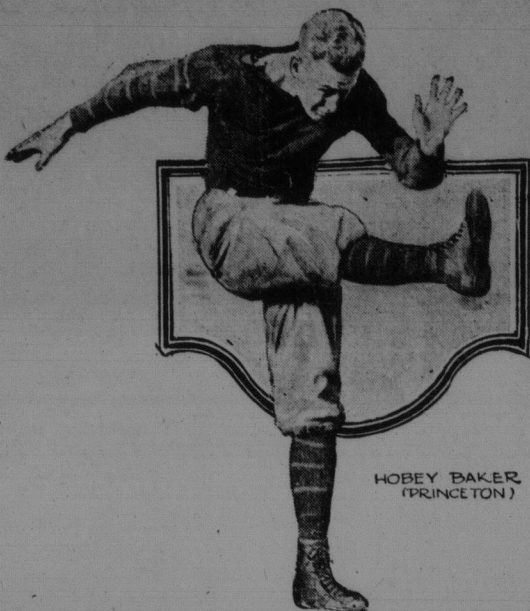


LIVE TOPICS OF SPORT AT HOME AND ABROAD

BAKER, PRINCETON'S
ONLY FOOTBALL STARHOBEY BAKER
(PRINCETON)

Football practice at Princeton has already started and the coaches are facing a problem as serious as ever presented itself in the work of evolving what all Princeton men hope will be a championship team.

It will be necessary to develop almost an entirely new team, as graduation deprived the squad of the best men.

"Hobe" Baker, last year's sensational player and this year's captain, is the only star left, and around him the team will be built.

SPORTOGRAPHY
BY
"GRAVY"Cricket was Once Amer-
ica's Most Popular Pas-
time.

"Cricket may now be said to be the national athletic game of America, as well as of England. In America the introduction has been quite recent, but it is now the favorite outdoor game, both of town and country. It lasts from Spring to Autumn, though chiefly played in the latter."

This was written by a sporting chronicler of 1855, when baseball was just a-borning. Professional cricket in America, which supplanted the precedent and incentive to professional baseball, had its beginning just three-quarters of a century ago today, on Oct. 22, 1838, when picked cricket clubs of New York and Brooklyn played a match in the latter city for \$400 a side. This was the first cricket match for money ever pulled off in the United States, but within twenty years there were professional players in most of the large cities of the republic, as well as in Canada.

Many English cricket clubs toured America in those days, and these matches always attracted big crowds. One of the most noteworthy cricket feats on record was performed at Roch-

ester in 1859, in a game between George Parr's English eleven and the United States and Canada's twenty-two, when J. Wisdon, an English bowler, secured six wickets in six consecutive balls.

Many of the stars in the early days of professional baseball had been cricketers. Harry, George and Chris Wright were all cricket cranks. Harry, who organized the Cincinnati Red Stockings as the first professional baseball club, had previously played with and managed "pro" cricket teams, and in that game had learned the value of team work, which he applied to baseball. The Wrights continued to play cricket as well as baseball, and when the Boston and Philadelphia athletic clubs visited England they played cricket as well as the diamond pastime. The Americans were victorious in all their contests with the crack cricket clubs of England and Ireland. Harry and George Wright, of the Bostonians, and McBride, of the Athletics, were the bowlers for the Yankees. George Wright made the largest score in a match, with fifty runs at Manchester.

WILLARD
AND OTHERS
STAND TRIAL

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 21.—Jess Willard, heavyweight prize fighter, and ten others of the twelve concerned in the bout in which John W. Young was fatally injured at Vernon, on August 22, stood trial today for alleged violation of the state law prohibiting prize fighting.

Judge Gavin Craig, of the criminal department of the superior court, overruled today the demurrer the defendants had entered to the complaint filed against them, and denied their motion to set aside the information.

Eddie Webster, a second at the fight, was discharged. Willard and the other ten, who included T. J. McCarey and Al Greenwald promoters; Charles F. Epton, referee, answered "not guilty." Their trials were set for January 7, 1914.

In overruling the demurrer, Judge Craig gave a definition of a sparring match. He said:

"A sparring match is one in which two persons attempt, through skill to strike each other and to avoid being struck, but in which there is no attempt to inflict serious injury, and in which the incentive to win is not through a 'knockout' but through skill in boxing."

THIS DAY IN RING ANNALS.

October 22.

1785—Thom Johnson (Jackling) defeated Ryan, Irish champion, in 10 minutes in England. Johnson, who held the title from 1785 to 1791, was thirty-four years old when he became a professional fighter. He had been a porter on the London wharves. He was small for a heavyweight, weighing only 175 pounds, but for six years he whipped all the men brought against him. In the Ryan fight he was almost out in the first round, but immediately recovered. Later he fought Ryan again, defeated Isaac Perrina, the Birmingham giant, in a terrible fight lasting 62 rounds, but lost his title to Benjamin Brann in 1791.

1910—Frankie Conley defeated Joe Mandot in 10 rounds at New Orleans.

1911—Jim Barry knocked out Al Benedict in 5th round at Wilkes-Barre.

SHE WAS
A REAL
OLD RACER

While British and American yachtsmen are preparing to spend half a million dollars to win or retain possession of the America's Cup, the old schooner that captured the trophy, originally known as the Queen's cup, floats in the sluggish tide of Fort Point Channel, beside the South Station in Boston. The America is owned by former Congressman Butler Ames, of Lowell, who inherited her from his grandfather, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

Every schoolboy knows that after her famous exploit in English waters the America became a Confederate blockade runner under the name "Memphis" and was scuttled in the St. Johns River, Fla., during the war. The federal government raised her, and subsequently General Butler purchased the old yacht. She has been replanked several times, and her interior fittings, including many of her frames, have been renewed, but her model is practically the same that James Steers designed 62 years ago.

The America was last in commission in 1901, when she swung for several days inside the Horse Shoe at Sandy Hook at the time of Sir Thomas Lipton's second cup lifting attempt with Shamrock II. On one side and Columbia on the other. Before leaving for Europe last month Colonel Ames was asked regarding the future plans for the America, the suggestion being made that she be refitted with a gasoline engine. He stated, however, that while he might place the boat in commission again in 1914, he did not believe that he would not give her any other power except her sails.

Thousands of persons pass the old schooner every day, but as the greater part of the commuter tide leaves and enters the doors on the opposite side of the station, very few persons notice the trim white yacht, with its spinnaker over deck moored in Port Point Channel, just above the Summer Street bridge. Only the yachtsmen recognize and salute the famous and original winner of the cup which has become the most desired and greatest international sports trophy in the world.

BOWLING
AT THE VIC
YESTERDAY

In the Victoria bowling alley two men competed last night the following were the results:

Kiley	95	93	91	96	100	475	95
Slocum	88	81	80	93	79	421	84 1/2
Stevens	183	174	171	189	179	896	
McDonald	82	82	85	93	90	432	86 2/3
	101	101	91	83	73	449	89 4/5
	153	182	176	176	163	881	

Each team won three points and there was considerable excitement among the bowlers.

Tonight Roxborough and Ferguson will bowl against Norris and Blissett.

LAWN TENNIS.

With the prospects none too favorable for a successful quest for the Davis Cup in 1914, English lawn tennis authorities are lamenting the lack of young first flight racket wielders. It is pointed out that the standard of English court play remains stationary while that of other tennis playing nations continues to improve. High ranking players between twenty and twenty-five years of age are almost unknown in England and the original and sectional title holders are players well advanced in years and cannot be expected to increase either in ability or physical power.

notch boxers, but he now has a rival in Georges Carpentier, the French boxer, who, in full dress, looks like a matinee hero. Bob Fitzsimmons used a part of the first coin he copied in America to buy a silk lid, but he hasn't the figure to carry full dress and look like one to the manor born.

SPALDING

As a Lighthouse is a guide to the Mariner, so is the Spalding Trade Mark a beacon to the buyer of Athletic Goods. It directs him to the harbor of Quality and insures him a profitable trip.

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RECEIPTS OF WORLD'S
SERIES FOR NINE YEARS

Box office receipts, barometer of interest in the world's series games, have soared to dizzy heights since the Providence and the Metropolitan clubs battled for the first world's championship in 1884. Staged in New York, the premier fight aroused little more than passing interest, was lightly attended and reaped so scant a harvest of receipts that the clubs never even published the figures. Some idea of what they may have been is gleaned from the contest the next year between the Chicago club of the National League and St. Louis of the American Association.

Seven games were played in four cities, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The fight was hot. Chicago won three, St. Louis three and one game was tied. Such a situation in this year's fight for the pennant would result in tremendous box office receipts. Yet the entire seven games in 1885 yielded but \$2,000.

Those were the days when a seat in the bleachers cost a quarter and fifty cents provided the best seats in the grand stand. Even this modest admission seems to have kept many enthusiasts away from the games. Not only this, widespread enthusiasm was negligible in the contests. From their humble origin admission prices have grown to the dignity of \$25 for a box seat four down at the edge of the diamond in 1913. And a dollar is the least of bills that will admit one to the contest. This buys a seat in the bleachers' stand.

Back in the infancy of the world's series the man who attended a game left his office at the usual hour for the ball game, sauntered leisurely through the runways to the field and picked out the most advantageous seat in the stand. Generally there was plenty of picking. Nowadays he who must go begins to worry the moment that the day for the series is announced. He knows that he must be early on the spot on the morning of the game—else someone less tardy will crowd him out. The line forms the night before and surges into the field hours before the time set for the game. If he is late the game is not for him to see.

But the evolution from the days of empty seats to the roaring bleachers and the thundering grandstand, packed to capacity, has been gradual. In 1887 when St. Louis and Detroit fought fourteen games over the principal part of the United States—the box office receipts climbed up to \$42,000. Three thousand dollars a game was considered big money. The next year the ten games played between New York and St. Louis brought \$24,362 to the box office. In 1891, first year for the Temple Cup series, the average had risen to \$4,500 a game. Only four games were played that year, two at Baltimore and two at New York, and the total receipts for the series were \$18,000. In 1895 five games were played and the receipts fell to \$14,750.

There was no battle for the world's championship pennant between 1895 and 1902. In 1903 the National League and American League pennant-wars began the world's series games as they are now played. One hundred thousand persons—colossal figures ten years ago—saw the eight games and paid more than \$50,000 for the privilege. There was no contest in 1904. In 1904, 91,723 persons saw the games; the price of tickets went up and \$68,405 was taken in. The low level came in 1908, when Chicago and Detroit fought for the flag. Sixty-three thousand persons saw the five games. However, they paid \$94,976.

In 1909, 145,295 persons paid \$188,302 to see the games; in 1910, 124,222 persons paid \$173,980; in 1911 the contest between New York and Philadelphia was seen by 179,851 spectators, who left \$342,164 at the box office. The banner year was 1912. More than a quarter of a million and the Boston American League club in the eight games and nearly half a million dollars—\$490,449—was taken in at the box office.

With the rising cost of baseball came a corresponding increase in the prize money of the players. The first game of the world's series, as now played, in 1903 netted the losing players \$1,182 each and the winners \$1,218 each. Last year's fight, of course, was high-water mark in players' prize money. The players on the Boston and New York teams divided between them \$147,572, sixty per cent to the winning team and forty per cent to the losing. Thus the Boston players averaged \$5,269 each for play in the eight games; the New Yorkers, \$3,472.

Details of financial matters in the games since 1903 are given in the following table:

Year.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1903	100,429	\$50,000
1905	91,723	68,405
1906	98,845	106,550
1907	78,068	101,728
1908	62,232	94,976
1909	145,295	188,302
1910	124,222	173,980
1911	179,851	342,164
1912	251,901	490,449
Totals	1,133,366	\$1,616,554

Approximate figures.

St. Peter's Cadets Organized.

The working boys of St. Peter's parish met last evening in their hall on Main street to form a cadet corps to be known as the St. Peter's Cadets, who will occupy the rooms in St. Michael's hall, Main street. Rev. Joseph Borgmann, who is in charge of the organization of the corps, intends forming a life and drum band from among the ranks and also has in view certain lines of sport which he will introduce to interest the members of the corps.

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FREDERICTON
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GREAT PRICEDiscovered Pearl as Large
as Bean in an Oyster
May be Worth Five Hun-
dred Dollars.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, Oct. 21.—W. A. I. say, a local restaurant proprietor found a large pearl in an oyster a few days ago. He took the pearl to a local jewelry store, where it was found to be worth anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000. The pearl was as large as a bean, polished readily and has been sent to Montreal to have a value placed upon it by experts.

The Foundation Company, Limited, have been making good progress with their work at the Fredericton Marystown highway bridge throughout inclement weather.

The 18-foot concrete footing for the new draw span pier has been completed and the masonry work commenced today. It is expected within a few days the masonry will be above the water level line. Superintendent Ripley said that it was expected that the old pier, which sank about 150 feet down from the bridge, would be removed by the latter part of this week.

HON. H. F. McLEOD

WELCOMED HOME

BY HIS FRIENDS

Citizens of Fredericton
Greet Provincial Secretary
on his Arrival from
England.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 21.—Hon. F. McLeod, provincial secretary, given a rousing welcome on his return to Fredericton this evening from an extended trip to the old country, he went as Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st York Regiment with Gen. Hughes, Minister of Militia, as a part of the British war office to view army manoeuvres both in England and on the continent.

While citizens generally participated in the demonstration in honor of the provincial secretary the welcome was given by the Fredericton Civic Club and representative leaders, including several county councillors, were here from the various towns of York County for the demonstration. There was also a military band of the 71st regiment turned out to welcome their lieutenant colonel, return after his resumption of the command of the regiment.

Hundreds of people, including 71st regiment with the band, a blues and fireworks met the provincial secretary at the railway station and he was escorted by a wildly cheering crowd to the Hall. There Major W. H. acted as chairman and after welcoming Col. McLeod he called upon A. E. Farrell, of St. Marys, who the following address:

To Col. The Hon. H. F. McLeod, C. Provincial Secretary
Province of New Brunswick
Sir—Your friends, comrades and supporters in the County of York province generally, feel that they not allow so fitting an opportunity your safe return from the Motherland to pass without in some way expression to the feelings of esteem and admiration in which you are all, and beg therefore to extend hearty welcome.

Your regiment, your friends, your supporters must have felt led by your selection by the Royal Canadian militia to accompany him on his trip to attend the manoeuvres in England, as well as European countries, and yourself must have felt highly honored by being with Col. Sam. the only officers chosen as guests of the government.

We know that your trip must have been a very enjoyable one and the results of your experience will to the benefit of the militia for this section of Canada.

We note with pleasure that the Royal Majesties were pleased to give you for an audience, which is a signal one and falls to our lot, and we venture to hope that your Majesty's visit to the representative of Canadian cities as any who have been previously honored.

Fredericton, where you were claims you, York County, which have so ably represented, honor and New Brunswick in the county whose government you have such a prominent part, is proud as one whose abilities, attainments and personality fits him for a pre-eminent among his fellows.

Once more we really round give expression to the cordiality which we have always placed and which we have never placed in vain and we look forward to see before you a display of usefulness to your home to country, province and Dominion.

We know that the years as they will bring with them great responsibilities and higher honors.

Col. McLeod made eloquent to the address, expressing his pleasure at returning to Fredericton and his appreciation of the demonstration in his honor. After speech-making and more cheer procession was reformed and the provincial secretary home. It was the biggest demonstration of its kind in Fredericton years.

N. P. McLeod and Jas. H. accompanied Col. McLeod to the rail.