

ONLY THREE NEW MANAGERS IN THE MAJORS THIS SEASON

Ed. Barrow Lands a Soft Job at Boston—Hendricks Should Succeed at St. Louis, But Huggins Tackles a Tough Assignment in New York

The custom of changing baseball managers in the middle of the winter, which was so much in vogue a few years ago, is rapidly disappearing. The wholesale changes in managers, which used to feature the doings of the winter leagues, appear to be following the playing managers into the baseball discard. About four or five years ago it was a regular thing for about half the clubs to start each spring with new pilots. Cincinnati, the Browns, the Yankees, Braves, Red Sox, and Cubs (since the days of Frank Chance) made a specialty of changing managers on the slightest provocation, but since the war and the general unsettled conditions in baseball the tendency is to stick to the managers of the previous season.

There were only three managerial changes this winter, and all except one were due to force of circumstances. Bill Donovan, the former Yankees leader, was the only manager to be "fired" this winter. In fact, only three men have been forced to give up their commands since the close of the 1916 season: Joe Tinker, formerly of the Cubs, in the fall of 1916; Jimmy Callahan, of the Pirates, last fall. This is the low water record for firing managers in the big leagues.

New Major League Managers.

The new managers for the coming season are Miller Huggins of the Yankees, Ed. Barrow of the Boston Red Sox and Jack Hendricks of the St. Louis Cardinals. To this list also might be added Hugo Bezdek of the Pirates, as the hefty Chicagoan will be starting his first full season in charge of the Pittsburgh club. He relieved Callahan last August.

As has been said, all except one of the new appointments were due to emergencies. Huggins decided to let out Donovan in New York and offered the post to Huggins, who led the St. Louis Nationals for the five years previous. When Huggins accepted Ruppert's offer, St. Louis was left without a manager, and Branch Rickey filled the vacancy by hiring Jack Hendricks, who had acquired quite a little fame as a minor league manager.

As Jack Barry, manager of the Boston Red Sox last year, has enlisted in the navy, President Frazee of the Boston club offered the post to Ed. Barrow, for five years president of the International League, and a former manager of the Detroit Tigers. The appointment of Barrow was the biggest surprise of the winter league season. Though Barrow says he has been engaged as the permanent manager of the Boston club, it is understood that with the return of peace Barrow will be given his old post and the club will be transferred to the business end of the Boston club and may be made president.

Miller Huggins' Task.

Miller Huggins tackles a queer problem in New York. He has inherited a team which finished sixth in the season, but on which thousands of dollars have been spent since Ruppert and Huston acquired the club in the winter of 1916. It is estimated that the Yankees spent close to \$100,000 in buying players to strengthen the team, and at the end of three years the Yankees finished in the same position as the season before Ruppert took over the club.

Many of the best managers in baseball have failed with New York, among them being Frank Chance, who won four pennants, with the Cubs; Clark Griffith, who has since been a success in Washington; Hal Chase, Harry Wolverton and Kid Elberfeld, George Stallings, who won the world's championship with the Braves in 1914, also managed the club for almost two years, but Stallings cannot be included among the Yankee failures. He took over a tall end club and in his second season had it running in second place, when he was let out.

A strange fatality always has followed the club which Huggins now directs. Players who go season after season without an injury get maimed as soon

as they become Yankees. This accident jinx has followed every manager who has attempted to make New York a factor in the American League.

Huggins Well Experienced.

In many ways Huggins is better fitted to run the club than any other available manager. His experience in St. Louis has been most valuable and taught him to win with very little financial aid from the business office. In St. Louis Huggins did not win any pennants, but he did something even more wonderful, at least to St. Louis eyes, when he piloted the club to two third place berths. Before the Cardinals finished third under Huggins in 1914, no other St. Louis major league team had finished third high since 1878, the year the National league was organized.

Huggins finished in last place in St. Louis in 1918, but he was gradually building up and by the following season, thanks to a shrewd deal with Pittsburgh, he finished third after an exciting race with Boston and the Giants. The Federal League tore his club apart, and he was down on the bottom again in 1916, but by 1917 he was back in third with one of the most formidable young clubs in either league.

In St. Louis Huggins had practically no financial backing behind him. The Brittons usually were in the hole financially, and sold players instead of buying them. In New York Huggins will have the biggest bank roll in the league behind him, and an owner who will not hesitate to take the rubber bands off it if it will help bring winners.

Huggins is well equipped mentally to develop a winner. Always regarded as one of the smartest players in baseball, he has a shrewd insight into all baseball affairs, and a thorough thinker and has inside baseball on the ends of his fingers. If any manager should be able to succeed with the Yankees Huggins is the man.

Easy Task for Barrow

Ed. Barrow should find little trouble in winning with the Boston club, which has been bequeathed to him. He has ready-made club, with the best pitching staff in his league in Ruth, Leonard, Mays and Bush; the second best catcher in baseball in Wally Schang, a good fielding shortstop as is in baseball in Scott, two star outfielders in Hooper and Strunk, and the services of Johnny Pesky in an advisory capacity.

Barrow says he is glad to give up desk work to get "back in the game." Barrow has grown up with baseball, and was one of the most famous minor league managers in the country when he went to the Internationals as president. He has been a minor league manager for so long that he has won the championship with the Toronto club in 1909 that he was appointed manager of the team which finished sixth in the season. He held the post in Detroit until the middle of the 1904 season.

Barrow did not have much of a team in Detroit. He had the misfortune of managing the Tigers before Ty Cobb became connected with the club. Barrow, however, had the privilege of managing a team of which the great Hans Wagner, Cobb's leading rival, was the leader. Wagner played with Barrow in Patterson, N. J., in 1897, and it was Barrow who sold the famous Flying Dutchman to the late Harry Pulliam, at that time secretary of the Louisville National League club.

Barrow is a forcible character, with a lot of punch in his actions as well as in his talk. He is a natural leader and a fighter. When he managed ball clubs in the past he was absolute boss, and it did not pay to thwart him. It was nothing but this man's fighting spirit that prevented the International League from going under three years ago.

The Fighting Edward also knows a lot of baseball, and should make a big success of the Boston team.

Hendricks Is Successful.

Jack Hendricks is a prominent minor league manager who deserved promotion to the big leagues more than any other minor league manager with the exception of Derby Bill Clymer. Hendricks, like the man he succeeds in St. Louis, belongs to that shrewd, educated type of baseball men who make a study of baseball as though it were a science. Like Huggins, Hendricks is a college man and was educated to be a lawyer. He makes a splendid running mate to Branch Rickey, also a baseball barrister.

Hendricks is a graduate of Northwestern University and practiced law three years in Chicago before he decided to throw his entire energies into baseball. He was a member of the Giants in 1902, and was among the bunch of misfits that McGraw released shortly after he took hold of the team. Hendricks, who was an outfielder, later caught with the Washington club, but the Senators cast him adrift

CHIEF LITTLE ELK, A GENUINE SIOUX INDIAN, ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE OPERA HOUSE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME THIS WEEK



Lovers of good music will find the musical novelty offered by Chief Little Elk and two young and pretty Indian maidens at the Opera House this week a rare treat indeed. They are all accomplished singers, their selections are well chosen, and with a stage setting representing an encampment in the forest, the offering is one of the most novel and pleasing that has been seen here for a long time.

There are four other good acts on the programme, with good music and clean, refined comedy predominating and the entertainment right through is easily one of the best shows of the season.

Two complete performances tonight, at 7.30 and 9; every afternoon, at 2.30.

Death Toll Of Champions

Famous Boxers Have Crossed Great Divide During The Last Few Months

Death has taken a severe toll of famous boxing champions during the last few months. Charley Mitchell was the seventh to go in less than a year's time. The long list of fatalities began when Les Darcy answered the call last May. Unfortunately Darcy never received a chance to show his form in this country. Bob Fitzsimmons was the next to cross the Great Divide. Fitz was the holder of three championships—the middleweight, light-heavyweight and heavyweight. He was rated as the greatest fighter that ever drew on a glove.

John L. Sullivan, who died in February, was the greatest prize idol of the prize ring ever had. He held the heavyweight championship for ten years and never was defeated in a bare knuckle contest.

Terry McGovern, classed as the greatest featherweight boxer of all time, died one day later than Sullivan. "Terrible Terry" was a smaller edition of Sullivan. He battered his opponents down by the terrific speed and fury of his attack. Donovan Retired Unbeaten.

Mike Donovan, who died recently, was one of the early middleweight champions. He won the title from George Rooke in 1874 and held it until 1882, when he retired undefeated.

Dick Burge, one-time light champion of England, succumbed to pneumonia last month. Burge was known in this country principally through his defeat by Kid Lavigne, who went to England in 1896 and knocked him out after seven rounds.

Of the famous old-time champions still living Jim Corbett probably is the most prominent. Corbett, who succeeded Sullivan, was the second heavyweight to hold the championship of that class under Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Jeffries, Jack Johnson and the present champion, Jess Willard, are the only other heavyweight champions still living.

Tommy Ryan is the most famous of the middleweight champions now living. Ryan claimed the title after Bob Fitzsimmons ceased to defend it. Billy Papke, who is now living in Illinois, was a genuine champion, although he did not hold the honors very long. "Barbarous Wonder" Does His Bit.

Joe Walcott, who held the welterweight title from 1901 to 1904, is now a stoker on one of the big transports. Walcott was one of the most remarkable of the old-time boxers. He was a freak in build, with long, powerful arms, short neck and bulging muscles.

Jack McAuliffe, first of the lightweight champions under Queensberry rules, is a well-known figure in this city. He retired in 1898, when he retired undefeated. Kid Lavigne, who claimed the title when McAuliffe retired, and Frank Erne, who succeeded Lavigne, are both in the land of the living.

The chaos left him by Jimmy Callahan. He is a smart, aggressive chap and his work last season surely warranted a further trial.

WILLARD AND FULTON PUGILISTIC GIANTS

Defender and Challenger For The Heavyweight Title Compare Favorably

About Equal in Reach—Youth is the Greatest Advantage—Fulton Hold Over the Champion, Being Eight Years Younger

New York, Mar. 26.—The possibility that Jess Willard and Fred Fulton may meet in the ring during the present year, in a battle for the world's heavyweight championship, calls attention anew to these extraordinary exponents of modern pugilism. Big men have been by no means uncommon in the ring during past decades, but never in the history of athletics have two boxers of the height and reach of Willard and Fulton faced in the squared circle.

The present titleholder is the biggest man who ever won prominence through his ability to outpunch an opponent, but, in this respect, he has very little advantage over his prospective competitor. In the matter of height Willard is just about one inch taller than the former plasterer who hails from Rochester, Minn. Previous to the advent of these Golathas, Jim Jeffries, standing 6 feet 1 1/2 inches, was the tallest man who ever held the heavyweight championship. Jim Corbett and Jack Johnson both grew in to the six-foot or better class, while two of the greatest heavies the prize ring ever knew—Fitzsimmons and John L. Sullivan—were under six feet in height.

It is not alone in height that Fulton and Willard stand apart when compared with the former champions in this class. They are also heavier and have longer reaches and in all probability in the heat of action pack a more crushing blow, although this is purely a matter of opinion, because there is no way of comparing their punching power with that of those who have gone before.

Willard in his battle with Johnson at Havana, in 1915, entered the ring weighing about 240 pounds. Fulton has given his normal fighting weight at about 225 pounds. If the pair meet for the championship it is likely that the titleholder will not train much below 250 pounds, while his challenger will carry more than the usual amount of flesh, in view of the long battle that is generally predicted before a winner is evolved from the flying lists of the combatants. With the possible exception of Johnson's weight against Willard, the pair would be the heaviest who ever fought for the title. Johnson tipped the scales at a trifle over 280 pounds at Havana, which was some twenty pounds more than he weighed when he won from Jeffries in 1910. No other heavyweight in his prime, excepting Jeffries, ever weighed over 200 pounds while at his best.

Ave-appearing as is the size of Willard or Fulton they appear to be very evenly matched in general physical make-up. The champion is an inch taller and weighs some twenty pounds more, but reach, an important asset of the boxer, they are about equal. Willard is larger through the body, but Fulton has the greater expansion in the various measurements of arms and legs. Willard is a trifle larger, but Fulton is the sinewy type of athlete who possesses great power without the accompanying bulging muscles. Youth is also on his side, for he is at least eight years younger than the titleholder.

The physical statistics of these two heavyweights, together with a compilation showing the height and weight of former champions, are appended:

How the Heavyweights Compare:

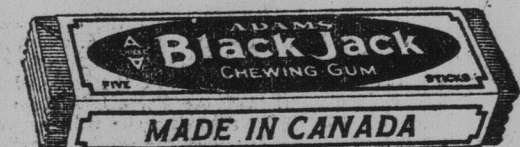
Willard.	Statistics.	Fulton.
6 ft. 6 1/2 in.	Height	6 ft. 5 1/2 in.
83 1/2 in.	Reach	83 1/2 in.
45 in.	Chest (normal)	42 in.
49 in.	Chest (expanded)	48 in.
17 1/2 in.	Neck	18 1/2 in.
40 in.	Waist	35 in.
17 in.	Calf	16 1/2 in.
11 in.	Ankle	12 in.
16 1/2 in.	Biceps	14 in.
10 in.	Wrist	8 1/2 in.

With Previous Titleholders:

Name.	Pt. In.	Weight.
Willard	6 5/8	242
Fulton	6 5/8	225
Jeffries	6 1/2	220
Corbett	6 1	185
Johnson	6 1/2	288
Fitzsimmons	5 11/16	170
Sullivan	5 9	190

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Charley Mitchell.

At the time of John L. Sullivan's death in February when a correspondent in London broke the news to Charley Mitchell the latter said: "John L. had a slashing good innings at fifty-nine, and I'll be satisfied if I live as long. That grin did referee of life counts ten over all of us sooner or later."

"John and I were enemies for a long time, but we made up our differences and at the last were fast friends. Well, he's beaten me to it, but it won't be long before I'll meet him on the other side." As the correspondent left him that night Mitchell called out: "Say, don't forget to send my greetings to all my friends in the States. I've got a lot of friends over there. Tell them I'm making the hardest kind of a fight for my life and that the stakes are high—very high."

Diamond Sparkies.

Old Matty pulled a pretty smart trade when he sent Dave Shean, an infielder, to the Red Sox for pitcher George Foster. Foster, who was disgruntled with his Boston lot, is very likely to prove as great a winning factor as did big Fred Toney last year. Competent pitching was Matty's chief source of worry. He could well afford to trade the light hitting Shean for such a finished article as the Red Sox star.

Ed Konetchy is going to try his luck this year as an outfielder. It is Manager Stallings' intention to use Dick Covington—secured from Little Rock, of the Southern Association—at first base.

All the Ingredients.
Canteen Barman (affably)—Looks like rain, don't it?
Private (sarcastically)—Yes, and tastes like it, too.—Cassell's Saturday Journal

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