SHORTSTOP HARDEST TO PLAY

He Must Work Rapidly and Watch Several Moves at Same Time.

HE USED TO HAVE LESS WORK

Defensive End of Position is of Such Importance that Poor Batting is Overlooked in One Who Is Good at Short.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The question is often asked by base ball fans, which is the hardest position on the infield? Because it is wholly a matter of opinion it never has been answered to the satisfaction of everybody. It never will be, for argument and discussion are endless in base ball and the game thrives on them.

Third base used to be considered the toughest position to play successfully, and this belief was strengthened by the difficulty of obtaining good third basemen. In late years, however, the majority of the players who are not personally prejudiced in favor of their own positions, will tell you that shortstop is the most difficult spot to fill on the infield.

Barney Dreyfuss, president and owner of the Pittsburg club, is of the opinion that a manager who has a star shortstop and center fielder has the best possible foundation for a championship team. He believes it is easier to build up a strong defense if those two positions are well filled than it is to construct a winning team around any other two stars. His opinion is shared by many men whose business it has been to build up ball teams.

He Must Have Speed.

The shortstop used to have much less work to do than is required by the modern system of team play. It always has been necessary for a man playing short to be able to go far after ground balls, either to his right or his left. He must be able to go to the right far enough after hits which are too fast for the third baseman to get in front of, and he must have the speed to meet the second baseman half way in taking balls that are hit over or close to second base, not too fast to be reached. The shortstop must be able to come in fast on a ball hit slowly past the pitcher or one bounding slowly out of reach over the pitcher's head. He must possess, above all things, a strong throwing arm and an accurate aim, of course. Without the strong arm the shortstop must play closer to the plate, for a man who has a weak arm or cannot get the ball away quickly will find the fast runners beating the ball to first whenever a grounder is fielded from back on the grass.

To play short successfully a man must be good on fall flies, for he is in position to get more of them than the third baseman and the left fielder on the pop-up hits near the left field foul line.

Has Plenty to Do.

Besides all this, the shortstop has to cover second base on attempted steals at least half the time, when a runner is on first, and, as a rule, he has farther to go and a poorer line on the ball as it comes to him than the second baseman has. When there is a runner on second the shortstop is expected to hold him as close to that bag as possible, so as to keep him from scoring on a single and give the outfielder a better chance to throw the runner out at the plate if he tries to go home on a hit. It is no easy task to keep one eye on the pitcher to see when he is going to deliver the ball, another on the runner, to watch how far he is leading off second, and at the same time watch for the catcher's signal so that he will know what kind of a ball is going to be pitched. All this and more the shortstop must do in a successful major league team.

In those teams which play the up-to-date base ball the shortstop is expected not only to get the catcher's signal himself, but to repeat it by some slight motion so that the other infielders and the outfielders as well will know whether the pitcher intends to deliver a curve or a fast ball.

There are other signs for which the shortstop must watch. Whenever there is a runner on second, the catcher is likely at any moment to call for a pitch out, which means that the pitcher will try to deliver the ball too high or wide for the batter to hit and just right for a quick snap throw to second to catch the base runner napping. On that play the shortstop must be alert and sneak to the base while the runner is watching the flight of the ball. These are some of the reasons why the shortstop has his hands full, through a game. If it were an easier position to fill one would not find so many weak basemen filling it. The defensive end of the position is of such importance that poor batting is overlooked in the man who comes up to all the other requirements, and that is true of only two other positions on the team—pitcher and catcher.

Planing Becomes More Important

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The world's flying program for the year 1912 emphasizes the importance of the naval and military side of aviation. This phase will probably remain in the forefront until flying becomes inexpensive and attractive as a sport—a consummation which is clearly in view. The schedule contains no more aviation meetings than that of 1911. As at present arranged, the program includes the following:

Annual meet at Los Angeles, Cal., January 29-29.
Gordon Bennett cup race, to be flown in the United States.
Edwin Gould prize of $15,000.
The trans-south American flight.
Aero show at Grand Central palace in May.
British military aeroplane competition (about August) for awards amounting to $40,000.
Michelin target competition—1912 and 1913—$10,000 in each year.
Michelin international trophy, for trophy worth $2,000 and cash of $4,000.
British empire Michelin trophy and $2,500 (ending in October).
British empire Michelin No. 2, trophy of $2,000 (to October).
Offield-to-London-and-back contest.
Prince Henry aviation cup (Germany).
Airship voyage of Suchard across the Atlantic in March.
Flight from Paris to Peking (proposed).

Developments which may be looked for this year are in machines with a dual control; in big biplanes, with a span of sixty feet, weighing between 2,000 and 4,000 pounds and capable of traveling from 700 to 1,000 miles; in the use of silencers and motors; in the natural stability of aeroplanes; in experiments in bomb throwing, aided by instruments of precision, and even in the employment of firearms by passengers in aeroplanes, and in hydro-aeroplanes. There are now about 1,700 or 1,800 certificated pilots in this country and abroad.

Cobb Wants More Money.

This season winds up Ty Cobb's three-year contract which calls for $17,000. As Ty is said to want $50,000 for his next three-year period it is up to him to show he can earn it by breaking some more records in 1912.

Men Who Have Influenced the Game of Foot Ball

In the following article, written by Walter Camp, the famous foot ball authority, selects the twenty men who have had the greatest influence upon the gridiron game. Mr. Camp is acknowledged the world over as the most scientific student of the college game. In his youth he was one of the greatest players that carried the colors of Yale to victory. Since his retirement from the gridiron Mr. Camp has done more than any other person to make his old college famous in foot ball annals.

By WALTER CAMP.

The task proposed of selecting twenty illustrious names in foot ball, is a difficult one, and I have endeavored to do it by means of selecting historically the important epochs and the men who came to the front at these times. Viewed in this way it would seem that the following names might fairly be taken to mean the most to the student of the sport:

Away back in the seventies, when Harvard, rather disgusted, as were most of the college athletes, with the unsatisfactory kind of foot ball provided in the United States, undertook, at the invitation of the Canadians, some Rugby foot ball, H. R. Grant of the class of '74, was the captain of the team that tried out these conclusions. It happened that at about this same period David Schaff had made a start toward the kicking game at New Haven. It was not, however, until the fall of '75, that Whiting, then captain of the Harvard team, that was playing Rugby foot ball, and Parker, the captain of the Yale eleven, met with their respective managers at Springfield and agreed upon a certain compromise set of rules. In the following year, '76, these rules, were abandoned for the straight Rugby, and from this developed the present game, known as American intercollegiate foot ball.

Whiting of Harvard, and Parker of Yale, therefore, were the two pioneers who introduced the present game as an intercollegiate sport. As a matter of fact, Whiting himself did not play in the game of '76, as he had broken his leg in the game with Canada, and Curtiss acted as captain of the Harvard team in his place.

The man whose name is most closely connected with the next great movement in American foot ball was C. C. Cuyler, the old Princetonian, and one of our finest type of men. It was he, who as president of the University Athletic club in New York, took up the matter when the rules had become very unsatisfactory, and his club, acting under his advice and sanction, secured the consent of representative men from the various colleges to act as a rules committee and make its report to this club, which then promulgated the rules. This continued for many years, until the club itself went out of existence, but it was Cuyler who planned it and undoubtedly saved the situation at that time.

The next development came when another upheaval of criticism of the game arose. A committee acting under the intercollegiate association with Captain Pierce at its head effected an amalgamation with the old rules committee, and Prof. Dennis of Cornell, received the position of chairman. Hall of Dartmouth later became the efficient secretary of that committee and acted for several years. This committee, with these two officers, brought foot ball through its next most serious phase.

But with these three names should be linked that of James A. Babbitt of Haverford, who is responsible more largely than anyone else for the improvement in rulings through his chairmanship of the board of officials. It was his work that has been most efficacious in cleaning up some of the weaknesses of the old game.

Dashiell of Annapolis, and Bell of the University of Pennsylvania were the two members of the old committee who followed the fortunes of foot ball through thick and thin, Dashiell being its main sponsor at Annapolis, while Bell has acted in a similar position at the University of Pennsylvania.

The men who have made their greatest mark in the foot ball world through the medium of coaching and the spreading of knowledge of sport have been Yost at Michigan, Williams at Minnesota, Woodruff at Pennsylvania and Stagg at Chicago. To these might be added a number of eastern coaches like Haughton of Harvard, Roper of Princeton, but their task was simpler and not missionary in character. Several coaches of school teams, like Aryault of Groton, whose originality in foot ball attack was good, might be added.

Yost not only made a mark on the foot ball map by the performances of his teams, but added much to the development of foot ball in the middle west. He also, through sending his own men out as coaches, disseminated knowledge in this line. A very notable instance of this was McGugen, a former Michigan player, and his work at Vanderbilt. Williams began his work with school boys and then, going west, developed it later with the University of Minnesota.

Woodruff made his greatest name with the play called "guards back," at the University of Pennsylvania, while Stagg exhibited his inventive genius with varying Chicago teams and developed both plays and players in marked fashion. And, commenting upon the south, to Dr. Dudley of Vanderbilt should be given credit for not only the nominating of a strong board of officials down there, but also the development of the right kind of foot ball sport through that section, not as an active coach, but as a disseminator of the best spirit.

Probably no man has kept so well posted on foot ball east and west in the coaching line as Schevlin, the former Yale captain and end, who spends part of his time each year in the middle west and part of his time in the east, thus seeing the development of both sides of foot ball, and being also one of the best strategists in the sport today.

And the mention of Schevlin brings up to mind two other great captains, who, the former by earnest and painstaking work and the latter by individual brilliancy and leadership, raised the standard of foot ball at their universities. These two men were Arthur Cumnock of Harvard, who succeeded in stemming the tide of many defeats and bringing victory to the Crimson; the other Truxton Hare of Pennsylvania, captain and guard, whose brilliancy of individual performance and natural leadership made its mark at his university in the sport which calls out those qualities in the strongest degree.

Looking back over the history of the sport, it seems that there are men who made their mark in particular branches of the game, as, for instance, a man like Corbin of Yale, who developed the center position; O'dea of Wisconsin and Hershberger of Chicago, shining lights in the kicking department; Eckersall of Chicago and Daly of West Point and Harvard, who showed the all-around development of the quarterback play; Hinkey of Yale, Dave Campbell of Harvard and Cochran of Princeton, stars in the ranks of end players, and hundreds of others whose exploits the limit of this article render impossible of description.

A trio of Walter Camp's "Twenty Greatest" foot ball figures. From left to right: Walter Eckersall, great kicking quarterback of Stagg's crack Chicago champions; Tom Shevlin, one of Yale's greatest sons and a crack coach, who has kept east and west together in foot ball; and Fielding H. Yost, coach of University of Michigan, who helped revolutionize the modern game.

ONE-ROUND HOGAN'S RECORD

What Boy Has Already Achieved in Platic Circles.

MODEST LITTLE MAN A COMER

Talks with Bill Naughton About His Plans and Hopes for Future Honors to Be Won with Gloves.

By W. W. NAUGHTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—It is something for a rising young lightweight to wish Boag a very few minutes to discover that he believes he has a coming champion in tow.

Hogan is a product of San Francisco's four-round game, a pugilistic training school that never yet turned out a dunce. At that it is largely a forcing bed. It teaches young boxers to crowd all the action they are capable of into four three-minute spells of action. Naturally, after being grounded in such methods of breakneck milling, the four-rounders are apt to continue along such lines after they graduate into broader fields of professional pugilism.

And very often this clinging to the early notions proves a detriment. They find they can do better when they have learned to temper the violence of their attack and wait for openings; to rate themselves, in fact, as experienced ring men do.

While he doesn't say so in as many words, Hogan rather infers that it was by boxing in the old four-round style that he rendered himself an easy mark be able to say that he has taken the measure of such fellows as Battling Nelson and Knockout Brown, but when in addition he is spoken of by Champion Ad Wolgast as the most promising youngster in the 133-pound division, there is every reason why he should feel hopeful about the future.

Fred Hogan, who is known to fame as "One-Round" Hogan, is the youth referred to. He has just paid a visit to San Francisco, his "home town," and has been received right royally by his friends in this burg. Hogan, was accompanied by his manager, Gil Boag of New York, who is more than enthusiastic about his young charge. One needs to converse for Ad Wolgast in New York.

"I fought myself out in the first round," said Hogan. "I was so tired when I stepped up for the second that I could not hold up my hands.

"I was green in many ways. When I found I could not defend myself, it would have been easy for me to drop from a punch and take as much of the count as the law allows, but I guess I was too proud to do anything like that. The referee saw I was helpless and stopped the bout."

"It must be remembered that Hogan had only four months of professional experience behind him at that time," remarked Manager Boag. "He has learned the angles of the game since then, a contest worth witnessing will result. Hogan is such a novice that the 1912 record books will be the first to contain notice of his performances. But he has made wonderful strides and deserves a world of credit for the way he has sent himself to the front."

While Hogan believes that a meeting between Wolgast and himself is inevitable and, for that matter, is notably sanguine as to what will happen when the eventful day comes, he is one of little Ad's most ardent admirers.

He says he discovered in Wolgast the qualities of true friendship and that, apart from all business or professional connections, he would feel seriously grieved if it should turn out that the operation underwent by Wolgast prevented him mingling in the hurly-burly of ring affairs again.

"I look to him to get well and be as strong as ever," said Hogan. "He has a heart like a lion and I believe he could shake off the effects of a dozen opponents."

After their meeting in New York, Hogan and the lightweight champion became quite chummy. Hogan sparred with Ad when the latter trained at the Seal Rock House, near Ocean Beach, for his match with Owen Moran, and assisted in seconding Wolgast during the fight.

"I like him but I think I have solved his curves," said Hogan. "There will be no slang-whanging before our match and no bitterness after it, but we will have it out just the same."

At one time in Hogan's career—and a short career it has been—there was doubt as to whether he would be able to conform with comfort to the weight requirements of the 133-pound class. Now he finds no difficulty in making the notch.

"The reason is clear enough to me," said Gil Boag. "Hogan did not know what a proper course of training was until he underwent a preparation for his second bout with Knockout Brown. He had a habit of tearing off weight in a hurry and very often tried to make weight at extremely short notice. Rightly handled, he can be brought as low as 129 pounds without any loss of strength. He is a legitimate lightweight and will never have any trouble on the score of poundage."

It may be that Hogan's next contest will be with Packey McFarland. It may be, again, that he will hook up for the third time with Knockout Brown. But these meetings, in his own opinion, will be merely stops by the wayside.

"White Hopes" in Battle Array

The three leading "white hopes." Above, Jim Flynn, who gets first crack at Champion Jack Johnson in July. Below are the two who are closest on his heels, because of great improvement in their work during the last months—Carl Morris on the left and Al Palzer on the right.

BOXING AS A CLASS GAME

Sentiment is Against Matches Between Whites and Blacks.

FEELING IS INTERNATIONAL

It is Felt that Promoter McIntosh Will Recognize Conditions and Not Try to Pit Johnson Against White Man.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Is the boxing game to be a "class" affair in the future? From the trend of things the last year it seem to be leading that way. There was a time when very little attention was given to a bout between some colored boxer and a white man, but now whenever a match of that kind is mentioned, it seems to be the signal for general opposition from all sides. That has been the case ever since the Jack Johnson affair at Reno, Nev., in 1910, when the colored man annexed the world's heavyweight championship. There were thousands of good sporting men opposed to the match at that time for the simple reason that they did not consider Jeffries in proper condition or able to come back after five years' retirement and do himself justice. However, that cuts little figure, for the money end seemed to be the principal aim of all parties concerned and the contest was permitted to go on with the colored man winning. It is not the intention to take away any credit from Jack Johnson, but only to show that there was a general feeling against matches between white and colored men.

There is no doubt that Johnson is one of the cleverest big men that has been brought before the boxing public in many years, and in some respects is almost the equal of Jim Corbett. He is a great fighter and no one will deny that, but at the same time the followers of the sport are opposed to matches between whites and blacks, and especially where the difference in weight is so great as has been the case in a number of matches the last year. It was the color question that prevented the Johnson-Wells contest in England, although it has been given out that it was a question of big purses which the National Sporting club of London would not stand for, and as a result brought on the agitation against the match. This may be true in a sense, but the real cause was the color question, especially where the principals were so well known and where the interest was even greater than most big affairs in the European countries the last year.

Agitation in America.

Where small contests of this kind have been arranged nothing has been said, for the simple reason that they did not attract the attention of the general public. The agitation has been taken up in America, and boxing promoters all over the country have been very shy in arranging matches between colored men and white men; in fact, it is understood that the New York promoters have been given to understand that such matches are likely to be prohibited. Now, the agitation has spread to Australia, where the boxing game has thrived for many years and the people love it as much as the people of America love base ball.

However, all this talk in England and America has had considerable effect, and Hugh McIntosh, the Australian promoter, who has conducted some of the biggest matches in the world, and was the first to pay out an enormous purse for a boxing contest, states that in the event of Johnson going to Australia this year, he will in all probability be matched against colored men only. Mr. McIntosh is one of the shrewdest promoters in the business and he no doubt understands that if he were to try and get over the heads of the people while such feeling exists he would be the loser, and he has very wisely decided to keep within bounds. This would mean that Johnson's opponents in the country of the Southern Cross would be Sam McVey and Sam Langford—two of the best heavyweights in the world today, outside of Jack Johnson himself. It all depends upon Johnson's position in the case. If the champion is willing to be reasonable in his terms, then he will have an opportunity to visit Australia again and fatten his already well filled purse, but if not, he will find that Promoter McIntosh will arrange to go along without him.

A match between Johnson and McVey would be interesting, not only to the colored followers of the sport, but to all classes, as they are evenly matched and would no doubt put up a great contest with Johnson on the long-end betting.

COMING FIGHT UNIMPORTANT

Johnson-Flynn Mill Will Not Attract Many to Nevada Ring.

SMOKE CANNOT BE WHIPPED

If Promoters of Bout Anticipate that it Will Approach Reno Fight They Will Likely Have Rude Awakening.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—If the promoters of the proposed Johnson-Flynn bout, scheduled for decision somewhere in Nevada next July, are of the idea that the contest will approach in popular interest the Reno battle they are likely to have an unpleasant awakening within the next few months. Viewed from any angle except that of the negro champion, the match appears to be one that holds forth little financial or spectacular return.

From the evidence available at the present time Johnson's ring career may be said to have reached its climax when he met and defeated Jeffries on July 4, 1910. The situation that made it necessary to resurrect a retired champion after almost six years of absence from the pugilistic arena has changed but little since that date. Scores of "white hopes" arose with the downfall of Jeffries, but without exception there is not one who today is in a position to give real battle to Johnson.

Al Palzer and Carl Morris, the two most promising of the new heavyweights, are far from being ready to face the black lord of pugilism. Tom O'Rourke, adviser of Palzer, and Tex Rickard, who considers the Iowa boxer a most promising ring man, both agree that at least fully two years must elapse before Palzer will have the experience necessary to cope with Johnson.

The titleholder has shown a disinclination to meet pugilists of his own color in the ring, but has always been frank in stating that this was because there was no money in such a match. Rickard and other shrewd promoters hold similar views. Johnson's rise to the position he now holds was an exceedingly hard struggle and he is fully determined to reap the benefits, now that he is in a position to dictate.

Precedent Established.

He has repeatedly stated that he was ready to defend his title for a guaranteed sum of $30,000. This was the price set by Tommy Burns when he defended the championship against Johnson, and the negro has often said that Burns, and not he, fixed the price for such a bout to a finish and there was no reason for breaking the precedent established in the Australian battle.

Thus it came about that the promoters of the latest match were forced to give Johnson $21,000 training expenses and one-third of the moving picture profits to induce the heavyweight titleholder to sign. Flynn's share was not announced, but it is certain that the "Forlorn Hope" will not reap heavily by this secret agreement. Neither is there reason to believe that the promoters of the bout will enter the millionaire class via this route.

The paid attendance at the Johnson-Jeffries battle was 15,768 and the gross receipts $270,775. The admission charge ranged from $5 to $50. No such bonanza can be expected at the contest next July. It was estimated that 5,000 spectators from east of Chicago witnessed the Reno battle. Not 500 would travel to Nevada to see Johnson and Flynn meet. Any point that might be selected in Nevada for this bout would be approximately 2,000 miles from this city. The round trip railroad fare to Salt Lake City, with berth, is about $130. Local rates over the Nevada roads are 3½ cents a mile.

Key to the Situation—Bee Advertising.

An Old Shop in New Clothes

The Howard Restaurant has just reopened under a new management and are serving the best meals that the market affords, at popular prices. We cater to shoppers as well as to business men.

Howard Restaurant
1609 Howard St.
Wm. Bauermeister, N. Severinson, Proprietors.

RHEUMATISM

If every one would realize the danger of Rheumatism, and at the first symptoms of the disease begin proper treatment to get rid of it, a great deal of suffering and misery could be avoided. But most persons are inclined to treat the early pains lightly, and by neglecting the trouble allow the blood to become so impregnated with uric acid that Rheumatism becomes firmly established in the system, and then the sufferer "wakes up" to the fact that it is a powerful and dangerous disease.

An excess of uric acid gets into the blood usually because of systemic irregularities, such as chronic constipation, imperfect kidney filtration, indigestion and minor stomach troubles, to which we give no serious thought. But each of these disturbances has a direct effect on the eliminative members, which prevents the proper removal of waste substances from the system. This refuse remains in the stomach and bowels, and souring forms uric acid which is quickly absorbed into the blood. Then the foundation is laid for Rheumatism.

The occasional pains shooting through the body, will gradually become more frequent and severe, the muscles get sore, and the flesh may be sensitive and feverish in spots. Constant contact with the acrid blood slowly dries up the natural fluids of the joints, causing the knees, ankles, fingers, etc., to become swollen and stiff.

If you do not conquer Rheumatism then Rheumatism will conquer you, and you cannot do so with external applications, because they do not reach the cause, which is in the blood. It is all right to use any application that will give temporary relief from the pain of an attack of Rheumatism, but no one should forget that the vital and necessary treatment is that one which reaches and changes the character of the blood.

S. S. S.
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There is but one way to cure Rheumatism and that is to cleanse the blood of the uric acid poison. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation, and attacks the disease at its head, and by removing every particle of the cause, and purifying the blood, cures Rheumatism permanently. S. S. S. changes the blood from a sour, acid-steeped stream to a rich, healthy fluid, which quiets the excited nerves, eases the throbbing muscles and painful joints, and filters out of the blood the irritating matter which causes every symptom of the disease. When the circulation has been purified and enriched by S. S. S., it gradually nourishes back to a healthful state the different members that have been affected because of imperfect and impure blood. S. S. S. is entirely free from minerals and is perfectly safe for any one to take. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write and request same.

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