

JUDGMENTS

LONDON is to entertain what will very likely be the most representative gathering of athletes ever congregated in the world's history. Twenty-two nations will send their strong and active men to the Olympiad to compete for the honors of athletics. That professional athletes are debarred from competing, and that the games are to be ruled by the strictest of requirements as to the amateur standing of the competitors will make the credit of winning all the more desirable. The team that is to represent the United States will be chosen in competition, so that the men best qualified in their respective classes will be sent to the Olympic games. This method will insure freedom from the complaint that was made on the occasion of the visit of the American team to Athens, that it did not fairly represent American athletics. Honors enough were won on that occasion to quiet the voice of criticism, but no matter what the outcome of the approaching event, it will be free from that cause of complaint. Little doubt exists that the American youth will again uphold his supremacy in the way of athletics, and so the result is in a measure discounted. But the importance of the Olympiad is more than this. It is the expression of the world-wide sentiment in favor of athletics and athletic competition, and as such deserves the support of all.

As a sporting event that New York-Paris auto affair may be O. K., but as a race it begins to impress people as a fine bit of irony. The American car is sailing up the Pacific slope to Alaska, the Italian car is struggling along somewhere near or in Death Valley and the others are moving along, by freight or otherwise, further east. We are told that when the auto reach France the French car will show the American something. But the trouble is it may be "overreacting too late" then. Unless the Frenchmen can make better time over the loeborgs of the north and the ocean than they can on dry land, or wet land, they will have small hope of showing the Yankees anything.

Jimmy Callahan, a base ball rebel, who has defied the laws of the game so long that he has come to regard himself as a martyr to a great cause, was recently permitted to don a Minneapolis uniform and play third base for the Minneapolis team in several games at Galveston. The manager of Minneapolis is Mike Cantillon. That's the answer. Is there another manager of a national agreement team who would allow Callahan to enter the ranks, even temporarily, he has sought so constantly for years to break? Birds of a feather...

Manager Gillan is wise in preventing open betting on the wrestling matches at the Auditorium. Betting has done more to corrupt sport than all other causes, and if it can be prevented the cry of "fake" will be quieted. When the winner's end is bigger than the loser's, the match is likely to be decided on its merits, and this condition can only be absolutely assured when the contest is freed from betting by outside sports.

Pa's grass has been sorely tried and proved true, vindicating his judgment beyond the peradventure of a doubt. The other day when the wind was hurrying along at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, blinding the whole population with dust, the air was as clear as a bell out on Pa's green lawn. Joy, oh, joy!

You hear much about this team and that being a contender for second place in the National league, but nothing on the first place proposition. Get an injunction to bust that octopus.

That Tommy Burns puts 'em away with a single punch is slowly getting through the heads of the New York wise ones. Maybe by the time he lands they'll admit he has something.

Over in Tom Loftus' town they held a torch light procession when he was elected president of the Three Eye league. That seems almost like rubbing it in on Tom.

Big Haack is practicing his tricks in secret over at Chicago, but the chances are he will learn some he hasn't yet dreamed of when he gets on the mat with Gotch.

Here's hoping Harry McNeely gets as good a job as he had in Omaha. He is a willing worker and will be worth his money to some team.

Pennant possibilities are so many just now that one hesitates when he considers them. But the time for actual test is not far ahead.

The home-coming of T. Burns is being hastened in order that it and the formal opening of the base ball season will not conflict.

Jack Pfister is just like the rest of us; he wants all he can get, and knows of no better way of getting it than asking for it.

Jack Johnson is said to be trying to drink all the red liquor in New York. That's the way many another good man has gone.

Should Wagner permanently leave base ball he will have followed the example of Bill Lange, who quit in his tenth.

Brother Dave says he's waiting for the warm weather; he doesn't care for workouts in the winter.

If you want to be fashionable and up-to-date you will say "vapor float" and not "spit ball."

Dreyfus still thinks Wagner will weaken, but if he does not that Pittsburgh will not disband.

Tom Jenkins' call for a match with Gotch sounds like a futile effort to affect the odds.

Omaha's basket ball boys did right well, even if the Cornhusker team was a frost.

Don't worry; Jack Pfister will be there when the going gets rough.

PUGILISTS BORN, NOT MADE

Natural Fistic Qualities Produce Stars of the Ring.

INCIDENTS THAT BEGAN CAREERS

How Sullivan, Corbett, Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Dempsey, Gans and Other Great Fighters Decided to Put Up Hands.

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is as natural for some men to be prize fighters as it is for others to be poets, musicians and artists. Circumstances often develop the pugilistic nature in the successful fighting man, but nobody can become a topnotcher in the prize ring unless he has the natural requirements in his makeup.

John L. Sullivan's parents often declared that they intended their husky son for the church, but that nature made the big fellow a champion prize fighter. It was about the same with the parents of Jeffries. His father, who is a traveling preacher up and down the western rivers, tried hard to have his big son follow in the same path, but again nature stepped in and declared Jim a gladiator. It is almost always the case that parents of pugilists are opposed to the fighting game.

When Sullivan was a young fellow in South Boston his father put him to work in a tin factory to learn the trade of tinker. John had refused to study for the priesthood and wanted to be his own boss. He developed a fondness for baseball and at each dinner hour he would join his friends in a game in a nearby lot. The boss of the factory was a big burly fellow, who was fond of appearing with an iron hand. When the whistle blew at 1 o'clock he would accept no excuses from the boys who were a few minutes late.

What the Boss Got. One afternoon Sullivan was so taken up with his playing that he did not hear the whistle and was about ten minutes late when he came back to the shop. With no word of warning the boss rushed at John L. like a cyclone, clouted him in the face and kicked him in the body. Like an infuriated tiger Sullivan turned and, shooting off his mighty right fist, he landed on the boss' jaw, sending the latter flying through a window into the yard.

Sullivan lost his job, but it was not long after that he came to be known as "the strong boy." The first time he ever put on a pair of boxing gloves was at a variety entertainment in the Dudley Street opera house in Roxbury, Mass. John attended "his show" not expecting to take any part in it. But it so happened that as a muscular young man named Scannel came out on the stage and announced that he was ready to meet anybody in the house some of Sullivan's friends induced him to accept the challenge. So after a parley John climbed over the footlights. He had no boxing togs with him, but just pulled out his coat, rolled up his shirt sleeves and drew on the gloves.

Sullivan and Scannel went at it hammer and tongs. In a mixup John received a terrific blow on the back of his head. His eyes flashed fire and he came back at his antagonist with a punch so hard that Scannel was knocked clear over the piano, which was near at hand. That settled Scannel and also started Sullivan on his pugilistic career. From that night on his sole ambition was to become a champion fighter.

Corbett Might Have Been a Banker. Jim Corbett began his breadwinning career as an employe of a bank in San Francisco when he was only 13 years old. As he grew into manhood he naturally took to athletics. He became a member of the Olympic Athletic club, and under Walter Watson, a past master of the manly art, he soon developed into a clever boxer. Fistic science was a natural quality, and it was not long before he had bested all of the best sparring in the club. Corbett says that the night John L. Sullivan met George Robinson at the Mechanics' pavilion in "Frisco, he was the first person to pass the gates at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He went early to get a seat close to the

ropes and to avoid the howling mob that jammed the building that night.

"That was my first real lesson in practical professional pugilism," declares Corbett. It was only a few years later that Corbett became one of the "Fistic Stars of the Pacific coast." When he was matched to fight Peter Jackson Corbett's father filed an objection to Jim's ambition to become a pugilist and also to his willingness to meet a negro in the ring. The old gentleman was fairly beside himself with rage over the match and declared that he would have Jim arrested. But Corbett took his dad aside and said: "Now, father, I've signed articles to meet Jackson! True, he's a colored man and I appreciate your feelings, but I've signed the agreement and can't get out of the fight without disgracing myself and losing the friendship as well as the money of a whole lot of good people. If you prevent me from meeting Jackson in 'Frisco I will go to Australia and fight him. You wouldn't want me to go off into a strange country where I wouldn't receive fair play, would you?" This was too much for the older Corbett, who shook his head and walked away.

Jim Jeffries' Start. Jeffries began his business career as a boilermaker at Los Angeles. He was fond of swinging the heavy hammer and soon developed great physical strength. Jim was never in the habit of looking for trouble, but when it was up to him he generally said in a contented way: "Among his coworkers in the boiler factory Jeff soon gained a reputation for his rough and ready fighting ability, so that very few cared to cross his path.

One day a negro boxer visited Los Angeles with a challenge to meet all comers. The boys in the boiler factory coaxed Jeff to take a chance with the dusky boxer. Jim knew nothing of scientific boxing in those days, but he could rush and hit with the power of a mule's kick. So he tackled the darky, and after the latter had exhausted his strength in pounding Jeff's head and body the big Californian rushed and the negro was almost annihilated. Then it was that Jeff got the prizefighting bug and left his job long enough to run up to Frisco, where he knocked out Dan Fricco, a local fighter of some reputation. Jeffries says he was helping to train Corbett for the memorable battle at Carson City.

Tom Sharkey learned to box in Uncle Sam's navy, which has turned out a number of pugilists. Tom gave up his deep sea career when he had whalloped the champion of the British navy at Honolulu. After this triumph Sharkey immediately set sail for Frisco, which was then the Mecca of pugilism. He was a novelty in the fighting game and was soon pitted against such stars as Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Jeffries.

Dempsey Began as a Wrestler. Jack Dempsey started his athletic career as a collar and elbow wrestler. He and Jack McAuliffe worked together as cooperers in a shop in Williamsburg. In the same shop was an old time fighter who gave the two Jacks boxing lessons during the noon hour. Dempsey developed into the middle weight champion with a wonderful record of hard skin glove battles, while McAuliffe, because of his remarkable generalship and gameness, became the lightweight champion of the world.

This particular cooper also taught several other noted pugilists who have earned fame in the ring. Bob Fitzsimmons was a journeyman blacksmith working hard for his daily bread at Timaru, New Zealand, when he entered Jim Mac's boxing competition in 1888. He defeated four men and won the middleweight amateur championship of that country. The following year he won the same competition and then decided to put up his hands as a means of livelihood. Brooklyn Jimmy Carroll could have been the middleweight champion if he had not allowed his great friendship for Dempsey to stand in the way of his ambition. Carroll was a more rugged and powerful fighter than Dempsey, but he always refused to take away the honors from the Nonpareil. Carroll was only a boy when he began boxing in amateur contests in Brooklyn. One night he came home very late with a black eye and several boxing

medals pinned on his coat. He was as proud as a peacock over his success.

"Why, where have you been so late, Jimmy?" asked his good mother in amazement, as she gazed at the blue optic.

"As a boxing match, mother," replied Carroll. "Look at the medals I've won."

Mrs. Carroll was horrified and lost no time in reporting this shocking state of affairs to Jimmy's father.

"You must stop that boy's fighting. It's disgraceful. I leave him in your hands!" she cried as she left the room. Carroll, so compelled to preserve the dignity of the household and to satisfy the protests of his wife, proceeded to take his son to task in this way: "So you've been fighting, eh? Well, I'll give you all the fighting you want."

The next day the young fellow about town was talking about Jimmy's fighting ability. In the afternoon Carroll, so, drove a pair of fast trotters in front of Mrs. Gans. "Jimmy, my boy," he said, kindly, "jump in and take a drive down the road with me." At first young Carroll refused, but after much persuasion he went along. They stopped at all the road houses on the way to Conny Island and the elder Carroll, with evident pride, whispered to his friend: "That's Jimmy, my boy, who won the big boxing tournament last night, but you can bet if I'd known about it he'd not have fought a lick. Have a bottle on the boy's victory."

Terrible Terry a Newsworthy. Terry McGovern was once a newsworthy selling papers to passengers on the Fifth avenue cars in Brooklyn, near Greenwood cemetery. The old Greenwood Athletic club used to hang up purses for the young fighters in the neighborhood, and it was there that Terry made his first bow as a professional. Before that he used to box in the open lots near by, where any number of young prizefighters got their first points in the game of hit, stop and get away.

Jimmy Britt comes from a noted fighting family in San Francisco. His brother Billy was a noted rough and tumble artist before Jimmy ever became famous. So it was natural for the latter to enter the ring.

Joe Gans, the lightweight champion of the world, used to hang around the base ball grounds in Baltimore. A white boy named Joe Elliott kept after Gans for a fight, but the colored boxer steadfastly refused to meet him, declaring that he would tackle any negro of his size, but barred the white fellows. After a while Gans told one of the ball players how Elliott had been trailing him, with the result, the arrangements for a fight in private in the ball park were made, and Gans administered such a beating that Elliott was never heard of again. This good showing convinced Gans that he was cut out for a ring career and he soon became noted.

Dan Creedon and his supposed half brother, Tom Tracey, were two hard hitting young men when they were in the Australian Billy Smith tackle some noted pugilists in Melbourne. The next week they purchased boxing gloves, practiced steadily and finally entered the professional ranks. Creedon afterward came to this country as the middleweight champion of Australia, only to be beaten decisively by Fitzsimmons.

Young Griffo-Albert Griffiths-picked up boxing around Larry Foley's place in Sydney, N. S. W. He never received any regular instructions, but was a natural born fighter and one of the cleverest boxers that Australia ever turned out.

TOMMY BURNS STANDS BETTER SINCE BEATING REEB THE GOTHAM SPORTS RECORD HIM WELL.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Tommy Burns' stock has risen considerably in the estimation of sports here since he knocked out Jim Reeb, the champion of Ireland. Burns delivers the goods, as the saying goes. Perhaps Squires and Roche and Moir and Palmer are dubs, but they are big huskies, and any man who can trim

them in a punch or two is entitled to credit. John L. Sullivan never did any better when he was touring the country and meeting second-rate heavies of the same class. It takes a first-class puncher to knock out even a dub in a single round, if he is a big strong one. The wise men of the arena here say that Burns will make equally short work of Jack Johnson, the negro scrapper.

APRIL FIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO LUKE MARISH PROPOSES TO OFFER ONE GOOD FIGHT.

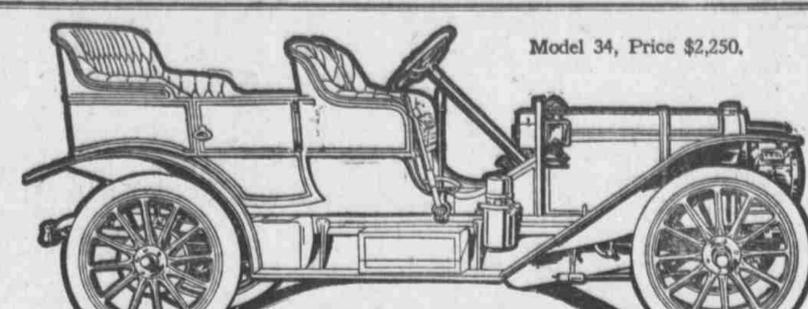
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.—Luke Marish does not propose to be caught at the switch when it comes to putting on a fight in April. The April permit belongs to him, and as the time for the fleet to arrive will be near at hand he will do his best to put on a first-class attraction. Under consideration, Bill Paikie and Young Ketchel is one of Marish's cards. There has been some talk of about Ketchel being tied up to Jimmy Coffroth, so Luke is not so sure about him. Should the middleweights fall down on him, Luke may have something in the featherweight division up his sleeve.

TENNIS AT CORNELL LIVES UP NEW IMPETUS GIVEN THE GAME BY COACH THURBER.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 28.—A new impetus has been given to tennis at Cornell university by the securing of R. D. Thurber as coach for the tennis team this spring. In past years Mr. Thurber has been an active member of the Kings County Tennis club and the West Side Tennis club of New York City, and at one time held the New York state title in doubles with Edwin F. Fischer and the corresponding honors in the south with J. Parmley Paret. He has already assumed charge of the sport, and the spring schedule for the Cornell team will soon be announced. It will probably include meets with all the large colleges in the east, and a western trip is also planned.

M'FARLAND AND BRITT TO MEET PACKY AND JIMMY WILL HOOK UP NEXT MONTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Packey McFarland will meet Jimmy Britt in a twenty-round battle at Coffroth's Mission street arena on April 11. The weight agreed upon is 125 pounds at 10 a. m. The day of the battle. The boys will receive 25 per cent of the receipts, out 65 and 35 per cent for the winner and loser, respectively. The referee will be picked from the following: Jim Jeffries, Eddie Smith, Eddie Graney, Billy Roche, Jack Walsh and Phil Ward.



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Timely Tips for Automobile Owners and Drivers

A long-distance motor car route has been established in Tunisia, giving regular service over a line eighty miles long.

Kentucky's legislature has been asked to limit the speed of automobiles in the Blue Grass state to ten miles an hour.

The Savannah Automobile club recently was incorporated so as to be able to bid for the Vanderbilt Cup race next fall.

If a suitable building can be secured a show will be held under the auspices of the Motor club of Harrisburg, Pa., next month.

A model repair shop proved one of the approved features of the Boston show. High-wheeled motor buggies will prove prime favorites in rural New England.

Madagascar has a regularly established route 200 miles long, the cars using two days in covering the distance.

The recently organized club at Norristown, Pa., will hold a one-day endurance run April 25, for which a large number of entries already have been received.

Philadelphia dealers in tires and sundries are engaged in a merry price-cutting war, some of them throwing off at least one-fourth of the cost of standard articles.

When a fishing burglar jumped into a railroad tunnel at New York City the police halted an automobile and used its headlights to aid in effecting his capture.

The Board of Trade of Charlotetown, Prince Edward Island, has asked the Colonial government to forbid the use of automobiles on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

The company holding the taxicab privileges of three of New York City's largest hotels recently placed an initial order for 100 with builders at Providence, R. I.

Natives of Jerusalem recently saw an automobile for the first time when Chas. J. Glidden, the globe-trotting Boston motorist, drove it there from Hafia, Syria.

During the five months ending with last November sixteen German cars, valued at \$128,000, were imported, as against twenty-five, valued at \$14,900, during the same period in 1907.

An amateur band at Birdsboro, Pa., has ordered an automobile with seats for thirty people to carry it to the annual fair, the route being so long that it may have engagements.

The volunteer firemen of Wayne, Pa., have ordered an automobile fire engine, the gasoline motor of which also operates pumps throwing two streams of water 125 feet each.

One of the cleverest drivers at Des Moines is the 8-year-old son of President Homer A. Miller, who handles his father's big car with the skill of a veteran.

The new motoring regulations at Paris empower the police to suspend the license of a driver for from eight to sixty days for infractions, and from two to twelve months for repeated offenses.

Paris papers, rivals to the journal that is backing the New York to Paris race, declare that the American one-French contestant is so far in the rear that he has been condemned since his departure to eight months' imprisonment and the re-

payment of 5,000 francs, obtained under false pretenses during the Paris to Paris race, and does not want to come home.

Twenty-four hours after Mayor Markham of Cincinnati, Ohio, was supposed to be allowing women to drive automobiles he was forced to change his mind by a shower of protests from car motorists.

The withdrawal of the Automobile Club of America, New York City's big organization, from the contest included a severance of its relations with the American Automobile association.

For cutting aluminum in a lathe one of the best lubricants is a cheap kerosene preventive, to a great extent, the liability to tear the surface of the metal and enables a better finish to be obtained by that position.

A country blacksmith, Arthur Mills of Lone Cal., a small mining town, has, after four years of thought and labor, constructed an ore-car capable of carrying five tons.

A London court recently condemned Mrs. Alice Gray for running down an army officer who was riding a motorcycle and breaking one of the cyclist's legs.

If the crank case becomes very hot and the engine weak it may be due to a leak which may have broken through the rings, which may have become worn and cracked in the head of the piston.

If the engine refuses to move or is very difficult to put into motion, there may be more pistons may have seized owing to failure of lubrication. A little kerosene injected into the cylinder may remedy the trouble.

A movement is under way for the combination of Philadelphia's half-dozen motoring organizations into one body to present a united front against proposed state or municipal motor vehicle legislation.

The Automobile Club of America, New York, has arranged to insure its members' cars against loss by fire, collision and liability for injury to persons or property at a discount of 20 per cent from the usual rates.

Walter Williams of New York, a member of the touring board of the American Automobile association, resigned that office on being made chairman of the bureau of tours of the Automobile Club of America.

As the outcome of a good roads campaign waged by the Pennsylvania railroad was annulled by the courts to remove a bridge which had been constructed a public highway near Tyrone.

To encourage exhibitors of limited means the management of the next Paris salon has announced that the less costly automobiles will be expected than heretofore.

It also is proposed to divide the profits, if any be made, into two equal shares.

At Rockville Center, L. I., an automobile recently towed a horse cart and common to the road for a distance of two miles, much to the amusement of the farmers who saw a farm horse from destruction when nearby barn burnings were in progress.

According to Lewis Nixon, the famous shipbuilder, there are now 32,000 automobile owners in the United States whose machines cost annually not less than \$75,000,000 to run, while the total value of the machines is \$700,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Motor federation, which has no trade connection and is composed of those interested in the furtherance of automobilism as a pastime rather than for sport, will hold its annual meeting at Lancaster, Pa., on April 4.

The Automobile club of Mount Vernon, N. Y., recently formed a touring membership of fifty, has become affiliated with the American Automobile association.

Formerly the Automobile club of New York state connected with the national body.

In the last six years Americans have spent \$2,725,262 on foreign automobiles, of

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