THE SUN, SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.----GOULD'S TENNIS

RK AGAINST FOURSOME LOCAL MEN OBJECT TO THEM FOR

INTERCITY GOLF MATCHES.

Players Vote for Four Ball Contests in Preference-Yet They Indoise M. G. A. **Committee-Paradoxical Situation That** Rescals Loyalty to Team Spirit.

A coller convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. This is the attitude of the Metropolitan Golf Association players to the change in the intercity matches from four ball to single ball foursomes. They think by a vast majority that the substitute adopted to please the Boston and Philadelphia associations is astep backward-that foursomes are not as great a test of skill, nor even as sociable, as four hall matches. Yet, which is paradoxical. they do not blame the executive committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association for consenting to the change. The situation is an indication of team spirit on the links, a quality which players of other games have said has no existence in golf. Travis. cartain of New York's two winning teams, thinks the foursomes a dangerous mistake but he admits the committeemen would have been churlish not to agree to it. Travers thinks the same and so do the committeemen, which is all very unusual.

A word of explanation may be due. In the fall of 1904, in order to take in Boston, the Metropolitan and Philadelphia associations agreed to give up their semi-annual team match in favor of an annual tri-city match. Robert W. Lesley of the Marion Cricket Club gave a cup as the perpetual trophy "to be competed for annually by teams representing the Metropolitan Golf Association, the Philadelphia Gelf Association and the Massachusetta Gelf Association. The presidents of the three associations shall act as trustees of the cup, and as a committee shall have full power to make all arrangements for the annual competition not inconsistent with these conditions."

So much from the original conditions which, waiving details, also stipulated for ten single matches in the morning and five four ball matches in the afternoon, the winning team of the first day to meet the the difficult. Sometimes it will be on holder of the cup. But to start the ball rolling, which is where the interest begins, there was a draw for the order of playing the 1905 matches. Under it, the scenes being Garden City, Boston's players first met the Philadelphians and beat them. The next day they met the Metropolitan players. Boston won in the singles, 6 to 4; but New York won all five of the four ball matches, gaining the cup by 9 to 6. Last fall at Merion the Massachusetts team and with the Metropolitan team the reshit of the singles was a tie at 6 all, but Bostou lost all but one of the four ball matches. Result, the Metropolitan team retained the cup by 9 to 6.

At the annual meetings this winter the Massachusetts and Philadelphia associations by unanimous votes requested their nts to urge a change from four b matches to foursomes. The matter in due course came to President Morgan of the Metropolitan Golf Association, the third of the trustees under the deed of gift. In preference to deciding offhand he left the question to his executive committee. The decision was that without passing any opinion on the merits of the two forms of competition, that as the request was unanimous from the two other factors, and as the Metropolitan association had won in the only two contests held, it would be incourteous to refuse to change. Hence when the teams meet at the Country Club, Brookline, next October foursomes will be played in the afternoon instead of four ball matches It has leaked out that the M. G. A. decided in the face of the fact that nine of its Merion wam had voted for four ball matches against three for foursomes. Findlay S. Douglas, C. B. Macdonald and John M. Ward were he foursome upholders. Even the objecore, however, agreed that ig vote for the change was the poll e thing for the M, G. A. committee to do; In most cases the players asked for an opinion simply expressed a preference without stating their reasons, nd some, for instance Archie Reid, said hat while the four ball matches were best ty liked to play both sorts of golf. Personally I think as a competition oursome is superior to four ball matche ras the reply of Charles B. Macdona One is real golf and the other soarcely or two reasons. The first reason is that oursomes are an old institution and are ecognized in the regular rules of gol thereas four hall matches are not. econd reason is. I think, partners playing a foursome win or lose on the merit I the game they play, and I do not think hat is true in four ball matches. In four tall matches two men can go around in minety each and beat two men that go around in eighty each. This is an element nto the game of golf. Further, I do not think that the team play in four ball matche amounts to anything worth speaking of "At the same time I may state that I am net quite confident that I personally do not meler playing in a four ball match for the tason that I am playing all the time and stalternately. A selfish reason. For the Metropolitan Golf Association tana I prefer four ball matches," urged here is a slight chance of a player striking an exceptional gait and playing the best tall of the opposing side with success while his partner is off his game, I think trery one will agree that among the Should it occur, the losing side Tould receive a just penalty for the misatune of having one man off his game. therefore, arguing from the standpoint of the equal or nearly equal skill of the ren, the four ball is the more pleasant and In the first place, the partner of the aver who is off his game has a fighting that we have practically playing, their opphe should arise in the foursome match. te one playing poorly would not only be statisticd with his own game but would ave the uncomfortable feeling of holding Startner back and not giving his friend's and work a chance to count for their side. to whole argument hinges. I think, on a question how great a penalty should imposed on poor play. In the event of he losing his game in the foursome his de at once has not the ghost of a chance win, but isn't this too severe a penalty od uniair to his partner? A second reason that to my mind the four ball game is ore sociable, in that the player, knowing at he has a partner upon whom he can tend to share the responsibility. feels

day except the scoring Wednesday." day except the scoring wednesday. The same writer also says: "To bring back golf to its pristine purity, before record breaking, handicapping pot hunting and concomitant evils were dreamed of, to cast off the absorbingly selfish element and to restore the social, genial, noble, honorable and manly game, we must urge golfers to go in more for foursomes.

A consensus of such arguments, with the practical one that the afternoon four ball matches consume too much time in the short October days, has been advanced by the Boston and Philadelphia upholders of the change. The notion that the old St. Andrews argument should stand is denied in a characteristic breezy way by Leighton Calkins, secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, who moreover brands a foursome as in the freak class of competitions with one club contests

"I think 'old fashioned' is the proper way to characterize the foursome." says Calkins with vigor. "It was originally invented to meet conditions which seldom arise in this country. It is preeminently a lazy game for tired menafter luncheon. It was meant for players who had nearly had enough It is foolish to cry out against the four bal match on the ground that it had never been heard of at dear old St. Andrews at a time when the foursome was already approaching old age! We are inventing lot of new things in golf all the time. You can never buck up successfully against the modern, the new-youthl

The usual afgument against the four ball match is that it is no test of team play I am willing to concede that there is no real team play in the four ball match, but there is even less in the foursome. As a matter of fact there is never any team play in golf at all, for each shot, each play, must be executed from beginning to end by one man alone-not by two players, one as-sisting the other. What the advocates of the foursome call play team and what the advocates of the four ball match call team play is really something else.

Now. the foursome really stands for only one thing. It does bring out what I will call the combined steadiness of two players, playing theoretically as one. Caution must be your watchword. A victory denotes an absence of poor play on the part of either player and while it may, once in a while, bring out brilliant play, the induce-ment is rather in the direction of safe, aver-

age plays. "The four ball match, on the other hand offers the greatest opportunity for brilliant play. It is a mistake to say that it is characterized by individuality. It constantly offers openings for a rare display of judg-ment; first of all in pairing the players, and afterward in determining which of the two shall play the safe shot and which shall tr player, sometimes the other. It depends on the hole, on the lie, on the shot, on the player's temperament. If all four player are pretty evenly matched and are all going nicely, it becomes imperative for one them to jump out of the bunch in order to win a hole.

"The most bitter objection to the four ball match is that one player can go all to pieces and yet his side can win. Yes! That is the greatest argument you can make for the our ball match. Every one knows how hard it is, how almost impossible for one man to play the best ball of two others again passed the Philadelphians. In the all are evenly matched. In a four ball competition if one player goes to pieces throughout the entire match his partner has a chance; but he must play record golf. Who shall gainsay the reward if the trick is done? More often his problem is to play the best ball of his opponent while his partner is recovering. Then the latter bears the brunt of the battle for a while. In the foursome, if one man is off his game throughout the match his partner can do

IN ENGLAND FOR HIS SECOND TRY AT BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

JAY

Miles's Refusal to Defend Thile Creates Surprise and Disappointment-He Has at No Time Warmed to the Young Ameri-

can Player-What the Contest Means. It was surprising and disappointing to American court tennis players to learn that Eustace H. Miles will not play in the British championship this fear, although he will play in 1908. Then, should be keep the latter promise. Miles will have to play

through the preliminary tournament and he may not reach the position of challenger. No one will feel spore astonishment at the announcement than young Jay Gould, who was twenfy-four hours out aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm on his quest for the title when Miles's cable reached

this country. "It savors more of proteid biscuit than English roast beef or of English pluck, was the comment of one disgusted American. "King Edward should force Miles to play out his hand for the sake of in-

ternational sport." The allusion to proteids is due to

Miles's theories in regard to concentrated foods, a cause he has cham-

pioned in books and pamphlets, besides promoting in a utilitarian way by a selling agency of certain biscults of as many vaunted merits as the fountain sought by Ponce de Leon. "When in this country, in 1900, Miles lived at the Tuxedo Tennis

and Racquet Club, and he won all our championships at court games. He did some newspaper work, but according to some stood poised in perilous proximity to the line that divides a professional and amateur. While no one has ever characterized Miles's game as classio or graceful, there is no question of his resourcefulness. He has been the leading tennis player of the ama-

teurs since 1897 and nearly as prominent at racquets. One reason is that Miles is always in strict training. Court tennis and racquet players, who as a class are over 21 and not too stringent in their training, as they play only for recreation, are often at the mercy of a long winded player, temperate and as hard as nails in flesh Miles had nothing on Jay Gould in point of condition, for the youngster does not drink or smoke and is always in training.

Gould made no complaint on his return last year of any discourteous treatment by Miles, but it is evident from what some other Americans familiar with the situation have said that the champion was always on his title. For instance, Gould never saw Miles in the court until he faced him as an opponent, but the champion was a close student of the American's game in each of the preliminary matches. More than once Miles made an engagement for a single or four hand match with Gould, but he did not keep any of the engagements. After going through the tournament, which in England is termed "the preliminary ties," Gould expected that he would next be

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to advance Gould toward the distinction be is bound to achieve very soon." Gould has gone ahead faster in the game than Latham had thought possible. Now, after one experimental trip abroad and the hard training he has since done, Gould may fulfit the prophecy made by the English professional a year ago. Win or lose, Jay Gould will be at Columbia this fall, and whether he will again play in England, at

whether he will again play in England, at least for four years, is a matter of con-

Miles is 38 years old and four years from now will hardly be at the top of the heap, although tennis players keep their skill for a long period, and it is very probable that he and Gould will never meet in s championship final again, unless the Eng ishman decides after all to defend the tit this year. The British championship dates to 1889, and Miles has held the title, except in 1904, since 1899. The gold prize of the Marylebone Club dates to 1887, but only members may compete. Miles won th gold prize first in 1897, and he has missed t but twice since then. Miles's last public match was during the summer at Lord's when Peter Latham gave odds of fifteen and beat him, three sets to two. 6-3, 5-6, 6-2 4-6, 6-4. The critics noted that Miles's execution was not as good as it was a few years ago, when Latham gave him less odds. Miles, if the English criticisms mean any-thing, is the setting and Gould the rising sun in world's court tennis.

LONELINESS 'OF NEW ZEALAND.

Great Stretches of Country With Few Houses and Towns.

As nothing in Europe astonishes the New Zealander so much as the crowds, so nothing in New Zealand is so surprising to the Englishman as the vast stretches of uninhabited land.

Even the tourist on the coach roads may a single house. On the road leading to one of the most popular resorts of the North Island, along fifty miles of highway there is but one small inn where the horses are changed, says a correspondent of Macmillan's Magazine, and one Moari village with a solitary white teacher for its school. The rest is scrub or swamp where wilblackened stumps still stand, or fern land with patches of rough pasture.

And to reach the far famed lakes of the South Island, beautiful enough when they are reached, the coach toils for two whole days through inches of dust or mud, according to the season, dragging its slow way past miles of seeming desert, where even the yellow tussock grass is supplanted by thistles or by patches of green lichen resembling nothing so much as verdigris. In New Zealand they appraise land by the number of sheep it will carry, and this is five or six acres to a sheep, and a merino sheep into the bargain.

The driver as he passes flings out letter his guard against the youthful aspirant to bags at the little wayside post offices or tucks them into wooden boxes perched by the highway. In this way the post is delivered twice or possibly thrice a week in summer and once in winter. But this is along the coach roads-any map will show how few they are-and even they are often impassable for wheeled traffic in winter. Then the post cart sunk to its axles lumbers along at the rate of two miles an hour, or the postman rides in mud up to his horse's girths, and those who business abroad do likewise or wait t home for better weathe Luckily, in no part of New Zealand are the inters so long and so severe as in England; but metal for road making is scarce in New Zealand and labor is scarcer and dearer. When one thinks of all that has been done. and of the fifty years or so that it has been done in, the wonder is, not that the roads are bad, but that there are so many roads any kind. On many big runs, which years of toil hav gone to make, all the winter's stores must be housed not later than April, because when the rains come only an ox dray or a pack horse can travel along the road to the township, and that with difficulty; and the storekeepers must bring all their wares from the nearest railway station or coast town before the weather breaks, standing out of their money for many months, or else they must suffer the loss of oxen and horses bogged or exhausted with the heavy winter's work. No wonder store goods are dear. "Four foot deep and four foot wide," is the familiar lescription of roads in "the roadless North, which has a preeminently evil reputation in that way; but even in the old settlement southward walking is often out of the ques tion, not only because there is nowhere to go within walking distance, but also beca the roads and the unbridged rivers Nor is that the worst that can befall, for in many districts even yet there are no road only bridle paths, or foot tracks ending at the water's edge, whence a boat can be rowed to the nearest port of call for coastng steamers.

WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

Michigan Likely to Cut Some Figure in Intercollegiate Long Distance Baces, Which Will Be Exciting and Important In the Meet at Cambridge This Season.

The significance of the entry of the University of Michigan into the intercollegiste track and field champlonships of this year at Unsbridge has been discussed at some length by college men. They are almost universally of the opinion which is not that of the Middle West, that Michigan will help to cut into the points of Cornell and Pennsylvania-especially. The contest this year is going to be, judging from present signs, a bitter struggle between Moakley's men and Murphy's. It is said now, as it was said last year at this time, that the chances of victory are against the Ithacans. Cornell put on great strides toward the close of the training season last spring and came down to the meet with a well balanced team, a little stronger, bowever, in the middle distance and long distance races than the other colleges. This strength in distance work was a not inconsiderable factor in the victory. It was not the only reason, how-

Ever since Moakley's men came prominently to the front in college sport, those colleges which were not so well equipped with distance runners have made the plea that unless Cornell had not had so many easily travel twenty miles without passing | good men of that class the Carnelian and | anything like those which the Blue has to White would never have made any sort of showing. This year it appears that Moakley's men as a team are to be put to the test. It is not so much that Moakley has not as good distance runners as usual, but that the other colleges are better supplied. It is here that the entry of Michigan assumes significance. With the men who will wear horses roam, or cleared bush whe c the Wolverine emblem, coupled with Pennsylvania's distance runners and perhaps a man or so from Columbia and Princeton, the big fight in the long races is likely to be the best of the contests in the whole meet. This is to deal with the long distance races, then, in the interobllegiate track and field meeting. If it be true, as has been alleged often by those who are no friends of Cornell in its new success, that all that Moakley can show is distance runners, then that is the crux of the championship fight. Personally, there are many who believe that Moakley will give a bitter battle to Murphy, and there are more who are prone to believe that even with the marked superiority of the Quakers in the sprints and in some field work, the score will be close between these great rivals.

To take the half-mile run first of all Cornell has not this year the services of J. C. Carpenter, who won that race. Carpenter is at present travelling abroad and will not be in residence at Cornell for anwin twice. other year. F. B. Townsend, brother of From Pennsylvania comes an expression the old Columbia athlete. Hal Townsend, of opinion as to the entrance of Princeton ran second to Carpenter last year. He is into intercollegiate rowing. Pennsylvania in Cornell now and in training. R.J. Baker is the first to extend to the Tigers a cordial ran second to Carpenter last year. He is of Swarthmore, third last year in the inter collegiate half mile, is in his college and so is A. S. Cobb of Harvard, who was placed fourth. Townsend naturally is expected to improve materially this season. In his very first appearance in the intercollegiate championships in 1905 he ran fourth. He has done under two minutes and there is no reason why he should not go so much faster this season as to give even H. P. Ramey of Michigan a battle Ramey in a recent indoor meet in the Iniversity of Michigan gymnasium per ormed the remarkable feat of going the half mile in 1 minute 57 4-5 seconds. is just a tick under the mark set by Melvin Sheppard here in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory and is surely a most remark able bit of work. The track at the Uni versity of Michigan is the same size as that in the regimental armory and it was a scratch race. Ramey will have to do little better than that outdoors to win the inter-collegiate half mile, it is thought. Against him and against Carpenter will be Eli B. Parsons of Yale. The auburn haired Yalensian is the intercollegiste half mile record holder. When in condition he is a very hard man to beat. He was away off his natural form list year when he returned from Athens and competed in the inter-collegiategames. Paysons will give Ramer-a race, granted that he is in any sort of con-dition. His showing in the remarkable dition. His showing in the remarkable races indoors this season serves to indicate that he is not far from right. However, there is just one other con-sideration. If Mike Murphy believes that Bonsack is the man to be left to take care of the quarter mile race he may send John 3. Taylor into the half mile run. There is bare possibility that Taylor may take part n both. There, indeed, would be a battle royal. Taylor is well capable of notching minute 58 seconds in the half mile and n fact, can go well under that mark. It has been suggested that he could do close to record time. Those who have watched the easy grace of his style and his apparently fortless manner of producing speed have the idea that he is one of the greatest middle distance men over seen. It appears that with Ramey, Parsons and Taylor in th half mile run that there would be little left for Cornell to fight for, unless Townsend or some such man as R. A. Geis displayed : conderful improvement In the mile run Moakley has G. F. Lewis the was second to Guy Haskins last spring. Simpson is not in college. Moakley has such men as Colpitts, Seelye and Keenholts, who may be of use in the mile. Colpitts was a good second to L. P. Jones of Pennsyl vania in the recent intercollegiate cros country race, and it may be that Moakle s going to point him for the two miles there is such a wealth of material at Cornel for the longer race that that may not be In the mile run also there is Dull of Michigan, who has shown himself apable performer at two miles as well He may try to take in both races, Pennsylvania hero comes to the with the idea of cutting down the Cornell points. Guy Haskins, the winner of th race last year, still is in college. So S. W. Root, who was third in the intercollegiate cross-country race. Root will make a great effort this year to figure in the mile run. It is unlikely that Spitzer of Yale will do much, as it is supposed that the limit of his capabilities is about minutes 31 seconds. That will hardly win the race. Columbia has a candidate for some honor in George Hoyns, a new man with good casy action. He gave a slight taste of his quality in the games of the New York A. C. in the Madison Square Garden, where easily accounted for John Eisele of Princeton in the mile instalment of a medley relay race. It was unexpected. Howns is very strong. Eisele has been doing some good work in the mile, too, and in an indoor meet down South he ran under 4 minutes 30 seconds. He may very easily be a considerable factor. The mile run is likely to be a fight between Pennsylvania make an Eastern trip the voyage to Lake and Cornell, from what can be judged. Mendota will be enough. However, the

mile as last year nor in the mile run either. In the two miles the Ithacans are likely to be nearly as well off as last season. Tak-FATAL BLOWS IN PUGILISHATING ing these things into consideration it may be ing these things into consideration it may be found out this spring just how much Moak-ley has to depend on distance running for his points in the big meeting. If that is all that he has to fall back upon then he may be rulned. Weight throwers are popping up everywhere to help steal away his crown of fame, and Pennsylvania re-iologia in a collection of sprinters of high

joices in a collection of sprinters of high quality. There are many jumpers who are registered at other colleges who will fight against Cornell's one good performer, and there are pole vaulters to compete with the best from Ithaca.

And Michigan will help to cut deep into every one's points. Ramey, Dull, Patterson and Garrels are going to make some points among the wearers of the "M." may indeed be that Michigan will carry off the intercollegiate championship. That would be an angle from which few have viewed the problem. There has been a tendency rather to look at the Wolverines as merely likely to interfere with some one else's success and not as building up for their own. It must not be forgotten that Garrels might win both hurdle races and the shotput, with Schultz scoring also in the shot. Ramey might win the half mile and Dull should certainly score in the two mile race. Patterson is a good high jump performer, as his schoolboy record of something over six feet shows. Heath the winner of the broad jump in the conference meet last year with a leap of 22 feel 6% inches, has no such man as Knox against

him now in the East. A couple of other men of good quality brought along by the Michigan men might alip by while the Eastern colleges were killing each other's chances. Perhaps this is a good moment to say, "Look out for Michigan."

Yale spirit in rowing has a chance to show itself now as almost never before, for few college crews have met with reverses struggle against. It may not be so bad thing after all that Noyes is out of the boat, because if the condition of his heart were such that he was unable to do good work as an oursman he might be a hindrance at a very critical part of the intervarsity race. However, few college orew can be said to be really and truly well of without veterans, and the hoodoo which is about the New Haven campus this season has fallen heavily upon some of the men who were relied upon. It is no idle talk of hard luck now with Yale. The crew really is in a had way, and although the squad is one of the largest which ever has been mustered at Yale it is a question of numbers alone, it is feared.

The worst feature of the situation, it has been pointed out, is that Harvard rarely if ever was in better trim to defeat the Blue. The Cambridge crew reloic in the results of a system inaugurated by Oliver D. Filley, as the public believes. However, to whom the credit is to be given is of slight moment. Harvard has the training scheme and the men and the enthusiasm, backed up by the moral influence of a victory last June on the Thames. All these things help re-markably. They hurt Yale all the more. Pluck will not win races against crews which right at the start are so much better. All that Yale can do now is to come to th Thames ready to fight for what may be there to fight for It is something new for the New Haven men to go to the scene of the annual boat race with a feeling akin to hopelessness. It is the way that Harvard had to take it many a time, however, and it will do rowing some good to have Harvard

Fitzsimmons, Lavigue, Gardner and Hook After Killing Opponents All Did Remarkable Work-But Others Brooded

SELDOM QUIT.

BOXERS WHO HAVE DEALT TREM AS SOM

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Over Fatal Battles and Soon Betlred. Some followers of pugilism have expressed the opinion that when a boxer is unlucky enough to kill an opponent in a glove contest he becomes so disheartened that he can never display the old spirit and dath in the ring again. Yet this is not always the rule. Fighting with the avera e rugilist is a profession, not a pastime. Once in a while there is a contest in which the man show a bitterness of feeing due to the prevalence of bad blood and deliberately try to inflict harmful injuries, but on the whole fighters box strictly on their merits for the money there is in it and the reputation that goes with a victory. There are cases where a pugilist who has landed a fatal knockout punch has lost heart thereafter and has quit the game, but they are comparatively few at that.

When Leslie Pierce ended the life of Bill-Vernon with a heavy blow on the jaw he soon retired from the ring. Jimmy Barry, the former bantam champion, went on with several battles after he had killed Walter Croot in England, but he was never the same and soon got out of the game. It was in 1890 that Barry came East and joined Sharkey, Dixon. Eddie Connelly, Lavigne and others at their training quarters on Staten Island. He intended to fit himself . there for several important fights, but he began to brood over the death of Croot and concluded, after a week's stay, that he had had enough. Frank McConnell is another boxer who was never the same after his fatal bout with Jim Francy. These are the exceptions to the rule, however, for on the ther hand there are numerous instances. of boxers who have killed opponents in the ring doing better work than ever before when they have resumed operations.

It was after Robert Fitzsimmons had killed his sparring partner, Con Riordan, in a friendly bout at Syracuse that he earned a greater part of his fame, for he defeated Peter Maher, Jim Daly, Gus Ruhlin; Sharkey, George Gardner and others, to say nothing of capturing the heavyweight title from Corbett at Carson City.

Oscar Gardner also did some remarkabla fighting after a fatal bout with George Stout in Columbus nine years ago: Since then Gardner has taken part in sixty fights, the best of his opponents being Tommy White, so files Harry Forbes, Tim Callahan, Marty McCue, Jack Hamilton, Billy O'Donnel! Martin Flaherty, Jack O'Brien, Solly Smith, Tommy Hogan, Dave Sullivan, George Dixon, Sammy Kelly, Sam Bolen, Terry McGovern. 1 85 Jerry Marshall, Patsy Haley, Joe Bernstein, . Eddie Santry, Kid Broad, Billy Barrett, Eddie Lenney, Jack McClelland, Gene Bezenah, Joe Hopkins and Joe Farburn. It was thirteen years ago that Kid Lavigne struck Andy Bowen a fatal blow that many believed would wind up the career of tha Saginaw pugilist. For several months Lavigne worried over the affair and re-1 1 1 1 1 mained in retirement, but he was finally.

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induced to meet Jerry Marshall. Then he to got back to form without further delay. beat Jack Everhardt and Jimmy adler, after which he fought draws with Marshall and Young Griffo, the Australian. After that he beat Walcott in the memorable battle at Maspeth. Lavigua then went to England and defeated Dick Burge, following which were victories, over Everhardt, McPartland, Connolly, Walcott and Tracey, and draws with Jack McAuliffe, Tommy Ryan, Charley McKeever, Owen Ziegler, Jack Daly and Frank Erne, to whom Lavigne lost the lightweight championship at Buffalo. Jack Root of Chicago was instrumental in bringing about the death of Tom Lansing; yet since then he has taken part in fifty ring contests, meeting such men as Australian Jim Ryan, Billy S'ift, Frank Craig, Aleck Greggains, Tony West, Dick O'Brien, Dan Creeden, George Byers, Kid Carter, Marvin-Hart, John Willt and others It is a peculiar fact that some of the hardest hitters have never been mired up in a fatality. It is probably because they have been extremely lucky In many cases it is not the blow on the jaw or over the heart or in the pit of the stomach that causes death, but it is the fall which inevitably follows when a man is in a groggy state and is practically "out" on his feet. Then in nine cases out of ten his head strikes the floor, which, if nov sufficiently well padded, brings on a fracture of the skull and concussion of tho (Par Mil Wide awake referees can often brain. prevent fatal accidents by stopping fighta when one of the principals is in bad shape; but such officials are few and far between. Such sluggers as Jeffries. Maher, Walcott; Wild Bill Hanrahan, McGovern, Gane; Ryan and McCoy never inflicted injuries that even approached being fatal. other heavy punchers have been on the anxious seat more than once when beaten opponents have been unconscious in hospitals for hours.

Direfree to enjoy the match to the fullest land, M. Rhett advocated the four ball

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"Golf is fundamentally, and in essent Christian game. Its basic principle hat good work shall always be rewarded. in essence the foursome is a freak form o ompetition. It is akin to and only a little less objectionable than such competitions as one club or two club competitions. I really is not golf at all. This may be awful heresy-but I think I will try it on! It worse comes to worse I can always hope for forgiveness

The loyalty of the players to the action of the M. G. A. is an indication that the team will make a good fight this fall even at a game they do not like. Douglas and Ward elieve that if New Yorkers would play oursomes more they would like them better. It may be that the pleasant ex-periences at Brookline may win endusing popularity to the foursome in the M. G. A. district, a distinction it seems to have gained at Boston and Philadelphia.

GIRLS REVIVE OLD CUSTOMS.

Give a Play in London With 300 Year Old Features.

The girls of the London University mying a play not long ago, tried to a years ago. . The Bellman describes it giving a picture of the old playgoing.

"It is nearly 2 o'clock, and the pit is crowded. For hours these citizens have been struggling in: some have missed their dinners for a better standing place, a fact the hawkers are turning to good account as they make their way hither and thither; pouring out beer or handing oranges and applies from their baskets to be eaten, or perhaps thrown at an offending actor later

"Scattered here and there are apprentices in their leathern aprons; in front stands a sleek merchant in his fine broadcloth, quite willing to pay out his shilling for better company; there a portly goodwife in her green homespun clumsily shaped to a pointed bodice that proves none too much to her comfort after these two hours of jostling; here an innkeeper, a goodly sprinkling of beggars and yonder that thin faced, watchful fellow with his hand in another man's pocket and in his own a false locard and mask.

"Around and above this motley, shifting pit run the galleries, roofed above with tiles-a mosaic of color now with rich velvets and many colored furs. Here and there men are playing at cards; at one table wine and dice; and over all the scene rises the blue mist of the tobacco, lately come into fashion.

"Higher still is another gallery, and here another class of women. On the stage a young dandy saunters in, followed by craping Prologus with his three-legged tool. He stares deliberately over the gallery, nodding familiarly here and there, then, with a quicker glance at the gallery above, lights his pipe and seats himself wherever he will be most in the way. "Beside him, edging off their stools to play mumbletypeg, a row of little pages, each in feathered cap and tiny mantle fastened on the shoulder with a silver

coat of arms, all waiting for their masters, who swagger in later es the play progresses, clanking their rapiers and passing loud words with the actors. "Now and again players peep out from behind the curtain, curious boys, half in costume and half out, stealing a minute

from their rehearsal for a glance at the crowds below or a familiar face in the gal- | as it was in England. His first public match lery, their heads jerked quickly in at a | was with George Standing against Charles

he had to first play and defeat Bennell, winner of the preliminary tles in 1965 and champion in 1964. After winning the first set with Miles, 6 to 4, the American displayed symptoms of fatigue and Miles won out by 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. This time Gould will only have to play the winner of the tournament to be champion, unless the Pennell precedent established last year is violated.

To have the golf championship come to the United States in 1904 was a surprise to Great Britain, but Travis's victory was not such a sensation as the prowess of Gould in the tennis championship last year The youth of the visitor, for tennis is no deemed a boys' game in England, helped to make him the marvel of the Tennis is the most aristocratic of English games, the one most aloof from the hurly barly of modern life and richest in literary associations, the complexity of the play being one of its charms. To have a Yankee boy excel at it was as if Pocahontas on her amous visit should have danced the minuet The revelation brought chaos to the idea that fennis had its best players in English-men of family, in whom skill was to a degree hereditary. The courts are antique, mostly ancestral possessions, the excep-tions being the new ones at great country houses or at the clubs, Prince's, Queen's or Lord's. The game is a part of the train-ing of an English gentleman, as the use of the foils and the "grand tour" used to be, and to have an American boy assume

command seemed loonoclastic. Miles, besides refusing an advance game, withdrew on the score of business from an international four handed game between Gould and Joshua Crane and Pennell and himself, but otherwise the English amateurs revealed only friendship for the American and no trace of chagrin. Vane Pennell said Gould was the finest

player he had ever seen, not even exceptin liles, for he judged his game from the entire performance at the championship and no by the one match in which he met defeat ajor Cooper Key, H. J. Tennant, M. 1 I. J. Hill and others spoke in the same vein Until the challenge match with Miles the reports of the matches in the newspaper nd journals were of unqualified laudatio After Gould had lost and the fear that h vas to get the title removed the critics had flaws to pick in his game, but the commenta were kindly. Field, despite the excellence of its reports, made the same quick chang from unstinted admiration to faint prais After Miles's victory the verdict was, "M Gould often playsvery prettly on the floo out he also cannot be said to have a strong

stroke and he will never acquire one now unless he goes to school again and funda mentally alters his method of striking th ball." The comments of *Field*, should th American win the title this time, ought to e interesting

Jay Gould's mind on his return seemed to be more set on going back this year than anything else. "I do not think my game will be materially changed by the visit

but the experience in so many matches should be a benefit to me," he remarked. "In my opinion the best six American players are just as good as the best six English players. I will stick to the Ameri-can overhand service as long as I play, for I think it is the best. The courts of New York, Beston, Lakerood and Theorem New York, Boston, Lakewood and Tuxedo are better in size and evenness of resiliency than any in England except Mr. Rose's

at Newmarket, and Mr. Garland's court.' Young Gould enters from the Tuxedo, Tennis and Racquet, the only American club that extends a full membership to juniors, but his game has been learned in his father's court at Lakewood, under the coaching of Frank Forester, the resident

professional, and through occasiona matches with George Standing and Tom Pettit. His career here has been as meteoric E. Sands and Peter Latham, in Christmas

"Suddenly the door above the stage opens and a loud trumpet blast is heard; the crowds in the pit edge forward, the for early in 1908 he won the Tuxedo gold

LORD STRATHCONA.

"Uncle Donald's" Railroad Bailding Turned His Hair White.

At half-past 9 o'clock on the morning of November 7, 1885, at Craigellachie, British Columbia, an old man, whose hair was snowy white, drove a golden spike into the cedar tie upon which the rails met from east and west.

The man was Donald Smith. The spike completed the Canadian Pacific. In the terrible five years of its building, from 1880 to 1885, he had changed from a strong, black bearded, sturdy man to a white haired veteran.

In the year following Mr. Smith was rewarded for his services with knighthood n the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His cousin, Mr. Stephen, had already been recognized with a baronetcy, and both had been immortalized in the names of two of the greatest mountains of the Cana-dian Rockies, Mount Donald and Mount Stephen.

Since the completion of the Canadian Pacifio Railway, Lord Strathcona's appear-ance has scarcely altered. At the age of 84. says a writer in the World's Work, his eyes are as clear as they were thirty years ago. His form is elightly bent with age. but he still walks with firm and steady step. He talks freely and brightly on the topics of the day, though never committing himself on matters of state, and he always makes his visitor feel at his case from the moment he begins conversation to the time when he bids him a cheery "Good-by.

It is this sense of persistent kindline that has won for him such a host of friends. Once you have experienced it, you can well understand why the King and the Queer of England dispense with all formality where he is concerned-why they call him "Uncle Donald." You feel that he is "Uncle Donald" to you and to all people who come within the circle of his friendship. This characteristic sums up the man as he is

There is one little feature which may nean much or little, but which a visitor to Lord Strathcona cannot but notice. indoors he always wears a little brown mat of silk, daintily crocheted, on the top of his head to cover the place where the

gestion that successful results may not h expected by the New Jersey crew until after a few years experience. pointed out that fine watermanship, and experience are the outgrowth of long and hard work only, and that Princetor must go a long while unsuccessful before making good. Then it it pointed out, too, that Pennsylvania had a long dry spell from 1900 to 1906 before getting back into the class once held by the Quakers. If memory serves, however, this is not always the case. Take for instance Syracuse, which university entered the

regatta in 1902 for the first time. Syracuso had practically nothing to commend its crew for two seasons. There were no rowing traditions and no men of exceeding worth. However, in 1904, a Syracuse crew won the university eights, and since that time with that bit of prestige Syracuse oarsmen have been a pertinent factor in all university races. Rowing is not a question of cycles. Cornell has teen long n the rowing game and always has been a factor, even though beaten. Georgetown had been in rowing a year only when its crew came to the front and firished second in a race which Cornell won very handily. The clarity of the Pennsylvania argument

The gist of the statement from the Uniof Pennsylvalità alumnus is contained in the final paragraph, which sets forth that Pennsylvania had "a good crew last year, but they were mostly new men and we hope this year to do even better than come in second in the varsity race. Pennsylvania has lost a number of last year's crew but has a large list of candidates anxious for the honor of representing 'Old Penn' on the water, and when the season opens for work on the river we will have probably a representative crew, with sufficlent substitutes from whom to make good selection for the final choice."

was not generally supposed that Pennsylvania had any very settled idea of being able to beat out Cornell or whichever other university it is which is going to lead the Rowing on the Pacific Coast in the co eges takes a new turn with the intercolle giate races between Washington, Stanford and California. This will be the first occa-

sion upon which the college crews there have rowed in eight oared shells. It paves the way too for the growth of rumors to the effect that California' may send a boat to the Hudson. Those whose memory goes back only a few years will recall that jamin Ide Wheeler, president of the Uni versity of California, saw a beat race on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie and as that tim said to the stewards of the regatta that he believed that in a short time California might send a crew to take part in the re-gatta there. Whether that was vain talk or whether there were real chances of never has been discussed since. President Wheeler was a Cornell

fessor before he went to Berkeley, and like nost Cornell men he took a deal of interes in rowing matters. It was chiefly on that basis that at the time faith was placed in the assurance that California would come

to the Hudson. However, as time passed and no crews were sent from the coast expectation was given over. It was sugcested from time to time that the real reeson was that there were no eight oared crews on the coast. Now that California, Stanford and Washington are to have such crews the result may be that a crew will be sent to he East. However, it would be cheape for the Westerners to send crews to a middle Western regatta at some place like Ma lison. The journey from coast to coast undertaken in the warm months is a severe strain upon athletes and one that they could not be reasonably expected to stand and then to do

good work in the races. The University of Minnesota, according to report, is taking up interest in rowing The greater likelihood is that if there are to be crews at Minnesota the Gophers and the Wisconsin men will clash as more natural rivals, and if the Goast colleges want to A GREAT MUSEUM.

Work in Natural History Done by a New York Institution.

Comparatively few, even of the best educated New Yorkers, realize what strides are being made toward placing the American Museum of Natural History in the first. place among the museums of the world.

The building, when finished, will occupy nineteen acres, including four quadrangles, and will be unified by a magnificent central tower. This museum has two comprehensive aims, says the Crafteman; first, to promote science by maintaining exploring expeditions, by encouraging research, and by publishing the results of the work of its investigatore; secondly, to promote education by preparing instructive exhibits, by maintaining courses of lectures, by circulating collections in the public schools, and by preparing and distributing reliable infor-

mation upon all natural history subjects. A special featura of this museum may be called the exhibit for occasions. instance, just after the news came that Commander Peary had reached a point nearer the pole than any one had before gone, there was arranged in the hall on the econd floor an Esquimau sledge such as he had used, with a team of five dogs attached to it, and the figure of a man in Arctic costume.

The Jesup collection of woods of North America, each with full descriptive and statistical labels, and the bird collections arranged in cases to show the habitate, manner of nesting, food and habits are perfect in their presentation of nature.

The mineralogical collections have for years been very rich. The departments of vertebrate palsontclogy and of anthropolgy are very full both in the exhibition halls and in the study series. The laboratory facilities are excellent, and visiting specialists are given rooms where they may pursue their investigations while consulting museum specimens.

But, generous as are the facilities offered within its doors, the museum carries its

