AMERICANS PLEASED WITH CANADA'S GAME

SPORTS

BOWLING, BASEBALL THE RING, FOOTBALL

PRESTO, FROM BARROOM TO A BOXING SCHOOL

The Sermon That a Hammer Has Been Tripping of Late in a House on St. Andrew Street.

In a house in St. Andrews street there has been a deal of hammering going on of late. The gaudy fixtures of a saloon have given way to the simpler appointments of a boxing academy. The transportation is a notable one, apart from the sermon the noise of its consummation has so eloquently preached. It is quite true that the result of the plebescite of last year has had much to do with the undertaking and that barring its prosecution nothing might have occurred. But causes need not necessarily be taken into consideration in the contemplation of a result and the credit of the enterprise must be largely given to Jack Powers the inspiration of whose genius it is.

Powers from serving high balls and gin fizzes over a polished counter to a row of "has wuzzers" is handing out jabs and uppercuts to a coterie of aspiring red blooded young men.

The sermon is well rounded out. The transformation is complete. Worthy of commendation is the genius of its author.

Recently a Standard reporter called upon Mr. Powers at his made-over retreat and Jack paused long enough between the filling of an oil lamp and the straightening out of a dejected stove pipe to explain the scope of his proposed school. It was learned that a class of some ten or twelve had blossomed into one of twenty-two. That applications were coming in daily and that the limit of thirty to thirty-five would be reached within a very short time. Thirty-five will be as many as Powers can handle. He desires to give every member of his class a fair show and he does not think that this can be accomplished with more.

His Qualifications.

It is hardly necessary to recount at any great length the qualifications of the instructor. He is credited with placing before all else the physical status of his pupil and with administering especially to the defects of each. The practice is fundamental. The game of boxing, while giving way to none in the benefits derived by its devotees is rendered abortive unless prosecuted with circumspection and the man who is able to realize the physical necessities of the individual player, to administer to their demands and to remedy their influences is primarily the man to work under.

Power prides himself in the possession of another faculty which may also be considered as elementary. He rejoices in a manifest regard for the physical juxtaposition on any two of his pupils. In the practice of this he is able to pair off his disciples to their greatest good. The strong is never pitted against the weak, the clever boxer against the more cumbersome, the abilities of each are accurately weighed and the contest for supremacy carefully umpired. When the game becomes too rough the thirst too close of being slacked the gong is rung and the most valuable of lessons administered that of self control.

The end is not far off. The very fitness of the instructor brings out in bas relief the virtues of the game. The very rocks upon which the pastime dissolves itself into the sport of brutes if developed under inexperienced hands becomes the beacon lights from which the art is chiefly wont to take its bearings and to point its uses.

It is somewhat unfortunate that the sport has come to be regarded locally with so much disfavor by those who ought to know better. It is doubly unfortunate that those who by virtue of their positions are able to advance its claims lack foresight enough or stamnia enough to lend it encouragement. But that is by the way. Every dog has its day and the art of boxing will avowedly come into its own in St. John as elsewhere. In the meantime here's to the man who has been instrumental in giving it such a perceptible and deservedly material boost.

PIRATES LOSE TO DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

In a close and exciting game rolled on Black's Alleys on Saturday evening the Dunlop Rubber Company defeated the Pirates by winning two out of three strings and the total. It was a nip and tuck battle, the buccaneers capturing the first string by a single pin, but losing the other two by a small margin. The Pirates seemed to be a little off color but the Dunlop outfit were right on deck. The Pirates still have a good lead in the league, being fifty points ahead of their closest competitors. Cowan was the star for the winners, averaging 98 1-3, while for the losers Griffith made the most work for the pin boy with an average of 90. The scores follow:

Dunlop Rubber Co.

Cowan	91	89	115	295—98 1-3
Fish	81	91	81	253—84 1-3
Gunn	82	70	80	232—77 1-3
Lawson	84	92	73	249—83
Riley	85	86	91	262—87 1-3
	423	428	440	1291

RUTT-CLARK TEAM WINS 6 DAYS' RACE

Reconstructed German - Australian Team Maintains Lead of One Lap to Finish of Great Race.

New York, Dec. 11.—Walter Rutt of Germany and "Jackie" Clark of Australia won the annual six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden tonight from an exhausted and hopeless field. The distance of 2660.1 miles for 142 hours, which is 77 miles behind the record of 2737.1 miles made last year by McFarland and Moran gives no adequate idea of a race which for broken records, broken precedents and broken teams, has been the most exciting ever seen at th garden.

Rutt Wins.

In the competitve mile exhibition between the two winners which followed the race proper, Rutt defeated his partner, Clark by six inches, although Clark is rated the speediest short distance man in the world, barring only Frank Kramer, the champion. The men divided first money $1600 between them.

Second place went by two yards to Joe Fogler of Brooklyn, who rode a mile against Bobby Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., third, and Fred Hill of Boston, fourth, to decide the tie between the three teams who finished in a bunch behind Rutt and Clark. Fogler and his team mate Eddie Root of New York, divided $1000 as second money; Walthour and Elmer Collins of Boston $750 and Hill and Charles Stein of Brooklyn, $600.

Patrick O'Sullivan Hehir of New Zealand won the fifth place from Fred West of San Francisco and divided $500 with his partner Alfred Halstead of San Francisco who began the race with Percy Lawrence also of San Francisco who was obliged to quit. West and Mitten took $350 for sixth money.

Lawson and Demara.

Seventh place and $200 went automatically to Lawson and Demara, who finished in that order.

In the first three days of the race a series of killing sprints forced out team after team and set the distance marks more than 20 miles ahead of the record. Pat Syke Egan of Lowell got inflammation of the lungs from over-exertion in the foul air. Spills were frequent and wrenched knees, broken collar bones and lost teeth forced out team after team until of the seventeen that entered but nine finished. Floyd McFarland, the veteran, broke a finger, and suffered much pain that he had to desert his partner Clarke. Opportunely for the latter, the default of Johann Stol of Holland, left Walter Rutt similarly without a mate and one from each of the two broken teams combined to form the winning pair.

Overtook Leaders.

Undiscouraged by the penalty of a lap imposed on reconstructed teams they set out resolutely after the leaders and overtook them. Then, early this morning, when the vitality of their competitors was at its lowest ebb, they stole another lap and finished first tonight unchallenged. The final score:

Rutt-Clark—2660.1.
Root-Fogler—2660.0.
Walthour-Collins—2660.0.
Hill-Stein—2660.0.
Halstead-Hehir—2659.9.
Mitten-West—2659.9.
Lawson-Demara—2659.8.
Georget-Georget—2659.6.
Anderson-Vanolie—2631.5.

VARSITY WINS ONE FROM McGILL.

In an overtime game at the Y. M. C. A. gym. Saturday morning, Varsity defeated McGill at basketball, in the classA school boys league, by a score of 7 to 5.

The teams lined up as follows:

Varsity	McGill
Forwards.	
D. Rivers	Megarity
K. Gillis	C. Teed
Centre.	
G. Melrose (capt.)	A. McLeod (capt.)
Guards.	
L. MacLaren	F. Wilson
A. McGuire	A. Marshall

Goals from floor, Melrose, 2; McGuire, 1; Megarity, 1; Teed, 1; Points from fouls, Megarity, 1; MacLaren, 1. Ten minute halves were played. Mr. E. J. Robertson, physicial director, refereed.

HARRIER CLUB MEETS TONIGHT.

The St. John Y. M. C. A. Harrier Club will hold its first meeting as a club Monday night, at 8 o'clock, in second floor class rooms. It has been organized but two weeks and has now over 80 charter members. A constitution will be adopted, and committee men chosen at this meeting, to start the wheels of this organization in motion.

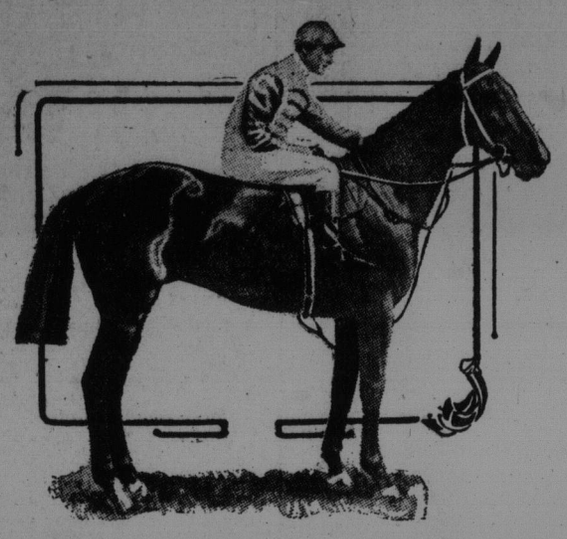
ENGLISHMAN WINS OUT OVER YANKEE.

Dublin, Dec. 11.—In a 20 round contest tonight, Tom Lancaster, of England, won on points over Eddie McGoorty, of Oskosh, Wiss. The decision displeased the crowd.

Pirates.

Phinney	80	88	82	250—83 1-3
Griffiths	74	96	100	270—90
McDonald	94	73	81	248—82 2-3
Cronin	87	80	71	238—79 1-3
Crowley	90	81	94	265—88 1-3
	425	418	428	1271

GREAT ENGLISH GOLD WINNER



This is a picture of the great Bayardo (Haber up) which during the past season cleaned up for his owner, Sportsman Farie, the enormous sum of $120,513.42. This horse made the biggest total winning for 1909 of any bangtail in Europe. Farie had five horses on the English circuit during the year and they won 22 races for him, worth a total of $182,828.34.

Americans Pleased With Canada's Game

Hamilton Defeats Ottawa in Exhibition Game at New York and Football Experts Pass on Style of Play---Considerable Opposition But Much Enthusiasm Inspired by Match.

New York, Dec. 11.—The Hamilton and Ottawa, Ontario, football teams two of the leading clubs of Canada, gave an exhibition game of Rugby as played in Canada, at Vancourtlandt Park before a representative gathering of the best American football authorities and a big crowd of other spectators, who had been attracted by a desire to see the game which has been heralded by some as the successor of American college football as now played. Hamilton won, 11 to 6.

Not understanding the rules of play at first the crowd was apathetic, but as the play advanced there was more enthusiasm and at the conclusion the public was unmistakably friendly to the game.

Will Revise Rules.

The rules committee of the Collegiate Football Association will meet in this city during Christmas week and it is expected that its members, nearly all of whom witnessed the game today will consider a revision of the rules bearing in mind the Rugby game as exhibited today. Among the head coaches, trainers and other American authorities there seemed to be a concensus of opinion that the open play and entire absence of mass play in the Rugby game is responsible for the few accidents which have resulted.

The game is divided into four quarters of 15 minutes each. The teams exchange goals between the quarters and there was a ten minute intermission between the second and third quarters. One Ottawa man was slightly hurt in the first five minutes of play but after that not a player was injured until nearly the end of the contest when in fast and strenuous playing, three men were retired. The rules provide that no matter how slightly a player is hurt he must retire to avoid possible further injury.

Many Features.

The first quarter, when Hamilton scored four points to Ottawa's nothing, brought out many features of Rugby. The game was marked by excellent kicking by the backs on both sides. This, and the rule against mass play led to much open playing which appealed particularly to the spectators.

The principle element of roughness comes in the tackling, which may be done by one player only, and which because of the long kicks and great runs, contributes a degree of danger. Three of the fourteen players on each side are called "scrimmagers," and they, occupying positions directly back of the line of tackles and guards, known as "wings," do whatever scrimmaging there is.

Harvard's Coach.

Among the football authorities who came to New York to witness the game were: R. P. Brown, coach at Harvard; Alonzo A. Stagg, athletic director at the University of Chicago; Lieutenant Berrien, athletic director at Annapolis; Lieutenant Nelly, athletic director at West Point; F. W. Marble, Brown University; Dr. S. B. Newton, former head coach at the University of Pennsylvania; R. Ross Williams, Williams College; Percey Haughton, Harvard Coach; Captain "Ted" Coy, of the Yale team, and Walter Camp, the dean of football authorities.

Mr. Camp's opinion of the game was eagerly sought but he said he has not formed any definite opinion except that he believed accidents would be reduced in the American game if mass scrimmage were abolished and the Canadian style of open playing and free kicking was adopted. He also approved the rule making it compulsory to retire a player even though very slightly injured.

Mr. Stagg said he believed in time the rugby game would be made as popular as the American game, but that to adopt all of the rugby rules would mean the education over again of the college athlete which would be a long process.

Some of the American experts are strongly opposed to the rugby game because it does not admit of the theoretical and scientific playing of the American game.

Interesting Comment.

Interesting commen: on today's rugby game in New York will be published in the New York Herald tomorrow under whose auspices the teams were induced to come here for an educational game, as it were, before American football experts.

Walter Camp's views are given as follows: "As played by the Hamilton-Ottawa team's football is much less dangerous than as played in the United States. Of course you cannot tell how dangerous the game would be if played by Americans. In both games there is possibility of injury, but the openness of the Canadian play makes the probability of serious hurts less than it would be between American teams under American rules.

"There are many things about the rugby game I admire. One of these is the freedom of punting. A rule which allows a man a free kick is a good one.

"In the matter of tackling, I cannot see much difference. Americans throw their men harder but the rules governing the tackle are the same. The increased punting which the rugby game permits, however, would make hard tackles less frequent and thus lessen the liability of hard injuries.

Less Spectacular.

"To my mind the game seen this afternoon was less spectacular than the American game and therefore less interesting. I do not believe that as a whole it will ever be adopted in this country, though we may take hints from some of its features."

Here are the views of Alonzo Stagg of Chicago:—

"There is no doubt that the Canadian game as played this afternoon is more open than our game, but it is a question in my mind whether this openness is an advantage. The play seems to be loose and the element of chance enters largely. It is seldom that a fumble entails any great disadvantage to the team that muffs the ball. There does not seem to be enough stress laid on accurate play. In brief the game does not seem so highly developed as ours.

"There are many things that I like about it, though; among them are the long and accurate passes. Another good point is the punting. The way the punts are got off from directly behind the line of scrimmage is simply great."

Less Dangerous.

William Edward, formerly a Princeton star player and now commissioner of street cleaning of New York said: "There is no doubt the game played today is far less dangerous than our game. It lacks, however, the individual brilliance of the American game and therefore can never take its place. The best feature of the play this afternoon was the absence of mass plays."

This is what Lieut. Nolly, U. S. A., had to say:

"The best point I can see in the Canadian game is the freedom of punting and passing. The way the men are permitted to hold their opponents and the inactivity of the forwards would never do in our game."

E. S. Land, naval constructor and halfback at Annapolis in 1899-02 said: "The long passes and the great amount of kicking is what appeals to me. The worst feature is the lack of interference and the way more than half of the teams are kept out of each play.

ABSORBING IS STORY OF RING

History of the Fighters from Figg to Jeffries--The Cruelty of the Old Methods and the Reforms Inaugurated.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—Who was the first boxer? asks the Courier-Journal. Who was the first James J. Jeffries? In these times, when so many thousands of people of all classes take such deep interest in the art of boxing, it might be interesting to know how old this art of prize fighting really is and in what manner it differed in olden times from now.

Since the time when fighting with bare fists was made unlawful the tendency of the interpretation of the word "boxing" has been to limit its use to exhibitions of skill and to use the word pugilism when referring to professional contests under the old rules and to ancient gladiators. Modern boxing rules which goven even professional prize fights, have done away with the worst features of the pugilism of antiquity and effected a great improvement in modern methods.

Ancient Method.

The ancient method was to make the punishment as cruel as possible by wearing a cestus of bronze, several thicknesses of rawhide strongly fastened together and projecting beyond the knuckles and by binding the wrist and forearm with leather thongs, by these means adding to the capacity of the bare hand to inflict injury. The present custom of wearing a padded glove lessens this capacity.

The last remant of barbarism disappeared from pugilism when wrestling, which played an important part in the contests of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries, was ruled out. How late is lasted is testified by the reports of historic battles in which such passages as the following were common: "After a short struggle both men went down, the 'Tipton Slasher' uppermost;" or, "They then closed, and after a short tussle the 'Infant' threw his man, falling heavily upon him."

How ancient was the practice of pugilism may be gathered from many writings of antiquity in the roll call at the seige of Troy, about 2500 B. C., Polenx is described as "good with his fists." There are many interesting details of it at the funeral of Patroclus, including the mention of the belt, which is still the emblem of pugilistic championship, and the habit of having such contests as part of a funeral celebration has survived to this day in Siam. A Roman poet (Virgil) leaves another classical description of the sport.

The Father.

Among the English sports of the Middle Ages boxing did not occupy so prominent a place as cudgeling and quarterstaff; and Figg may be considered as the modern father of the "noble art of self-defence." From this time until 1860, when Sayers fought Heenan, the list of champions had made but little progress, and strength and endurance constituted the only recommendations of the practitioners at Smithfield. Moorfield and Southwark Fair, which had long had booths and rings for the display of boxing.

Broughton, who occupied the position of champion of England, built a theatre in Hanway street, Oxford St., in 1740, for the display of boxing; advertisments were issued announcing a succession of battles between first rate pugilists who never quitted the stage until one or the other was defeated, the reward of each man being dependent upon and proportioned to the receipts. Broughton was for eighteen years champion of England.

He propounded some rules for the regulation of the ring which remained in authority until 1838 or nearly a century. They are spoken of as the "old rules."

Rule 1 is that a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of a stage, and that in every fresh set-to after a fall the seconds are to bring their men to the side of the square and to place them oposite each other, and until this is done, it is not lawful for one to strike the other.

Rule 2—That if either of the combatants be unable to be brought up to the square within thirty seconds after a fall and the close of a round he shall be deemed a beaten man. No man is permitted to hit his adversary when he is down or to seize him by the breeches or below the waist, and a man on his knees is to be reckoned down.

These rules laid the foundation of fair play. To Broughton also is due the introduction of gloves for "sparring matches," whereby lessons could be taken without injury.

Champion Jackson.

The greatest professor of the art was Jackson, who was champion in 1795. He was not only the most scientific boxer of his day, but he gave his art such a prestige and popularity that half the men of rank and fashion of that period were proud to call them selves his pupils. He opened rooms for the practice of boxing in Bond St., and for years these were crowded by men of note.

His "principles of pugilism" were that contempt of danger and confidence in one's self were the first and best qualities of a pugilist; that in hitting you must judge well your distance, for a blow delivered at all out of range was like a spent shot and valueless; that men should fight with their legs, using all possible agility, as well as with their hands, and that all stiffness of style or position was wrong. Jackson is still regarded as one of the best theorists on the art.

"I don't thing the Canadian is a good substitute for ours, it seems too unscientific. But I think it would be to our advantage to adopt some of their methods."

At this period pugilism was actively supported by many persons of high rank. In 1814 when the allied sovereigns opposed to Napoleon visited England, among other entertainments a sparring display was provided under Jackson's management and the distinguished foreigners expressed much gratification at the exhibition of so much science and fine physical development.

Besides Jackson, Belcher, Gulley and Cribb were also noted champions at this period which may be termed the palmy days of the ring. From various causes its decline has since been uninterrupted. The most distinguished patrons gradually withdrew, the Pugilistic Club, which had been established 1814, and included all the aristocratic patrons of the ring, was broken up. Magistrates set their faces against the lawless assemblies of roughs and pickpockets, who latterly formed the greater part of the spectators at prize fights.

Sayers and Heenan.

In 1860, however, the international combat between Tom Sayers, the Englishman and John Heenan, the American, revived for a moment public interest in the art, but after that fights were suppressed and glove contests adopted under the Queensbury rules, which govern them all the world over. Under these rules wrestling and hugging are prohibited with one minute interval and the time allowed for a fallen man to get up is reduced to ten seconds.

The art thenceforward was vigorously maintained in England by many amateur clubs among the most important of which was the Amateur Athletic Club, founded in 1866.

"Tom" Sayers retired after the fight with Heenan in 1860, leaving the championship of the world open for competition. "Jem" Mace by a series of contests, became entitled to meet T. Allen for it in America in 1870 and defeated him. James Smith, became the next champion of England in 1853. He was beaten by Kilrain, of Boston, in 1867, Kilrain becoming world's heavyweight champion.

In 1889 John L. Sullivan, of Boston, defeated Kilrain. James J. Corbett beat Sullivan in 1892, but was defeated in 1897 by Robert Fitzsimmons, who in turn was vanquished by James J. Jeffries in 1900 and again in 1902. It now remains to be seen how long Jeffries will hold this honorable position of head of the pugilistic world and who will be the next man capable of relieving the former boilermaker of his proud title.

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D. Jan. 1

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