. A team can practise signals and lots of important things without a scrub.

The next thing to do is to call a meeting, and

The next thing to do is to call a meeting, and elect a captain and manager.

The first thing a captain should do is to make each man get a rule book and study hard at the rules. Then they should all meet and go over the rules together, and at this meeting the captain should have a serious talk with his men about training. The manager should be careful to arrange games with teams composed of players of the same age as the boys on his team. Too much disparity in age is dangerous.

ers of the same age as the boys on his team. Too much disparity in age is dangerous.

In regard to clothes, each player should be well protected with football armor. There are certain vulnerable points which should be always protected in football. The knee comes first. It should be heavily padded. The muscles above the knee should be protected by shin guards sewn inside the trousers. The elbows nose, shoulders and ankles very often also need protection, but don't forget the knee and the muscles above the knee especially. The captain should look all of his men over before the season opens, and if any of them has a tendency for a weak spot that spot should be protected. There is a new rule this year which says that each captain can ask for time only three times during each half. Whenever he asks for time after this his side will be penalized two yards, unless, contains the easier to detect.

And, furthermore, it is very probable that the linesmen on defence would want to play a foot or two away from their opponents, anyhow.

Why?

The answer to this brings out one of the most important principles that will be a part of any system under the new rules. I cannot make it too plain.

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result of this will be that you will want as few injuries to your good men as possible.

The first things to practise, even before you get your signals, are quick starting, taking on the ball, handling the ball—that is, catching and passing—picking a ball up on the run and kicking. Quick starting is especially important for the four men who play back of the line—the quarterback, halfbacks and fullback. It is also important for the linemen to know how to get important for the linemen to know how to get out of the line quickly, so that they can back up on defence and get into the interference, possibly, on offence. Falling on the ball at full run will be extremely necessary this year, because every one is on-side after a kicked ball has touched the ground—that is, every one has equal right to get the ball. Plcking the ball up on the run may eften prove useful when no opponent is around.

Diagram No. 1 is a general plan of the probable attacking and defending formation under

the new rules. Right here I might as well take the reader into confidence and tell him that neither the writer nor any one else knows at this stage of the season just what moves will be made on the gridiron this fall. We are in the experimental perfod.

It is my object to scheme and plan a simple and strong system of play under the new rules and give my reasons for every move. In this way, which I think will be interesting if followed closely, the reader can watch the unfolding of a system of playing football. The beginner will be helped and the spectator will be surprised to find how his interest increases when he understands some of the underlying reasons of football tactics. As the season advances the ideas of other coaches will be woven into our

By studying diagram No. 1 you will note that the general formations there shown are not so radically changed from what they were under the old rules. What changes there are, however, will come out very plainly when our penpictured players begin to move.

There are a number of the principles of old football which will be preserved in the new. When there is a change the line of departure will be clearly shown, with the reasons therefor.

First a simple statement of the main changes in the rules, and then we'll go back to our diagram.

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For the first time in our football a forward pass is allowed. It must be made, however, by one of the backs, and must be caught either by a back or an end. It is doubtful, however, if this pass will be used much, because if it touches the ground without hitting any one first it goes to the other side of that spot. Still, however, in forming any defence, this forward pass must be taken into consideration. It may be made at any time during the scrimmage, but only once during each scrimmage.

Instead of a team being obliged to gain five yards in three downs, they must now make ten

Instead of a team being obliged to gain five yards in three downs, they must now make ten yards in the same number of attempts. The result of this will be that there will be a great deal more punting than ever before. This punting will be further encouraged by a new rule which provides that whenever a kicked ball hits the ground every one will be on-side and any one can get the ball.

In general, we might say that the new rules have weakened and changed the attack in the following ways:

following ways: First—By requiring ten yards to be gained in

three downs.

Second—By a rule requiring the linesmen to stand in such a position that they cannot get out of the line very quickly in order to get in the

interference.
Third—Doing away with massed plays.
Fourth—Doing away with hurdling.
Fifth—Stricter rules about use of hands in making openings in the line.
In general, we might say that the attack had been strengthened by the allowance of the forward pass and by putting every one on-side when a kicked ball hits the ground. Also by the rule barring tackling below the knees.
These are the very important changes, and their workings will be amply explained as we progress.

progress.

Diagram No. 1 is our checker board, so let us get to work.

First look at the positions in which I have placed the players on the defence; that is, the



CUT NO. 2-THE KICK.

Cut 2 shows the proper method of making a short, accurate kick. The ball should be met by the foot at least three feet from the ground, because otherwise it might be blocked by an opponent. The outstretched instep should hit the ball square under between the middle of the ball and the end. This gives the ball a forward spin when it hits the ground, and the ball can be sent on a low flight. Every back field player should be practised continually in this kick.

side which has not got the ball. We have to see the defence in order to plan the attack. When a general attacks a fort he studies how it

first thing that will strike you is that the wo rush lines are playing further apart and hat the secondary line of defence is placed urther back from the line of scrimmage, and he two halfbacks in this secondary are placed urther out toward their respective ends.

In the first place the two rush lines are forced a play a foot further apart. See Rule 5, page

to play a foot further apart. See Rule 5, page 194, of new rules.

"The line of scrimmage for each side is an imaginary line parallel to the goal line and passing through that point of the ball nearest the side's own goal line." It follows that there are two lines of scrimmage, one for each team, and just the length of the ball part. Probably the reason that this rule was made was so that one umpire could look down the space between the lines and detect more clearly any infringement of the rules. Holding or slugging would be easier to detect.

And, furthermore, it is very probable that the linesmen on defence would want to play a foot or two away from their opponents, anyhow.

Why?

The answer to this brings out one of the

## George H. Brooke, Formerly a Noted Fullback and Now a College Coach, Begins a Series of Articles Upon the Changed Conditions on the Gridiron.

over for a couple of yards or more.

But the mass play has been ruled out and because of the new ten-yard rule the defending team is not so afraid of short gains.

For these reasons the coaches will not put much stress on charging, but will rather teach



CUT NO. 3-THE CATCH.

Cut 3 shows the proper method of catching a kick. Note that the ball is caught below the chest, to one side, and is held by one forearm and the two hands, with the fingers widely spread. This is the ideal catch, but, of course, one cannot always be judged to land just right. An invariable rule, however, is to catch the ball against the body and with one forearm and two hands. Always get your hands on the bali, and do not try, as some duffers do, to catch the ball with your arms. It is generally well to have one hand below the ball, to keep it from slipping through the pocket you make for it. Keep account of your misses in practice and note your improvement.

the linesman to be nimble and active in backing up all along the line and outside the ends. Take, for instance, the right guard. All he used to do was to protect his own position and help out the centre rush and right tackle if he was not too busy with his own man. This fall you will probably see the guard tackling all over the field. His duties will be doubled, for he will have to watch the attacking back field like a hawk to see what it is going to do, and he will have to look out for plays aimed straight at him and also out at the tackle or end.

Therefore, in order to get out of his position quickly, he will want to stand a little back from the line of scrimmage.

This backing up theory will be varied and enlarged as we progress.

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Next let us go to the diagram again and take a look at the second line of defence.

Note that it is playing further back and more scattered than it was last year. The half backs are practically secondary ends, whereas they used to play just back or inside of their tackles. Why is this?

First, because the second line of defence is

First, because the second line of defence is afraid of forward passes and the short kicks where every one is on-side when the ball hits the

afraid of forward passes and the short kicks where every one is on-side when the ball hits the ground.

Second, because the second line of defence is not so afraid of short gains, and, therefore, does not have to spring to the support of the first line of defence so sharply as it used to do. Third, because the second line of defence is afraid of long end runs.

Undoubtedly this year in planning the attack a coach will lay great stress on the forward pass and the kick, because they are the only two new rules that favor his attack. Without them the balance of power would be completely in favor of the defence. The new rule that puts every one on-side the instant a kicked ball hits the ground is an extremely important rule.

Now let us instance a possible play. Suppose the second line of defence was playing close up to the first line, like it did last year, and not like it is playing in the diagram. A sharp, clever quarterback on attack would instantly signal for a short kick. He would make it himself, just over the heads of the secondary line of defence, and his linesmen would dash through and get it the instant it hit the ground. The quarterback on defence has to play away back, and he could not get to it in time. By moving your second line of defence back a little you can cover your territory against these dangerous little punts.

The forward pass can be made one in each scrimmage by the attacking side only. It cannot be made over the line of scrimmage within five yards of either side of centre. If it hits the ground before it hits a player of either side it goes to the defending side at that spot. It can only be made by a back field player and can only be called by a back field player or an end rusher. It can be made anywhere in the field of play except, as has been said, over the line within five yards of centre.

hers are a number of good plays that can be eloped from the forward pass, so in forming r defence it has to be taken into considera-The quarterback, who is generally a swift open

eld runner and a sure catcher and tackler, plays bout thirty yards back on defence. Just how far back he will play is very im-

Why?
Because he must be able to get to every kicked ball in the territory not covered by the second line of defence before the opposing end rushers, whose side is kicking, can get there. Neither must he let the kick sail on over his head.

Remember that the ends are on-side the very instant the ball hits the ground, and their

the tandem mass aimed at him would crush on punter will probably send his kicks low for that

punter will probably send his cleas low for that reason.

In placing the quarterback on defence a coach must take into consideration that the opposing onds can usually get several yards' start down the field before the ball leaves the kicker's foot. For this reason it will be more important than ever before to block those end rushers.

Thus I have outlined in general the defence which we will have to plan to overcome, and incidentally any one with half an eye can see the great amount of detail that comes up in learning scientific football.

Next week I'll start in on a general outline of attack and take up signals.

In the meantime practise hard at quick start-

In the meantime practise hard at quick start-ing, kicking, handling the ball and falling on it.

### A LONG OX TEAM TRIP.

#### From Washington State to Iowa, and To Be Continued East.

Sioux City, Iowa, Sept. 22 (Special).-Starting from the Pacific Coast and driving an ox team behind which he hitched a wagon in every detail like the prairie schooner, with which so many people crossed the Rocky Mountains in the early '50s in search for gold and homes, Ezra Meeker, seventy-five years old, of Seattle, has just com pleted a return trip to visit relatives in Iowa and he states that he has stood the trip so well that he now purposes to make a journey, driving the same outfit, to his birthplace in Greene County, N. Y.

After winding his way through and over the various mountain ranges, he entered the state of Nebraska last week. He followed as closely as he could the old Oregon trail in the perilous trip. At Collins, Neb., he followed the North Platte River to Payne, Iowa, on the Missouri River, along precisely the same route as he took when he crossed the plains fifty years ago. He lived in Iowa in 1852.

The old wagon which he used mary years ago on his trip West was used partly on this trip, for he had made a new wagon from the several parts of a number of old castoff wagons. The woodwork was all new except one locust hub, which was from a wagon of 1850. It was found to be absolutely sound, and was a part of a front wheel. The axles were of the same wood and of the same pattern as the schooners of old. Beneath the hind one hung an old pail filled with tar. It is impossible to use grease on one of these prairie schooners without eventually loosening the spokes from the hubs, so tar is used to prevent this. The wagon bed was really a boat, as were all the wagons of the old days. This one of Meeker's was tight, and he used it several times to ford streams.

The trip of Meeker began on February 2, and the was continuously on the road with the exception of two weeks, when, in Idaho, a mountain orrent held him. His oxen were yoked and he ravelled exactly in the style of the travellers of \$50.

"The trip was made nearly as I had mapped it out," said Mr Mecker, "but I found difficulty in earling for my oxen. It has been so long since these animals were used that I could scarcely

slaughter pens a few weeks before I began the journey. He is now a well trained and faith-

journey. He is now a well trained and faithful ox.

"Now, as to this wagon I have dragged across sixteen hundred miles of rough country. I had it built at Puyallup, Wash, after the pattern of the old time prairie schooners. The iron work is from the remains of several wagons that crossed the mountains in 1850. The woodwork is all new except one locust hub on the night front wheel. The axles are of the same wood, linch pins and all. I have certainly had much amusement explaining the use of that pail of tar.

The wagon is really a boat on wheels, as were

arr.

"The wagon is really a boat on wheels, as were all the prairie schooners of old. I am glad I took great pains to have this one well built. I crossed the Snake River fifty years ago, and on this trip I again crossed it at the same ford, although the water was much less swift this time. I forded the North Platte three times two weeks ago.

"My many friends at home did not think I was capable of making the long and perilous trip, being seventy-five years old and more, but I have stood it well. I have eaten two meals a day and can always do justice to both of them. I have never been sick a day in fifty years or more and can sleep in the open air with zest. I did not attempt to do all the hard work of the trip without plenty of aid, but merely took upon my shoulders the lighter work of driving and panning each day's journey. I believe that I am fully able of completing the rest of the trip to our old home in York State, thus making a trip of nearly across the continent behind an ox team."

## MANTLE MAKING.

## Interesting Details of That Light-Giving Wonder.

What a power is King Cotton! This valuable product of American soil almost caused England to take sides in a war. The United States produced last year 13,556,841

bales of cotton, the net weight of each bale being 486 pounds, thus representing a cotton crop of comething like 6,568,633,726 pounds. That cotten is closely allied with the gas infustry is explained by the presence of the incan-

descent gas mantle, which in its first stage is

Defence

perfect weather in the Adirondacks this week is guests of the Grand View seem loath to leave my of them wishing to stay after the date find in closing—October 1—to which request it is enterpossible the proprietor will accede.

Mrs. Parkes gave two card parties this week mere won by Mrs. Richard Purdy, Mrs. Pedo Mrs. E. Weck and Mr. Mora.

The concert of Sunday evening was one of the musical numbers rendered by the Grand View Carden and Mrs. Mora.

Shakespearlan reading, taking for his siber chestra. Richard A. Purdy of New York mrs. Shakespearlan reading, taking for his siber "Julius Cæsar." His delivery and acting was med applause. Mrs. Purdy also charmed the mission by her singing of "The Holy City." and for menore responded with "Dearle."

Work on the improvements in the park will grounds has already begun, but building will acts started until the house closes. AT THE HOTEL ASPINWALL At this season of the year the beauties of the Berkshire Hills, in Western Massachusetts as at their best and many persons are escaping the

at their best and many persons are escaping to hot weather in town by remaining there. Then tumnal coloring of hills and fields is of the the and the riding and driving are most enough Hundreds of automobiles flash past the may points of interest every day.

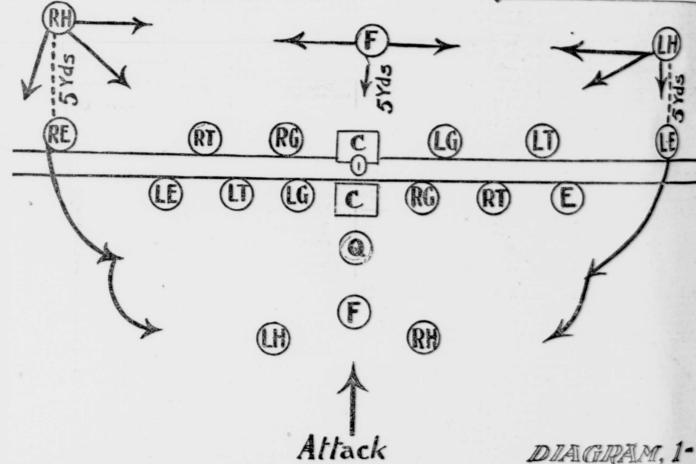
At the Hotel Aspinwall, in Lenox, which is mains open through October for the convention and comfort of the many guests, there are my prominent New Yorkers for longer or them.

Is burned away when a new mantle is fitted in ing the mantle in the same condition it was had it had been subjected to the action of the pressed air-gas flame. At this part of the proit is only necessary to cut the mantle into my length, mount it on a support and have it ready the consumer's use.—Gas Logic.

EXTENDING LAKE PLACID SEASON

Lake Placid, N. Y., Sept. 22 (Special).-Steam be

and open fires have been made unnecessary by a perfect weather in the Adirondacks this week h



FOOTBALL DIAGRAM NO. 1-THE FORMATION. This gives a general plan of the probable attacking and defending formations under the new rules.

1.470 pounds, and will work in the harness as well as under the yoke. I drive him simply by the wave of my hand. Dave weighs 1.560 pounds, and was a range steer when I took him from the

constructed from cotton. It has probably never occurred to you how many persons and operations are necessary to produce a spool of cotton. Our great-grandmothers could not purchase one. They should at all times. They have stood the trip well. The shoeing of my oxen attracted so much attention, especially in the larger places, that we found it necessary to do the work at night and behind closed doors.

"There is a pretty story connected with the shoes which the two beasts are wearing now. They were brought across the continent a little later than my first trip, and were sent to me by an aged woman, with the statement that I would need them hefore the trp was concluded. I did need them and badly.

"Twist is a well trained ox, weighing now 1,479 pounds, and will work in the harness as well as under the vale." I this hope has not a great step thereafter to make a machine to take the place of the knitting regular.

1846. It was not a great step thereafter to make a machine to take the place of the knitting needles hence the knitting machine. A machine not unlike that used for making stockings is used in th knitting of a gas mentle, only, instead of the needles being so arranged as to form the foot of the stocking, there is knitted a continuous circular stocking, there is knitted a continuous circular web, such as we have often seen children make with an old cotton spool and four pins stuck in one end. The web for the gas mantle is knitted in great lengths, and is later cut into such lengths as are needed to form the mantles of a desired size. Roughly speaking, the standard mantle is three and one-haif inches long, yet it requires nine inches of the webbing to make a mantle of that length. The cotton, instead of being a single length. The cotton, instead of being a single thread, is woven into a cylindrical webbing of great length and about three inches in diameter. The cotton has been bleached to a snowy whiteness. Before the chemist at the mantle factory can treat it, the cotton must be chemically cleaned, so it is placed in an akaline solution of ammonia, which removes every particle of grease. The cotton is then ringed in distilled water to remove the ammonia, and then it is placed in an acid solution to neutralize any ammonia that may remain, and also to dissolve such small particles of iron as had been given up by the earth when the cotton is again well washed in distilled water, and after drying is ready to go into the chemist's hands for imperentation, and advanced one stage further toward the completion of a gas mantle.

It is strange how by almost an accident a new impetus was given to the gas industry by the bach was seeking a new illament for the electric bulb, which would give more light than the filament made from hair, cane or wire, and to this end was experimenting with certain of the rarearths. In the course of his work, Dr. Von Welsbach noticed that when some of these earths came into contact with the blue flame burner of his ten is then ringed in distilled water to remove the

AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS. Virginia Hot Springs, Sept. 22 (Special)-124 wealth and fashion of Northern cities are repr sented here this autumn in a season that has began

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr are here from the ummer home at Lawrence, Long Island. The

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr are here from the summer home at Lawrence, Long Island. The daughters accompany them.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven arrived from Newed this week for her annual visit to take the hist and rest.

Among the women now at the Homesteal at Mrs. H. Bramball Gilbert, of New York, and Mrs. Albert E. Lambert, of St. Louis. The latter set the summer in a villa at Narragansett pier.

Mrs. George C. Kobbé, of New York, is here, will Miss Kobbé and Miss Maynard. Others from Mrs. George C. Kobbé, of New York, and Mrs. York are William Turebull, Mr. and Mrs. 2 beins Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Adams Batcheler, hand Mrs. George A. Quinby, Mrs. J. Harvey Mr. and Mrs. Donald W. Brown, Mrs. Pulip Basis Weiller, Morris Groves, Stanley W. Dexter, Schuyler.

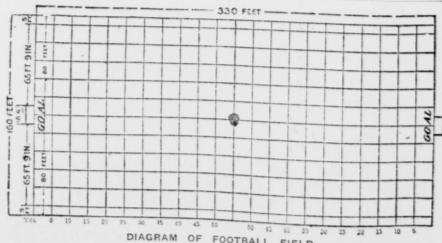


DIAGRAM OF FOOTBALL FIELD.

A football field is 330 feet long by 160 feet wide. It is marked off every five yards across, and starting from the centre toward the sides it is marked every five yards length-a small space five feet wide along each side line. Always mark your field with whitewash rather than dry lime, because the latter will get into the players' eyes. I lines at the intersections of the five-yard cross lines running across the field, as that that certain runs and passes must be made five yards from the centre of the line; thence, the intersecting five-yard marks.