Work of Various Stars in the Last Six Years.

WHAT THE BUSY BOYS ARE DOING

Bat-Wagner an Able All Around Man-Tenney's First Base Work.

The present era of base ball-that seems to be the best way to put it-begins with the season of 1901, for it was then that the American league entered the arena. For the last six years there have been two big leagues-not a new condition in base ball, but one that did not exist in the period of ten years immediately preceding 1901. Who, then, have been the leading players in the various departments of the game in this present era of six years? The official averages will go a long way toward helping to arrive at a conclusion, even if they will not settle the question positively or make opinions unanimous.

Fine batters are more prominent in the base ball even than fine fielders, and among enighty wielders of the stick in the six years from 1901 to 1906 inclusive none shines so luminously as the great Lajole. A phemomenal sticker this, and the figures sustain his reputation. Lajoie has the best batting record in the period named-this sreview deals only with this period-than any other player in either league. He batted 422 in 1901. No other player in National or American league has a percentage above .400.

Lajole made his .422 batting average when the foul strike rule was not in vogue In the American league. The best National Beague batting average is .352, made by Josse Burkett, and under the foul strike rule, too. Nevertheless, Lajoie is the best batter under the foul strike rule. His 388 per cent, made in 1905, is the best on record under the rule. Take him all in all, wear in and year out, he is the best batter national game has produced. Fleet-Footed Base Runners.

stolen bases Topsy Hartsel of the Mthletics heads the American league list. Dopsy stole fifty-four bases in 1902, which In the American league record. The National league has done better. Frank Chance and Jimmy Sheckard of the Chicagos stole sixty-seven bases apiece in Billy Lush, then of the Clevelands, now coach at Yale and incidentally one of the best throwers that ever adorned the outfield, did far and away the best work in making sacrifice hits. He tapped the ball for fifty-four of them in 1903, eleven more than the best National league record,

runs scored. He crossed the plate 146 times in 1901. Burkett crossed it 139 times the same year. These men made the most runs, though there may have been those who were better run getters in proportion to the times they reached first base. In justice to Burkett it is but fair to say that he made his 228 hits and 139 runs in a season when the schedule did not include as many games as now. The schedule was lengthened to 154 games in 1964. But if the lengthened schedule makes for more runs and hits, the foul strike rule makes for

Jiggs Donahue of the White Sox has the best fielding average among American league first basemen. His figures are .993, made in 1906. Dan McGann has the best National league fielding average-.905, made 1906. McGann's record is noteworthy. He ranked first in 1901, with .986; second in 1903-first, really, because the man ahead of him played in only a few games-with \$88; second in 1904, to a man who played but eighteen games, with .990; first in 1906, lwith .981.

Lajoie's second base fielding average. the best in the American league in 1906, was .991; while Hallman made a record of 977 in the National league in 1901. Johnny Evers has a second base percentage of .989 for eighteen games. Bradley leads the American league third basemen with .966, and Arndt the National leaguers with .965. Both these averages were made last year. The recentness of many of the averages supports the claim that the fielding becomes more proficient each year. Terry Furner, the only Cotton Top, made a shortstop percentage of .960 last year, while Formmy Corcoran has the best National eague figures, the same being .952, made

Among the outfielders Harry Bay of Cleveland made an average of .900 in 1904. Congalton, then of the National league, played forty-seven games without an error In 1902, having a percentage of 1,000. Jack D'Connor and Joe Sugden have American league catching averages of 500, made in men. 1906 and 1904 respectively, while Moran, now with Chicago, made a National league ing average behind the bat of sea

stops Bobby Wallace (American league) first, with 398 in 1904, with Doolin (Nutional league) a close second, with 355. Roy Thomas (National league) put out 878 men in the outfield in 1906, Chick Stahl (American league) put out 344 in 1906. Schreckengost heads the catchers. He

shout Tenney's assist record is worth with Tenney's assist record is worth with The Boston left-hander had eighty-stops. Doplin, 48; excend gins, 45; third basemen, Distops. Doplin, 48; outfield catchers. Bargen, 16.

1803, 115 in 1804, 118 in 1808. This is an unapproachable record. Hobe Ferris and CAN'T GET GOOD BALL PLAYERS Jimmy Williams had 464 assists each at second base in 1904, while Miller Huggins heads the National leaguers with still more. The diminutive red leg threw out. or helped throw out, 525 men in 1905.

Seymour was an all-round star batsmax in 1905. He led the National league that season with a percentage of .377; also led in home runs, with eight; in three-baggers Emjole Most Proficient Performer with with twenty-one, and in two-baggers, with forty. Moreover, he made the most hits-219. The various leaders for the six years have been as follows, only those being named who played in enough games for their percentages to mean something;

American League Batting.

171; runs, Jackson, 28, 1906—Average, Stone, 368; stolen bases, Anderson, 39; sacrifice hits, T. Jones, 49; home runs, H. Davis, 12; three-base hits, Flick, 22; two-base hits, Lajoie, 19; hits, Lajoie, 214; runs, Flick, 28.

American League Fielding. 1961—Averages: First basemen, Anderson, .881; second basemen, Lajole, .983; third basemen, Bradley, .885; shortstops, Clingman, .885; outnelders, Duffy, .973; catchers, Sugden, .974. Put-outs: First basemen, Isbell, 1,380; second basemen, Lajole, 403; third basemen, Coughlin, .285; shortstops, Elberfield, 336; outfielders, Pickering, 311; catchers, Powers, 303. Assists: First basemen, Isbell, 87; second basemen, Ferris, 443; third basemen, Collins and Casey, 328; shortstops, Clingman, 472; outfielders, Barrett, 30; catchers, Powers, 142. 1902—Averages: First basemen, Carey, .991; second basemen, Lajole, .974; third basemen, Lajole, .974; third basemen, Lachance, .1552; second basemen, Gleason, .230; third basemen, L. Cross, .197; shortstops, M. Cross, .365; cotfielders, F. Jones, .232; catchers, .361; cutfielders, F. Jones, .232; catchers, .361; cutfielders, .961; shortstops, M. Cross, .365; outfielders, F. Jones, .232; catchers, .361; cutfielders, .961; shortstops, .966; third basemen, .51rang, .336; shortstops, .966; third basemen, .51rang, .336; shortstops, .966—Averages: First basemen, .418chers, .861; outfielders, .961; .975. 1901-Averages: First basemen, Anderson,

Parent, 517; outfielders, Mertes, 35; catchers, Bemis, 118.

1903—Averages: First basemen, Anderson, 387; second basemen, McCormick, 964; third basemen, L. Cross, 364; shortstops, Moran, 493; outfielders, F. Jones, 388; catchers, Howell, O'Connor, 968. Put-outs: First basemen, Anderson, 1,497; second basemen, Williams, 477; third basemen, Coughlin, 178; shortstops, M. Cross and Wallace, 308; outfielders, F. Jones, 336; catchers, Schreck, 542. Assists: First basemen, Carr, 198; second basemen, Ferris, 446; third basemen, Bradley, 301; shortstops, Wallace, 472; outfielders, McFarland, 63; catchers, Criger, 1994—Averages: First basemen, Land, Criger, 1994—Averages: First basemen, Land, 614.

ue, 1.697; second basemen, lird basemen, Coughlin, 188; O'Leary, 226; outfielders, C. tchers, Shreck, 532. Assists: basemen, Donohue, 118; second basemen, Lajole, 415; third basemen, Coughlin, 265; shortstops, Turner, 576; outfielders, Niles, 35; catchers, Carrigan, 148.

National League Batting. 1901—Average, Burkett, 382; stolen bases, Wagner, 48; sacrifice hits, DeMont, 24; home runs, Crawford, 16; three-base hits, Sheckard, 21; two-base hits, Wagner and Beckley, 39; hits, Burkett, 228; runs, Bur-kett, 139.

29; home runs, Leach, 6; three-base hits, Crawford, 23; two-base hits, Wagner, 32; hits, Beaumont, 19; runs, Wagner, 165.

1903—Average, Wagner, 355; stolen bases, Chance and Sheckard, 67; sacrifice hits, McGann, 30; home runs, Sheckard, 9; three-base-hits, Wagner, 16. and Sheckard, 67; macrince mas, n, 30; home runs, Sheckard, 9; three-ts, Wagner, 19; two-base hits, Clarke ts, Wagner, 19; hits, Beaumont, 209; Steinfeldt, 32; hits, Beaumont, 209; Beaumont, 137.

rons, Reaumont, 181.
1904—Average, Wagner, 349; stolen bases,
Mertes and Dahlen, 47; sacrifice hits, Gleason, 35; home runs, Lumley, 9; three-base
hits, Lumley, 18; two-base hits, Wagner,
44; hits, Beaumont, 185; runs, Wagner, 97.
1905—Average, Seymour, 377; stolen
bases, Wagner, 57; sacrifice hits, Gleason,
43; home runs, Saymour, 8; three-base hits, bases, Wagner, 57; sacrifice hits, Gleason, 43; home runs, Seymour, 3; three-base hits, Seymour, 21; two-base hits, Seymour, 40; hits, Seymour, 219; runs, Huggins, 117, 1903—Average, Wagner, 339; stolen bases, Chance, 57; sacrifice hits, Sheckard, 40; home runs, Jordan, 12; three-base hits, Clarke and Schulte, 13; two-base hits, Wegner, 33; hits, Steinfeldt, 176; runs, Wegner and Chance, 108.

National League Fielding.

1901—Averages: Pirst basemen, McGann, 856; second basemen, Hallman, 977; third basemen, Lowe, 947; shortstops, G Davis, 943; outfielders, Kecler, 850. Put-outs: First basemen, Bransfield, 1,556; second basemen, Daly, 369; third basemen, Kruger, 271; shortstops, Wallace, 541; outfielders, 173; shortstops, W. Cross, 547; outfielders, Seibach, 316; catchers, Kittredge, 563. Assists: First basemen, Tenney, 87; second basemen, Ritchey, 386; third basemen, Kruger, 271; shortstops, Wallace, 541; outfielders, Van Haltren, 24; catchers, Kittredge, 133. National League Fielding.

e. 133. —Averages: First basemen, Bransfield, second basemen, Ritchey, 965; third 2-Averages: First basemen, Bransfield, second basemen, Ritchey, 365; third men, Greminger, 364; shortstops, Long, outfielders, Congalton, 1,000; catchers, nce, 372. Fut-outs: First basemen, kiey, 1,275; second basemen, Lowe, 382; d basemen, Steinfeldt, 193; shortstops, switt, 323; outfielders, Dobbs, 263; catch-Bowerman, 442. Assists: First bases ra. Bowerman, 442. Assists: First base-nen, Tenney, 110; second basemen, Farrell, 38; third basemen, Leach and Steinfeldt, 31; shortstops, Tinker, 464; outfielders, Trawford and Browne, 25; catchers, Kling,

Seiding average behind the bat of .988.
Numerous pitchers have fielding averages of 1,000. The comparatively few games in which they play and the comparatively few chances they have make it hardly fair to compare their fielding averages with other players.

Who Got the Put Outs.

Higgs Donohue is in the van in the number to put outs for a single season—1,677 for 1906. Joe Nealon shows up best in this regard among the National leaguers. His had 1,572 put outs last season Jimmy Williams, playing second base, had 477 American league put outs in 1802—an exceptional number—his first year in New York. In the National league Evers leads with 381 in 1804. Among third basemen, Leach, 212; shortstops, Test, United basemen, Leach, 212; shortstops, Riling, 280. Assists: First basemen, Evers, Sil. third basemen, Leach, 212; shortstops, Riling, 280. Assists: First basemen, Tenney, 115; second basemen, Evers, Sil. third basemen, Leach, 371; shortstops, Riling, 280. Assists: First basemen, Evers, Sil. third basemen, Leach, 371; shortstops, Riling, 280. Assists: First basemen, Leach, 372; catchers, Riling, 280. Assists: First basemen, Leach, 373; catchers, Sil. third basemen, Leach, 374; shortstops, Pablen, 477; outfielders, Shannon, 375; catchers, Riling, 280. Assists: First basemen, Leach, 374; shortstops, Pablen, 477; outfielders, Shannon, 375; catchers, Warner, 373. Put-outs: First basemen, Leach, 374; shortstops, Pablen, 477; outfielders, Shannon, 375; catchers, Ming, 280. Assists: First basemen, Leach, 374; shortstops, Pablen, 477; outfielders, Shannon, 375; catchers, Ming, 280. assists: First basemen, Leach, 375; catchers, Riling, 385; outfielders, Maries, 479; ou

gen, 181.

1936—Averages: First basemen, McGann, 1961; second basemen, RMchey, 961; third basemen, Casey, 549; shortstopa, Corcoran, 852; outfielders, Lench, 852; catchers, Moran, 964; Put-outs: First basemen, Tenney, 1556; second basemen, Gleason, 355; third basemen, Courtney, 152; shortstops, Abbatichio, 356; outfielders, Thomas, 373.

Assists: First basemen, Tenney, 152; second basemen, Huggins, 555; third basemen, Devlin, 259; tortstops, Corcoran, 531; outfielders, Slagle and Thomas, 27; catchers, Schled, 155. chreckengost heads the cases. In surface out 755 men in 1205 in 114 games. In the National league Kittredge put out 885 in 1201 in 113 games.

Denohue's rare worth as a first baseman also is shown by the number of assists to his credit. He made 118 in 1205. Fred Tenhay of the National is the real wonder in the way of assists. In 1205 he had the book of the National is the real wonder in the way of assists. In 1205 he had the fact of 152. A little more detail catchers, Kilag. 250. Assists: First basemen, Tenney, 118; second basemen, Hugher 118; second basemen, Hugher 1205; short-tops, Tenney, 118; second basemen, Hugher 1205. The catchers, Kilag. 250. Assists: First basemen, Tenney, 118; second basemen, Hugher 1205. The catchers, Kilag. 250. Assists: First basemen, Tenney, 118; second basemen, Hugher 1205. The catchers of the catchers and the catchers of the catchers

Clark Griffith Retorts to Some Well Meant Advice.

LEADER OF YANKEES LETS LOOSE

No Manager Can Drag a Player Away from Another Club Just Because He Wants Him.

American League Batting.

1901—Average, Lajole, 42; stolen bases, Mertes, 44; sacrifice hits, Nance, 31; home runs, Lajole, 13; three-base hits, Milliams, 25; two-base hits, Lajole, 48, hits, Lajole, 148, hits, Lajole, 148, hits, Hickman, 194; runs, Fultz, 110, 1990—Average, C. Farrell (17 games), 404; Lajole (128 games), 256; stolen bases, Hits, Hickman, 194; runs, Fultz, 110, 1990—Average, C. Farrell (17 games), 404; Lajole (128 games), 256; stolen bases, Bay, 48; sacrifice hits, Lajole, 43; two-base hits, Lush, 54; home runs, Freeman, 13; three-base hits, Lajole, 43; two-base hits, Lajole, 33; stolen bases, Flick, 12; sasrifice hits, F. Jones, 36; home runs, L. Cross, 11; three-base hits, C. Stahi, 22; two-base hits, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, 51; runs, Dougherty, 118, 1936—Average, Lajole, 50; hits, Lajole, WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Clark Griffith,

realizing it-fussy wussies who possess more enthusiasm than understanding. You heard how they all advised me to start something?"

" ' Now's the time to plug up those holes.' one of them said to me. 'Go get 'em. So .963; third with the club he's attached to now. Snap him up. He wants to join the Yanks. He'll break nine blood vessels trying to hitch up with your team if you'll just tip him off that you can use him. And there's Such and Such. What's the matter with copping out that flinger? He can heave rings around two or three of the tossers you've got now, and all you need to do to nail him is to let him know you want him-he'll come a-runnin'.'

"And all like that. I'm pretty well used to that kind of stuff by this time, but there are times when it gets me into a fume, all the same. And when I shake my head and tell these well meaning pluggers that the things they suggest aren't possible, they go off saying to themselves, 'Well, that fellow might do all right as a floor walker in a 10-cent store, but as the manager of a ball club he's a goose egg with the rim torn off.

"I'd like to know of anything harder

than it is to convince a home fan that first class ball players are about as rare as 1804 more than the best National league record, made by Kid Gleason in 1986. What a man does in sacrificing depends largely on his position in the batting order, but it also means not a little skill and willingness to submerge solf in team interest.

The home run record for the 1901-1906 era is held conjointly by Raiph Seybold and Bam Crawford. Seybold made sixteen home runs in 1962; Crawford made sixteen in 1803, he being with the Cincinnati téam plant garden, being with the Cincinnati téam plant plant across his name where there are things doing with the bat-leads in three-basgers, with forty-three, while Sam Crawford is and the National league, with twenty-three, Lajole has the record for doubles. Lajole has the record for doubles. Lajole has the record for doubles. The nost base hits in any one season were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was in the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was all the National league at that time. Lation were made by Burkett in 1801. Burkett was all the National league at that time. Lation were made and the National league at that time. Lation were made and the National league at that time. Lation were silver dollars. They fix up these ideal ball clubs on paper by the simple process of be eager to make would run away up in cast-offs.

club know just the men they don't want, off material, but when you fall to anatoo. There are plenty of players who are lyzing the fellows of the alleged cast-off ing the game and who might be got. But they never really were cast-offs at all. money. They're pretty liable to be disorganizers, grouches, crabs, chronic kickers,

the umpire's teeth. Effect of the Crab on a Team "Just one man of this kind on a ball club

out to the park because it hasn't got rubber tires; he doesn't like his hotel room because it doesn't get the south breeze giving him the pound thing all the time. and in general he's a bad actor, who in rearing and kicking around the barrier is more than liable to hash the whole layout from flag full to finish. "If he's not a grouch or a kicker, he's

pretty sure to have something else alling him. He may be a periodical souse or one of the slinkers who gets corned up on malt every night or so under cover. A man of this kind isn't of any use to a ball club, makes himself useless, but he gets the others going by his example.

"I am not unlimbering on the goody, good thing just to give my tonsils exercise, met but I'm telling about what I know after having watched the thing for a good many years. It doesn't make the slightest difference to me what a ball player of my outfit may do so long as he keeps himself fit and delivers the goods during the playing season. I'm not concerned with the men's habits so long as their habits don't interfere with their playing ability. As far as the long-cared boys in the game are concerned-the Epworth leaguers, I mean, who never took a smoke or a chew and never got lit up in their lives-I'm bound to say that I've known mighty few of them that were first-class players. And the devil of it is about the dead good ones who butt into the game is that they're so mighty proud of their correct habits that they either hold the rest of their team mates in contempt or they try to impress their way of looking at things upon the rest of the gang, thereby making their team mates sore or tired, as the case may be.

What the Fans Don't Know. "I can't dope it out why these fans who are there with the suggestions fall to understand that the good players, the chaps with real brains and ability and the fellows who in addition to being good players are solid Muidoons as to their habits and behavior, simply can't be got for love or money. They can't be torn loose from the people owning them with the aid of wild horses or steam winches. It doesn't make any difference how the players themselves feel about it. They've got to stick with the employers who've got the papers on them. and that's all there is to it. They're worth just as much to the people owning them turned over to the club wanting them the club that sells a good man. Get-thecoin motives are attributed to the man-

crabbed in its home town. "The ball players that everybody really down ball player for his own club? hankers for and would give anything in or out of reason to get are the ones who blow smoke rings than it is to snag."

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tha, Phone Douglas 3545. SCHMIDT PHARMACY, 24th and

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for would be willing to pay to fetch to- people hanging on to them. And the pretty gether one of these ideal ball clubs that good players that they are willing to let look so fine on paper. The outlay they'd go for a hunk of change are virtually

"No team was ever yet built up with sure snough cast-offs. There's a certain good team that I could mention that is commonly supposed to have been remade by "Turning it around, the owners of a ball an uncommonly clever manager from castvariety of that club you quickly find that

"There are a whole lot of readable and entertaining dope stories about base ball thing the matter with most of these pretty cast-offs who have turned around and dag good ball players whose employers are zled the base ball world, thereby pouring willing to turn them loose for a piece of coals of fire and a lot of molten lead and blazing oil upon the conks of the folks that have turned them loose. But you want to fellows who take the dark side of every- take these hop narratives with all the pep thing, from the color of the mattress of sin and bismuth your system can stand. their sleeping car bunk to the gold filling in There are plenty of cases where cast-offschronic, all-in cast-offs, I mean-who've done remarkable things for & little while, but none of them that I ever heard of has will queer the outfit. He's there every hour lasted for any great length of time. I'm of the day with some kind of a knock. He not referring to cast-offs who've been turned doesn't like the 'bus that takes the team loose from one or two clubs, maybe, without having had a sufficient trial. The kind of cast-off I'm talking about is the man who has been in the game for a good many and because the fittings of the porcelain years, who has worn his edge away, and tub are of brass instead of nickel; he's who, knowing this, begins to sulk on the there with a mutter about the pitcher the bench. Such a man may upon being transteam skipper puts in on certain days; he's ferred to a new and congenial outfit buck lumpy around the neckband because the up and show flashes of his old-time form official scorers, according to his dope, are for a little way, but he doesn't go the dis-

On a Bed-Rock Basis

"The base ball business, in brief, has now settled down to such a bedrock basis that the crack players of a club are simply nontransferrable assets. Every good player who is at the same time a man of sense and good conduct is one of the cogs in the combination. Pull him out and the whole thing collapses. Owners of ball clubs know all about this. They're not owning when he's behaving himself. When a ball ball clubs for hygienic reasons, and that's player deliberately flags the training rules why there's no chance to dicker with them and stakes himself to a pickle whenever he toward copping out their good men. Do feels a yen for the wet stuff, he not only you suppose that if I had on my team certain players that I'd give a piece of my left ear to get I'd listen to any proposition looking to having them taken away from

"There are all sorts of poppy tales going around the base ball world all the time about ball players who 'lay down' on their clubs they work for for the purpose of paving the way for their transfer to another

club that they want to join. "You can tin all of that kind of stuff without looking at it twice. There never was a bit of truth in any of those yarns since the game was organized. A ball player's playing ability in his one asset When he permits himself for any reason whatever to go back in his work he's simply handing himself a personally conducted wallop, and you've got to show me the accused of laying down has in every case that I know anything about simply gone off his form for a spell. He's just lost his keen edge for a bit, and this fact being taken into account, with the knowledge that some other club would like to get such a player, the knockers instantly fix it all up in their minds and mouths that the player laying down with the connivance, they often add, of the manager of the team that wants him and that he wants to go

with. "Ball players, I say, don't take chances of this kind. And hall managers don't fix was shown very conclusively by the other it up with players they hanker for to get them to lay down on their employers. either party in such a fool transaction as this could be even half way nailed at such a game he'd be ruled out of the game for life, and everybody in the game knows

"And the manager who'd induce a wanted as they are to the people wanting them- player to lay down, wouldn't that same manager know that the player, after being secured, would lay down on him, too, in there's a howl from the home fans that case he ever experienced a hunch to do the means thousands of dollars at the gate to repeating thing in the cheating line? Is it common sense to suppose that any manager wearing anything larger than a four and agers selling good players and the club is three-eighths hat would care to get hold of such a elippery proposition as a laying-"But it's a whole lot easier to smoke and

WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

Doings in the Field of Sport East and West.

ECHOES OF GREAT TRACK MEETS

Cornell's Views of the Recent Champlouships-Garrels of Michigan a Great Athlete-Wolverines Feel Justified.

After the intercollegiate championship rames at Cambridge the Cornell Daily Sur aid: The standard of the thirty-second inter-The standard of the thirty set the great collegiate track meet indicates the great collegiate track above taken in track at a strides which have been taken in track at the collegiate which have been vears. With six new letics-in the last few years. With six new records and almost a seventh in one meet, it takes a man who, in former years, would have been an intercollegiate champion to get even into the finals of the present day. The Cornell team which entered the meet was a characteristic Cornell team with a The Cornell team which entered the meet was a characteristic Cornell team, with a well rounded squad, all capable of doing good performances, but what they met were a few stars who were able to dophenomenal feats. There were just enough of such men in the teams of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Yale to cut the heart out of our scoring ability and thus, while in a dual meet with any one of these teams we would have had more than a fair show to win, the combination was to strong for any aggregation to stand. Another instance of this kind is in the case of Harvard. The Crimson defeated Yale in their dual meet, yet in the inter-collegiate meet Yale scoured twenty-three points to Harvard's seven.

This raising of the standard of track

their dual meet, yet in the inter-collegiate meet Yale secured twenty-three points to Harvard's seven.

This raising of the standard of track athletics means that Corneil will in the future have to work harder to make good in a sport in which she has always been prominent and in which for the last two years she has been able to carry off first honors. A majority of the stars who won last Saturday will be in next year's meet, so there is a hard and stony path ahead for Corneil, and it will only be by the bardest kind of work that she will be be able to win. With a man like Coach Moakley at the head of this branch of sport, however, Corneil has every reason to hope for the best. His system of developing track teams is one which gathers in the largest number of victories in the long run, though in the face of unfavorable circumstances, as this year, he may sometimes fail to pull out in first place. He aims to get an all round team, and in nine cases out of ten such an aggregation will be more successful than when a few stars must be relied upon.

Leaving aside the possible bias, it is a

Leaving aside the possible bias, it is a very accurate presentation of the case in the recent meet. For Pennsylvania six men were enough to win the meet. N. J. Cartmell, next year's captain of the track team for the Red and Blue, with his firsts in the 100 and 200 yard runs; Guy Haskins, with his firsts in the half mile and mile runs; John Taylor, winner of the quarter mile; Tommy Moffitt, winner in the high jump; Robert Folwell, fourth in the hammer throw, and J. D. Whitham, third in the 220 yard run, did the business for Pennsylvania.

All Are Stars.

To be sure, men like the four winners can be called stars, because all save Cartmell made new records. Taylor, Moffitt and Haskins all now figure on the new record tables. So that in effect the four men named were enough to win the meet. They scored 30 points between them. is not, of course, a fair test of athletic teams when a few excellent performers but it ought to be remembered that it is the first time in a long while that such men have been grouped in the one college and furthermore that there were very class men in the other colleges. The fact that Cornell did not have a team of stars fact that not a single first place went to the Ithacans.

It ought to be remembered, too, nell was so far from the Classiest that only fifteen points were scored by the Ithacans. Of these twelve were in the running races from the quarter mile up. The supremacy the distance races. That has been denied by the Ithacans, who resent the imputation that they can win point trophies only if However, if their distance runners win. stands that ten out of the fifteen points scored by Cornell were in the distance runs, the half, mile and two miles. And, furthermore, the fact that Pennsylvania won firsts two of these, with Michigan taking the other, practically made it impossible for Cornell to count heavily.

It does not seem reasonable to deplore viewed them in the light of chastmers of the heavyweight field.

to come will any college again have such a team. It was not that Cornell had an evenly balanced track team. There were so many men from the other colleges who cut in that Cornell's second place lot found themselves cut out of points by the first raters of other colleges. They in turn were not always able to score against the real

Where Cornell Was Short.

yard runs? What chance could Talcott have in the hurdles against Garrels, Shaw, Hubbard and even Armstrong? It was typical of the failure of some of Moakley's nen to come up to the standard of their preliminary work that Talcott, who won oth hurdle races against Princeton, defeating Armstrong, did not get into the final at Cambridge, Armstrong did. In the four running races, above the sprints, Cornell did have good men. The high jumpers did not come up to form in qualify ing for the leap. They did have five good hammer throwers, but only one was good enough to score and there was only one shot putter who scored. The pole vaulters

did not do anything. As a matter of fact, the defeat of Cornel seems to be blamable to the fact that the Ithacans did not make good on the promise of the earlier part of the season. They had good men in some competitions, but these did not all make good. In that case, it is not so much a question of the balance or numbers of a team as to its capabilities in competition. It was a severe far to slip down from first place two years in succession to fourth place, but it was salutary. A bad beating will not and cannot hurt Moakley's reputation and it will do the Cornell track men a whole lot of good Next year's team should be better off for it

Garrels Work Last Year. While on the subject of star performers t might be well to mention John C. Garrels of Michigan. Last year in the conference meet Garrels scored 18 points. He was first in the two hurdles and in the discuss throw and second in the shot put. Garrels always has been an exceptional performer, especially for so big a man as he When it was mentioned by Fitzpatrick, the trainer of the Michigan athletes, that Garrels was an active pos sibility as winner of the two hurdle races a loud hoot arose from some of the east erners. The Pennsylvania athletes had McCulloch all ready to defeat Garrels Then when Shaw of Dartmouth did so

well against Hubbard of Amherst at the Pennsylvania relay games and these two continued to hurdle at top notch form all through the season until Shaw eventually was caught in 15 even for the high hurdles, it was prophesied freely that Garrels would have a hard time to place in the races. It must be conceded that this athlete is one of the greatest men on the cinder path, when he can defeat men of the calibre of Shaw and Hubbard. These are men the like of whom never competed when Kraenzlein was a hurdler in Penn sylvania. The latter's chief rival was Paul Potter of Williams, who hardly was in the Kraenzlein class, although in 1900 he did force him hard over the high hurdles. Garries put the shot in the intercollegiate neet and earned second place. But for the fact that he was obliged to compete in the hurdles while the shot put was going on he might easily have done much better than the winner, Kreuger of Swarthmore did when he broke Fred G. Beck's record. Taken all in all, Garrels was near being

his team mates feel proud of their cap-Michigan's Showing.

the star of the day. There have been only

two other men who stood out like Garrels

One was J. E. Wendell, who won three

firsts and a second for Pennsylvania in

The tall Michigan man did much to make

Garrela's 13 points are high class.

The showing made by Michigan in the intercollegiate championships has silenced the enemies of the Wolverines in their own section of the country. While the colleges of the conference entertain no especial love for the eastern colleges, they at least regarded them with a certain amount of respect before the meet was held and

the fact that a few stars won the meet for the bumptious men from Ann Arbor. All one college. It is better to look at the through the college towns of the present fact that a grouping of this kind is very Big Eight it was regarded as certain that rare and that probably not for ten years Michigan was due for a good beating and that the Wolverines would be glad to come home to their own place and behave for the rest of their athletic life.

It will probably go against the grain of Chicago to realize that if Michigan had been in the conference meet that the Wolverines would have made the point score so different that Chicago might not had won the conference meet under the limitations imposed by the Big Nine's rules. Incidentally, how can Cornell speak of That was why the Big Nine's rules.

That was why the Michigan men drew of the results are the results a out, and the results seems to show that they judged their own capabilities pretty wisely. It will be remembered that in: March in this column was quoted a statement by Hugo M. Friend, coach of the University of Chicago track team, in which he said that with Michigan out Chicago should win the conference meet, because Illinois, although always dangerous in dual meets, generally petered out in the conference meeting by a small margin, it

BIG BILL SQUIRES IN ACTION

Australian Aspirant Fights in Front

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15 .- The first step toward advertising the Independence day bout between Australian Bill Squires and Tommy Burns was taken at Shannon's in San Rafael a few days since. On a platform which had been erected in the open air for the sole purpose of having the Antipodean champion box with Jimmy Britt, the clever lightweight, in order to have moving pletures taken of the two ring gladiators in action, the Californian and his heavier antagonist went at it hammer and tongs for three rounds. There was lots of action to the go and the pictures should serve to bring the Australian's style before the public prior to his initial ring engagement in this country. Of course, Squires couldn't use any force or power to his blows against such a light adversary, but the crowd which had gathered to witness the free exhibition were well repaid for, their trip. It is Coffroth's intention to have these moving pictures displayed in all the important towns throughout the state, as he thinks it will not only be a novel means of advertising the contest, but an interesting one as well. Before donning the gloves with Britt, Squires did a little rope skipping, shadow boxing and calisthenic work before the camera in order to show his well

muscled arms and shoulders. Nat Goodwin, the comedian, was an interested visitor at Squires' training quarters, and as he has always followed the game closely, his opinion after seeing him work out in the gymnasium will prove of interest to the fans generally. Said Goodwin: "Why, that fellow is liable to be arrested for manslaughter. If he goes into the ring with some of these heavyweight aspirants he'll kill them sure. He certainly look good to me. In fact, I have never been so favorably impressed with a bigman in training."

Barney Reynelds, the manager of Bill Squires, went to Tonopah to see the fight between Marvin Hart and Mike Schreck in order to get a line on the American heavies. Tommy Burns has taken up his training quarters at Harbin Springs, where Jeffries always got into condition for his ring engagements. Billy Woods and Jimmy Burns will be his sparring partners and when Bob Ward reaches here from Quebec, the Canadian will also endeavor to secure him. Ward is just the proper style of a fighter to train with for an opponent like Squires, and he no doubt, wifi be glad of the opportunity to work out with Burns, as he will in all probability be rematched with Al Kaufmann, and a little preparatory work with such an experienced boxer should

prove of considerable help to him, Burns looks to be in fine condition now. but he will keep on edge by good, stiff exercise until a week or ten days prior to Independence day, when he will move his quarters closer to the scene of action. He says he selected Harbin Springs because it is so well equipped with training appliances, which were specially installed for Joffries and he probably figures that masmuch as he will fill Jeff's place at the Springs he will eventually fill his shoes in