

# FOOTBALL ATHLETICS BOWLING

## AMERICAN NOT WORLD'S CHAMPION

In one of Tom Andrews' well known sporting articles he says:

Is Willie Ritchie lightweight champion of the world? Not to my way of thinking. He is champion of America, winning that title when he beat Ad Wolgast, Nov. 28, 1912, on a foul at Daly City, Cal., in 16 rounds.

Freddy Welsh is champion of Great Britain by virtue of his defeat of Matt Wells two weeks before Ritchie beat Wolgast. Welsh is also champion of Australia because he defeated Champion Hughie McEwan in England. Thus Welsh has two crowns against Ritchie's one.

Also Welsh has a decision over Ritchie, in a 20-round bout at Los Angeles, although it must be conceded that Ritchie took that fight on one day's notice and could not prepare for a hard battle. Also Welsh's victory was not by a very great margin.

Ritchie's long vacation, while on his theatrical tour, caused much talk, and he was being "panned" especially after the trouble over his match with Welsh in Vancouver, which was advertised "for the world's title."

Willie silenced this criticism by his wonderful fight with Leach Cross. He proved he is not champion by chance, but a real lightweight boss and one the fans may be proud of.

Ritchie defeated Cross at his own game—slugging. And over the 10 round route Cross is one of the hardest men in the world to defeat. Now the critics accept Ritchie as a champion who can carry their money, although they would prefer to see him in action more often over the 20-round route.

Will Ritchie raise the lightweight limit to suit himself? We hear he will kick it to 135 pounds, and judging from the weight for the Tommy Murphy fight—135 at 5 o'clock—he has started in. Packey McFarland wanted a match at 135 pounds at 7 o'clock, but Willie served notice it would have to be 135 rounds.

Looking through the records, I find that Jack McAuliffe, in 1907, at 135 pounds, wanted a match at 135 pounds, but when he met Jim Carney of England he insisted on 133 pounds eight hours before the fight. He met Billy Myers at 135 rounds and Jimmy Carroll at 137 rounds. He fought Harry Gilmore at 133 and Myers, the second time at 139.

George Lavigne, when champion, fought Dick Burge in England and the weight was 138, but when the "Kid" met Ernie it was at 133. It remained at 133 except for Ernie Gans' scrap, when it went to 135. Since then Nelson, Walgate, and Ritchie have held it at 133 rounds, but now the bars are again down and it looks like 135.

This makes the English scale look better than ever as a whole, and it will be surprising to see an American union organized and adopting the English weights.

To be world's champion Ritchie must defeat Welsh, who certainly has claim to recognition.

Ritchie is fighting Murphy for the title, but I believe there are three boys who can give him a better fight at 20 rounds. They are Jim Duffy, the Buffalo lightweight; Pal Brown of Minnesota, now in Australia, and Sam Robideau, the naval lightweight, now in Philadelphia.

There are others in the division, including Charlie White, Cross, Frank Russell, and Sapper O'Neill of England. Ritchie may remain champion for some time, but he will find a hardy bunch to dispose of before he has clear sailing.

## BOWLING DATES BACK TO MIDDLE AGES

There is hardly a sport which has a more interesting history than bowling. While baseball, football and other branches of athletics have been traced back into the middle ages, it is worthy to note that bowling also has a history which dates back quite as far. A reputable authority, who has made quite a study of the sport, has written a short history of the sport, a brief of which follows:

Bowling seems to have originated in the middle ages. It was at that time a purely outdoor game, as was the rule with everything of that period. The sport was known by a variety of names. It was called "bowles," "French bowles" and "carreau." These three names seem to have been the most common, but there are others, quite a number purely local. As played at that time, the game was very different from the present sport, but there was much similarity.

The game was first introduced into the American continent early in the eighteenth century, and possibly the latter part of the seventeenth. It seems to have been very popular in New York early in the eighteenth century. An old map of that city of the date of 1728 shows a bowling green on the north side of the public garden, situated near the King's farm, near the foot of Murray and Warren streets. Also in 1728 the locality called Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, and known by the same name at the present day, was leased from the city government and laid out as a public bowling green. From the time that the sport was introduced into America it has really never died out, though the outdoor game has long since given way to the indoor.

The first mention of the game being played indoors on a covered alley is found in William Fitz-Stephens' survey of London about the twelfth century. The first record of a match game played indoors in America was a game played in the Knickerbocker alleys in New York City, January 1, 1845. Since that time the game has

## BROOKLYN LANDS "JOE" TINKER FOR \$25,000



"JOE" TINKER. Sportsman has advanced the idea that lacrosse is a great game for all football men, especially for backfield players, who do not go into rowing, baseball or track sports in the spring season. It will surely "speed up" a man, and as dodging is one of the requisites for excellence in lacrosse it can readily be seen how playing it would benefit any man who has to run with the ball in football.

## LACROSSE IN ENGLAND

A. B. George, the English sporting writer and old A. A. U. champion runner, spent five years in this country and he wholly agrees with the current opinion here that baseball has a tendency to put "life and snap" into athletics in general. He contends that lacrosse, which is spreading in England, will have a similar effect upon the British athlete.

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Until 1875, when it became very numerous, there was much diversity as to the length of the alleys and the size of the pins and balls, as no standard had ever been adopted. Before that time the pins used were larger and heavier than the ones used now, and it was a much easier matter to knock all the pins down by hitting one or two, making the score of 300 the limit.

In 1875 a large number of bowlers, representing a few eastern cities, held a meeting and adopted rules and regulations which at that time answered the purpose. For the next ten or fifteen years, or up to 1890, bowling was a sort of "rough-and-ready" game, the east they played under the rules of the National Bowling League, while in the west, where a sudden boom started, any rule went. Under these conditions, the boom west of the Alleghenies lived but a few years.

In 1890, or with the birth of the American Bowling Congress, which at once wiped out the old rules and substituted new ones which brought the playing of the game down to a scientific order, things began to wake up again, and the bowler from that day to this has been looked upon as an important factor in sporting circles.

## BALTIMORE 1894 OUTFIELD GENUINE CLASS

There had been so many splendid outfields in the national game that to pick one trio of fly-chasers and nominate them the "greatest ever" is sure to start an argument.

It may be difficult for present-day fans to visualize a trio better than Speaker, Hooper and Lewis, the Red Sox wonders of 1912; or Oldring, Walsh and Murphy, the Mackinn fielders this year.

But fans, recalling stars of other days, will voice the opinion that there were outfields in the past able to throw dust in the eyes of the greatest of today.

In 1879 or 1890 Providence boasted an outfield composed of Jim O'Rourke, Paul Hildes and Tom York. They hit collectively about .340, but were not high class fielders.

In the Baseball Magazine, J. C. Coyford has named five outfielders as the best in the game and he has selected with discrimination. The five as he ranks them were the trios of Baltimore in 1894, of Brooklyn in 1900, of Boston in 1897, of the Red Sox in 1912 and Detroit in 1909.

Just as the Mackinn infield has been praised this year have Speaker, Lewis and Hooper been lauded to the skies, but are they the equal of Keeler, Keiley and Brodie of the Orioles, or Keeler, Fielder Jones and Sheppard of Brooklyn?

Keeler was the cleverest man in baseball. In 1894, with Baltimore, he batted .367 and in 1900 he batted .366 for Brooklyn. This brings the superiority of either of these outfields down to four men, Brodie and Keeler, Jones and Sheppard, for Keeler was equal good with both teams.

Barring Keeler, Walter Brodie was the most uncanny judge of a fly ball that ever spooled a base hit. He owned a fine arm and batted .369, compared to Sheppard's .305, but Sheppard offset the difference by working pitchers for bases on balls frequently. Joe Kelley was a terrific hitter, batting close to .400 and often for extra bases. Opposed to him, Fielder Jones was one of the craftiest men in the game and while nowhere near Kelley's equal as a batter, he narrowed the margin by his cunning. But first place must go to Keeler.

Had Davy Jones been a .300 batter, Detroit's 1909 infield would have ranked with those of Baltimore and Brooklyn, but, despite the brilliance of Cobb and the slugging of Sam Crawford, Davy's failure as a reliable batter prevented the trio from becoming immortal.

The Detroit outfit of 1887 was a marvel of batting strength, but not strong otherwise. Sam Thompson, Hardie Richardson and Ned Hanlon could sing—but that let them out. Not until Billy Hamilton, Hugh Duffy and Chick Stahl made Boston memorable in 1887 was the batting of the Detroit trio bettered.

Clarke, Beaumont and Sebring of Pittsburgh were a wonderful outfield, hitting, fast fielding, although Sebring's inconsistency caused him to fall below the other two.

## ENGLISH SPORTSMEN KEENLY INTERESTED IN CUP RACE

Although close to 12 months must elapse before the challenge and defending yacht meet in the races which will decide possession of the America's cup, the international regatta has already taken precedence over all other sporting events among English sportsmen. It is apparent that the polo and tennis invasions of the States in 1914 will be considered secondary to Sir Thomas Lipton's efforts to regain the famous cup which stands for supremacy in ocean sailing competition. Already the chances of the challenger, just beginning to take form, are being weighed and discussed by yachtsmen, and the main street is beginning to test his tongue on nautical terms.

The impression appears to prevail in the general sporting circles of England that the chances of winning the America's cup are better than in the case of either the polo or tennis trophies, due to the fact that the question of physical equation will be reduced to a minimum. England is not willing to concede that in the handling and sailing of a racing yacht the Yankee tars, either amateur or professional, have any advantage over the English sail.

In other respects the general opinion is to the effect that the edge is with the defending nation. Although hopeful, it is pointed out by English yachting authorities that Sir Thomas in the role of challenger, will be handicapped by conditions which do not need to be considered by the defending yachtsmen. The question of type and towing boom large in the present yachting circles, and much space is being devoted to a discussion of these points. A prominent authority recently expressed the following views on these subjects:

## SPORTOGRAPHY BY "GRAVY"

"I was drugged," has long been the favorite alibi of defeated pugilists, but the first instance of such a claim being set up may have had some truth in it. Many old time ring fighters on this side of the Atlantic believe that John G. Heenan was only telling the truth when he declared that his defeat by Tom King was due to poison. The memorable battle between the Irish-American giant, Heenan, and Tom King, for the championship and \$10,000, was fought in England just half a century ago today, Dec. 19, 1863. The "Benicia Boy," as Heenan was popularly known, fought gamely for twenty-four rounds and was half killed before he was finally stopped by the Englishman. Heenan's followers declared he had been poisoned, and it was generally agreed that the American seemed to be "doped." Heenan was a machinist before he

took to the ring, and it was an encounter with a fellow workman which first gave him the idea of taking up the fighting game. He went to England in 1860 and was matched with Tom Sayers, the champion. Sayers was comparatively light in weight, and only five feet eight, while Heenan was six feet one. The Englishman was clever, but he couldn't escape the Benicia Boy's terrible punch, and was all but out when the referee interfered. Heenan imagined that he was to be robbed of the victory and, after knocking out the champion's seconds and baffling the referee, he ran from the ring. Both men were awarded belts, although Heenan never got his, and, as Sayers immediately announced his retirement from the ring, Heenan became the first American heavyweight champion of the world. His claim was disputed by Sam Hurst, who was

"Next year, notwithstanding anything that may be said to the contrary, we consider the contest will proceed in the same groove in which it has run since 1894, that is to say, it will be between extreme vessels."

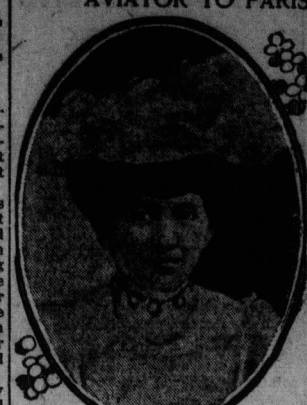
In these circumstances Sir Thomas Lipton cannot fail to find himself at a great disadvantage. He must build a very light vessel and tune her up in British waters; he must then unrig her and lose a lot of valuable time sailing her across the Atlantic under a jurrig. In America she will have to be re-rigged and tuned up again in time for the first match on September 10, 1914, when the great contest will take place.

"With so many obstacles in his way it is fair to hope his opponents will give him credit for his sportsmanship and make it as easy for him as possible to bring his new Shamrock to the starting line in good trim. They might well assist him by placing no restrictions upon towing the yacht when the weather makes it difficult for her to sail during her ocean passage. We believe the cup will be defended by a yacht of her own water-line length, and it is satisfactory to learn that the members of the New York Yacht Club, who are connected with the defence of the trophy are the leading yachtsmen of America. So far, therefore, as the actual race and the measurement rules and the sailing rules are concerned, there can be no cause for complaint, for the match will be a fair one. The disadvantages to which a challenger is subjected—many of which are insuperable in modern times so long as the present conditions attached to the cup by the New York club prevail—are so numerous that every yachtsman knows that Sir Thomas Lipton has entered upon a herculean task."

## Semi-Centenary of Famous King-Heenan Title Battle.

whipped by Tom King, who in turn was licked by Tom King. The latter defended his title against Heenan, who also claimed it, in the memorable battle of half a century ago. Mace got the title by forfeit, King refusing to meet him again. While in England Heenan married Miss Adah Menken, one of the most popular actresses of the day, and a great favorite with the nobility and literary lights, her friends including Alexander Dumas and Charles Dickens. She soon tired of the pugilist and secured a divorce and Heenan later married another English actress. Heenan's alibi in the King battle was immediately taken up by other ring performers, and ever since it has been the custom for boxers to remark before a fight, in the presence of the newspaper men, that they are feeling "dopey."

## WOMAN FLIES WITH AVIATOR TO PARIS



Hon. Mrs. Ashcroft Harbord recently flew from the Hendon aerodrome, in London, to Paris with the famous balloonist Henri Salmet, in a Blériot monoplane.

## ATHLETE INCREASE

Statistics compiled from the Harvard managers' lists show that a total of 1,137 men engaged in some form of athletics this fall. This is an increase of 144 over last year's total of 993.

## NOW MANAGER HERZOG.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—Charles Herzog, recently purchased from the New York National League Club, was today selected as manager of the Cincinnati team for the season of 1914.

## McDONALD IN TRAINING.

Dan McDonald has started in real training for his match with Sam Anderson on Christmas day. Tom Barrett, Ted Fitchett and Whitbone are working out with him and the first of next week Jim Foulis, a Greek, will work with McDonald. Anderson will arrive in the city from Boston on Monday or Tuesday next.

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## LOCAL BOWLING YESTERDAY

Two Men League.

In the two men league on the Victoria alleys last night Johnston and Simpson bowled against Norris and Bissitt and each team took three points. The scores by strings follow:

Johnston—89 75 88 94 90 436—87 1-5  
Simpson—80 96 93 95 80 444—88 4-5  
169 171 181 189 170 880  
Norris—91 82 109 79 93 454—90 4-5  
Bissitt—84 84 75 91 82 416—83 1-5  
175 166 184 170 175 870

## Tonight's Games.

Kiley and Slocum roll Gardner and Carleton at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock Burton and McLeod will roll Davis and Duffy.

The bowler making the highest string today or tomorrow will win a turkey.

## SANDY FERGUSON.

Sandy Ferguson, known in the old days as "the Bad Boy of Chelsea," but who in recent years has not restricted his activities to that city, and is now doing time in Salem jail, but will leave there in about 20 days, has written to a Boston boxing fan, asking to secure for him a match with any of the "white hopes." Sandy adds that he will be in good shape. The fan replied that he had other troubles to look after.

## ROLLER DEFEATS OLSON.

Springfield, Dec. 18.—Or. B. F. Roller won from Halmar Olson last night in two straight falls in a catch-as-catch-can match. Roller won the first fall in 41 minutes with a hammerlock and half Nelson after having several toe holds broken by Olson's strength and agility. The second fall came in 19 minutes and was won with a hammerlock and body scissors.

## TRIAL TRIP OF NEW ALLAN LINER

The new Quadruple Screw Turbine Steamship "Allan" (18,000 tons) had a highly satisfactory trial trip on Tuesday this week, attaining a speed of 20.48 knots, which is considerably in excess of the contract speed. The "Allan," which adds such prestige to the Canadian mercantile marine leaves Liverpool on her maiden voyage on 17th January for Halifax, N. S., from which port she will sail to Liverpool on 31st January. The steamer "Calgarian" is scheduled to appear in the Allan line programme in February.

# BERLINER GRAMOPHONES AND RECORDS

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# Wherever there is a Victrola some Victor Records will make an idea Christmas gift.

Any "His Master's Voice" dealer in any city in Canada will gladly play any music you wish to hear and give you a list of all the Victor Records—over 5000 of them.

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Wholesale Distributors of Victor Gramophones and Records. Also Berliner Machines and Supplies.

COUNCIL

Endorses the Commission on Police

SATISFIED WARRA

Send Report ment with Chief Clark Unanimous trol of Fore

At a special m council yesterday accept the report of Safety on the and send a copy with request missed from of while expressing appointment of should be vested ed the resolution, it was unfair to and would weaken it was argued would put it up to hold an invest chief a chance to Whereupon Com lan and Schofield faith in a governa anyway.

Importance of Com. McLeellian

Com. McLeellian

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Must Pay

As for the fo to provide mone and they should better protection

Com. Schofield should throw s vious statements had promised to "What does he

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Com. Schofield faith in a gov but if the gove action respon nity fixed.

Major Frink