

COMPLETE SUMMARY OF TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS CONTESTED AT OLYMPIC GAMES

Track Events.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.	Time.
c100 metre dash	Ralph Craig, United States.	Alvah T. Meyer, United States.	D. Lippincott, United States.	0:10 4-5
a800-metre run	J. E. Mearns, United States.	Mel Sheppard, United States.	N. Davenport, U. S.	1:51 9-10
b1500-metre run	A. N. S. Jackson, England.	A. R. Kivist, United States.	S. Taber, United States.	3:56 4-5
10000-metre run	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	L. Trewanima, United States.	Stanroos, Finland.	31:20
400-metre relay	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	J. Bouin, France.	E. W. Hutson, England.	0:42 4-10
a5000-metre run	Ralph Craig, United States.	D. Lippincott, United States.	W. R. Applegate, England.	14:36 3-5
200-metre dash	G. Goulding, Canada.	E. J. Webb, England.	F. Altimani, Italy.	0:21 7-10
b10000-metre walk	F. W. Kelly, United States.	J. Wendell, United States.	M. W. Hawkins, U. S.	46:28 2-5
c110-metre hurdle	C. R. Reidpath, United States.	Hans Braun, Germany.	E. F. Lindberg, U. S.	0:15 1-10
e400-metre run	United States.	Sweden.	Finland.	0:48 1-5
3000-metre team race	Joseph Thorpe, United States.	France.	A. Brundage, United States.	3:16 3-5
Pentathlon	H. Kolehmainen, Finland.	H. Andersson, Sweden.	J. Eke, Sweden.	2:36
1600-metre relay	K. K. McArthur, South Africa.	C. W. Gitsshaw, South Africa.	Gastor, Strobin, U. S.	
Cross-country race	James Thorpe, United States.	H. Weisander, Sweden.	C. Lomberg, Sweden.	
Marathon race				
Decathlon				

Field Events.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
bRunning high jump	A. W. Richard, U. S., 6 ft. 3 3/4 in.	Lische, Germany, 5 ft. 3 1-10 in.	G. L. Horine, U. S., 6 ft. 2-5 in.
Standing broad jump	Tsilitiras, Greece, 11 ft. 7-10 in.	P. Adams, United States, 11 ft. 1 in.	Ben Adams, U. S., 10 ft. 11 in.
a16-pound shot	P. Donald, U. S., 50.32 ft.	R. Rose, United States, 50.03 ft.	L. A. Whitney, U. S., 44.06 ft.
ajavelin (best hand)	E. Lemming, Sweden, 198.4 ft.	J. Saaristo, Finland, 188.4 ft.	M. Kavas, Hungary, 187.2 ft.
ajavelin (both hands)	J. J. Saaristo, Finland, 358 ft. 11 in.	Sukaniemi, Finland, 358 ft. 9 in.	Peltonen, 328 ft. 10 in.
16-pound shot put (both hands)	R. Rose, U. S., 90 ft. 5 1/2 in.	M. McDonald, U. S., 90 ft. 3 3/4 in.	Niklander, Finland, 89 ft.
bPole Vault	H. S. Babcock, U. S., 12 ft. 1 1/2 in.	dm. S. Wright, United States.	F. T. Nelson, United States.
bRunning broad jump	A. L. Guttererson, U. S., 24 ft. 11 in.	C. D. Breiker, Canada, 23 ft. 1 in.	A. Berg, Sweden, 22 ft. 9 in.
aDiscus (best hand)	A. Taipale, Finland, 142 ft. 1 1/2 in.	R. L. Byrd, U. S., 136 ft. 9 1/2 in.	J. H. Duncan, U. S., 138 ft. 8 3/4 in.
Standing high jump	Piatt Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 4 in.	B. W. Adams, U. S., 5 ft. 3 in.	E. T. Holliman, Greece, 5 ft. 2 in.
Discus (both hands)	A. Taipale, Finland, 271 ft. 9 3/4 in.	E. Niklander, Finland, 255 ft. 9 1/2 in.	Magnusson, Sweden, 253 ft. 9 2-3 in.
Hop, step and jump	G. Limblom, Sweden.	A. Berg, Sweden.	E. Almloef, Sweden, 48 ft. 5 1-10 in.
Hammer throw	Matt J. McGrath, United States.	D. Gillis, Canada.	C. C. Childs, 179 ft. 7 1-10 in.
Tug of war	Sweden.	England.	

a New world's record. b. New Olympic record. c. In trial heat Lippincott established new Olympic record and equalled world's record of 10 3-5 seconds. d. Tied for second place at world's half-mile record of 1:52 1/2. e. Sweden was first in team race in cross-country, Finland second and England third. Points were awarded to teams.

BASEBALL STANDARD DUE TO THE UMPIRES

President Lynch Says High Standing Of the Game May Be Credited To Arbiters.

FEW WITHSTAND THE ABUSE

Holders Of the Indicator are Subjected To More Mistreatment Than Falls To the Lot Of the Players.

New York, Special: President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League, believes that the high standard of organized baseball is due in a large measure to the integrity of the professional umpires. He declares that the umpires stand more abuse from spectators and players than players would be willing to stand up under. Mr. Lynch is of the opinion that nine-tenths of our diamond stars would be driven back to the minor leagues if they had to take, day in and day out, the criticism, abuse and scorn heaped upon even the best arbiters.

In the following interview, Mr. Lynch expresses himself fully in defense of major league umpiring. The interview, verbatim, follows:

Baseball would have a lot more Hans Wagners and Ty Cobbs if the profession kept pace with the umpiring. Fandom is too apt to pass snap judgment upon the arbiter. I do not hesitate to say that no player in 10 would stand half the abuse to which even the ablest officials of the play are subjected, and still be able to hold up his head. If the fans got after the ordinary player as the players themselves get after the umpire, many of our present stars would be driven back to the minor leagues in short order.

I have been criticised in some quarters for backing up my umpires and for backing so heavily on their word in a question of dispute. Why should I do so? I know every heart-beat of these fellows. I did not umpire fourteen years without having experienced the prejudices, animosities and ungentlemanly with which both crowd and players regard an official at times. Still, I am inclined to believe that much of the fault lies with the player—not with the crowd or umpire.

A player tries to cover his own sins by shoving them onto the umpire. He is fooled by the opposing pitcher or he is out at the plate on a close decision. He doesn't wish to face the music, so he belittles the umpire. He makes a demonstration against the umpire, and fickle fandom is always too willing and too eager to help him out.

I contend that a player has no more right to belittle an umpire than an umpire would have to belittle him. What a farce it would be, if, after a batter fanned on a ball two feet wide of the plate, the umpire should grasp him by the shoulder and belittle him before the eyes of the public by showing them how far wide of the plate the pitch was.

"Oh," would say the official, "You hit at that one, you big boned, and it was a foot to the outside. You ought to be back in the brush. What do you know about playing major league ball? Solid mahogany!"

That would cause some sensation wouldn't it? I guess it wouldn't be a knockout for both player and fans. Yet it would be no more ridiculous or unjust than a player belittling the umpire.

Fred Merkle is one of the greatest players in the world today. He would be a grand player in any game at all. He has a heart of a lion. How many men, do you think, could have stood up under the criticism he took for failure to touch second base in that memorable game of 1908? Public press and fraternity took good care that he never forgot the fact of his blunder until he had lived the matter down by proving his real worth. Not one in a million had so surmounted the obstacles that confronted Merkle. That is why I think so much of him. In my opinion he is one of the greatest fellows in baseball.

Do you know how many would have stood up under the criticism? Well, I can give you a little idea. I'll mention any names in this anecdote. The player to whom I refer is now one of the most successful managers in the big leagues. I was umpiring a game at the city he represented. For years this player had been an idol. But he struck a slump and in several days had failed to get a hit. This day he came up three times with men on the bases and a pinch hit needed, and each time he either struck out or popped an easy fly. The bleachers had been ragging him all day. Finally, toward the end of the game, he came up again in the pinch. The crowd hissed him and cried for some one that could deliver the goods.

I never saw such a look of shame and mortification on anybody's face. Two weeks before he would have been willing to fly into my face on the slightest provocation. Now he was as meek as a babe. He missed a couple of swings and the bleachers groaned.

ENGLISH MEASUREMENTS FOR OLYMPIC DISTANCES

1 centimeter—3937 inch.
1 meter—39.37 inches.
100 meters—109 yards 12 inches.
110 meters—120 yards 11 inches.
200 meters—213 yards, 2 feet, 6 inches.—437 yards, 16 inches.
400 meters—874 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches.
1,500 meters—1,640 yards, 5 inches. (Little less than mile.)
5,000 meters—5,182 yards, 10 inches.
10,000 meters—10,364 yards, 10 inches.
15,000 meters—15,546 yards, 13 inches.

He turned to me with a look of abject appeal: "What do you think of them," he whined, "turning on me this way when I've always delivered the goods?"

"Get on looking for from me, sympathy? You've got a great chance. Get up there and take your medicine." He got a hit that won the game. He has told me since that my rejoinder and ready, to give up.

He wouldn't have made much of an umpire. An umpire has to stand the gaff. He has no comeback. When the game is over he must lay aside with it all the cares, trials and troubles that it developed. It would never do for an arbiter to store up for another day enmity toward a particular athlete. For the official that takes advantage of his position to even a grudge is as good as lost.

The object of the umpire's displeasure doesn't suffer. Every prejudiced decision turns like a boomerang and destroys the author. Let an umpire step one inch from the straight and narrow path of fairness and he is undone.

Players and managers are encouraged into boisterous demonstration against an umpire because they know such action is popular with some of the fans. I believe that a certain amount of reasonable remonstrance on certain occasions adds a spice to the battle. I do not believe in "dead" baseball. But no objection should be ungentlemanly. Rowdiness has no part in the national pastime.

As to the folly of "grandstand" umpiring, just a word. Once a writer in Baltimore said to me after the game: "Well, Tom, you gave the other fellows all the close ones."

I didn't know him at the time. I was nervous and jaded, and I gave him the call of his life. Next day he wrote me a whole column. You see, he had believed I must be bad because Baltimore objected to almost every decision. Next afternoon this writer went into the Baltimore club house looking for news. The entire Orioles outfit leaped him and gave him a warning. They told him I had umpired one of the best games of my career. Next morning this writer came out with another column, a column of apology, and this he also mailed me.

It is true that the umpiring is not perfect; perhaps it never will be. There will always be room for competent judges of play.

Hard to Settle.

"Life is full of problems."
"Yes, and if I could settle a certain one of them, I wouldn't bother about the rest."
"What problem is that?"
"Whether or not to drink water with one's meals. For years I've been reading medical opinions on both sides, and I'm no nearer a solution than I was 20 years ago."
The burning quality of coal was known a long time before it was used as fuel.

PROVOKING.

Files—My! those mean apple worms have fly screens in their house.



HEAVY HITTERS ARE IN A BIG DEMAND

Big League Managers Are After Slugging Type Of Players.

Chicago, Special: Baseball seems destined to return back to old time slugging days. Sparkling fielding is very fine and exhilarating, but when the players combine perfect work with a weakness in batting the spectators are apt to become irritated.

Give us men who can slug the ball, to thunder with the inside ball, seems to be the cry of the day. Heinie Zimmerman has made a tremendous hit in Chicago because he slams out safe swats frequently. Zimny isn't the most accurate fielder in the business; in fact, he has a tendency towards slow thinking at times. The Giants have a little shortstop named Groh who can easily be tricked into making bone-headed plays, but he hits the ball hard. The result is McGraw has kept him and will doubtless give him a permanent place just because he can hit.

No longer are the White Sox called the hitless wonders. In bygone days they gave remarkable exhibitions in the playing end, but the fans shuddered when any of them came to bat. For they expected either a dinky grounder or a pop fly. Today things are different. Bodie, Collins, Fournier, Mattick all slug the ball, and slug'er hard. This fellow Fournier doesn't play especially good at first base—he is rather weak behind the bat. But he can hit that ball, and he is kept while such splendid fielders as "Tex" Jones, Charley Mullen and Babe Borton were sent back to the Western League.

Powerful Attack Paramount.

Hughie Jennings, of the Detroit Tigers, has had the right idea all along. It was the same idea that made the Baltimore Orioles famous long ago. With a powerful attack like Cobb, Crawford, Bush, Stanage, Moriarty and Delahanty can put up the fielding really ranks second. A few hits show in the scoring, while grand fielding may be lost sight of in the victory.

In prize fighting a good, big man is better than a good little man. In baseball it is the slugging team that beats the fielding squad. It's impossible to get away from this point.

Major league scouts are scouring the bushes looking for hitters. Here's an example. There is a shortstop down in San Antonio named Bobbie Wallace. Reports have leaked up north that Wallace is burning up the Texas league. So, among others who went down to look him over, were Jim Murphy, of the Cubs, a brother of the pres-

ident, and Hugo Bezdek, of the Pirates. The writer saw Wallace work early this spring in a series with the Sox, so naturally asked what they thought of him.

"He's a splendid fielder, as good as most in the big leagues. But he can't hit." This was the reply of both scouts. There's no question about Wallace's ability as a ball player—yet his inability to slam the ball is likely to keep him planted in the minors.

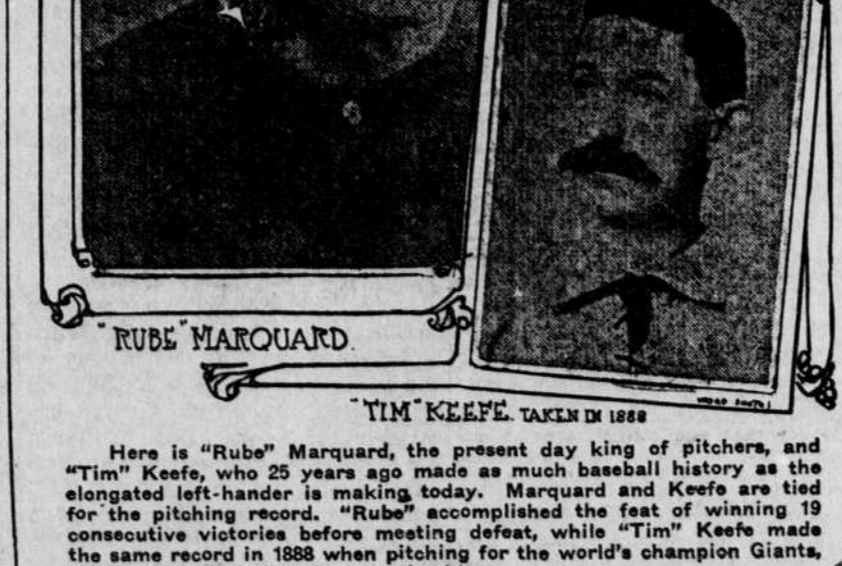
Joshing Causes Trouble.

Most of the trouble on ball fields between players comes from kidding, according to President Lynch, of the National League. Lynch visited Chicago this week and covered a case which involved Evers and Tinker.

One player may call another of the same team or of the opponent a name just for fun, and the retort is sharp. Then they say both would be ashamed of and it ends up either in a fight or unpleasantness. I believe most of the jars come from a simple bit of kidding, or joshing, as you care to call it," said Lynch.

MARQUARD AND KEEFE HOLD PITCHING RECORD

Here is "Rube" Marquard, the present day king of pitchers, and "Tim" Keefe, who 25 years ago made as much baseball history as the elongated left-hander is making today. Marquard and Keefe are tied for the pitching record. "Rube" accomplished the feat of winning 19 consecutive victories before meeting defeat, while "Tim" Keefe made the same record in 1888 when pitching for the world's champion Giants, then under "Buck" Ewing's leadership.



BRITISH SHIPPERS HAVE LITTLE FEAR

Any Favor Granted American Vessels in Panama Will Not Hurt Their Interests.

MEANS MUCH FOR STATES

Only Home Trade Would Be Effected —Foreign Nations Are Ready To Agree To Proposed Terms.

London, Special: One of the officials of a British steamship line which expects to take a leading part in developing the new commerce which will follow the opening of the Panama canal, declares that foreign shippers have nothing to fear from the favoring of to favor the coastwise trade of the American vessels engaged in coastwise trade. He believes that the decision of the United States was dictated by a desire to break up the railway monopoly. At any rate, he contends that foreign shipping interests are not at all alarmed over the decision of the United States government to exempt coasting vessels from payment of tolls. Foreign vessels are not allowed to engage in that traffic, so they will not be affected by the discrimination, more especially as American-owned boats making use of the waterway will have the due of their load or discharge at any port outside of the United States.

Water tourists are turning the River Thames into a "messy mass" according to a complaint made at the last meeting of the Thames Conservancy. Lord Desborough, the chairman, said that the condition of the river was becoming deplorable in many places. Many of the tourists had the bad habit of throwing from their boats newspapers, strawberries and other refuse from their lunch baskets. Some even threw the baskets overboard. Efforts will be made to punish these people under a law which prohibits the throwing of refuse into the river.

GREENBACK LAUNDRY WORKS SUCCESSFULLY

Washington—Without a counterpart in the world is a laundry machine in the bureau of engraving and printing, the plant where the government turns out the national supply currency. A great item of expense has been the production of new bills to take the place of crumpled, worn paper money sent in for redemption.

It has had serious use to prove its success in taking the wrinkles and stains from badly used currency. Two young women have charge of the laundry. One feeds the soiled money to one end of the machine and the other stacks the clean, crisp, laundered notes when they come through.

Before the machine had been placed in practical service the claims made for it attracted the attention of government officials and other stacks of the clean, crisp, laundered notes when they come through.

Hundreds of people have seen the machine in action. It is estimated that in eight hours between 30,000 and 45,000 old bills can be laundered.

National bank presidents have been asked to sign notes in strong indelible ink, so that when such bills are put through the laundry the ink will not fade. As it is today bank presidents sign notes with any kind of ink, from plain pokeberry juice up to ordinary 5-cent ink. These fade in the laundry machine.

Burgess Smith, a native of Macon, Ga., but for the past eight years in the bureau of engraving and printing, is the designer of the new machine. Samuel Elder, of Philadelphia, for 14 years a machinist at the bureau, constructed it.

Raised 26 Adopted Children.

When the Philadelphia Dispatch Father to 26 children, and never a word with his wife, is the enviable record of Joseph Hinckman, 87 years of age, who resides on his farm at Merchantville, N. J.

Mr. Hinckman told today how he had raised 26 children, all of whom he had adopted and who grew up to be valuable citizens.

Mr. Hinckman said he adopted the first of these children when he was only 26 years old. At that time he was driving his milk wagon. He became associated with Mrs. Nancy Andrews, who was doing much work among the poor. From time to time she would tell Mr. Hinckman of her work. He became interested and offered to take some of the children. At times he had as many as five or six children under his roof.

"She sent them to me and I thought there would be too many for me to take care of," said the old man, "but I never turned one away and adopted them all."

Of the 26, 20 of these were boys and six of them girls.

Two-thirds of them are now in business for themselves and the others are good citizens who are doing their part of the world's work, stated Mr. Hinckman.

"If it were perfect the races, then the most belligerent nations should be the handsomest. But such is not the case. In fact, the contrary is true. The English are most certainly one of the handsomest people on earth. They are also the least warlike, since they alone, of all the European nations, have abolished military service."

Both Sides of the Question.

Now let me to the woodlands go,
Where the Arctic winds blow and
For here there is no ice or snow
To modify the heat.

I want to hear the whip-poor-will,
As in the days of yore;
I yearn for one good ague chill
To shake me up once more.

This summer heat has cooked me brown,
It almost drives me mad;
It curls me up, it cuts me down,
It puts me to the bad.

But then, it helps my rheumatia,
As sure as you are born,
And I rejoice to know it
The making of the corn.

During last year one aviator was killed for every 6,300 miles flown.

GOLD EAGLE OF 1798 BRINGS \$3,000 AT SALE

Philadelphia—When, in 1776, Jefferson was writing the declaration of independence, and George Washington was helping the good work along by chasing the British around, a silver dollar was coined that a whole lot of people snorted at, and said it was n. g., because it did not bear the mug of George III. It did bear a sun disk and the advice, "Mind your business." Now there are only two of these coins known to be in existence, and one of them was in the collection of George H. Earle, Jr. It was sold yesterday for \$2,200.

But this price was eclipsed when a gold eagle of 1798 was put up. Of course, by 1798 we had a clench on the country and people had more respect for our money. Besides the coin was gold and would have bought \$10 worth of stuff anywhere in the 13 states then. It is now said to be the rarest gold coin of a regular series known, and Henry Chapman thought enough of it to pay \$3,000 cash for it. American coins struck a bull market during the sale yesterday. It seems that every one thought a lot of them and had a desire to possess them. In fact, the desire was so strong that they were sold in a few large bunches of money that will be found in private collections a thousand years from now for cents, half cents, etc., as well as dollars and eagles.

There, for instance, was a cent of 1798, with Liberty seated on a globe on it. It went for \$145. A half cent of 1795, with a bust of Washington on it and the only specimen known was sold for \$22. It is believed that the high cost of the coin was due to the fact that it started Congress off on that scheme to coin them again.

A silver-cent coin of 1792 was bid in at \$300. An 1838 silver dollar captured \$400, and an 1839 dollar \$290. In 1877, there were a few \$50 gold pieces struck, and one of them was sold for \$140. A gold eagle of 1798, never circulated, brought \$400, and an 1839 dollar, \$290. For an eagle of 1797, \$300 was paid. It bore 15 stars, both of the same year, with 15 stars, brought \$370.

A large number of old and rare American coins were placed on sale and brought good prices, the bidding generally being spirited.

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ALL CRAZY.
"My wife is crazy to go to baseball games, although she don't know a thing about the game."
"I think any woman is crazy to go to a ball game who don't know anything about it. I've taken 'em."