

Doings in the Field of Sport East and West.

HARVARD'S NEW ENGLISH SHELL

Work of the College Eight in Their Early Races — Yale Strong Despite the Earlier Gloom.

Later and interesting information as to the English shell that the Harvard crew may use next year in its New London race has come to hand. From what can be gleaned, externally the English boat does not differ materially in appearance from an American eight-oared shell. The measurements are reported as being 63 feet over all, with a beam of 24 inches amidships.

The difference between English and American rowing boats is of course in the arrangement of seats. American boats are rigged so that the seats shall be in a straight line. The English boats have the seats ordinarily 1 1/2 inches either side of the line of the keel. That is to say there is a distance of three inches separating the inside edges of the seats.

The English contention is that with more inboard leverage and shorter outriggers a better grip on the water can be obtained. The English oars have, it is understood, a 4-inch button. They have much more inboard than the American blades. However, the American contention is that there is just as much opportunity to use strength with the American oars and furthermore that with the American system of swinging force on a straight line directly toward the line in which the oar is going, there is general resistance to be obtained. There is, according to the American theory, less wind resistance with the single row of backs. That is from all accounts a sensible viewpoint.

Rowing against a wind there should be loopholes for the air to go through when men are sitting parallel and separated by three inches. Of course, there is not much open space between the oarsmen, because they naturally are broad enough to present a solid line. But it is a broader solid line than that of the Americans.

Mathematically, the leverage in both styles of rowing is practically the same. There is, however, the difference as to the manner in which the force is applied. The English do more of their rowing inside the boat than do the Americans and therein perhaps lies some of the difference between results here and abroad. Rigging is what counts, in the English style. It is not so wide a difference in rigging the English and American boats that they ought to count for something.

Harvard this season has been the trial horse for the preliminary races of two of the college crews and some very interesting things as to the probable outcome of the Poughkeepsie regatta have been deduced from the races of the Crimson against Columbia and Cornell. Also there are things which have been shown which may have their effect in that other regatta on the Thames at London. Columbia beat Harvard by getting away even with the Crimson and the Cambridge crew down in the latter part of the race. Harvard was too much inclined to let the New Yorkers go and take it out in spurring at the end. They were carried too fast for that.

That taught a lesson to Richard Glendon, the Annapolis coach, who saw the race between Columbia and Harvard. He saw that if the Columbia crew stuck to its policy of getting speed out of thirty-two and thirty-three strokes to the minute that a crew using a higher stroke all through should be able to beat the New Yorkers. Coach Rice of Annapolis was not looking for victory at the price of extra mile principles. So when the Annapolis crew went out at thirty-nine strokes to the minute and rowed thirty-seven strokes about all the way through, naturally enough Columbia was beaten. It was a four-mile crew rowing on the mile race. That was a powerful reason why Rice was not discouraged by the result of the Columbia-Annapolis race.

Coming back to Harvard, it appears that the Cambridge men look to heart the lesson of the Columbia-Annapolis race. They say there, they might have beaten Annapolis. In their race with Cornell on Memorial day the Harvard crew caught the water at forty-two strokes to the minute and proceeded to stroke thirty-seven to the minute throughout the rest of the race. Cornell like Columbia was coached to row the race as a preliminary to the preliminary training, not a life and death affair. The Harvard men with their own style were able to hold Harvard and then to go ahead after the visitors at Cayuga Lake were passing away. There was a length difference between the two crews at Ithaca. Columbia beat Harvard by a margin of three feet. The distances mean nothing in comparing Columbia and Cornell. The races were rowed on different principles. They may be taken to mean solely that both Columbia and Cornell are better than Harvard.

Result at Madison. The regatta at Madison served to show that Wisconsin has some claims to attention this year in the intercollegiate regatta. The defeat handed out to Syracuse may, of course, have been due to the fact that the westerners were more accustomed to the roughness of the water on their lake. Cornellians Lake, where the Syracuse crews are trained, almost never is rough. The western lakes, Mendota and Monona, are rough pretty much of the time. That fact has been set forth often by Wisconsin men in explaining why their crews are unable to get in enough preliminary rowing to the regatta. Of course, the Cornell crew probably has been training for the regatta with a view to beating Pa. Jim's eight at Madison, but it stands to reason that it must be a very good Wisconsin crew which can win from Syracuse. The Syracuse eight is good.

It may be poor reasoning to lay so much stress on the two mile races that the colleges row. The apologists for the defeated college always points out that a two mile race and the training for it differ so much from that necessary for the longer race that they should not be mentioned in the same breath. However, it is agreed that all the rowing coaches are glad to see that Wisconsin has a good crew. Although James Ten Eyck, sr., does not like a little bit to be beaten, and especially by his own son, it is a good fact that the race right out there at Madison was won by Wisconsin. Syracuse has so much prestige in its brief rowing career that it is a big thing to beat the Salt City men. A victory like that

Western League Batting Record

Twenty-two players in the Western league are batting .300 or over. One week ago the records showed twenty. Omaha this week is shown to have three men over the great line, but two of these are catchers, playing irregularly. They are Labrand, credited up to the making of this summary with three games, and Townsend with ten. Townsend since has been released. That leaves Austin the sole regular in Omaha batting .300 or over, and even Chick has dropped from .368 to .265. Franck comes next with .283; Dolan next with .280, then Belden .283. Graham managed to fall back from .285 to .272, and team average is low. Hogreiver is leading the league for the regulars with a record of .53. Corkhill of Des Moines has jumped forward with .324. And right

Table with columns: Name, Club, G.P., At Bat, Runs, Hits, RB, HR, S.B., S.H., Pct. Lists 22 players and their statistics.

here it will be well to keep your eye on that man Corkhill. If he doesn't develop into one of the surest and hardest hitters in the business he will displace all signs. It is noteworthy to observe that Fenion, whom Pa. once hit for, is closing the ball to the tune of .307. But the man Thomas, over whom Lincoln used to throw three fits a day, is satisfied with .305. It doesn't take much to satisfy some people. Jimmy Austin needs to have a fire built under him. He never will bat over .287 if he doesn't get the ball on the ground and keep it out of the air so much. Roscoe Miller of Des Moines has finally got into the hitting list. He has made one hit this season, but it came too late to get Roscoe a place in this galaxy of great batters. Here is the complete roster:

helps to establish rowing at Wisconsin, and the Syracuseans are generous enough to be willing to be sacrifices for the general prosperity of the game in the colleges. Line on Seven Crews. There has thus been a chance to see what the seven institutions entered in the Hudson regatta can do in the other regatta. It seems the capable of doing. Columbia has a very good crew. It may be said. So has Syracuse, the defeat by Wisconsin to the contrary notwithstanding. Cornell plainly is not as good as Cornell usually is. Annapolis may be formidable because the crew is very handy on the Schuylkill. It is only a question of doing well in the four mile race. The showing of the Pennsylvania variety crew in the American Henley was not encouraging. Reverting to comparisons again, the New York Athletic union defeated Pennsylvania's variety eight very handsly on the Schuylkill. The Quakers being third. The Columbia eight disposed of the New York Athletic club very easily on the Harlem. The New York collegians struck to their old 32-33 stroke all the way, too. Georgetown did not do well against the American Henley. The conditions of the race probably operated tremendously against the Washingtonians. Georgetown's crew is very light for the race, although it was not heavier in 1902, when the Washingtonians were second to Cornell on the Hudson.

It always is unwise thing to make predictions, but there is small danger in saying that Columbia is going to be a contender at Poughkeepsie, very much so, unless signs fail. Also that Annapolis and Wisconsin deserve watching. It may after all be a return to the good old days of 1899 that shows that Cornell was so far from being a contender that the Ithacans finished third in both variety races. There are many persons who believe that it would be a good thing for some other college to win the big race and shelve Cornell for the time being. And Cornell never would be a contender that the Ithacans finished third in both variety races. There are many persons who believe that it would be a good thing for some other college to win the big race and shelve Cornell for the time being. And Cornell never would be a contender that the Ithacans finished third in both variety races.

Yale Looks Better. The showing of Harvard this season has not been impressive, but Yale has done very well. In the American Henley the Yale junior eight, from which not many men are likely to be taken to sit in the senior boat, won two races in fine style. There is much to be encouraged over the Yale crew. It is not likely that they will be as good as some other Yale crews have been; that it is a better combination than last year's. On the contrary, the Harvard crew is decidedly not as good as might have been expected. The men do not row the style that shoots a boat along and up around Boston way it has been dubbed the dredging stroke. If the Harvard crew does not do better, and the Yale crew does not deteriorate in all probability there will be a surprise for the spectators at New London. And it is conjectured that it will not be a pleasant surprise either. Nothing can bring home more pointedly the folly of judging the chances of a crew by its last year's material than the case of the Harvard crew. Few persons could be found earlier in the season to say that there was a half chance for Yale. Judging from the men Harvard had left over from the victorious 1900 crew and the fact that Yale was extraordinarily crippled the race ap-

peared to be in, as the race-track phrases goes. Even in New Haven there were some thoughts that Yale did not appear to be in it at all. The Harvard crew started brilliantly, and altogether it was a case of such fine material that it was a shame not to have two first variety boats. All Boston is gloved over the prospect of seeing two races in succession, as was done some years ago over Yale. However, Harvard still has the fine material. Competent critics have said that the Harvard boat would be the finest physically that any college has not done. The trouble is that Harvard has not done so well with its men, while Yale has worked very hard and is really doing something. Yale left later than usual this year for the regatta. The crew men arrived there on June 5. The Yale Journal Weekly says briefly of the eight: "The crew is up to the standard of Yale crews at this time of the year and at times in the last two weeks has shown exceptional speed."



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JAY GOULD'S PLACE IN TENNIS

Miles and Pennell May Come to New York to Meet Him.

YOUNG BLOOD LEADS COURT GAME

Peter Latham Also Expected, Now He Has Regained World's Title—Fincke Has Downed Old Stagers at Raquets.

Jay Gould's victory in the British court tennis championship promises to add an international interest to the American championship, to be played next March at New York. Gould, who is a student at Columbia university, took the title this fall, and next April examinations will probably keep him from defending his title at London. In the anticipation of this contingency it is expected that Eustace H. Miles, Vane Pennell, H. E. Crawley, Major Cooper-Key, or other amateurs who may wish to spin the ball, will enter for our championship. The presence of the visitors would really make the American event the championship of the world. Peter Latham when here in 1906 saw the virgin matches of young Gould; in fact, played in them. He predicted that Gould would not win the British championship in 1906, but that he would do so in 1907, a prophecy confirmed exactly. Lack of tournament play was the reason Latham thought that Gould would not win last year when he played against the crafty veteran Miles. On returning to England Latham was disappointed not to again tour in the United States until he had regained the world's championship from C. Fairs, which had passed out of his hands after years of possession. The match was not an easy one to arrange, but it was arranged. Latham was to play on the 15th of the month, but he was unable to get away until the 18th. The match was played on the 18th, and Latham won by a score of 15-12. The conditions were the best of thirteen sets without advantage sets and four sets to be played each day, but should a deciding set be necessary it should be played immediately after the score had been called "six sets all." Jay Gould served as referee. Latham led from the start and won by 7 sets to 4, fifty-one games to forty-six, recovering the title, which he held from 1898 to 1906.

BILL SQUIRES' FIGHTING RECORD

Some Facts in Life of the Man from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Very little is generally known about the fighting record of Bill Squires, the Australian champion, who is now in America preparing to fight the best man for the championship of the world. He has been in this country for a long time, and has fought many big battles and of whom so little is known as this man Squires. No one seems to have been able to gain much knowledge as to his past record, so that the following will be of more than passing interest to the army of boxing fans in this country. Squires was born in New South Wales, in 1879 and fights around 175 pounds in condition. He is not as tall as Jim Jaffris by four inches, standing 5 feet 10 inches in his stockings. He has only been fighting since 1902, but in nearly all his battles he has won by the knockout route. His first contest of any account was with Bill Costello, whom he defeated in three rounds, the following month he met Jack Langan and put him to sleep in two rounds; shortly afterward he met Tom Mills and fought him according to the old London prize-ring rules, defeating him in thirteen minutes; Joe Sullivan was knocked out in three rounds the following month. In 1903 he met Andy Walsh, an Australian heavyweight, and beat him in three rounds; next he met Jerry O'Toole, the Irish giant, and fought him London prize-ring rules, winning in fifteen rounds, which took just fourteen minutes, and he followed closely afterward by knocking out Jack Burton, Bob Eldersbrand and Tom Ireland. In 1904 he started off by knocking out Jack Tucker in one round; Mickey Ryan in four rounds, Starlight in three rounds; Bill Hackenberg in two rounds, and Peter Felix in eleven rounds. Jack Johnson recently beat Felix in one round.

When Fairs Beat Latham.

When Fairs beat Latham for the championship in 1905 the latter was in poor health, and not quite ready, but when he entered the court last month he was obviously in better condition. Fairs beat him in a home-and-home match, following the precedent of the George Lambert and Charles Saunders championship match of 1898, played at Prince's club, Knightsbridge, and Queen's club, London. As the holder Fairs presumably made the terms, and it was a concession to play at Brighton, Latham's favorite court. It was the fourth championship he had won there. After Tom Pettit beat C. Saunders for the championship in 1880 at Lord Iveagh's court, Dublin, the latter resumed the title on Pettit's return to Boston. Latham challenged and became world champion at both raquets and tennis by beating Saunders at Brighton. In the same court he beat Pettit later, when he went over from Boston to spring the developed railroad service, the pride of Bunker Hill, on the Britishers. Again, in 1884, Latham won his third championship at Brighton by beating C. Fairs. After being outplayed on the first two days Fairs nearly saved the match, and at one time was within a stroke of making it "six sets all," but he finally lost by seven sets to five. Fairs' rivalry with that prettiest of players the late C. Saunders, and as he was at Tuxedo in 1903-4, many in America know his game. He is ten years younger than Latham, who passed his 42nd birthday during the match, and as there is no rising star in view, Fairs is apt to be champion sometime again. Should Latham tour here it will be a series of well attended matches with the best men we have, and as Jay Gould will probably be in the four-handed

game, some of the contests will be very high class. His last American tour was of higher interest than that of Ferdinand Garcia last winter, for the Englishman has the more dashing game and is constantly playing strokes that border on the super-human.

Some Details of the Match. Gould's policy in the final of the amateur championship was to play the floor game from both sides of the net and when he had the attack to constantly return the ball to Miles' backhand, which is not as strong as his forward corner. A detailed account of the match incident in the fifth set is not as sensational as the scraps sent at the time by cable. Field states:

The result of the contest was not unexpected, though many good judges familiar with the play of both contestants thought that if a fifth set had to be played Mr. Miles, with his superior physique and much longer experience of the game in general and match playing in particular, would win it. And, indeed, it is not easy to understand how he did not manage to do so under the peculiar circumstances of the case. At the end of the fourth set some five minutes were spent in taking rest and plenty of the aforementioned refreshments. Mr. Miles, the more exhausted, and as the fifth set proceeded Mr. Gould gave signs of that the muscles of the hand and forearm were getting tired. He had a touch of it at the beginning of the set, and indeed, the sixth play was stopped for a minute or so in order that his arm might be rubbed. In the ninth game Miles was again for a moment or two stopped for more rubbing and bathing with hot water.

As the opponent so disabled at a critical stage of a match a player in the ordinary course might have felt confident of winning the set. As a matter of fact, Mr. Miles, who deserves all praise for his display of a disparity in order under trying circumstances, and good humor put off by the stoppages in a way familiar to the muscles of the hand and forearm, had a touch of it at the beginning of the set, and indeed, the sixth play was stopped for a minute or so in order that his arm might be rubbed. In the ninth game Miles was again for a moment or two stopped for more rubbing and bathing with hot water.

Old Guard is Passing.

In gaining the Tuxedo gold raquet and tennis championship in 1906 and repeating this year, Jay Gould marked the passing of supremacy in the game of the "old guard," in which the leaders ranked were Joshua Crane, Jr., and Charles E. Sands. All next to them of class were hunched. New Yorkers especially prominent being T. Sufferin Tailor, J. H. Morgan and Ernest A. Thomson. Gould may probably have a following among the younger set, the most notable so far being Pierre Lorillard, Jr., who has secured the club championship at Tuxedo, a title held since its inception five or six years ago by T. Sufferin Tailor. Now that the path has been blazed and the difficulties revealed, not to be insurmountable, there should be an increase of junior players in the courts. Scores of youths who now have access to the court tennis courts will turn their backs on them, however, for the less intricate sports of the open. The seals of the amateur championship are in hope that Jay Gould's example may arouse the proper enthusiasm among "our boys."

The prevalence of squash courts may also help. Squash is the best possible practice for raquets, for it teaches the straight stroke down the side wall to a novice far better than to begin play in a big court. It is also good practice for tennis. In the mental effect squash is also of aid to raquets and court tennis, for it is too elemental to satisfy after the knowledge has been obtained of how to handle the bat and serve the ball. In American raquets this year R. B. Fincke has effected the same revolution in court tennis. Jay Gould has caused in court tennis. Twice national squash champion, Fincke started an unknown factor in the national raquet championship and won it from

George H. Brooke, the Philadelphia war-horse. In the final. For some years the pre-eminence in the game had been claimed by C. H. Mackay, Payne Whitney, L. Waterbury, M. S. Barger and two or three more from New York, while Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago sent along the same veteran players each year.

F. D. Houghton, who is by no means a junior player, also put the nose of this raquet confederacy out of joint last year, but when partnered with Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., formerly a national champion, he lost in the national double.

Fincke and B. D. Wrenn, a recruit to raquets from lawn tennis, made good for the young blood by winning the national doubles. They won from George R. Fearing and Hugh Scott, who had held the title for two years. Fearing is a Bostonian and in his day the best all-around athlete at Harvard, for four years winner of the intercollegiate high jump. Scott playing raquets at Philadelphia before going to Boston to live. They form a perfect team and for young blood to forge to the front in the doubles was as momentous as for the newcomer, Fincke, to win in the singles. Play in the courts is now over until the fall, when details will be the opening of the new and elaborate house of the Philadelphia Tennis and Raquet club and the opening of the court tennis court under construction for Clarence H. Mackay at Roslyn. Next in consequence to the international matches promised for next season will be the performances of the younger set in the raquet and tennis courts.

CLOTHIER WANTED FOR TEAM

Philadelphia Player Asked to Go to England.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Concerted action is being taken by lawn tennis players toward securing from William J. Clothier his acceptance of leadership of the American challenging international team. While the British seek further down.

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