

In the Realm of Sport

NEWEST CHAMPION GOLFER IN THE MAKING

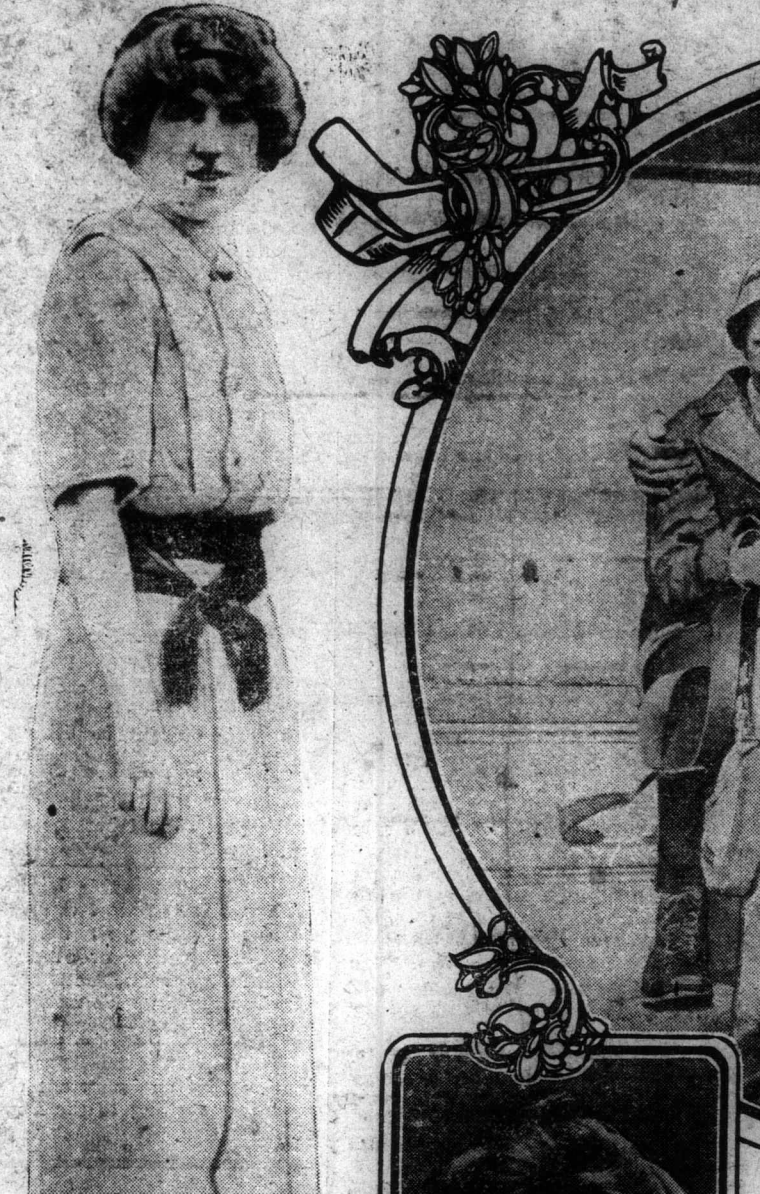
THE world of golf has a new conqueror, a youth of twenty years, Francis Ouimet. One might say almost that hours ago he was known to none outside of his personal acquaintances and those who followed his work in the New England golf events. And now the question on thousands of lips is, "Who is Ouimet? Why was he never heard of before? Where did he learn to play golf?" It may be said of the youthful celebrity that he walked obscure to retire at night famous.

Although Mr. Ouimet is only twenty years old, his interest in golf dates back to his early childhood. Mr. Ouimet's parents were French Canadians who moved from Montreal to Brookline, Mass., some years ago. The name was originally pronounced "Weemay," but they have accepted the public's guess at it, and now the name is pronounced like "Wemmet." Francis was born in Brookline, where he attended school when he was not "playing hockey" in order to act as caddy on the Country Club golf links. Even then he began to play, and the knowledge of the course which he gained from caddying and playing stood him in good stead in the big event which he won.

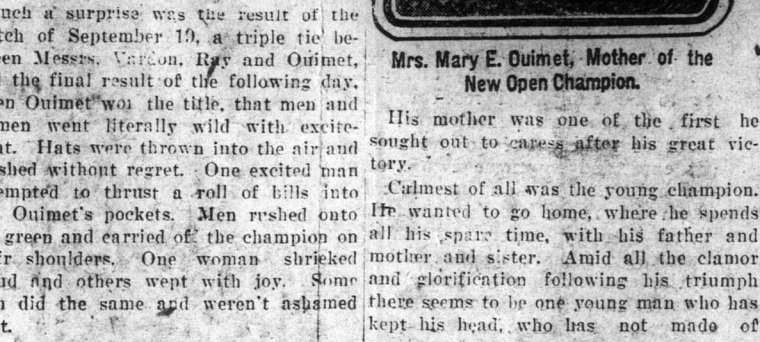
My earliest recollection of golf as a game, Mr. Ouimet himself says, "is when I saw my older brothers, Wilfred and Dick, playing. It looked good to me then—I guess I was about six years old—and it has looked good to me ever since. Now, if you must write something about me, please get my eye right. I was born in Brookline on May 8, 1893, and am therefore a little over twenty years old."

The champion's father is ground superintendent for Mr. Alfred Douglas, of New York, who has a country place near the Country Club, and it was owing to this that young Ouimet spent his early years so near the links on which he attained his remarkable success. When he was nine years old he spent every spare hour from school and study on the links as a caddy. Then it came to a toss up between school and caddying. If the prospective employer was a "real golfer" the youthful Ouimet stuck to golf. For four years he acted regularly as a caddy at the Country Club, often in the service of "Matt" or Alex Campbell (the "Nipper"), and it was from them, so the champion says, he learned many of the points which helped him to defeat Messrs. Vardon and Ray.

It was in 1908 that Ouimet played in his first interscholastic golf match, representing the Brookline High School. It was his first match of importance, and though he qualified, he was defeated in a second round by the ultimate winner of the tournament. He wasn't a bit discouraged, but went back at the game with more enthusiasm and determination than ever, and the following year won the schoolboys' tournament at the Commonwealth Club. The last three years he has been working as a salesman in the golfing department of Wright & Ditson's sporting goods store in Boston. His employers, recognizing his ability, have given him plenty of leisure time in which to play golf, and they seem as pleased over his success as the young man himself. As a result of his success over Vardon and Ray they gave him a substantial increase in pay and an extra vacation.



Louise Frances Ouimet, Sister of Francis Ouimet.



Mrs. Mary E. Ouimet, Mother of the New Open Champion.



Francis Ouimet and His Caddy Just After Winning the Championship. Copyright, Boston Photo News Co.

Francis Ouimet an idol—and that is Francis Ouimet. For a more modest champion never wore the laurel. Now what are the characteristics of young Ouimet's golf? On what golfing man has this young Caesar fed that he hath grown so great? What does he look like? How does he handle his clubs? In the first place, he had the inestimable advantage of learning the game in extreme youth, so that his swing is not, so to speak, an intellectual product. He does not have to turn a lot of things to do or not to do. He no more thinks about that swing than you think about swiveling one leg further than another when you want to turn a corner. It is in all parts guided by unconscious cerebration.

He has a very full back swing with wooden clubs, something like J. J. McDermott's, but the fineness thereof is not so much with the arms as it is in the body turn and footwork, the hands going not extremely high when at the top of the swing. This gives him the power of the full swing without the factor of inaccuracy due to too full a swing with the arms. It is this that is the mark of many of the greatest golfers, notably of Robert Maxwell, the great Scottish amateur, twice winner of the British championship. He is remarkably true to the line, usually without "slice" or "hook."

In his iron shots he is shorter in swing, but would be called a "full swinger" at that. He stands square to the ball and takes turf liberally, like Jerome Travers and McDermott.

Off the tee Vardon and Ray were not beating him much, and often he had the longer ball. He consistently gets more than 200 yards under wet conditions, and on ordinary ground, with no wind, 200 or more yards. But it is his excellence in the game within a range of fifty yards that is peculiarly deadly, quite like Jerome Travers in that respect. Then, too, again like Travers, he is a fine putter. But here there is a difference of method that will be of great help to him in the British championship next year. He does not use the Schenectady putter, which is barred abroad, but uses a goose-necked steel putter, narrow and long and rounded in the back with a bit of loft. His stroke, too, is different from Travers', his follow-through and arm being uncommonly full, more sweep and less tap to the put than with Travers. On the forward stroke his left elbow stays near his body while the

FIRST SECTION
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Canadian Press Despatch
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—From thirty foreign countries from all over the United States arrived here to-day to in the triennial world's congress of the Women's Temperance which will begin on Friday, and will continue in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, until October 28.

Two "white ribbon" speakers, Chicago and Birmingham, brought several hundred, west and south and man poured in from near-by cities regular trains. Incoming street brought others' though many foreign delegates were.

Germany

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Chronicle publishes an interview with Berlin correspondent had distinguished German naval who says positively that will not depart from her programme of naval construction and development. Winston Churchill's proposal of a "naval arms race" seems never to have been very seriously in Berlin. The respondent continues: Grand Von Tirpitz, Naval Secretary, spoke to me very in the naval situation. He wishes to give any false impression to the British government, and sires, that the British people government should know the "There is nothing," he says, "real." He does not question wisdom or necessity of a Britain, may do. As for the Navy law will be carried its conclusion without hesitation. The Admiral stated that the has been any acceleration of the German fleet, and any ships were laid down a

A VISIT EXPLAINS THE R

Canadian Press Despatch
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—from London published here says: "There was a ripple of ment in intimate circles of the family to-day when it became that the new year will bring an addition to the family of George and Queen Mary. The respondent learned from authority that the expected is expected the latter part of ruary. This explains why

MRS. PANKHURST IS DISAPPOINTED

Big Crowd is Conspicuous by Its Absence at First Lecture in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The disappointment for Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant leader of London, who was released from Island of Monday, and sighted from the Madison Square management when Mrs. Pankhurst came upon the stage of Garden last night to make her public appearance of her presence before an audience that in numbers fell far below expectation. Far up in the highest of the galleries, where the seats sold for cents, there were few vacant seats. In the dollar seats tier below only a fraction of chairs were taken. The \$5.00 back of the boxes held only a sliver contingent, and of the boxes around the area only a few were occupied.

The main floor of the Garden been solidly paved with chairs close rows, selling at \$2.50 and there were perhaps three times many empty chairs as there were cupied seats. Instead of the expected 12,000, there were not more than 3,000 persons in the great hall.

TO MEXICAN COAST
PARIS, Oct. 22.—The French Government to-day ordered the armored cruiser Conde to proceed to the Mexican coast to protect French interests.

FLOOR RUGS.
Seventy-five wool, tapestry, ton and other floor rugs, on sale this week at Crompton's

THE SORT OF GIRL A MAN ADMIRES.

DEAR Godmother—I know you always help girls who are confronted with problems too difficult for them to solve themselves. My case is typical of that of hundreds of other girls.

I am twenty-three, fairly good looking, domesticated, moderately fond of outdoor sports, healthy and, I hope, intelligent. My friends tell me I am unselfish and good tempered. I adore children and my ideal in life would be to have a good husband and a happy little family about me.

I have plenty of common sense and certainly never expect to find perfection in men. Yet, although I make friends with the men I meet, none of them ever fall passionately in love with me or seem to want to marry me.

Now I have a girl called Celia who absolutely refuses to do any kind of little odds and ends in the house, on the plea that it would spoil her hands, and who devotes most of her time to dress and appearance. She is erratic in temper, very charming sometimes, but quite unreliable. Her features and complexion are not so good as mine, and her only form of exercise seems to consist in looking in shops and lying in a hammock in her garden.

Yet all the men I know fall madly in love with Celia. They say she is "fascinating" and "attractive" and "adorable," and every other adjective that a girl likes to have applied to her. Many people declare me to be heartless and selfish. And yet, despite all these criticisms, the men prefer to the domesticated girl.

Can you explain this to me? It seems to me that the girl who wants to get married will never come to the attention of a man who will ever be really left "on the shelf."

Woman Explorer of the Himalayas



Mrs. Bullock Workman's Party Ascending the Sher-fi Gang Glacier.

Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman Has Made a World's Record and Has Narrow Escape from Avalanche.

MRS. FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN, mountain climber, recently returned to the lower plane of existence after heading an expedition up the Himalaya Mountains. The party ascended the Sher-fi Gang Glacier. They had many interesting experiences, none of which, according to the London Graphic, they were engaged in an avalanche cloud that fell on a glacier near the exploring party.

Mrs. Workman was born in Massachusetts and is the daughter of James and Hamilton Bullock, formerly professor of that State. She was educated in New York city, Germany and France and began her mountain climbing in 1899. She made record first ascent for women. Her first climb was Mount Bullock, 19,470 feet. Her second was Mount Everest, 29,000 feet, and Mount K2, 28,100 feet. In 1902 she made the first exploration of the

REGARDING SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

TO what extent can sex instruction be given in the public schools? Wide differences of opinion still exist among school men on the subject, judging from reports received at the United States Bureau of Education.

There is widespread recognition of what Professor Foster, president of Reed College, calls "the social emergency," and general agreement as to the need of action against the social evil, but when it comes to the question of what part the public school should play the ideas range from a detailed plan of sex instruction in the elementary schools to a determined opposition to any form of sex education whatsoever.

Professor Thomas M. Ballet, of New York University, outlines several points of attack in sex education. He believes sex instruction can now be given to the following groups: (1) to parents, by means of lectures; (2) to enlisted men in the army and navy; (3) to college students both men and women; (4) to young people in Y. M. C. A. and similar associations.

Ballet considers sex instruction in college students particularly valuable, because it will enable them to impart sex knowledge in turn to pupils in elementary and secondary schools, as well as the public in general.

Recently medical men have joined hands with school men in the sex hygiene movement. Dr. Hugh Cabot, a distinguished physician of Boston, is one of the leaders in the demand for sex instruction in the schools. He declares that the policy of silence and punishment as practiced in the past has failed. He suggests education, rather than punishment, as a remedy for social evils. He says: "Sooner or later we shall come to realize that teaching the comprehension of the sex instinct is the function of the public school, though we are far from such a realization to-day."

Other members of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, including Professor Elliot, formerly president of Harvard, who is the head of the organization, hold equally positive views of the need for sex instruction.

On the other hand, there are many, both among educators and physicians, who see danger in sex instruction in the schools. Dr. Tierney, president of Woodstock College, Maryland, expresses the fear that in the minds of many students when they are given sex instruction it will put forward by some years the time of sexual temptation and safety lies in diverting the attention from sex details.

Officials of the Bureau of Education believe that the sex hygiene education about to assume great importance in many school systems. Teachers in the larger cities report considerable success in incorporating sex instruction into their daily work in biology.

Tidbits of Information.
The Canadian government has supplied 25,000,000 live seedlings to farmers, principally in the Alberta and Regina provinces. The United States does not supply young trees to the public except in a limited area in Nebraska, under the terms of the Kinshaid act.

High speed telegraph apparatus invented by a Hungarian business man, Keszeg, has a typewriter for sending and reproducing the messages in letters like ordinary handwriting.

The consumption of coffee in France has just about doubled in the last fifty years.