THE WORLD OF SPORTS

COMMENT ON SPORTS.

ACTIVITY IN BASEBALL.

News and Views on Current Topics, Amateur and Professional.

The time is at hand for the National League of Baseball Clubs to support its president, Harry C. Pulliam, in the controversy over the now famous blacklist resolution of the National Association of Minor Leagues or accept his resignation. Mr. Pulliam is still insistent that the resolution which forever bars a contract jumper from organized baseball without a hearing must be abrogated, and it is hoped his associates in the National League will stand behind him, as the resolution, as has been said before in this column, is an offence to fair play and in violation of the basic laws of baseball. It would be a pity if Mr. Pulliam, who has worked hard and earnestly to elevate the sport and who has done much to make it as popular as it is to-day, should be forced to carry out his ultimatum and break his connection with organized baseball. The opening of the season is only a few weeks off, and there should be complete harmony in the ranks, as unless all signs fail the year 1908 will be the best and most prosperous in the history of the sport. It can be said on good authority that the situation is less strained than it was a month ago, and that there is a disposition to throw oil on the troubled waters; but there should be no temporizing, else the storm may break again. That resolution must go, and the sooner the better. It is not enough for the National Association to say that it is inoperative and does not constitute a blacklist. As it stands the meaning is clear; it is not open to any other interpretation.

The various meetings this week of the national commission, the baseball rules committee and the National and American leagues will bring the legislative period to an end and pave the way for the opening of the playing season. There should be much of interest for baseball enthusiasts in the doings of the next few days outside of the disposition of the blacklist case. The national commission, made up of Garry Herrmann, Ban Johnson and Harry C. Pulliam, will hold a session on Tuesday, while the joint rules committees of the two big leagues will meet for the purpose of recommending certain changes to be acted upon at the meetings of the National and American leagues on Wednesday and Thursday. The playing schedules must also be adopted, and altogether there is much important business to be transacted. At the meetings of the two major leagues in December a number of suggestions were made to the rules committee, although not of a drastic nature. These have been under consideration all winter, and one or two may be recommended for adoption, although Clark Griffith, manager of the Highlanders and a member of the rules committee, has been quoted as saying that he is in favor of a "stand pat" policy and that he may not come East from Hot Springs to attend the meeting. The most important changes suggested last December were the lowering of the pitcher's box to a level with the diamond and the reducing of the number of balls entitling a batter to a base to three. Mr. Pulliam is in favor of the former, but from what can be learned there is little chance of the latter being considered seriously. The National League president—who, by the way, is a member of the rules committee—is also in favor of clarifying the rule as to when an umpire shall call time in a game. The present rule provides that time shall not be called in certain cases until the ball is back in the pitcher's hands. There are times when the umpire should have the authority to call time instantly, and yet it should be so limited as not to work a hardship to a team if a play is not completed. The proposed rule against pitchers solling a new ball could be evaded, and consequently is not likely to be recommended.

The lowering of the pitcher's box to a level with the diamond should be adopted, as it would tend, perhaps, to more hitting, which the fans want, by depriving the pitchers of a decided advantage in throwing down hill. On some diamonds the pitcher's box is raised fully twelve inches, whereas the extreme limit allowed is only six inches. There is no good reason why the pitcher should not be on a level with the batter. The reducing of the number of balls entitling a batter to a base to three would not make for good in my opinion, as previously explained in this column. The responsibilities of the pitcher are even now out of proportion to the responsibilities of the other players, and a rule of this kind would make them greater and put the premium on individual effort. Interest in a game increases as every player is called on to do his part in the winning, and it grows monotonous to see some standing around while the pitcher and catcher are working like galley slaves. Nobody likes to see a game won on bases on balls. Some change is almost sure to be made looking to the playing of doubleheader games. Some, if not all, of the clubs have abused the privilege in the past, and games have been postponed without good reason, for the sake of the gate on Saturday or some other day. President Pulliam's idea is that no games should be postponed unless the weather or a wet field makes it absolutely necessary. This would be fairer. The American League meeting will be held at the Hotel Breslin, while the National League Solons will gather at the Waldorf.

The vigorous crusade against the evils of summer baseball playing by college men instituted by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States gives signs of bearing fruit. A few days ago representatives of six New England colleges—Amherst, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Williams, Tufts and the University of Vermont—all of which are members of the association, met at Springfield, Mass., to discuss the question in an effort to agree on some definite policy. The meeting was of an informal nature, with no power to act, but it was arranged to invite other colleges and universities to a second conference, when some definite action may be taken which will be far reaching in its effect and do much toward raising the standard of college athletics. Cornell, with characteristic independence, has gone even further, and while not a member of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States has solved the problem in her own way by amending the rules governing student organizations so that in future any man who "plays under a name other than his own, or who plays in a contest at which an admission fee is charged, except as a member or representative of a school or college team," is ineligible to represent the university. This is a long step in the right direction, and if enforced to the letter should accomplish its purpose and put an end to an insidious evil which has done much to encourage commercialism and professionalism among undergraduates. Cornell can be congratulated for taking this step, and the example should be followed by the other colleges and universities throughout the country. It may work a hardship to a few, but this is more than offset by the good to be accomplished.

The action of the Cornell faculty in making a ruling against summer baseball seems to have been accepted in a fair spirit by the undergraduates, judging by an editorial in "The Cornell Daily Sun," which says in part:

> Most of the men who are closest to the summer baseball question think it is not worth all of the rumpus that is kicked up over it; but, on the other hand, whether or no there is any real evil in it for the men with good intentions, they may as well be professionals of the deepest dye as to enjoy the reputation. It also reflects on the good name of the university, and as such had better not exist, even despite its advantages. The abolition of the summer baseball player from the Cornell nine will mean that some of the players at least will have to do a certain amount of fall work or obtain their additional experience in some other way. The chief value of summer baseball for a college man lies in the amount of real baseball wisdom he can pick up from men who know more about the game than he does, while the man who is a star at college has to be a teacher or an example and learns little from the other men on the team. In this matter, as in many others in intercollegiate sport, Cornell has taken a step which can only be applauded. She has once more demonstrated that she is in "sport for sport's sake." In fact, the university has gone one notch higher up than the decision of the Brown conference. For not only are athletes rendered ineligible when they receive remuneration for participation in any branch of sport, but also when they compete on any team other than college or school teams. This action is a step in advance of present conditions in the college world, and one which must sooner or later be followed by other universities. It is a step which should have the support of every fair-minded college undergraduate the country over.

There are rules against summer baseball playing at most of the colleges and universities, but it has been almost impossible to enforce them. The story is told of a college man who played on a semi-professional team during a certain summer "without pay," as was said. He was not paid for playing baseball, but each week the manager of the team would bet him $20 that he could not jump over a chair, and, of course, the player always won the bet. So much for an evasion, of which many other examples could be given, of the rule against receiving remuneration or consideration for services as a player. It will be hard to evade the rules adopted at Cornell.

The action of the authorities at the Naval Academy in refusing permission for the crew to accept the invitation to row in the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie this year, as exclusively told in The Tribune last week, is cause for regret among those interested in the sport. It seems a pity that the Navy crew, which did so well in finishing third last year, should not have another chance to measure its strength with Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania and the other crews which will row on the Hudson this year. Loss of time and interference with the summer cruise are the reasons given for the decision, and the midshipmen have no appeal. These reasons, so strong as they must be to the authorities, may not be weighed against the desires of the midshipmen next year or the year following, but the Navy crew must content itself this season with such races as have been arranged on the Severn River, at Annapolis. It was a hard blow with the outlook so bright for a strong eight.

There is a report from Philadelphia that this season may be Ellis Ward's last as coach for the University of Pennsylvania crews, based chiefly, it is believed, on the opposition to his methods by some of the more recent graduates of the university. The contention has been made that Ward has not encouraged men to come out for the crews and that his methods have not been the best for the success of the oarsmen. The opponents of Coach Ward point out that since the victories in 1898, 1899 and 1900 Pennsylvania has been less than moderately successful. The crew of 1906, which was second to Cornell, was Pennsylvania's best since 1900. Some of this talk has been heard before, but never has it been said so openly and clearly that unless Ellis Ward "makes good" this year his term of usefulness is over. Ward has been at Pennsylvania since 1879, an unusually long term of activity as a coach.

As predicted when the weights were announced for the rich mile and a quarter specials—the Brooklyn, Suburban and Brighton handicaps of $25,000 each—the allotments by the official handicapper met the approval of owners and trainers. This was plainly indicated by the few horses declared last week at $15 each. The liability is now $125 in each race if a horse does not start for the rich prize.

The death of Persimmon, which won the Derby in 1896 for King Edward, has robbed the English turf of one of its most successful sires. Before the accident Persimmon was valued at $200,000. It is estimated that his earnings as a sire during the year would have amounted to $35,000. During the seven years he was represented on the turf his get won 140 races, of a total value of $624,075.

Automobilists have expressed themselves as well pleased with the plan to have the annual tour of the American Automobile Association for the Glidden trophy start at Buffalo during the week of July 6. The route will be decided on at the next meeting of the touring board.

HERBERT.

GOOD YACHTING IN SIGHT

Many New Boats Being Built for Racing and Cruising.

Even at this early date there are unmistakable indications that the yachting season of 1908 will be a busy one, in both racing and cruising. In a little more than a month from now the owners of the small classes of yachts will be seen at work preparing them for the season's sport, and in less than ninety days the first race of the season in these waters will have been sailed.

At least a score of power boats, ranging in length from 30 to 70 feet, have been added this winter to the already large fleet of these useful craft. Half a dozen steam yachts, ranging in length from 100 to 200 feet, have been constructed, and four of much larger dimensions of the seagoing type have been built, and three of them launched. They are for members of the New York Yacht Club. C. K. G. Billings's Vanadis, a vessel of 1,230 tons and measuring 278 feet over all, is one of these three. She is equipped with triple screw turbine engines, of 3,000-horsepower. Another big steam yacht is Roy A. Rainey's Cassandra, 281 feet over all; still another is Morton F. Plant's Iolanda, of about the same length; while a smaller yacht, but one well equipped for ocean travel, is the Visitor II, now building at Lawley's South Boston yard for Harry Brown, of the New York Yacht Club. She is a three-masted auxiliary schooner, 197 feet over all, with triple expansion engines, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Among the fifteen or more new sailing craft being built for racing and cruising in New York waters may be mentioned the auxiliary schooner yacht Haida for Max Fleischmann, of the New York Yacht Club. She is 105 feet over all, 24 feet beam and 5 feet draft without her centreboard. She is fitted with a 200-horsepower Speedway engine. Donald Abbott, of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, is having a 33-foot over-all racing yacht built by Robert Jacob from Charles Mower's designs. She will resemble the New York Yacht Club 30-footers as to sail plan, and she will sail in Class R, it is said. Many other new racing boats are being built at the local yards to be ready for early races in 1908.

The ocean race at Bermuda, which now has seven entries, is attracting quite as much, if not more, attention than did that of last year, and those best posted on the details of this contest declare that at leas ten yachts will cross the line when the race is started off Marblehead on Wednesday, June 3.

ATHLETES OUT IN SNOW

FAST TIME OF RUNNERS.

Weather Conditions Fail to Keep 'Cross Country Men Indoors.

Members of the Mott Haven Athletic Club yesterday defied the snow and started out on a 'cross country run over the usual course. The regular weekly run resulted in a victory for C. Westcott, who had a liberal handicap. The two scratch men, J. Gilbert and R. Devlin, finished in the rear, but made the best time for the course. The order of finish follows:

Name and club.	Handicap. M. S.	Time. M. S.
1—C. Westcott	2:45	36:07
2—P. Healy	1:45	35:22
3—D. Aaron	1:45	35:24
4—H. B. Slater	4:30	39:10
5—H. Rust	2:45	37:29
6—J. Gilbert	Scratch	35:00
7—R. Devlin	Scratch	35:04
8—I. Gerschanek	2:45	38:05
9—F. Masterson	1:00	36:40
10—H. Devlin	2:30	38:11
12—F. Slattery	5:30	42:30
11—J. Gerschanek	5:30	42:10
13—J. Corbett	5:30	42:50
14—M. Hayes	4:30	42:51
15—J. Deberka	5:30	43:00

Tom Hogan, of the Holy Cross Lyceum, was the first runner home in the invitation 'cross country run of the Mott Haven Athletic Club yesterday. He had a nip and tuck struggle through the driving snowstorm with P. Meyer, of the Mohawk Athletic Club, whom he defeated by a margin of fifty yards. The course was six miles. The order of finish follows:

Finish.	Name and club.	Time.
1	T. Hogan, Holy Cross Lyceum	35:46
2	P. Meyer, Mohawk Athletic Club	36:00
3	T. S. Harris, Star Athletic Club	37:00
4	E. Cuno, St. George Athletic Club	37:23
5	E. Durtnall, Dominican Lyceum	38:10
6	R. Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum	38:12
7	J. Long, Holy Cross Lyceum	38:15
8	P. Nulty, Holy Cross Lyceum	38:23
9	J. McNulty, Holy Cross Lyceum	38:32
10	J. McConnell, St. Bartholomew's	39:05
11	J. F. O'Neill, St. Bartholomew's	39:07
12	A. Aronovitch, unattached	39:10
13	J. Wood, Jerome Athletic Club	39:15
14	P. Sacko, Mott Haven Athletic Club	39:20
15	W. Abrams, Star Athletic Club	39:26

B. Pearsall, with a handicap of 4 minutes, won the 'cross-country race held under the auspices of the Trinity Athletic Club yesterday, over a course of about four miles. The order of finish:

	Hapdicap. M. S.	Time. M. S.
1—B. Pearsall, Trinity Athletic Club	4:00	24:40
2—Shea, National Athletic Club	3:45	20:45
3—Wood, National Athletic Club	3:30	20:48
4—Beuring, Trinity Athletic Club	3:30	21:18
5—Quinn, National Athletic Club	3:00	21:15
6—McQuigan, National Athletic Club	3:45	21:59
7—Pasta, National Athletic Club	3:45	22:00
8—Hendricks, Trinity Athletic Club	4:00	23:00
9—Gleason, Trinity Athletic Club	4:00	23:15
10—W. Ijbel, Trinity Athletic Club	Scratch	19:22
11—F. Hanlon, Trinity Athletic Club	2:45	23:45
12—Calson, Trinity Athletic Club	2:00	22:55
13—Rafter, National Athletic Club	1:00	22:05
14—Smith, Trinity Athletic Club	3:00	23:12
15—J. Devine, National Athletic Club	1:00	21:12
16—Loerch, National Athletic Club	1:00	21:13
17—Simons, National Athletic Club	1:00	22:22
16—McKiernan, Trinity Athletic Club	4:10	24:23
19—Anderson, Trinity Athletic Club	4:00	24:42

Members of the Star Athletic Club yesterday competed in the 'cross country run of the club over a course of six miles. F. Zink finished first, in the good time of 38 minutes. J. Guerin, of the Trinity Athletic Club, pressed him hard throughout the race. The order of finish follows:

F. Zink, Star Athletic Club; J. Guerin, Trinity Athletic Club; J. Collins, Loughlin Lyceum; J. McCarrick, Trinity Athletic Club; J. Dolan, Trinity Athletic Club; H. Waltzman, Loughlin Lyceum; F. Concannon, unattached; F. J. McWilliams, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Lynch, Ravenswood; C. McGowan, Star Athletic Club; E. G. McGowan, Star Athletic Club.

ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Misunderstanding Caused by Practice of Giving Away Puts.

The common practice of giving away puts is said to have caused more misunderstanding and ill feeling among golfers than the average devotee of the game has any idea of. A question recently asked by a person of an inquiring turn of mind, as well as limited experience, "What is the longest put ever given?" is undoubtedly a "facer." A safe answer would be that there is no authenticated record. The query, however, does set one thinking of this curious custom of not asking one's opponent to hole puts of certain shortness.

There seems to be no parallel to it in other games. At tennis the successful antagonist is compelled to play on till the decisive ace is scored, and in baseball no team has won until the last man has been declared out. In a billiard match, when the enemy's score stands at 99 and he has the simplest kind of a leave the other man does not put up his cue and don his coat. On the contrary, the enemy is put to the proof. So it goes in various other branches.

That suggests the question, What was the occasion or reason that prompted the first golfer to concede the first put? Possibly it was a desire to save his adversary time and trouble, though far more likely that he was an execrable holer out himself, and hoped by a great display of generosity to compel exemption in his own case from the short puts he so dreaded.

This ostentatious liberality on the part of an opponent in the matter of short puts could do worse than place the golfer on his guard. On the other hand, it seems almost like a tempting of Providence to refuse any put that is given, and yet an exception tacitly binds the receiver to concede one of similar length later on, however doubtful he may be of the enemy's power of negotiating it.

The ordinary practice of "accepting a halve" is a comparatively logical business. Both sides are apparently the least bit afraid of missing their puts, while the chance of the adversary doing so appears remote. It is said that opponents' puts always do look much easier, and, on the whole, a compromise is the easiest way out of it. Overtures for a halve are not often met with a cold rebuff. There are times, however, when puts are given in a most illogical way. There are those who after holing an outrageously long one are apt to give the other fellow a two or even a three footer as a sort of thank offering or by way of apology for their own luck.

Yet this really should be the time of all times for the fortunate one to stand like a graven image while the short put is being made, for the opponent has just gone through a harrowing series of emotions. While he was lying apparently dead and the other far away, the hole seemed safely within his grasp. Suddenly by a hideous change of fortune he is struggling for dear life, and his little put of two feet expands itself in his eyes to a yard or more, while the line to the cup, which a moment before looked so smooth and attractive, all at once appears full of bumps and irregularities.

It has also been asserted that the longest puts conceded are those given away because the golfer has not the nerve to wait with decent tranquillity to see them played.

Improvements are being made to the course of the Wollaston Golf Club, near Boston. Plans call for the lengthening of a number of holes and the bunkering of others to a much greater extent than at present. This suggests the argument that there is such a thing as an overbunkered links. On that subject a well known critic recently said:

"Nobody likes to see a player like Chandler Egan so contracted by the numerous bunkers and the narrowness of the fairway that he begins to take an iron where usually he would blaze away with a wooden club. An overbunkered links, if there is such a thing, would be one that cramped the long play of the mighty swipers, even when well on their game, so that they approached every problem with timidity and so that they refused to attempt really brilliant shots with driver or brassie lest they fall into the hands of a more stereotyped and far less attractive?—a machine made, accurate and steady golfer."

DOUGLASS TO TRY FOR CREW.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Annapolis, Feb. 23.—Midshipman Archibald H. Douglass, captain of the football team, who recently set a new figure for the strength tests at the Naval Academy, will try for the crew this year and may be in the boat against Harvard. Besides great strength, he has the ideal build for an oarsman, being 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing 180 pounds.

MICHIGAN CITY REACHED.

Men and Horses Assist Roberts in New York to Paris Race.

Michigan City, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Thomas automobile, driven by Montague Roberts in the race from New York to Paris, left Rolling Prairie, sixteen miles east, at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, and was within two miles of Michigan City at 9 o'clock to-night, struggling through snowdrifts, assisted by men and horses. Roberts has now covered 989 miles since leaving New York.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 23.—The Italian car Zust, driven by Sartori, reached South Bend at 8 o'clock to-night, having travelled 949 miles since the starting point. The American pilot car, which reached South Bend this morning, will be shipped back to Detroit, John Sperry, its driver, having become ill.

Millersburg, Ind., Feb. 23.—The De Dion French car, driven by St. Chaffray, in the New York-to-Paris race, arrived here to-day, having covered 918 miles.

Bryan, Ohio, Feb. 23.—The French Moto Bloc car in the New York-to-Paris race arrived here to-day, a distance of 854 miles from New York. The Protos (German) car was on its way to Delta from the latest reports.

CANUCKS MAY PLAY HERE.

Talk of a Game Between Canadian Teams at St. Nicholas Rink.

As both the St. Nicholas Hockey Club and the New York Athletic Club won the games in which they took part last week, the tie for second place in the Amateur Hockey League race still remains unbroken. The St. Nicholas seven easily defeated the Hockey Club on Tuesday, and the Winged Foot men disposed of the Wanderers on Friday without any effort. The standing of the other sevens remains as it was. The Crescents head the list, with an unbroken record of games won, while the Wanderers bring up the rear, with no games to their credit, and the Hockey Club stands next to last place, with only one victory.

The Crescents did not play last week, but on Friday they face the Hockey Club. The result of the game is a foregone conclusion unless the latter team takes a decided brace. The first contest between these two sevens brought out some of the prettiest hockey of the season, and the Brooklynites had to work their hardest to win. Since then, however, the Crescents have improved, while the Hockey Club men have fallen off in their play. Friday night's struggle, nevertheless, will be an interesting one to watch.

The only other game scheduled for the week is the Wanderers and St. Nicholas contest, set for Tuesday night.

There is some talk of bringing two of the senior Canadian hockey teams down here for the purpose of having them play against each other at the St. Nicholas Rink. If it can be brought about it should prove a thoroughly successful undertaking in every respect. It would be the first opportunity New Yorkers have ever had of seeing here two Canadian teams from the senior league across the border in a match game, and as such keen rivalry exists between the different sevens making up the league a hard and well fought game would be assured. If it can be arranged it will be the biggest hockey treat lovers of the game here have ever seen, and all the tricks of the play will be in evidence.

WITH ATHLETIC BOWLERS

New York's Slim Lead—Comparison with Last Year's Records.

Competition in the Athletic Bowling League last week only served to place the leaders closer together. The New York Athletic Club team's double defeat at Columbia gave the Elizabeth club five a chance to pull up within a game of the local combination, the latter's record now being twenty-two games won and eleven lost.

While a game each way is not much of an advantage early in the season it seems formidable now, when there are only three more series to be rolled. Unless the unexpected happens New York or Elizabeth should win, as the Roseville Athletic Association team, which won the title the two previous seasons, is a rather poor third with nineteen won and fourteen lost. New York's general work is better than a year ago, but the same cannot be said for Roseville.

This time last year the Roseville Athletic Association quintet was showing the way, with twenty-four games won and nine lost. Unquestionably Roseville earned its impressive advantage last season. Its average for thirty-three games was an even 934, as against 892.21 for New York. The former's high total was then 1,050, or five pins better than New York's present best total, which is the highest this season. Now Roseville's average is 906.29, quite a falling off from the mark of 934 a year ago. The team's high total of 1,013 is thirty-seven pins below last year's notch. On the other hand, New York's present average of 901.7 is something like nine points better than this time a year ago.

Although leading the race at present, New York's average is third on the list. The other better mark in addition to Roseville's is credited to Elizabeth, which has 917.16. The latter's improvement is by all odds the most pronounced, as a twelvemonth ago it had only 879.11. Games are won, as a rule, by getting the good scores when they are needed, and as further proof that averages are uncertain guides it is only necessary to call attention to the present unique position of the Passaic Club team. The latter has an average of 889.11, excelled only by Elizabeth, Roseville and New York, yet stands absolutely last in the race. With the exception of Roseville and Jersey City, all the teams are averaging higher than a year ago.

The same corresponding improvement is not apparent among the leaders in the individual average race. At present Clauss, of Elizabeth, leads with 189.23, while a year ago Wood, of Roseville, showed the way with 189.26. Wood was closely followed by his clubmates, Pierson, Van Ness, Meyer and Olozaga, so that Roseville presented a solid front at the top of the column. Now the only Roseville man in sight is Olozaga, who is third, with 185.19. The next of his colleagues to appear are Wood, Van Ness and Meyer, standing seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth, respectively.

Although Joe Arnold, of New York, had a bad night at Hoboken last week, he is still fourth, with 185.10. It is estimated that vigorous efforts to raise averages will be made this week. A series that is being looked forward to with interest is the one between New York and Roseville on the former's alleys on Thursday night. The local team is especially anxious to win the odd game, as it will then be in a better position to withstand a possible setback at Elizabeth next week. Two other series will also be rolled on Thursday—Newark Bay at Montclair and Columbia at Passaic.

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES.

Games.	Name and club.	Average.	High score.
33	Clauss, Elizabeth	189.23	238
15	Collard, Jersey City	187.10	214
30	Olozaga, Roseville	185.19	245
33	Arnold, New York	185.10	254
33	A. West, Elizabeth	184.29	256
33	Sherwood, New York	184.13	238
33	Rhodenburg, Columbia	183.31	244
33	Dwyer, Newark Bay	183.10	233
33	R. West, Elizabeth	183.26	223
30	Olsen, Passaic	183	228
33	Adams, New York	182.6	236
30	Lamster, Jersey City	181.25	243
21	D. Lefferts, Passaic	181.12	212
33	Harper, Passaic	181.9	227
33	Pope, Elizabeth	180.29	235
44	Wood, Roseville	180.16	225
30	Garrison, Jersey City	180.16	233
33	Van Ness, Roseville	180.12	236
9	Meyer, Jersey City	180.6	233
33	Meyer, Roseville	179.33	226
30	Hartzel, Columbia	179.15	223
30	Lockwood, Montclair	179.6	228
33	Pierson, Roseville	179.1	220
33	Griffith, Newark Bay	178.28	225
33	Perry, Newark Bay	178.23	208
33	Thomson, Montclair	178.22	227
33	Nolte, Elizabeth	177.30	245
33	Schultze, Columbia	177.19	217
33	Elston, Passaic	177.17	246
24	Clute, New York	177	225
21	Sherlock, Passaic	176.17	217
33	Jaeger, Newark Bay	175.15	223
33	R. Schlereth, Jersey City	174.6	247
24	Lewis, Montclair	172.14	224
27	Breen, New York	172.11	235
18	Sigler, Montclair	171.11	202
33	Applegate, Columbia	171.11	202
11	Walker, Montclair	169.10	200
12	Bell, New York	168.5	198
27	Howe, Jersey City	167.19	218
27	Vreeland, Newark Bay	166.17	199
27	Brown, Montclair	164.7	200

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Average.	H. S.
New York	22	11	901.1	1,045
Elizabeth	21	12	917.16	1,031
Roseville	19	14	906.29	1,013
Jersey City	18	15	880.9	997
Newark Bay	17	16	887.7	965
Columbia	13	20	871.15	978
Montclair	12	21	859.31	1,006
Passaic	10	23	889.12	1,018

MANY WITH GOVERNOR.

Statement Made Public Showing Anti-Racetrack Gambling Support.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 23.—Communications from citizens in all parts of the state, and copies of resolutions from organizations of citizens supporting Governor Hughes's attitude on the abolition of racetrack gambling, are pouring into the executive chamber daily. Especially notable, as shown in a statement made public at the executive chamber to-day is the attitude of farmers and agricultural societies, in view of the fact that the county fair organizations are arguing that they will be likely to lose money if the Agnew-Hart bills are passed. This statement was as follows:

Many organizations of citizens throughout the state have indorsed Governor Hughes's recommendation to the Legislature embodied in the bills introduced by George B. Agnew in the Senate and by Merwin K. Hart in the Assembly, for the abolition of racetrack gambling. Practically all the newspapers in the state outside of New York City are strongly urging the passage of the Agnew-Hart bill.

The State Grange, with a membership of seventy-seven thousand farmers, divided into local granges all over the state, at its meeting at Hornell on February 7 adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The worthy master in his address before the thirty-fifth annual session of the New York State Grange, held at Hornell, wisely recommended in the interests of morality the repeal of the racetrack gambling law, the proceeds of which are now divided among the agricultural societies of the state; and

"Whereas, The agricultural fairs of the state need and must have aid from some source, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the New York State Grange, now in session, do hereby request the Legislature to make an annual appropriation from some fixed source to be used for the benefit of the fair associations of the state. We believe that the fairs of the state are a direct help in stimulating the better breeding of stock and should be sustained by state aid."

Similar resolutions have been adopted by many of the local branches of the grange.

The resolutions adopted by the Canandaigua grange, some of the officers and members of which are also officers and members of the Ontario County Agricultural Society, were as follows:

"Whereas, Governor Charles E. Hughes, in his annual message and also in his remarks to the delegates to the association of town and county agricultural societies, has so clearly and forcibly defined his views in regard to the repeal of the present racetrack gambling law;

"Resolved, That Canandaigua Grange No. 1,062 is in full sympathy and accord with all that the Governor has said in relation to the subject."

The support of the agricultural districts of the state has been supplemented by that of business men's organizations. The Merchants' Association of New York City adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the association approves and indorses the recommendations of Governor Hughes, as contained in his annual message, as to the prohibition of poolselling and gambling at racetracks in this state, and strongly urges that the Legislature take such action as to give them effect."

Among the organizations which have adopted resolutions in support of the abolition of racetrack gambling are the following:

Farmers' Club of Central New York.
Essex County Fair Association.
Peekskill Business Men's Association.
Mass meeting of the citizens of Nyack, February 16.
Fifth Ward Civic Club, White Plains, N. Y.
Brooklyn League.
Manufacturers' Association of New York.
Maximus Club of New York City.
Independent Club of the West Side, New York City.
Good Government Club of Waterloo.
Cooper Civic Club of the People's Institute, New York City.
Stuyvesant Heights Republican Club, Brooklyn.
Society for the Prevention of Crime, New York City.
Columbia County Law and Order League.
Law and Order Society of Union Course, Long Island.
Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade, Brooklyn.
South Side Civic League, Jamaica.
The Flushing Association.
Rockville Centre Board of Trade.
Flatbush Taxpayers' Association.
West Brooklyn Board of Trade.
Jamaica Citizens' Association.
Saratoga County Agricultural Society.

Several of these organizations are composed of men whose homes are close to the racetracks.

DEFENDS OLD SUNOL.

Some Records of Thoroughbred Blood in Great Trotters.

A letter from W. W. Shult, who for twenty years has been the superintendent of the breeding farm for trotters and pacers of John H. Shults, has been sent to H. W. Hill, chairman of the Senate Committee on Codes at Albany.

It is in answer to a statement made by one of those who argued for the Agnew-Hart bill at a hearing before the Codes Committee at Albany on Wednesday, in which a statement was made about the so-called value of a trotting mare. The speaker did not mention the name of the horse at the time, but later referred to Sunol. The impression has been given by what he said that Sunol had sold for a fancy price, and later for a song, but did not mention the age of the trotter at the different times of sales. Mr. Shult in his letter writes as follows:

The mare Sunol, 2:08¼, which I understand was the trotting mare referred to before your committee on Wednesday last as illustrating the worthlessness of thoroughbred blood in the trotting horse, was in my charge for many years.

She was purchased by Mr. Bonner when, I think, she was a four-year-old, for $11,000. At that time she was the fastest trotter in the world. Mr. Bonner owned her for several years, and after his death she was purchased by my employer, John H. Shults, for $4,100, for a brood mare, at the executors' sale. Her first three foals died aged from six days to six months. Her oldest living foal now is a four-year-old. Her next, Herr Axworthy, is now a three-year-old. Last year as a two-year-old he could trot a mile better than 2:20, with very little work, as he met with an injury that laid him up for three months. Her youngest foal now is a yearling, and has all the earmarks of a great trotter. Sunol was sold in November, 1907, for $400, when she was twenty-one years old, without any certainty of her being with foal. These three living foals of Sunol will undoubtedly get fast records and become famous. The real foundation of the trotting families that have survived the test of time is based on the thoroughbred, and most all of our great champions have the thoroughbred blood close up in their pedigrees.

The following are some of the champions of their day:

Maud S., 2:08¾, whose second dam was a thoroughbred mare by Boston.

Jay Eye See, 2:10, whose second dam was the thoroughbred Twilight by Lexington.

Directum, 2:05¼, whose dam was by Venture, a thoroughbred horse by Williamson's Belmont, and who is still the champion four-year-old.

Trinket, 2:14, was the champion four-year-old of her day, and her second dam was the thoroughbred mare Morning Glory.

Palo Alto, 2:08¼, was the champion stallion of his day, and his dam was the thoroughbred mare Dame Winnie, by Planet.

One of the greatest brood mares in the world was Nell, the dam of eleven in the 2:30 list, four of which are in the 2:10 list. Nell's dam was by the thoroughbred horse Embry's Lexington. One of the fastest and best trotters that we have ever bred at our farm is Della Belle, with a record of 2:27¼ as a two-year-old. We have now at Shultshurst a mare by Adbell, dam Dell Worthy, by Axworthy, and second dam the thoroughbred mare Cordel, by Warwick. She has been pronounced by competent judges to be the handsomest mare in New York State, and that the thoroughbred blood in her veins has not hurt her as a trotter is shown by her ability to trot a quarter of a mile in 31 seconds. She has been used for breeding purposes exclusively, but should Mr. Shults permit me to race her I am certain that she would trot to a record of 2:05 or better.

I could cite hundreds of instances of trotters and pacers with the thoroughbred blood close up which have obtained very fast records. In my humble opinion we would have no great horse family in this or any other country to-day without it, and the work done by the Jockey Club through its breeding bureau throughout the Empire State is destined to become monumental. The best results will not be apparent for some years, but the good seed has been sown, and it will bring forth good fruit.

ILLS OF THE RACETRACK.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Marsten, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, is taking an active part in supporting Governor Hughes's anti-racetrack gambling campaign. He spoke last night on the ills of the racetrack, and has addressed the following letter to the Governor:

Permit me to express my hearty appreciation of your efforts in the campaign for the suppression of racetrack gambling. Every good citizen should rejoice in the overthrow of the Percy-Gray law, whose false pretences and hypocritical evasions of the plain will of the people, declared in the constitution, is a reproach to the statute book and public morals and an iniquitous defiance of the constitution.

What end does it serve but the financial interests of the few and the debauchery of the many? As a minister of this city, it has been my privilege to study this question closely. My unhesitating opinion is, as the result of years of experience, that young men and women are corrupted morally, wives and children are left to penury and misery as the result of losses at the racetracks, and the gambling habit, with its attendant evils, is confirmed in multitudes.

Politics ought to be the science of good government, but under this specious law, whose repeal is sought, it has come to be the unscientific expression of the very worst sort of pandering to low passions and greed. It was the English Gladstone who had the insight to declare that it is the province of government to make it easy for people to do right, and hard for them to do wrong. But this law has pandered to the lowest, and made it easy to do wrong and hard to do right, set wide the gates of corruption and been a menace to the wellbeing of the state. It is to be hoped that the better elements may combine against man's covert wish to cater to his own vices in the name of law and the betterment of a dumb animal that knows no vices, to sweep this pharasaical philistine, born of degradation and conceived of greed, from our statute books forever.

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Telephone 5319 Mad. Sq.
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POMMERY "Sec" A