

Boxing Wrestling Boxing Basketball

Practice of "Doping" Track Horses Bitterly Condemned by All Real Sportsmen and Followers of Races

By FRANK G. MENKE
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No practice around the race tracks is more bitterly condemned or more strenuously attacked by real sportsmen than that of "doping" horses.

Yet in bygone days it was permitted without a word of protest from racing officials or anyone else.

Through the earliest years, owners ever eager to do something to stimulate their animals, conceived the idea of giving them sherry wine, champagne or cold coffee. This had the expected effect at first. But increasing doses became necessary. Eventually the stimulating value of wine and coffee decreased, as the horse's system became accustomed to them.

And so the folks began looking round for something a bit more powerful.

Sold Openly at Tracks.

Soon "speed stimulating Elixirs"—a concoction well loaded with stimulating drugs made their appearance. They were advertised by the manufacturers, were sold openly at the race tracks by dealers and given to the horses without any effort at concealment.

But there came a day when the evil in the use of dope mixtures became painfully manifest. An owner gave his horse a powerful dose of the mixture. It took effect upon the racer just as he was being led out of the paddock.

With a wild moan, he jumped into the air, unseated his jockey, began lashing out with his legs—and then ran amuck. Dashing blindly he lunged and plunged against pillars and posts, knocked over men, started a stampede among the other horses and nearly wrecked the entire paddock before the effects of the drug wore away.

Cause of Ruining.

That incident brought about a riling against the drugging of horses. But by that time the speed stimulating power of drugs upon horses had been so successful that certain unscrupulous owners were loathe to abandon it. Then under cover "doping" began.

Horses were given dope secretly in liquid form for a while. Later, the practice of injecting it in hypodermic doses became general. All sorts of stimulating drugs were used in an effort to find the one which would give the greatest stimulus with a minimum dosage.

With increased vigilance among track officials on the lookout for "doped" horses, the owners, trainers or veterinarians have, of necessity, been compelled to devise ways to administer the drug so that its presence in the animal will escape detection.

Most of the drugs used nowadays are of the "bomb" variety. They are timed as to the moment of "explosion," the idea being to have them take effect at the moment the race starts. Sometimes, owing to paddock

or barrier delays, the race does not start at schedule time, the drug "explodes" before the race starts and he either creates a commotion in the paddock, runs away while going to the post or acts like a wild thing at the barrier.

Must "Break" at Night Time.

But if the dry bomb "breaks" at the right moment, it is a certainty that the horse will run a smashing race for the drug stimulates, excites and fires him with an energy beyond himself; affects him just as cocaine, heroin and similar drugs affect human beings.

The animal system, just like the human's, soon becomes shock proof to the original dosage. So the quantity is gradually increased until the time comes when the "snowbirds" of the race tracks cannot be stimulated unless given a dose sufficient to kill a hundred horses which never have been doped.

The damage done by drugs extends beyond the victim itself—if such a horse is bred. For it is an established fact no "drug" horses ever produce a foal that ever was really great on the turf. Offspring of the drug addicts of turfdom usually are underbred, or lack in true constitution—no speed, without courage and without stamina.

"Dope" Horses Not Welcome.

No breeder ever knowingly permits a "dope" horse in his stud. And for that reason owners rarely dope 2-year-olds or 3-year-olds, in case such horses show flashes of greatness and potential breeding value.

The "doping" usually is confined to geldings or to colts or fillies which showed nothing worth while as 2 and 3-year-olds and appear rather worthless for stud purposes.

Fortunately for racing, "doping" is done—mainly on the obscure half-mile tracks where discipline is somewhat lax. But instances have been uncovered, many of them, where dope was used on horses in the selling and private divisions of the big tracks, who usually term their animals "drug store racers."

But to prove that suspicion, to "get the goods" on those owners and trainers, is a rather difficult matter, owing to the fact that the "doping" now is performed so skillfully that it is almost impossible to detect the trick either before the race is run or afterward.

Cruel Practice.

No crueler practice exists than that of doping horses. For the animals, like humans, soon cultivate a craving for the drug. They become either fretful or melancholic when deprived of it for long. And then, when they get it, the action of the drug affects their horses, their appetites, their entire systems. For days afterward they are miserable, pitiful and tortured; forced to suffer and endure the cravings for drugs created through the practice of men who made them addicts so as to transform them into racing tools.

Joe Moore, Skating Marvel

By Ed Hughes



THIS country has produced some unforgettable figures in the skating hall of fame—Joe Donohue, Morris Wood, Fred Robson, John S. Johnson, Johnny Nilsson, Norval Bappte, S. D. Lee, Bobby McLean, Ed Lamy and others. Yet it is safe to predict that Joe Moore, present world's indoor and international outdoor champion, will rank with these, perhaps, even as the greatest. Time alone can record this distinction, still Moore has already beaten some of the best efforts of Wood, Lamy and Nilsson.

Here are some of Moore's ice exploits:

Won every worth-while skating championship possible in a single season, including the world's indoor and world's outdoor and Canadian national.

He has won more international titles than any skater in the world. Arthur Staff of Chicago once won two—Moore snared three in two years.

For four years he has never lost

a scratch race indoors.

He made the highest point score ever recorded in any skating meet. In Milwaukee he accomplished six firsts in six starts. A total of 180 points (indoors). Staff and Wood have won four and even five firsts in a single meet—never six.

He holds every world record, indoor, from 220 to two miles.

In addition to skating Moore is a splendid ballplayer. Hans Wagner once made him an offer to play with a minor league team. Joe is strong

Yale Schedules Eight Grid Games for Season of 1923

Says "Bugs" Baer: WINS 57 TITLES WITH ONE PUNCH

The Glutt Pops Kid Heinz and Becomes All Kinds of Champions.

Dear Mons:

Siki's claim that he beat Georges is what you call the sauce of the apple dumpling. Georges was not feeling with the health that evening. My hypnotic eye was also black and blue from talking with the fist. Now, my Georges, she fight Siki again very sudden and again my Sivieng eye will triumph over brute honesty.

I hereby challenge The Glutt on behalf of my hypnotic eye.

All of the time I am, without a doubt, MONS. DESCAMPS.

AND all of the time The Glutt is without a doubt The Glutt.

If Georges, she fight The Glutt, then The Glutt, she will fight her. Carp has about as much chance as goose feathers in a pillow factory.

This hippotic glim business doesn't scare The Glutt. You might K. O. him. You might P. O. B. him. But you can't K. K. K. him.

When he fights Georges he will have special instructions printed on the canvas to read during his leisure moments in the ring. The Glutt is a great student and always peruses the latest news items on the ring floor.

He has given many theories and teeth in science. In fact, he was honored by the Heinz Board of Varieties. For his great efforts in the sacred circle he was presented with the Nobel Peace Prize.

No matter what the Boxing Commission does about Siki's title, The Glutt will fight Georges for nothing and let Ike Dorgan hold the purse.

There could be nothing fairer and warmer than that. The stove-burners of Vermont are willing to back The Glutt against Siki for plenty of red and black checks. They remember the day when the Glutt stood with his back against the stove and said to Christy Mathewson, "King that one."

Christy won the game, but The Glutt got his share of the croaker barrel. Now, if there is anything on earth that creeps, crawls or skids, we want it to meet The Glutt.

Let Mon. Descamps stop his fractured English and bring Carp over here. The Glutt doesn't speak French, but he thumps pretty broken Norwegian.

Interest in Snooker.

A good deal of interest is being stirred up among the local billiardists by Nick Wranoie of the Paxton Billiard parlor, who is conducting a novel pre-Christmas snooker contest. Prizes of shoes, silk shirts and hats are to be awarded to the player making the highest scores for the month. The contest is open to all amateur snooker players.

The leading contestants are hotly contesting one another for the honors, there being two ties for the leading positions. Claude Ferris and Richard Hoye are tied for first with a score of 70; Ted Ryan and Earl Craddock are tied for second with a score of 54, and Jack Alexander is third with a score of 53.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15.—Yale will play eight football games next fall, two being dropped from the list of 10 which were allowed the past season.

The new agreement between Harvard, Princeton and Yale, signed by the presidents of the universities to take effect January 1, caused the shortening of the schedule.

By mutual agreement the matches which were scheduled with Bates, Williams and Carnegie Tech last season will be omitted. Williams and Bates feel that playing a big university rival used the squad up physically and the Carnegie date was given to the University of Georgia.

Yale has renewed its agreement with the Army. Two years ago the West Pointers were given permission by the War department to go to Yale twice for annual matches and the War department has allowed the plan to be continued. The Army team, like Harvard, filled the bowl to its limit last season. West Point and Princeton will be the Yale headliners next fall, the Army being met just two weeks before Princeton. The new arrangement will bring such strenuous foes as West Point, Princeton and Harvard with one opponent between West Point and Princeton, the light Maryland eleven.

Seven of the games will be played in the bowl, the Harvard game, which closes the season, being the only foreign soil match.

Yale has arranged a surprise in its match with Bucknell, which is scheduled for a late October meeting. Bucknell and University of Georgia are the newcomers on the schedule. Brown will be played a week earlier than before.

The schedule:

October 8, University of North Carolina; October 15, University of Georgia; October 22, Bucknell; October 29, Princeton; November 5, West Point; November 12, Maryland; November 19, Princeton; November 26, Harvard at Cambridge.

White Kayos Mitchell in 10th Round of Fight

New York, Dec. 15.—Charley White of Chicago knocked out Ritchie Mitchell, M.L.W. Lightweight, in the 10th round of their scheduled 15-round bout here tonight, for the right to challenge Benny Leonard, the champion, in a title contest.

Both weighed 137 pounds, two pounds more than the lightweight limit.

Wrestle to Draw.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15.—George Vassel of Port Arthur, Tex., and Renato Gardini of Boston, wrestled two hours to a draw here last night. Each contestant scored a fall. They are heavyweights.

See Want Ads produce results.

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TEE, FAIRWAY AND GREEN BY CHICK EVANS

The Tolley Tee.

Cyril Tolley, the huge British amateur golfer, formerly amateur champion of England, introduced something new in golf at the national amateur championship over the Brookline Country club course—the Tolley tee. Many of the players at Brookline adopted the Tolley tee and I have been using it myself though it is a question in my mind if the possibly better results justify the hard usage which the tee ground would of necessity undergo should golfers generally adopt Tolley's method.

Tolley attracted the attention of other players and of gallery enthusiasts when they observed that on the tee he never bothered to dip a pinch of sand from the tee box. Instead he picked out a spot to his liking on the tee, then drew back his foot and stubbed his toe into the sod. This pushed the grass, also some of the dirt, forward, leaving of course, a small hole in the ground shaped like the toe of his shoe, immediately back of the upright pin in the sod. He would then place his ball on this shoe-made tee—and hit it.

Tolley is a terrific driver, so every one began to speculate on just how much his peculiar manner of making his tee had to do with the great distances he got. Like a lot of the other players, I tried out the Tolley tee myself when no one was observing. I rather liked it. I should point out that players can nearly always find a spot on the tee where an iron shot has scared the sod and that they should use that spot when trying the Tolley tee instead of kicking up a new one. The course would suffer considerably if all players suddenly adopted the new idea.

The principle value of such a tee is largely psychological. This is so

because the Tolley tee not only elevates the ball about as much as the player would tee it up anyhow, but it also places the ball so that there is a depression in the ground immediately back of it, which makes the ball seem to be higher off the ground than it really is. Meanwhile the player is making his drive while the ball, so far as his eye is concerned, is resting in grass. That tends to accustom him more to playing the ball from a grass lie. Few golfers analyze their game closely enough to realize that every shot except the tee shot is made with the ball lying in grass, and that they should, therefore, make the tee shot as such a grass shot as possible. That is why the low tee has always been urged upon golfers generally.

Another new wrinkle in finished playing was observable more generally at Brookline this year than I ever saw it previously—the practice of addressing the ball with the clubhead inside the ball. By this is meant that the aim at the ball is seemingly an inch, possibly two inches, nearer the player than the ball is itself, though the clubhead meets the ball squarely when it comes down. Harrison Johnston of St. Paul, was the first player I ever observed doing this and when I asked him the why of it he said it "excused pressing."

That was a new one on me and when Johnston saw that I still was unlightened he said he really didn't know why he addressed his ball in his own peculiar manner except that it seemed to allow him to press with everything he had to press with, and still be on the fairway. It then dawned on me why this remarkable St. Paul amateur star is such a long driver. To press, the player must dip the right shoulder—leading to disaster ordinarily. With the ball

teed an inch to two inches further away from him he could press his shoulder and still hit straight. All he had to do, I could see, was find out just how much distance away from the ball, in the address, he had to compensate for.

Johnston introduced a new method into golf which may enable golf teachers to help players utilize their tendency to press, instead of trying to persuade them not to press—apparently a hopeless task.

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"Big 10" Officials Will Meet Today

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Faculty representatives of the Western conference will meet in special session here tomorrow to reconsider previous action of recommending that "big ten" athletes refrain from competing in the national collegiate track and field games, which are to be held on Stagg field next June.

Athletic directors and track and field coaches criticized the faculty representatives for the action, claiming that only one side of the situation was presented to them at their meeting here December 2.

Cyclist Drops Dead.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 15.—Thomas L. Bird of St. Paul, who with his brother, Bernard Bird of Los Angeles, won fame as a bicycle rider and racer, dropped dead at Havre, Mont., yesterday, according to word received here today. Tom Bird claimed to have ridden more than 100,000 miles on a bicycle. In 1920 he won the American road championship of 100 miles between here and Northfield, Minn.

Muscantine Cagers Win.

Muscantine, Ia., Dec. 15.—Muscantine's professional basketball team, the Elks, opened the season with a 26 to 13 victory over the Denver (Colo.) Tigers here last night.

Fred Clarke's Major League Batting Record

Year	Club	League	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SB.	Pct.
1894	Louisville	National	56	216	55	87	132	24	.275
1895	Louisville	National	128	528	125	241	384	28	.327
1896	Louisville	National	121	517	83	180	242	32	.327
1897	Louisville	National	159	655	122	215	287	60	.406
1898	Louisville	National	66	247	59	102	144	6	.316
1899	Louisville	National	117	601	124	209	267	47	.348
1900	Pittsburgh	National	103	396	85	112	181	18	.281
1901	Pittsburgh	National	124	492	102	159	239	29	.329
1902	Pittsburgh	National	114	461	104	148	209	34	.321
1903	Pittsburgh	National	128	523	122	182	282	21	.304
1904	Pittsburgh	National	20	72	14	15	21	11	.300
1905	Pittsburgh	National	20	72	14	15	21	11	.300
1906	Pittsburgh	National	127	455	95	157	211	24	.299
1907	Pittsburgh	National	139	527	105	159	212	18	.297
1908	Pittsburgh	National	144	501	97	145	195	27	.280
1909	Pittsburgh	National	131	551	83	116	200	24	.265
1910	Pittsburgh	National	133	529	109	159	212	18	.297
1911	Pittsburgh	National	118	429	57	113	180	12	.263
1912	Pittsburgh	National	104	393	73	127	182	16	.324
1913	Pittsburgh	National	9	33	3	9	9	0	.273
1914	Pittsburgh	National	2	2	0	0	0	0	.000
1915	Pittsburgh	National	1	1	0	1	0	0	.000
			2704	8584	1650	2703	3704	337	.315

By FREDERICK G. LIEB.

EW veterans of the past ever held the grip on the city as Fred Clarke did in Pittsburgh when he was playing left field and managing the crack Pitts national league pennants for the Smoky City in 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1909.

Even the picture league Wagner would have difficulty in beating out the aggressive Bucanier chief in a popularity contest.

Clarke's method of crashing into the big leagues was typical of his entire career. He broke in with a rush. In his first big league game, Clarke batted out five hits, four singles and a triple in five times at bat. This is one record which probably will stand for some time, a rookie breaking in with five hits in his initial game.

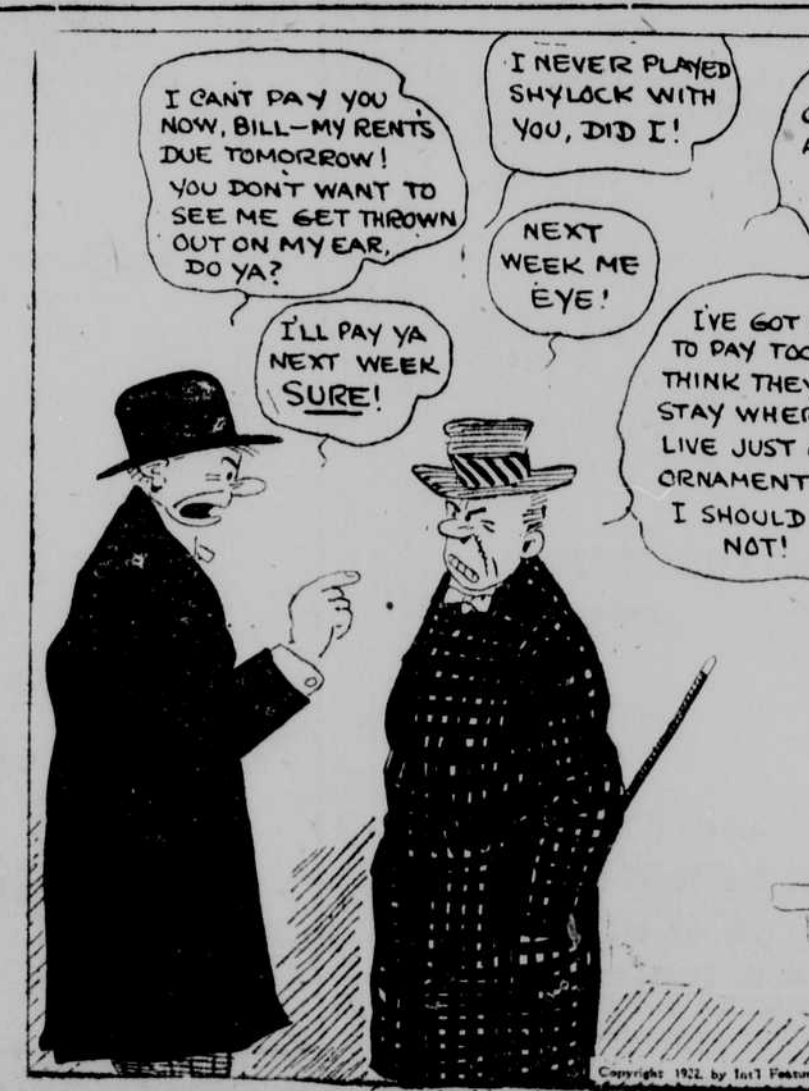
Clarke got his five hits off "Canon Ball" Gus Weyhing, pitcher for the Philadelphia Nationals, on June 30, 1894, and those who predicted a great batting career for the young Kansan did not miss their guess by much.

Fred hit over 300 in 11 of his 18 seasons as a regular, rising to 405 in 1897. Five times in his career he scored over 100 runs a season, his big scoring years being 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901 and 1902.

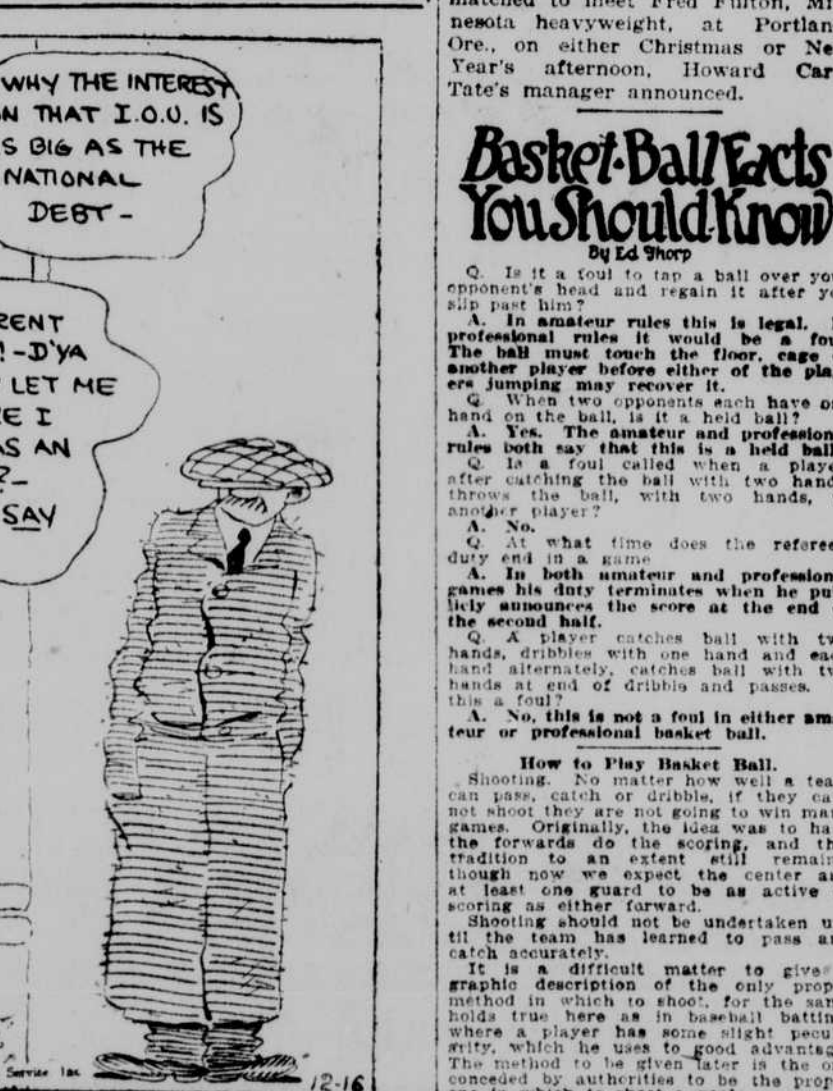
The hefty Kansan is one of the few big leaguers, who completed his playing career with over 3,700 total bases. He had the unique distinction of going to bat 601 times in 1899. It is very rare for any player, star or ordinary performer, to have 600 official times at bat. Cobb and Lajoie each appeared officially at bat 600 times only once in their long careers.

Fred also could dash around the bases, and it was not until last sea-

EDDIE'S FRIENDS



A Party's Aftermath.



Basket-Ball Facts You Should Know

By Ed Thorp

Q. Is it a foul to tap a ball over your opponent's head, and reach it after you slip past him?

A. In amateur rules this is legal. In professional rules it would be a foul. The ball must touch the floor, cage or another player before either of the players is jumping may recover it.

Q. When two opponents each have one hand on the ball, is it a held ball?

A. Yes. The amateur and professional rules both say that this is a held ball.

Q. Is a foul called when a player, after catching the ball with two hands, throws the ball with two hands, to another player?

A. Yes. The amateur and professional rules both say that this is a foul.

Q. At what time does the referee's duty end in a game?

A. In both amateur and professional games his duty terminates when he publicly announces the score at the end of the second half.

Q. Under catches ball with two hands, dribbles with one hand and each hand alternately, catches ball with two hands at end of dribble and passes. Is this a foul?

A. No, this is not a foul in either amateur or professional basket ball.

How to Play Basket Ball.

Shooting. No matter how well a team can pass, catch or dribble, if they cannot shoot they are not going to win many games. Originally, the idea was to have the forwards do the shooting, and this tradition to an extent still remains, though now we expect the center and at least one guard to be as active in scoring as either forward.

Shooting should not be undertaken until the team has learned to pass and catch accurately.

It is a difficult matter to give a graphic description of the only proper method in which to shoot. For the same reason, which he uses to good advantage, the method to be given later is the one considered by authorities to be the proper one in which to shoot a goal.

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