WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

Yale-Harvard Agreement Causes Profound Sensation—Cornell Seniors Would Found Athletic Scholarship—The Western Reserve University's Muddle.

The big sensation in college athletics, by all odds, is the announced intention of Yale and Harvard hereafter to permit the competition of "professional" athletes of certain age under certain restrictions. Such an announcement could not well do other than affright those who read between the lines of possibility and development and who think they plainly can foresee the time when young men, having taken money for their athletic services up to the age of 19, can suddenly reform and after two years of probation can reenter the ranks of amateurism and become the purest of simon pures, at either Yale or Harvard. The agreement as given out says that any athlete after reaching the age of 19, who shall have received money for athletics, shall at the lapse of two years be placed in good standing at the discretion of the college of which he is a member. This is plain enough and means exactly what it says. It is understood that the legislation arose as a result of conferences over a certain Harvard athlete who on entering college made affidavit on his registration blank for athletics that he had once competed at a picnic set of games, receiving $5 for winning a race. His frankness led the authorities to see what could be done with him. It was poin ed out in his case that he was immature when he received the money and really could not be accused of the same kind of professionalism that can be brought to the door of a professional baseball player, or an inveterate frequenter of and competitor in what are known generally as "pot hunts." In other words, professionalism was decided to be a thing of degree, and unconscious as well as conscious.

Heinous and deliberate professionalism is impossible, according to the Yale-Harvard agreement, before the age of 19. The condition of the mind and will at that time is so far from the mature that professionalism cannot well be other than unintentional, unconscious and the reverse of meretricious. The process by which can be determined the guilelessness of the young professional before 19, and by which Yale and Harvard will act in restoring to good standing the men who come up under this rule has not been announced. To the outsider it would seem as if any person who lacked duplicity so far as to apply for reinstatement under the rule certainly would be entitled to compete. Again, the new ruling opens up wide vistas and long years of summer ballplaying with semi-professional and out-and-out professional baseball nines by New England and other youths, who can carefully count the days until they are 19 and then give up the ball playing. By that time they will have put by enough money to assure their being able to pay for a college course and his them to Yale or Harvard. The new registration blank of the future probably will not have on it the searching interrogation: "Have you ever competed in athletics for money, or received money for coaching or instructing in athletics or in any way obtained money for your connection with athletics, so as to constitute professionalism?" No, indeed. The new blank will say: "Name the various teams, summer nines, professional baseball and football teams, and the sets of games in which you have competed, receiving money for your services, and state your age at the time." Also: "Give the amount of money that you received for so competing in athletics at the successive ages of 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19." By these methods it will be possible for the athletic councils to determine the degree of professionalism, which will be divided into classes. Probation periods will be determined by the degree.

In certain quarters it seems to be the impression that the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America can interfere with such an arrangement and say that Yale and Harvard cannot permit such athletes to compete. As a matter of fact it is an affair quite outside the particular province of the I. A. A. A. A., because Yale and Harvard compete in their dual activities under special agreements over which there is no jurisdiction save that of the two colleges involved. However, what the intercollegiate association could do is to bar from the annual field day any men from either college who have competed against these reinstated "pros," who really are, in the eyes of the other colleges, no less professionals than if they never had been reinstated. The constitution of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, in Article 16, says: "An amateur is a person who never has competed in any open competition for money." The intercollegiate body is allied to the Amateur Athletic Union, and it, too, has a similar ruling. James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., has condemned the agreement and declares that not only is it a step backward, but that it opens the door to professionalism.

"There is something back of this new eligibility rule and what Yale and Harvard are striving to attain is a mystery to me," said Secretary Sullivan recently. "Perhaps both of them have professionals that they wish to turn into amateurs. There can be no other excuse for the adoption of this rule. We have to-day in the United States thousands of young men who have not as yet reached the age of 19, but who are professional athletes in every sense of the word and they glory in it. All of these thousands of athletes now will be eligible, providing they show some desire to enter Yale or Harvard, and when they are 21 will be trotted out as simon pure amateurs. Can any one see the wisdom of such legislation? I don't see why the age was made 19. Why didn't they make it 25?

"Records prove that some of the best athletes were in the championship class when nineteen or under, and the best men that ever entered college, or that ever entered preparatory schools, were nineteen or under. To-day an athlete of nineteen is in a fine state of manhood, brain developed, body developed, and if at some time previous he has been a professional there is no good reason why any college should want him reinstated.

"Personally, I regret very much that our two premier colleges should go on record on a question that now is of great importance to our whole American athletic structure. It is absolutely going backward. I don't see how Yale and Harvard can enforce the agreement. I hope that the other colleges will become a unit, and that, if these two institutions persist in trying to enforce any such legislation as outlined, the other colleges will refuse to have further competition with them. We have been striving for a quarter of a century to elevate amateur sport. Organizations have been started all over the country with this idea in view. And now to have the representatives of two colleges come forward with any such legislation as this is to make amateur sport in this country a laughing stock."

Secretary Sullivan speaks as one having authority, but there is a reverse as well as an obverse to the shield. Is it not, for instance, a painfully weak pretext to declare a man a professional because as a schoolboy some one paid fifteen cents bushire for him to go out to a ball park to play in a game of baseball? Still, that is the thing that kept Home Run Frantz, one of Harvard's stars, off her team only a couple of years ago. When a schoolboy he "had his expenses paid" in just the way stated above, and as a result was disqualified as a professional later in his college course. Persons must admit that there are cases of professionalism, so called, in which there can be wide latitude. Is it as bad for a man who has been a professional athlete for several years to be "rung in" to amateur sport in this district for a season's competition, with the end that there may be wholesale betting on him for a certain race against a prominent champion, as it is for a boy who has baseball aptitude to play with a baseball nine at the summer resort at which he is staying? It would seem to many persons that the former case was rather the worse.

Yale and Harvard may apparently be making a step in retrogression, but the person who admits that there are degrees in professionalism must also admit that some cases are almost excusable. It is the intention of Yale and Harvard to separate the black sheep from the gray ones, and after bleaching the gray ones by a two years probation from the time of the average preparatory school graduate's age, to let the bleached ones flock into the white ones' fold. It may be retrogression, but it is a much saner idea and method than the wholesale grouping of the $1 professional with the $5,000 one. It must be remembered that all the reinstatement is done at the discretion of the committee of the two colleges, and that there are sane, wideawake men at the head of both institutions. These will not permit any crookedness or double dealing. They will insist on honesty and fairness and will not permit the dyed in the wool "pro" to slip through the mill along with the less culpable ones. There will be as much sanity in their judgment as in that of the allied powers in amateur sport. In fact, from the very underlying principle of the proposition, there is apparently a calmer and more judicious spirit involved than one would at first perceive. It is no "yellow peril" in athletics that confronts amateurism. It is rather the "yellow peril" of bigoted amateurism that is being exploded.

Yale men are eager to go on record unofficially as being opposed to taking advantage of the new rule. It is said upon good authority that the rule was agreed to only to placate and please Harvard. Yale men say they will keep their athletics pure, will permit no men who have competed for cash to get back on the teams if they know it, and will likely disregard the amendment. One of the men who may be affected by the new rule is Mahar, a summer baseball player, who is now at Harvard.

Cornell has an athletic problem on lines of slightly similar trend. It appears that the members of the present senior class, in all good will and innocence, proposed that a scholarship should be endowed by the class of 1905, whose proceeds should be used to pay the tuition of the best athletes of each successive entering year. This, however, seems an unwise project. No one can object to the helping of an athlete in a financial way, by procuring for him something along the direct lines of student employment, so that he may maintain himself properly while in college. But to select a man merely for athletic ability, no regard being had to study except in a comparative sense as between one athlete and another, apparently is a step backward. The *Cornell Daily Sun*, in an editorial, quotes the opinion of a well known writer, who lays out the familiar argument that athletes are the advertisers of a college and that advertising should pay those who advertise their college. To this the editorial adds by way of comment: "While we thoroughly agree that preeminence in athletics is an invaluable asset to a university, we are convinced that it is not the policy of Cornell or of any other right minded institution to provide sufficient funds for the athlete to acquire a college education because—and merely because—he is giving that institution his services as an athlete. Were the university a school of athletics founded for that purpose alone, the athletic scholarship would find a most welcome place. But in an institution of learning the prime object must be kept first and the subsidizing of athletics would mean nothing more than degeneracy into professionalism. The good motive which undoubtedly was involved in the proposition made by the senior class has been accepted without consideration of the danger. The proposition to help the athlete to finance himself is a most worthy and just one, but to finance his college course for him would be not only fatal to the spirit of amateur athletics, but also would in itself be wronging the cause of education."

The case of John B. Taylor, Pennsylvania's star quarter mile runner, has caused many persons to reconsider a somewhat slighting idea of Pennsylvania's faithful adherence to eligibility rules. In the last two years Cartmell, Taylor, Stevenson—all three crackajack performers—have been debarred for infraction of academic rules. Cartmell, who in 1904 as a freshman finished second to Schick in the intercollegiate games in both the 100 and 220 yard runs, was dropped for a whole year because of failure to maintain a satisfactory scholarship standing. Taylor, intercollegiate champion and record holder for the 440 yard run, also falls by the wayside because of an unsatisfactory excuse for a month's absence through sickness last winter. Stevenson is debarred from baseball this year for the same reason, and such men as Greene, Folsom, Liggett and Wilcox are under surveillance, it is said, in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania athletes complain of the faculty's treatment and say that they are being discriminated against. It is known that several men who are eligible at present for athletics are afraid to compete because they have been warned that they will fail for their degrees this June should they go out now. Every college in the East is suffering from the insistence from the faculty that athletes shall not hold special privileges, and with the new rules regarding freshman athletes and others out West it may safely be said that the frenzy of a too great pro-athlete spirit in the colleges has been curbed. At one time the enthusiasm over great teams and great performers threatened to swamp the colleges, but the better counsel of the heads of faculties now has triumphed. It looks as if there would be just as good teams, even if a star here and there suffers because he is a little too much sound in body and much too little healthy in mind.

A correspondent of the *Reserve Weekly*, a paper printed at the Western Reserve University, in complaining of certain matters of athletic administration in the university, discloses a state of affairs that has elements of fun and pathos. Such things as a baseball team traveling with but nine men and having one man who gets hurt having to play out his position on his knees can scarcely be imagined in a big college. The letter in full is well worth reprinting and is as follows:

"Much unfavorable comment concerning the management of athletics is being heard lately among the students, and it seems that in justice to the management itself some notice should be taken of this criticism—for it has been in the nature o' criticism in some cases—in order that it may not be thought to assume the nature of backbiting. Only recently did it become known that Manager Counts is receiving $500 a year for his services to the athletic association. This in itself is enough to cause surprise at the remarkable rejuvenation that has taken place in athletic circles at Reserve, when it is remembered that Coach Boyle's contract two years ago called for only $800 for his services as coach of the football team, which amount was finally cut to $500 by the athletic association. Truly this is 'rejuvenation' with a vengeance, when a student manager—for the title 'graduate manager' cannot cover up the fact that Counts is a student after all—for his services receives as much as did the coach for the previous year.

"But we are told that the salary of Counts is only $200, with an additional $300 as a bonus, provided he succeeds in diminishing the debt of the athletic association by a certain amount. Now, what kind of economy does the management practise in order to close up the debt? In the first place, the football team was forced to go through last season, for the most part clothed in such a ragged, varicolored conglomeration of sweaters, pants, stockings, &c., that they were the laughing stock of the public wherever they appeared. Finally the students of Adelbert subscribed enough money—about $125—to buy decent suits for the players. Constant thievery of the football paraphernalia was occurring, all of which could have been averted by a little attention to the lockers. Thus was economy practised during the football season.

"What of the wind-up of the basketball season? For vivid, not to say lurid accounts of this, it is necessary only to mention Canton, Buchtel or Hotel Davidson to any of the 'varsity men. Not content with a schedule which required playing Oberlin, our dearest enemy, on successive Saturdays, the management must needs take the team on the Tuesday intervening to play an athletic club aggregation, which judging from the tactics employed during the game, should be performing on the mat o in the 'squared circle,' instead of upon a basketball floor. As a result of this game, the players were so pounded and bruised that they were in no fit shape to play Oberlin later in the week, and it was by the veriest stroke of good fortune that we were able to gain a victory over Oberlin in that nerve-racking second half. And all this because the Canton people offered terms which would allow our management to clear up $10.

"Then, with the Ohio State game but three days off, the team was taken to Akron to play a second game with Buchtel, whom we had defeated earlier in the season. Here our team had everything to lose. The Ohio State game was but three days off and some members of the team already had shown signs of overtraining and staleness, brought on by playing too many hard games. We had already defeated Buchtel by a comfortable margin and on their own floor. Nothing to gain, did I say? That is not correct, for here the management remembered the $300 bonus, and saw in this game an opportunity to clear up $15, which later dwindled to less than $10. Now, absolutely worn out by playing three of the hardest games of the season in ten days, and by many weary miles of travel in suburban cars and coaches on steam roads, the team found itself pitted against Ohio State.

"While in Columbus the players were compelled to put up at the Hotel Davidson, where the rates were $1 a day, American plan. Members of the team are authority for the statement that the fare there would scarcely compare favorably with that of the 'Dormitory' in the Dark Ages. Not wishing to risk a second dose of such 'grub,' supper was taken at a neighboring restaurant at 20 cents per man. There is no necessity for recounting the result of the game. To the uninitiated public our team either 'quit' or was so completely outclassed as to be unworthy of the name of basketball team. But to us, who know the facts, they neither quit nor were they outclassed. Human endurance simply had reached its limit, and the players had sacrificed victory and themselves on the altar of 'economy' and 'pulling the association out of debt.'

"We already have heard that a petition was circulated requesting pledges of various amounts for the purchase of new uniforms for the baseball team, including, I suppose, new caps to take the place of those appropriated for use by the management during the balmy spring days. Here, too, 'economy' will probably make it necessary for the baseball team to go on long trips with only nine men, as was the case last year in the Wesleyan-Denison trip. In the Wesleyan game Morgan sprained his ankle and had to play the rest of the game on his knees, because his ankle pained him so that he could not stand.

"And now the question presents itself: 'Have not the members of athletic teams, who spend both time and energy at the expense of their studies for the purpose of upholding the honor of "Old Reserve;" have not the students themselves, who help to support the games and the athletic association; have not these men some rights to consideration as opposed to a management whose sole aim seems to be to pull the association out of debt and thus earn that $300 bonus?'"

This question, propounded by one who contents himself with the signature "Index," is still unanswered as far as is known. The contrast between the sums mentioned and the earnings of some of the bigger colleges through athletic trips and ventures is a subject for consideration as well.

Every spring since 1900, when Mike Murphy severed his athletic connections with the University of Pennsylvania, there has been published a statement from Philadelphia that the veteran trainer is to return to the Quaker City. As usual, it has made its annual appearance, and details the fact that Murphy may return to Pennsylvania and that every indication points to his being in charge of the Quaker football candidates when they report for practise in September. "That Murphy has been solicited to return to Pennsylvania by the most influential athletic authorities at the university; that he has lent a willing ear to all that has been said to him on the subject; that his contract with Yale expires with the annual intercollegiate meet, and that his contract with New Haven has not been renewed, are all known," says one version of the perennial and annual yarn. "There are several good reasons why Murphy is likely to return to Pennsylvania, even if he has not already agreed upon contract terms with the Red and Blue. In the first place, the most important consideration of the great trainer's existence is involved in the change. Murphy never has been in his best health while a resident in New Haven. On the contrary, the five years that he lived in Philadelphia constituted the most healthful period of his life, and he firmly believes that if he again took up his residence in Philadelphia he would regain the same health that favored him during the time that he was in control of athletics at Pennsylvania. He has repeatedly declared that the heavy fogs, mists and damp atmosphere continually coming from the Sound off New Haven have materially affected his health, and that he did not think that his best health would be realized as long as he remained in New Haven. It is known that Murphy's personal preference favors Philadelphia over New Haven as a place of residence. This preference is strongly shared by Mrs. Murphy.

"It is also believed that Murphy has a strong leaning in sympathy toward Pennsylvania. It is a well established fact that he never would have left Pennsylvania had he not disagreed with George Woodruff over the question of the principle involved in the guards back play. This disagreement finally became personal and it was soon evident that either Woodruff or Murphy would be forced eventually to leave the university. At that time Woodruff was the most powerful factor in Pennsylvania's athletics by reason of his remarkable success in developing the Quakers' football elevens and it was thought that the university could better dispense with Murphy than with Woodruff. The fallacy of this course was evident in a few years."

After recounting the success that Murphy had from 1894 to 1904 with track athletics, the championship going to a team other than one trained by him only once in that period, the authority announces in a mild footnote that Murphy himself says that he will not leave New Haven. It has been said by him as often as this story has been printed and moreover Murphy has bought outright at New Haven a cottage and a plot of ground about it, with the announced intention of remaining there for the rest of his days. After these facts the Philadelphia idea seems to be based a little too much on imagination.

Why Prison Doorkeepers Are Surly.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Why are the doorkeepers of prisons always surly? I guess it is because they have to answer so many foolish questions," said a prison doorkeeper.

"Only this morning a ring comes at the bell. I halt in the middle of my breakfast. I tramp down the long corridor. I unlock my fifty-ton door with my twenty-pound key. Outside stands a tough young man, his hat on the side of his head, who says:

"'Boss, when'll Joe Mace get out? Me and another feller's got a bet on it.'

"People come here and ask me when this prisoner's trial and that prisoner's trial take place. They come here without permits and demand to see a prisoner with the same air as you'd go to a friend's house and demand to see your friend. They bring presents to prisoners—boxes of cigars, bottles of rum, scarfpins and poker dice.

"It is the constant rebuffing of all these foolish persons that makes the doorkeeper of a prison surly."

METROPOLITAN GOLF DATA.

OFFICIAL DISTANCES AND RECORDS OF THE LINKS.

List Furnished by Secretary Calkins of the Local Association—Amateurs and Professionals on the Honor Roll—Par Score Sometimes Beaten—Ratings.

In collecting the club ratings of players for use in the preparation of the general handicap list, the committee, Messrs. Calkins, Menzies and Phillips, acquired an interesting fund of facts and statistics in connection with the different links within the fold of the Metropolitan Golf Association. Secretary Calkins has made a table of the distances, par scores and records that is of especial interest.

There are fifty clubs in membership and the statistics are presented of twenty-five eighteen hole and twenty-one nine hole links. The three longest eighteen hole courses are Garden City, 6,444; Deal, 6,255, and Englewood, 6,240 yards. Four more are in excess of 6,000 yards—Apawamis, 6,169; Baltusrol, 6,124; Montclair, 6,045, and Nassau, 6,037 yards. The two shortest eighteen hole links are Knollwood, 4,620, and the Crescent A. C., 4,562 yards. Princeton, the only college links, is the longest nine hole course around New York. It is of 3,060 yards; next in length are Oakland, 3,017; Westbrook, 3,014, and Westchester, 3,010 yards.

The records of this spring are: Travis's 75, made during the Lakewood tournament, and the tying of former records at Richmond County by Charles T. Stout; Van Cortlandt, by Bernard Nicholls, and at Apawamis by Will Anderson. Travis holds more records than any other player, amateur or professional. His records are for Lakewood, Deal, Garden City, three long courses, Knollwood, the shortest course, and for Oakland, where his 75 has stood for many seasons.

Frank O. Reinhart leads the other amateurs with three records—at Baltusrol, Plainfield and Princeton. Findlay Douglas, Gilman P. Tiffany, D. B. Fuller, Jr., and the late L. L. Kellogg, Jr., are each credited with two records, but none of the other amateurs holds more than a single mark. George Low holds four professional records—at Deal, Baltusrol, Crescent A. C. and Dyker. Will and Aleck Smith have each three records, and double honors in the way of local records are held by Bernard Nicholls, Isaac Mackie, Robert Dow and Will Anderson. Two records made by Harry Vardon in 1900 at Richmond County and Seabright still stand untouched. Aleck Smith has had a 66 at both Nassau and Eastern Parkway, and while every golfer knows which of the two he would rather have made both were memorable achievements and statistics to be preserved, which is also true of every record on the list, while it is equally true that the relative values of the records vary a good deal.

The par score is given such prominence as the basis of the general handicap list prepared by the M. G. A. committee, that it seems peculiar that on ten of the eighteen hole links the professional record is below par and on two the amateur record is also better than the score for ideal golf. In other instances the record score and par are the same, which seems a more equitable adjustment of things. On the nine hole links par has also in several instances to take a beating, as at Wee Burn, where the par is 72 and Seeley's record is 68.

With all the care that has been expended is devising a fractional par system of scoring that would level up the too lazy and lucky holes, it appears as though the record scores should not be able to beat par as easily as they do the ordinary bogy. A difference of a stroke or two might not mean anything, say the golfers, but there is something rotten in Denmark when the par at Nassau is beaten eight strokes and that at North Jersey by seven strokes! Might it not be as well to handicap from record golf as from par golf?

The Country Club of Westchester, Fairfield Golf Club and the new Wykagyl Golf Club do not report any records and ten other clubs, including St. Andrews and Shinnecock Hills, are silent as to their professional records.

The statistics follow:

EIGHTEEN HOLE LINKS

Apawamis Club, Rye—Out, 3,024; in, 3,145; total, 6,169 yards. Par, 75; amateur record, 73, by Findlay S. Douglas; professional record, 72, by Willie Anderson.

Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson—Out, 2,840; in, 2,557; total, 5,397 yards. Par, 72; amateur record, 75, by Howard Jaffray, Jr.; professional record, 71, by Willie Tucker.

Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills—Out, 3,157; in, 2,967; total, 6,124 yards. Par, 75; amateur record, 73, by Frank O. Reinhart; professional record, 72, by George Low.

Country Club of Lakewood—Out, 2,697; in, 3,235; total, 5,932; yards. Par, 74; amateur record, 75, by Walter J. Travis; professional record, 74, by Willie Smith.

Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge—Out, 2,150; in, 2,412; total, 4,562 yards. Par, 65; amateur record, 69, by Thomas Hovenden; professional record, 72, by George Low.

Deal Golf Club—Out, 3,465; in, 2,790; total, 6,255 yards. Par, 76; amateur record, 79, W. J. Travis; professional record, 76, George Low.

Englewood Golf Club—Out, 2,860; in, 3,380; total, 6,240. Par, 75; amateur record, 77, by H. M. Britton; professional record, 73, by Fred Pye.

Essex County Country Club, Orange—Out, 2,513; in, 2,598; total, 5,111 yards. Par, 70; amateur record, 70, by F. C. Reynolds; professional record, 67, by Dave Hunter.

Fox Hills Golf Club—Out, 2,892; in, 2,844; total, 5,736 yards. Par, 73; amateur record, 73, by L. L. Kellogg, Jr.; professional record, 72, by Isaac Mackie.

Garden City Golf Club—Out, 3,226; in, 3,218; total, 6,444 yards. Par, 75; amateur record, 74, by W. J. Travis; professional record, 74, by Stewart Gardner.

Hackensack Golf Club (as played)—Out, 2,589; in, 2,537; total, 5,126 yards. Par, 68; amateur record, 77, by James H. Temple; professional record, 70, by Will Smith.

Hollywood Golf Club, Long Branch—Out, 2,884; in, 2,769; total, 5,653 yards. Par, 73; amateur record, 75, by Arthur McAleenan; professional record, 69, by Bernard Nicholls and Isaac Mackie.

Knollwood Country Club—Out, 2,573; in, 2,047; total, 4,620 yards. Par, 67; amateur record, 67, by Walter J. Travis; professional record, 69, by Robert Dow.

Montclair Golf Club—Out, 2,963; in, 3,082; total, 6,045. Par, 74; amateur record, 74, by Allan N. Kennaday; professional record, 74, by Will Anderson.

Morris County Golf Club, Morristown—Out, 2,782; in, 3,129; total, 5,911 yards. Par, 73, amateur record, 77, by Percy R. Pyne 2d.

Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove—Out, 3,147; in, 2,890; total, 6,037 yards. Par, 74; amateur record, 70, by W. J. Travis; professional record, 66, by Alexander Smith.

New York Golf Club (public links at Van Cortlandt Park)—Out, 2,342; in, 3,124; total, 5,466 yards. Par, 75, amateur record, 75, by Gilman P. Tiffany; professional record, 72, by Charles Thaw and Bernard Nicholls.

North Jersey Country Club, Paterson—Out, 3,010; in, 2,870; total, 5,880 yards. Par, 73; amateur record, 75, by Archibald Graham; professional record, 67, by Will Smith.

Plainfield Country Club—Out, 2,589; in, 2,650; total, 5,239 yards. Par, 70; amateur record, 69, by F. O. Reinhart.

Richmond County Country Club—Out, 2,524; in, 2,706; total, 5,230 yards. Par, 72; amateur record, 75, by J. C. Cottrell and C. T. Stout; professional record, 71, by Harry Vardon.

Seabright Golf Club—Out, 2,990; in, 2,333; total, 5,323 yards. Par, 70; amateur record, 75, by Amos T. Dwight; professional record, 73, by Harry Vardon.

Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton—Out, 2,860; in, 2,972; total, 5,832. Par, 73; amateur record, 71, by Findlay S. Douglas.

St. Andrews Golf Club, Chauncey—Out, 2,892; in, 2,764; total, 5,656. Par, 72; amateur record, 72, by John Reid, Jr.

Tuxedo Golf Club—Out, 2,685; in, 2,715; total, 5,400. Par, 70; amateur record, 72, by L. L. Kellogg, Jr.

Yountakah Country Club, Nutley—Out, 2,658; in, 3,055; total, 5,713. Par, 75; amateur record, 77, by M. M. Michael; professional record, 72, by John Hobens.

NINE HOLE LINKS

(Records are for a double round, unless otherwise stated.)

Bedford Golf and Tennis Club—2,420 yards. Par, 69, amateur record, 74, by Dwight Partridge; professional record, 77, by Robert Dow.

Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport—2,626 yards. Par, 72, amateur record, 71, by A. C. Wheeler; professional record, 68, by John Harland.

Country Club of Westchester—3,005 yards. Par, 73; no records reported.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn—2,916 yards. Par, 74; amateur record, 77, by Clark Burnham; professional record 71, by George Low.

Eastern Parkway Golf Club, Brooklyn—2,512 yards. Par, 67; amateur record, 77, by A. I. Sherman; professional record, 66, by Aleck Smith.

Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich—2,890 yards. Par, 76; no records reported.

Flushing Country Club—2,865 yards. Par, 74; amateur record, 78, by Roy de Raismes; professional record, 76, by John Freeland.

Hillandale Golf Club, Stamford—2,854 yards. Par, 74; amateur record, 82, by C. Bates Dana, professional record, 69, by Val Fitzjohn.

Marine and Field Club, Bath Beach—3,006 yards. Par, 74; amateur record, 78, by Oscar Woodward; professional record, 72, by John Shippen.

Midland Golf Club, Garden City—2,629 yards. Par, 73; amateur record, 74, by D. B. Fuller, Jr.

New Brunswick Golf Club—2,896 yards. Par, 69; amateur record, 76, by Tracey L. Smith.

Oakland Golf Club, Bayside—3,017 yards. Par, 75; amateur record, 75, by Walter J. Travis; professional record, 75 by W. Collins.

Powelton Golf Club, Newburgh—2,807 yards. Par, 73; amateur record, 75, by Gilman P. Tiffany.

Princeton Golf Club—3,060 yards. Par, 76; amateur record, 79, by Frank O. Reinhart.

Richmond Hill Golf Club—2,908 yards. Par, 75; amateur record, 79, by D. B. Fuller, Jr.

Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon—2,803 yards. Par, 71; amateur record, 81, by H. L. Phillips; professional record, 74, by Aleck Smith.

Somerset Hills Country Club, Bernardsville—2,329 yards. Par, 68; amateur record, 74, by G. Owen Winston and E. B. Schley; professional record, 69, by John Young.

Wee Burn Golf Club, Stamford—2,775 yards. Par, 72; amateur record, 68, by Charles E. Seeley; professional record, 74, by Walter E. Stoddard.

Westbrook Golf Club, Great River—3,014 yards. Par, 75; nine hole records amateur record, 36, by H. B. Hollins, Jr., L. Livingston, Jr., and R. C. Watson, Jr.; professional record, 34, by A. G. Griffiths.

Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle—2,029 yards. Par, 64; records not reported.

Westchester Golf Club—3,010 yards. Par, 75; amateur record, 82, by A. D. Compton; professional record, 79, by H. Reddie.

No statistics are furnished by the Meadow Brook, Century, Larchmont, Orange County or Saegkill clubs, all of which are members of the Metropolitan Golf Association. Information is lacking, too, from the Maidstone Golf Club of Easthampton, and the Manhanset Manor Golf Club, both of which have fine eighteen hole links, but are not members of the Metropolitan Golf Association, and from twenty or more nine hole links in the same boat as non-members. Mr. Calkins, who is secretary of the M. G. A., hopes to bring some of these clubs into membership during the season, which will make further records accessible.

OLD COACHING DAYS RECALLED.

Four-in-Hands Once More Stop at the Old Tavern at Flushing, L. I.

When several New York men began driving their coaches from New York to Belmont Park they made arrangements to change horses at the old tavern at Flushing, L. I. In so doing they reestablished a custom which ceased to exist about 1856. For almost a century up to that time the old tavern had been one of the important coaching stations in the vicinity of New York.

The first stage route from Flushing to New York and Brooklyn started from the door of this old tavern. There were few inhabitants then to the east of Flushing, and all who wanted to make the trip came as far as that village on horseback. The mail for the north shore of Long Island was brought to this tavern and from here men on horseback went east as far as Oyster Bay.

The route from Flushing was to Newtown, thence to Bedford, then to Brooklyn and across the ferry into New York, where the stopping place was at Chatham Square.

Just in front of the tavern door was the whipping post of Flushing town. When the New Yorkers came here on their way to the races some of them took particular interest in locating the exact spot where the whipping post had stood. The old tavern stands to-day much as it did when Washington was a guest there. It has low ceilings, great rambling hallways and rooms so large that a guest feels lonely. In the taproom behind the bar can still be seen some of the queer old flip glasses with fluted or engraved sides that were used a century ago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

All Cars Transfer To Bloomingdales LEX. To 3rd AVE. 59th To 60th St.

Last 2 Days. Don't Delay

MAKE YOUR SELECTION IMMEDIATELY.

The Sale of the Renowned

Richardson Pianos

Positively Ends on May 31st.

The sale at $195, $5.00 down and $1.00 per week, has been enormous, and we advise all who are interested in this great piano proposition to make their selection at once, thereby saving from $150 to $200 on their investment, besides securing one of the finest pianos in America.

This Sale at $1 a Week

and no interest charged for time taken in making payments places the possession of the best pianos within the possibilities of every home. Every piano is fully guaranteed for ten years and kept in tune for one year free of charge.

***Richardson Pianos* $195**

On Terms of $5 Down and $1 a Week.

Pianos delivered to your home on payment of the $5. Everybody can now be the possessor of a fine piano at a trifling outlay—less than 15c. a day.

The new model Richardson Piano has the latest improvements—overstrung scale, 7 1-3 octaves, finest repeating action, best in the world; guaranteed for 25 years; sixteen-pound felt hammers (made by one of the best manufacturers in the world), imported wire strings, bushed pins, fine selected ivory keys, new Boston fall board and music rack, three pedals and practice muffler. The cases are beautifully finished in double veneer, handsomely carved and polished.

Wilson Piano for $175.00

on terms of $5 down and $1 a week. We also offer the following renowned pianos for cash or on liberal terms—

Walters, Harmony, Belford and Weigner Pianos.

For only $5 down and $1 per week.

On cash purchases we box and ship pianos free of charge to any part of the United States.

Exchange your old pianos for a new one and pay any balance due at $1 a week. Upon request a representative will call.

Bloomingdale Bros.,

Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th Sts.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

Direct Entrance Into The Big Store from the 18th St. Station of the 6th Ave. "L" Road. It is a great convenience and is immensely popular.

Red Letter Day Next Wednesday

at the Siegel Cooper Store for collectors of Sperry & Hutchinson Green Trading Stamps. Persons presenting "S. & H." Stamp Books at the Premium Parlor, 5th Floor, **will obtain 10 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps free.**

Women's Linen Coats

Smart Summer Styles Shown for the First Time and at Popular Prices.

Styles are exclusive and smart, and an exquisite workmanship is evinced throughout. These handsome garments will be shown to-morrow for the first time. Every woman who enjoys superior dressiness of apparel will be interested in these coats.

One desirable style is of butcher linen in white and ivory, 26 inches long, with shaped back, mannish box front, notch collar and revers; pearl button trimming, correctly tailored, and priced specially at **5.95**

Another pretty style is made 30 inches long, of fine linen in white, natural and reseda green; loose, boxy effect, collarless and with full sleeves; elaborately finished with open work embroidery, **7.50**

The style illustrated at the right is of the new Linen Rajah in ivory, 46 inches long; loose effect, with Tuxedo collar of reseda green or Alice blue linen; scroll trimmings of white Herculese braid, pearl buttons and full sleeves, shirred and with cuffs. **12.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, 6th Ave. "L" Entrance.)

Popular Gloves for Women.

Chamois Gloves are attaining widespread popularity among women folk for outings. We are showing them in the P. X. M. or Pique, white or the natural color, full English cut: clasp or pearl buttons. **75c & $1.00**

1-CLASP LIGHT-WEIGHT P. X. M. CAPE GLOVES, mannish effect and excellent for wear; $1.25 quality, at **95c**

16-BUTTON LENGTH PURE SILK, to match the prevailing shades of gowns; extra quality and perfect fitting; a pair **90c**

1,500 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S 2-CLASP LISLE GLOVES, in tan, white, brown or black; all sizes; special, a pair **18c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Men's Leather Belts.

Neat, New Styles for Summer Wear.

At 95c. BELTS—Swell morocco, kid, walrus and seal leathers; all genuine; black or tan.

At 75c. BELTS—Bridle leather styles, calfskin, extra well dressed, and walrus effect. Black or tan.

At 50c. BELTS—Cowhide, calfskin and walrus and seal grain effects.

At 25c. BELTS—Cowhide and calfskin in great variety and choice of styles. Some of these are manufacturers' samples and are regularly twice or three times as much.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, East.)

Flags at Low Prices.

Buy To-Morrow and Be Patriotic Tuesday.

Every housetop and window-sill will be gay with bunting or a flag of some kind Decoration Day.

We have a most complete stock of FLAGS, FLAGPOLES, BRACKETS, HALYARDS.

WOOL BUNTING FLAGS, COTTON BUNTING FLAGS, SILK FLAGS.

2-ft. FLAG on staff, 10c | 3-ft. FLAG on staff, 20c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, East.)

Boys' Baseball Suits.

For boys we are showing many interesting specials in Baseball Uniforms, paramount among which is to-morrow's offering.

This outfit consists of cap, shirt, padded pants and web belt. $1.75 would be a moderate price. Special price, Monday, **1.25**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Centre, 18th Street.)

Women's Swiss Vests, Hosiery, Combination Suits & Corset Covers

These good garments at the prices must find a ready response on the part of women who wish to combine economy with dependable qualities.

Women's Swiss Vests.

IMPORTED SWISS RIBBED VESTS—Hand-crocheted trimming on neck and shoulders; made to sell at 75c; at **39c**

25c SWISS RIBBED VESTS—Silk trimmed; at **15c**

Women's Combination Suits.

LISLE THREAD COMBINATION SUITS—Lace trimmed or plain; usually 75c; at **39c**

Women's Knitted Corset Covers.

25c KNITTED CORSET COVERS—All sizes; at **12½c**

Women's Hosiery.

25c FULL FASHIONED BLACK OR TAN LISLE THREAD HOSIERY—All sizes; at **15c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Everything Delivered for Decoration Day.

All purchases made on Monday will be delivered in ample time for Decoration Day, the Delivery Service having made every preparation in this direction. This applies to the city as well as to suburban purchases. **You get what you want at the Big Store, and you get it when you want it.**