TOO MANY ENTRIES IN GOLF

Eligibility Rules for the Championship Event Need Revising.

CANNOT GET AROUND IN A DAY

Leighton Collins Discusses the Impossible Situation Now Existing and Suggests a Campaign of Education.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Golfers who neither attended or followed the progress of the recent national championship tournament at Broookline, Mass., now realize the all too apparent need for a change, so far as eligibility conditions go. Heretofore all that has been required of a person to make him eligible to compete in the blue ribbon event of the year has been for him to be a member of some club belonging to the United States Golf association. The result this year was the unprecedented entry, which all but demoralized the officials.

In other words, after being snowed under with the hitherto unheard of mass of 203 starters, committeemen admit that the time for action has arrived; in fact, is imperative. When it becomes impossible to get the field around before dark on the first day, a certain element of luck, not to say injustice, creeps in.

Take, for instance, the case of Robert A. Gardner, the title holder. Here was a player, because of an unusually late start, unable to finish his first eighteen-hole round the same day, being compelled to piece it out from where he left off early the following morning. It so happened that the conditions were not bad the next morning, so hat Gardner got in the first sixty-four. What chance would he or any of the other belated ones have stood if a violent storm had sprung up in the interim?

One trouble with the amateur championship seems to be the burning desire on the part of so many of the players of average merti to "get in the game." They never have more than an outside chance to win ordinary invitation or open tournaments, where good players are in the minority, consequently what possible use are they when arrayed against the cream of the land?

Views of Leighton Collins.

Leighton Calkins, the man who did so much toward the revision of the United States Golf association constitution last winter, has expressed himself as follows:

"Since the amateur championship held at Brookline I have been asked by several persons whether, in my judgment, a national handicap committee could undertake the rating of all players who are members of United States Golf Association clubs so as to produce a list from which candidates for the principal event of the year could be chosen, limiting entries, for example to players rated at six or lower.

"Frankly, I do not think the work could be done properly, or, rather, thoroughly, and if not, it would better not be undertaken at all. There are many reasons why the work would fail, and it will suffice to name a few. In the first place, the national committee would be fortunate if it got returns from 80 per cent of the clubs. That would mean, in the National association, at least sixty clubs out of 300 that would either not be heard from at all or from which the returns would be so inadequate as to be absolutely valueless. I have served for six years on the handicap committee of the Metropolitan Golf association, and it would amaze the average golfer to know the difficulties which are encountered in getting proper returns out of an association of sixty clubs.

"In the second place, the larger the association—that is, the greater the number of clubs making returns—the greater chance of error gnd of inequitable rating. For after all is said and done, good handicap returns never can be had from a club which has not a good handicapper. All systems break down if the work is done by incompetent or careless officials. In addition to these reasons are many others equally weighty, such as the matter of expense, amount of labor involved, etc. It would be a herculean task and would occupy an amount of time and work out of all proportion to the very best results which could possibly be accomplished.

Must Keep Field Down.

"On the other hand, something must be done to keep the size of the field in the amateur championship within reasonable bounds. The present playing conditions are the best we have ever had—probably much the best that can be devised for a tournament which is to be run off in six days. Not only are all the match-play rounds except one at thirty-six holes, thus assuring a real test of merit for the sixteen-class players who remain to battle for the title, but the first day is entirely given up to a single eighteen-hole medal-play round, in order to accommodate as large a field as possible. This is not strictly a qualifying round. It is rather a preliminary, or elimination, round, after which all but thirty-four players drop out. What these sixty-four players can do in an eighteen-hole medal play round on Tuesday morning really determines the thirty-two players to qualify although the scores on both days are added together.

"Now, in theory, this idea of an elimination round on Monday is perfect. It broke down this year for the first time owing to an unprecedented entry list of more than 200 players. There were more than 100 pairs which can hardly be started off much better than on a five-minute headway. We always work for a four-minute headway, but seldom live up to it. A five-minute headway means 500 minutes, or between eight and nine hours separating the first pair and the last in starting from the first tee. If the first pair is sent off at 7 o'clock, the last pair will get off about 3:30, and if there has been no hitch the last pair will get in some time after 6. At Brookline, as we know, darkness actually prevented several players from finishing.

"What shall the remedy be? It is perfectly apparent that a field of more than 150 or 160 players is absurd in an amateur championship. There are no sideshows to the blue ribbon event of the year, no second or third sixteens, no beaten eights or handicap events. Players of only average ability have no real place in such an event. Such players ought to have enough golfing public spirit, not to say, modesty, to stay at home during the second week of September unless they care enough about the game to look on once in a while and see how it really is played.

Campaign of Education Needed.

"My suggestion, in a word, would be first to try the effect of a campaign of education. Make it an unpopular thing for such players to enter. There are various ways in which this could be done. A suitable declaration of principles could be drafted for the next annual meeting and circulated among the clubs, requesting them to advise players of no real ability not to enter. Finally, the executive committee could be given full power, in its absolute discretion, to exclude such players as it believes to have the least chance, in case the entry list exceeds a certain number. The program or announcement of the tournament might contain some such notice as this:

"'While this event is open to all amateurs in good standing who are members of clubs belonging to this association, it is requested that players refrain from entering merely for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity as to whether they are able to qualify in the preliminary round. The executive committee of the association has full power, in its absolute discretion, to limit the field to 100, and determine on the best information at hand those of undeserving rank or skill. No player thus excluded shall be entitled to a return of the fee sent in with his entry.'

"I rather fancy that some such regulation would serve to keep out the near duffer, and by trying the experiment one would deter any really good player from sending in his entry. Of course it is not desirable to do anything which would result in too shall a field or in one not thoroughly representative. But it ought not to be impossible to establish a kind of championship etiquette, or custom, which would serve the purpose at hand."

Umpire Picks Cubs to Win

"Jimmy" Johnstone Argues that Chicago Catchers Will Trim Athletics in Big Series.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 1.—"Jimmy" Johnstone, umpire, picks the Chicago Cubs to beat the Philadelphia Athletics in the world's championship series this fall. Johnstone and Klem were the National league umpires for the Pittsburg-Detroit series last fall.

"It looks to me as though the Chicago catchers will stop the Athletics," said Mr. Johnstone. "Chance has two of the greatest catchers in the game in Kling and Archer. Archer has a better arm than Kling, but 'Johnny' is a wise old owl behind the bat, and his arm is plenty good enough to stop the best base runners in the game.

"Livingstone, Thomas and Lapp will hardly be compared with Kling and Archer by the most rabid American league rooters. Kling and Archer rank with Bresnahan, Dooin, McLean, Gibson and the other star receivers of the National league. On the other hand, they tell me that Street of Washington, Sullivan of Chicago and Carrigan of Boston are the premier catchers of the American league.

"It will take good throwing to keep the Cubs from running the bases and scoring runs. American league fans seem to think that Plank, Bender and Coombs will prevent the Cubs from getting on. Of course, if the Athletic pitchers can keep Chance's men from getting to first the Philadelphia backstops will have a comparatively easy task.

"But I don't think there is a pitching corps in base ball that can stop the Cub hitters. Hofman, Chance, Tinker, Evers, Schulte and Kling are all going good. The best pitchers in the National league have not prevented the Cubs from hitting the pill. I don't think the Philadelphia pitchers will fare any better against Chicago than the National league twirling stars.

"If the Cubs get to first it takes a great catcher to prevent them from moving around. Chance's men will run the sacks wild on a poor throwing catcher. The Athletics' pitchers are nearly all experienced men, who know how to watch the bases and chain runners to the sacks, but the catcher must also be there with his part of the proposition—a good arm and ability to get the ball away fast. That's the only way you can prevent Chance's men from making runs after they get on.

"At that I think Philadelphia will give Chicago a stiffer argument that Detroit did in 1907 and 1908. Chicago has a wonderful base ball machine. There isn't a weak spot in the whole works. Hofman, Sheckard and Schulte are going great in the outfield, and in the infield is a regular stone wall. I've heard a lot about the famous old stone wall infields of twenty years ago. Up in Detroit they will tell you that the Detroit bunch in 1887—Brouthers, Dunlap, Rowe and White—was the king of all infields. Veteran fans in Chicago still swear by the old White Stocking infield—Anson, Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns. Down in New York the old-timers are still talking about the New York infield of 1888—Roger Connor, Dan Richardson, 'Johnny' Ward and Arthur Whitney.

"Now, I have seen them all work, and you can take it from me that for general value to a ball club, the Chicago National infield of 1906-7-8-9-10 is the greatest that ever came down the pike.

"Barring the unexpected, I think the 1910 series will prove the most interesting ever staged. Mack's team looks like a far stronger aggregation than the one he tried for the world's championship in 1905. Harry Davis, Dannie Murphy, Eddie Plank, 'Chief' Bender and 'Topsy' Hartsel are all that is left of the 1905 Athletic's team. Mack will enter the series this year with a better infield and a far better outfield. But I can't say as much for his catchers. If they hold up their end of the battle the result is going to be a whole lot closer than a lot of persons imagine."

PROSPECTS AT AMES ARE POOR

Untried Men Make Up Squad and First Game Only Week Away.

AMES, Ia., Oct. 1.—(Special.)—With the first game of the season scheduled for next Saturday and only about twenty-five varsity candidates reporting daily for practice, prospects for a championship team at Ames are anything but encouraging. New and untried material, however, does not discourage a man like Coach Williams and for the past two weeks he has spent the greater part of the time in familiarizing the men with the new rules.

Trainer Jack Watson has been on the field since school opened and has the men in fine condition for the early games. Assistant Coaches Low and Hubbard have been working hard with the reserves and the way the "scrubs" have held the varsity in the early crimmages is certainly a credit to the assistant coaches.

Elliott, Ketman and Fulton, three of Ames' most promising linemen have not returned to school and their loss will be greatly felt by the team. Troeger, a last year's tackle, is back in school, but he has not fully recovered from an injury received at Drake last season and has not reported for practice.

"Busty" Harte, the consistent half of last season's team, has returned to school and has been out for practice the last few nights. Among the most promising candidates of last year's freshmen team are Juhl, Crawford, Hunt, McDonald and Scott.

The men who have reported for daily practice are as follows: Captain Cliff Scott, Ringham, Harte, Vincent, Cockrell, La Sourde, Huff, McElyea, Scott, McCoy, Hurst, Chappel, Clarke, McDonald, Juhl, T. Veltrup, Crawford, Hunt, Aldrich Wall and Smith.

Indefinite.

A nurse had been called as a witness to prove the correctness of the bill of a physician.

"Let us get at the facts in the case," said the lawyer who was doing a cross-examination stunt. "Didn't the doctor make several visits after the patient was out of danger?"

"No, sir," answered the nurse. "I considered the patient in danger so long as the doctor continued his visits."—Chicago News.

HOW BALL STAR GOT START

Clyde Milan Learned to Play in Town of Linden.

GAME LOOKED UPON AS SIN

Fast Outfielder Got Ball Through Mail Order and Learned Rules Out of Book—Walked to Texas to Join Team.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Clyde Milan, the speedy outfielder of the Washington American league base ball team, comes from Linden, Tenn., which is a typical dent in a mountain. Hardly an acre of the stubby ground is on the level. There Milan learned to play base ball. The diamond was the main artery of the town, and nothing served to disturb the boy but the bray of a grazing mule.

Stones hedged the limits of the infield, and even today the body of Clyde is covered with scars, mute testimony to the obstacles which he surmounted to practice at base ball. Linden has never seen a game of professional base ball. Even today a game of professional ball is as horrifying to the mountaineers as a violation of the decalogue, and in some of the native minds base ball playing is regarded as a cardinal sin.

Milan picked up a newspaper one day and read about base ball. His interest was immediately stimulated, and he peered further into the matter of learning the game. He secured one of the guides, got a base ball through a mail-order agency and began to learn to play.

He interested a few other youngsters of the village, and they formed a team that used to play according to Linden rules, and their game was similar to the old-fashioned "three-old-cat." Of all those boys, Milan was the only youngster who continued his course till he reached a major league, and in his native town today he is regarded as a suspicious person because he plays professional ball.

Seeks Better Field.

One night Milan concluded that his base ball horizon was too limited in Linden, and he searched for an opportunity to play ball where the scope was broader. He happened to be reading a newspaper in the village one way when his eye caught on an article advertising for ball players in the town of Blossom, down in Texas.

Milan was then nothing but a mere boy, but he made up his mind at once. He went home, packed his things, and then started on a long tramp to the Lone Star state. His feet were bruised, his clothing was saturated with fine dust, he was leg weary and bodily sore when he arrived at Blossom. But his pluck was a predominant note in his make-up, and he went right to the manager of the ball team.

Milan told him who he was, what he was and what he wanted. Milan was so green that he had trouble getting past the steers without getting hurt, and when the manager point blank asked him where he played he said for lack of better knowledge: "I'm an infielder."

The manager told Milan to get into the harness and hold down second base. Clyde went out with his uniform on wrong side out, he was so green, but he watched the other players. He saw that everybody was placed but himself, so he trotted to second and started his career.

He Makes Hit at Bat.

His fielding the first day was a bit erratic and his errors were consecutive, but he could hit the ball hard. He hit everything and anything. The fans greeted him uproarously when he slammed out his fifth hit, but Milan was thinking of the errors. But the fans soon settled his mind on that score, and immediately Clyde gave his attention to hitting.

Now, Texas rivalry is of the lively variety, and Blossom and Clarksville had crossed the Rubicon in that respect. Dode Criss, the pinch pitcher and hitter of the St. Louis Browns, was making a big reputation as a twirler on the Clarksville nine. The first game of the series was scheduled, and therein Milan made his name a memory in Blossom.

Criss could not fool him and he made a hit every time he came to the bat. Not content with this feat, he made the spectacular catch of the day with the bases full in the ninth, and Criss batting. Dode at that time was a hard hitter. He met one with all the strength of his lean shoulders, and sent it on a line. Milan heard the crack, and just stuck out his gloved hand. The ball hit the indentation in his glove and stuck. The catch won the game. However, Texas base ball does not always pay. Failing to get his salary, Milan moved again.

Joins Shawnee Team.

He landed in Shawnee, Okl., played there a while, and then again found that he could not collect with any degree of regularity. Milan then turned up in Wichita, Kan., where he played until the spring of 1907, when Joe Cantillon happened to be scouting in that vicinity and engaged the youngster for his Washington team. He has since remained, but Linden looks somewhat askance at Clyde. As he says:

"I spend my winters at Linden, but folks down there don't know anything about base ball. They think it strange that I get paid for playing the game. And when I tell them that there are as many as twenty-five of us traveling around the country and staying at good hotels just to play base ball they look at me in a doubtful sort of way, and I have to be careful to hold the facts down as much as possible to keep from getting a reputation of being a fibber."

Milan today is regarded as one of the best outfielders in the American league. He has been greatly handicapped all season by the effects of an injury that has kept him from doing his best work, and yet he figures among the best in the league.

RAMSDELL WILL NOT PLAY

Star of the Pennsylvania Team to Stay Out of Fray.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Tex Ramsdell, the University of Pennsylvania intercollegiate champion sprinter and fullback on last season's foot ball team, will not play the autumn game this year. It is said that Ramsdell did not enjoy several sessions on the substitute bench last season, but the main cause of his desertion from the foot ball squad is his desire to run.

Ramsdell is another example of the crack sprinter being poor foot ball timber. He, like most other runners, prefers to run and is afraid of his legs. It is doubtful if the Red and Blue coaches will waste time trying to persuade Ramadell to work out on the gridiron. He has, however, the making of one of the best fullbacks in the country, weighing 185 pounds and possessed of phenomenal speed.

He is quoted with the following statement on the subject:

"I am, first of all, a sprinter and only played foot ball last year to help out. The coaches did not seem to want me, so I will confine myself to running this year. I will compete in the national championships in New York on October 15. Mr. McCabe of the Amateur Athletic union, who was reported to have charged me with professionalism during my trip abroad this summer, told me when I was in New England last week that he had never made the charge alleged. That should settle the rumors that I will be barred for professionalism."

No New Plays in Base Ball, Says Veteran

Dan Brouthers Declares Players Worked Bunts and Steals Twenty Years Ago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—"How many new plays have been discovered in base ball in the last twenty years?" asked the inquisitive man of Dan Brouthers.

"I don't know of any real new ones," replied the veteran. "They don't do much that they didn't do when I played ball. There is a little difference. Some moves are made with more frequency and team work is more common among clubs."

"How about the bunt?"

"Nothing to that! There's a man coaching every day for the New York Base Ball club who twenty years ago could bunt more skillfully than most of the players on the field today and as skillfully as the experts, for all that I can see."

"You mean Latham, we may take it?"

"I certainly do. This squeeze play which they talk so much about I saw happen on the ball field, although the batter used to chop at the ball, rather than bunt it."

"How about the delayed steal?"

"Nothing to it. Old players used to do it, and they used to say that they were blamed idiots for taking such chances on the bases. They weren't so critical then about picking plays and putting fancy names on them. If anything happened out of the ordinary—that is, the ordinary run of luck—they'd say after the game was over, 'That was a streak of luck and the club was fortunate to get away with a victory.' That's what we used to get. None of your delayed steals and sacrifice killers and such things."

"But there wasn't any sacrifice."

"No, there wasn't. That is, exactly of the manner that it is made today, although when managers saw the trend of the times, that base ball was getting more and more to be a game in which one run would be a great factor in winning, they trained their clubs to go after the sacrifice as much as any other play. Yet I have known times when we used to play out in the lake cities when we sacrificed. Did it deliberately, too. No picayune luck about it. Simply jumped in and took a chance on getting out to get another fellow around. That's years ago, and that's why I tell you that there are no new plays. They're all old, every one of them, and it's only the frequency of some of these so-called plays, against their scarcity years gone by, which induces imaginative folks to think that they see something that we didn't know."

"Some folks say that they have better base runners now than they did years ago."

"They do, do they? How old are they? Did they make their acquaintance with base ball since 1890, or have they been in it or seen since 1889? Better base stealers, eh? Bring on a few. Where is there one better than 'Ned Williamson? How about Harry Stovey? What of 'Buck' Ewing and 'Mike' Kelley and Fogarty and about forty others that I could name if it were worth while? Better base stealers? Let me tell you something. When people say anything like that you tell them to stop reading these romances about base ball and go somewhere and borrow—for you can't buy them—a few copies of the older editions of the base ball guides and then come around and tell us what they found in them in regard to base runners."

LANGFORD AND JEANNETTE MIX

Two Colored Heavyweights to Meet Again at Boston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Sam Langford and Joe Jeannette, the colored fighters, are matched to fight another battle at the Armory Athletic association of Boston on the night of October 11. They recently boxed a fifteen-round contest at the same club and as the bout was one of the hardest fought contests between big men seen in that city in years, Matchmaker Billy Pierce decided to bring them together again. Jeannette claims he was not in the best of shape when he fought Langford, but says he will be fit this time and anxious to get the decision. Charley White will in all probability be selected to referee the contest.

BILLIARD SCHEDULE IS MADE

Experts Cause Formation of League and Circuit for Games.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Owing to the efforts of Jack Doyle, Maurice Daly and like champions of the game of billiards, the great indoor game promises to come into its own in the very near future. Unlike many others who have attempted to build up interest in this sport the men who are now furnishing the impetus to the amateur phase of billiards are progressing along well defined plans which can have but one culmination—success.

The formation of the National Billiard league and the adoption of a schedule founded along the lines of a list of dates drafted for some professional base ball circuit are steps in the right direction. The fact that eight of the largest cities in the east and west are united in this organization is convincing proof that the project of establishing interest in billiards jumped into reality with one tremendous bound as a starter. The league includes Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and New York.

This week three-cushion play began in all of these cities to decide just what single player will represent them as the traveling player. According to the rules of the National Billiard league that body itself shall decide upon the amateur status of the players. The expenses will be defrayed by the teams they represent, but positively no salaries will be paid.

There will be but one traveling player to represent each city, but there is no limitation attached to the number of contestants who may represent the home academy in the three nights' matches of fifty points each at three-cushion billiards. In other words, if one local amateur fails to show anything against the visitor in the first night's play another can be pitted against him the succeeding night, the only requisite being that the player be in good standing as an amateur.

At least $1,000 worth of prizes will be distributed among the players of the first, second, third and fourth teams to finish in the race. Individual prizes will also be awarded to those making the highest runs and highest averages.

DARTMOUTH MAY HAVE MARTIN

Crack May Help the Track and Field Teams.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 1.—There is a strong probability that the track and field forces of Dartmouth college, which are coached by Harry L. Hillman, jr., will be augmented this fall by the presence of Bill Martin, the wonderful sprinter of the Seattle Athletic club. Martin gained his athletic spurs last year by winning the senior national 100-yard championship in 0:10⅘ from a field composed of W. F. Dawbarn of Princeton and New York Athletic club, W. W. Day, University of Illinois, and W. F. Hamilton of the Chicago Athletic association. There is but one condition that can keep Martin away from Dartmouth, but that is quite an important one—examinations. The Seattle flier is now here to take the Dartmouth tests. He is a graduate of Whitman academy, one of the crack preparatory schools of the Pacific coast, so he should have little trouble in matriculating at Dartmouth.

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It is solely on the principle of purifying the blood that S. S. S. cures Contagious Blood Poison, and it does this because it is the one blood medicine that is able to remove every particle of the insidious virus from the circulation. It does not work on the principle of killing one poison by taking another, or trying to dry up the germs in the blood, but S. S. S. cleanses the circulation and **REMOVES** the cause.

Contagious Blood Poison is a deceptive and stealthy trouble. It begins in an insignificant manner, usually the appearance of a tiny pimple or sore being the only outward evidence of its presence. But down in the blood the treacherous infection is at work, and in a short time the victim finds his body is affected from head to foot. The mouth and throat ulcerate, skin eruptions break out, sores and ulcers appear on the body, brown splotches disfigure the skin, the glands in the groin swell, and as the poison becomes more thoroughly saturated into the blood the hair and eyebrows come out.

Contagious Blood Poison is too dangerous to trifle with. Medicines which merely check the progress of the poison for a time and leave the insidious germs smouldering in the blood, have brought misery and disappointment to thousands. Faithfully they took such treatment for months, perhaps years, only to find when it was left off that the vicious disease was ready to crop out again in all its former destructiveness.

Contagious Blood Poison can be cured only when the blood has been made pure. This is just what S. S. S. does and has been doing for forty years, and it does it so perfectly that not the slightest trace of the old infection is left to cause trouble in the future. S. S. S. goes into the circulation, and while removing the cause makes the blood fresh, rich and healthy. This causes a general upbuilding of the entire system, and when S. S. S. has made a cure in a case of Constitutional Blood Poison the patient experiences a change to vigorous, robust health.

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