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SPORTS

WHAT THE AMERICANS DID AT ATHENS

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SPECTATORS WATCHED THE CLOSE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES—AMERICANS FIRST WITH 157 POINTS, ENGLAND, COUNTING IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AUSTRALIA AND CANADA SECOND WITH 36 POINTS—GREECE WAS THIRD.

ATHENS, May 2.—With the Marathon race, run before an assemblage that totaled 200,000 persons, the Olympic games of 1906 in the stadium here came to an end yesterday. It was a day of exciting happenings, aptly crowned by one of the keenest contests ever so long a distance of ground that can well be imagined. The result of the competitions held here since April 23 has been to give the athletes from the United States the first place for points scored.

America won the championship with a total of 75 1/2 points. England, counting Ireland, Scotland, Australia and Canada, had 36; Sweden, 26; Greece, 27 1/2; Hungary, 14; Austria, 12; Germany, 7 1/2; Finland 6; France 5 1/2; Italy, 2, and Belgium 1.

It was a source of great disappointment to the athletes from the United States that their entrants failed to carry off the highest honors in the Marathon run. The race fell to an American however, for Herring, from Hamilton, Canada, was the first to finish. The time was 2 hours 51 minutes 23 3/5 seconds. Swarnberg of Sweden was nearly eight minutes behind the Canadian, and William G. Frank of the Irish-American Athletic Club was third, in 3 hours 45 4/5 seconds. None of the Greek competitors, of who much had been expected by the Athenians, succeeded in making a dangerous impression.

The eighty-three athletes who started in the race had been over night at Marathon, where they slept. The start was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All along the road hot-wet Marathon and the stadium there were masses of spectators who called encouragement to the Greeks who were in the race. More than 150,000 were along the roads and in the stadium were something less than 70,000 persons. The scene when the leader came over the brow of the hill that overlooks the stadium was tremendous. The entire assemblage leaped up to the appearance by the continuous roar of shouting from without that came stronger and stronger as the first man topped up the ascent on the other side, arose together and joined their applause with that of those who had waited to give the warning note. Then the cries stopped at once and the stadium was absolutely silent. A shuddering intake of the breath seemed to catch all the spectators and there was a sort of hush of disappointment that swept across the crowd.

The leader was not a Greek. Across the besotted running shirt of the first man who came over the divide was the maple leaf of Canada. Then there was a long wait, and by the time another figure had crossed the sky line the race was over and done. Herring leaped down the decline and dashed around the stadium to the field. He was in good condition, despite the fact that for the last few miles on the road he had been almost unconscious with fatigue. The approach of the finish heartened him up and he felt the vigor that belongs to the winner. Frank labored home, spent but game in third place, and the United States had at least one place in the run. Forshaw was tenth. Fowler was exhausted after running twenty miles, and returned in a carriage. Spring gave up after going fifteen miles. His right knee was injured.

To crown the games the athletes of the red, white and blue took three more fights. Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C. showed that he was one of the best men on the team by defeating not only Lieut. Halswell in the 800 meters but the great Lightbody as well. Halswell in fact was not much of a factor. Crabbe, the English crack, who was considered to be at home at this distance, never really cut any figure. He was fourth. Pilgrim gave Lightbody a neck-and-neck fight from the very start, both men racing all the distance. They pulled away from the British soldier, who hung on a few yards in the rear trying hard, but never able to make up the distance. In the stretch, about ten yards from the tape, Pilgrim, who was fresher from his efforts in the 400 meters on Monday than Lightbody was from the 1,500 meters, proved to be the better man. He came away and won by two yards. Lightbody was four yards before Halsworth. The time was 2 minutes 1 1/5 seconds, not particularly fast.

Robert Leavitt of Williams College won the 110 meter hurdle final, with Friend of the University of Chicago unplaced. Leavitt beat the Englishman, Henley, a yard. Dunker the German, was a close third. The time was 16 1/5 seconds.

Ray Ewry of the New York A. C. did no more than had been expected when he won the standing high jump. Robertson and Sheridan of the Irish-American A. C. helped here by being for the second place with M. Dufont of Belgium.

Sheridan was unable to strike the pose in the Greek style of throwing the discus and was unplaced.

There was a protest against Bonhag in the walking race which he won a few days ago, the assertion being made that he had not walked according to the rules. The committee tied on the protest the vote being two to two, but King George of Greece cast the deciding vote for Bonhag. It was announced that the international games for Rome in 1908 had been abandoned,

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ENGLISH CHRISTIANITY IN AMERICA

(Continued from Page Three).

every Commander-in-Chief of the army and usually admiral of the navy. The Chief Justices of the United States from Marshall to Fuller have nearly always been Churchmen. In cabinets they have been in force, in fact in the great War cabinet of Lincoln five out of seven were communicants of the Episcopal Church. The Senate has also had its full quota of Churchmen as Webster, Clay, David Davis, Seward, Stanton, Chase, Edmunds, and a host of others. The thought and temper and ideals of Churchmen could not have been left their impress on what they have done in the upbuilding of American institutions. It was Henry Clay who said that the stability of our government depends upon the perpetuation of two institutions, "One of these, and the most important of the two," said Mr. Clay, "is the Episcopal Church, and the other is the Supreme Court of the United States."

In society at large the influence of the Church has always been immense and altogether out of proportion to its numerical strength. Take a few examples:
1.—The idea of religion incorporated into the Church system is that religious life is a birth and growth. The idea among the mass of Protestant Americans was that religion consisted of a feeling, and they strove to induce by oratory and cadence, a psychic convulsion. The holding fast to the truths that religion was not a feeling but a development and growth by grace, the process going on through life, drew upon the Church the fierce denunciations of sects. The Episcopal Church had no religion they believed and said. The teaching of the Church won out because it is true, and because true, natural, and it prevails today among intelligent people. The day of the noisy revival has gone and few regret it.

Again there prevailed among all protestant denominations until the Lutherans came the idea that all amusements had in them the nature of sin. Even to play ball, says Washington, Gladden was questionable to me as a boy. To dance was a mortal sin and to play cards was an evidence of a lost soul. The same idea of the Church now generally prevails and people are not afraid that going to a play will bring damnation to the soul. People are ceasing to make sins of things which are not sinful in themselves, but leave to individual consciences decisions on such matters.

Again, the Church year with its rich and helpful teachings was denounced as a relic of popery so that only a few despised Churchmen and foreigners as they came kept Christmas and Easter. Now the Christian year by the force of its own fitness and usefulness is winning and in a degree has won the day. Again the very word church was abandoned and the word meeting house was substituted for it. It was thought that the meeting house must be severely plain for the ornamentation of it would be in the nature of sin. But

the traditions of church architecture in the Gothic and other styles held by the church and early exemplified by such buildings as old Trinity won the day again among all as far at least as the exterior of churches is concerned although it certainly is architecturally false to have a gothic exterior and an interior in opera house style.

As to church music up organ was not to be thought of and great troubles arose when they were introduced and when music books were first used there came a great protest for it was gravely argued that "if we sing by note we shall soon pray by rote and then popery will come."

As to secular music the music of a violin was a peculiar abomination because I presume it was associated with dancing. Secular songs were sinful and the rules of a great denomination still condemn them. Such was the general attitude of American Christianity within the memory of many living and it is still the attitude in many remote places.

The influence of the church in bringing about a more reasonable spirit has been immense, and while the often meaningless jingles of so called gospel songs are yet in vogue in places, yet there is a decided reaction. The church all this time has gone on her way using her rich hymnology, her services and anthems being imitated more and more by all Christians in the production of an orderly service of music and prayer.

Again, the old volumes of controversy which once filled the shelves of ministers are absent or if there are not read. If you go to the libraries of ministers of any denomination you will be surprised to see how many books are written by Churchmen. Farrar and Geike, Liddon and Maurice, Robertson and Brooks and a host of others.

In fact it is not too much to say in thought and practice the things which the church held and taught have in a mighty way influenced American Christianity.

The church grows rapidly in numbers because it stands for Apostolic order, because it stands upon the old and seeks to adapt itself to the new. Because it allows liberty of opinion to individuals in belief and in practice. Because all things are done decently and in order. Because it has the incomparable Book of Common Prayer which more and more in part at least so many Christians are using.

When I saw David B. Lyman in Chicago I asked what led him to become a Churchman. He said: "When I left Hilo as a boy I asked my father about the different denominations. He said to me 'David take your Bible and go where that leads you.' When I was confirmed I wrote that the Bible had led me to take that step and while my father regretted it he could say nothing."

This really tells the story why the church has grown so rapidly in the United States especially in New England so that vast numbers of the children of the Puritans are now chil-

EARTHQUAKE RECORD IN SCOTLAND

SEISMOGRAPH AT PAISLEY RECORDED THE TREMBOR THAT WROUGHT THE DAMAGE.

The Star is indebted to John H. Bole of McBryde Sugar Company for a copy of the Glasgow News of April 21 containing an account of the record of the San Francisco earthquake on the seismograph at Paisley. The account is as follows, accompanied by an illustration of the seismograph markings:
This illustration is from the record, taken on the Milne seismograph at Paisley Observatory. The record is taken by means of photography, a slit in a rectangular plate at the end of a horizontal pendulum, causing a beam of light to fall on a sensitized film. When the pendulum is steady, the center markings and the inner edges of the black border come out as straight lines but when the instrument is agitated by an earth movement, not only is the center line wavy, showing by its varying degrees of deflection the intensity and duration of the shocks, but the inner edges of the border become ragged in an exactly equal ratio. The measurements on the border are the markings for the hours. It will thus be seen that the pendulum oscillated right across the plate at the most violent shock. The preliminary tremors recorded at Paisley at 1:23 p. m. on the 18th, and the main shock which is shown by the black mark right across the film, occurred at 1:54 and lasted for over three minutes. The vibration of the pendulum continued till 5:27 p. m.

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TIME TABLE
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OUTWARD
For Waianae, Waialae, Kahuku and Way Stations—7:10 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—7:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:05 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.
INWARD
Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waialae and Waianae—5 a. m., 5:31 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:45 a. m., 9:36 a. m., 10:33 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:31 p. m., 5:51 p. m., 7:30 p. m.
*Daily.
*Sunday Excepted.
*Sunday only.
The Haleiwa Limited, a two-hour train, leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:30 a. m., returning arrives in Honolulu at 10:40 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae.

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