

WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

A Choice of Those Who Seem to Be the Best Five Men of the Intercollegiate Basketball League - Pennsylvania's Track Athlete - News Told by Murphy.

The quality of basketball played this season in the intercollegiate league made up of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and Cornell was poorer than in almost any previous year. The great fault with the game was the excessive amount of roughing. Practically every match was reported as being very rough. The chief result of this sort of play was to be seen in the victory of the Pennsylvania team.

It was not at all the case of the preceding season, when the champion Yale team owed most of its success to the presence of Gil Kinney. Kinney's strong point was his shooting from the floor, and he earned his points in that way. The Yale team fed Kinney and through his accuracy won out. But basketball was played differently last season, so that the good shooter of goals from the floor had a chance to distinguish himself. The games this season were marked by several significant things. For one item, most of the scores were not great. This was caused by the close guarding almost universally practiced, guarding that was so far illegal that it caused the game to degenerate into a hugging match.

For another thing, many of the points made in these low score games were from fouls, and in the case of Pennsylvania in particular not one but several games resulted in favor of the Quakers not because they hit the baskets more often but solely because Keinath was there to toss them in after fouls were called. The second Columbia-Pennsylvania game was won by Keinath, who scored twelve goals from the foul line and two goals from the floor, making the 16 points for his college, while Columbia's 15 points were acquired through six field goals and three foul goals.

However, to do Keinath justice, his work did not always depend upon foul goals. In the first game with Cornell he scored four goals from the field and four from fouls, making 12 of Pennsylvania's 24 points. This was not so rough a game as some others, although it was represented that Keinath had to leave it toward the end because of a dislocated shoulder. That shoulder was right enough in four days, so that Keinath was able to play and win the second game against Columbia. In the second game that Cornell played against Pennsylvania Keinath made seventeen out of twenty tries for foul goals and scored three baskets from the field, thus making 33 out of Pennsylvania's 37 points.

It might be carried on so through out the whole season. Until Keinath got in the game, just before the Western trip, the Pennsylvania team, although containing some effective players, was not first class. The difference was plain as soon as he started playing, and Pennsylvania's record of seventeen straight victories is due in no little part to Keinath. That will be admitted by Pennsylvania men, and as a result they will be forced to admit that there are few reasons for putting other players than Keinath of the Pennsylvania team on a five supposed to represent the best players in the intercollegiate league.

It is a very hard task indeed to select such a team this season, although formerly there were so many players whose work stood out that at best only one place was open to argument. But when Keinath is selected as one forward, there is distinct reason for pausing in an attempt to name another man. A player whose name suggests itself is Kiendi, the youthful Columbia man who scored many points in the season and was second to Keinath in that respect. It is hardly fair, however, to make the number of points scored the only criterion of a man's value to his team. It is his ability to rise to emergencies and his play in succeeding games that make it worth while to have him on a team. For that matter, if points alone were to be considered, why not make Crosby of Cornell a member? He was well up in the list, although most of his points were from fouls. It takes, however, a player of hardihood and experience, who can make his presence felt on a team at all times and who would not fall down in emergencies.

Where Kiendi was unfortunate was that he played throughout the season on a team which was much too rough. Columbia men may not realize it, but the play of the Columbia team did much to discredit the game. Yale too was an offender this year. Kiendi's real merits did not have so much of a chance to show as they may another season, when he is more matured.

In the mind of the writer the choice for the other forward lies between Cushman of Yale and Fitzpatrick of Pennsylvania. Both are good hard players, and by that is meant that they play the game for what it is worth and do not put their energy into slugging. It would be hard to settle which is the better player by a measure of anything but the raw totals, but it seems fair to give Yale the nod, as Cushman is named as being the best forward of being called the second best forward.

As to centre there can be no discussion. When any one who starts to select players for that place gets to the name of Van Vleck of Yale he has gone far enough. The Yale pivot man surpassed in every way the other players who attempted to play the place, and there appears to be no reason to go further into detail in explaining or justifying his selection.

The matter of the guards is one that requires a little thought as far as one place is concerned. For the other, Noyes, the Yale player, appears to be the best, although some may say that it is putting a premium on roughness to name him. Noyes was an offender in several games this season. However, he was the best player of the place on the Yale team and better than any others in the league.

It is worthy of consideration in this regard that the Columbia team had less points scored against it in the league season than any other. Columbia's defence held the points down to 132. The Yale defence was pierced for 137 points, while Pennsylvania was second against the extent of 144 points. That is one item that has to be looked at closely. The function of the guard is to stop the forwards from scoring. Columbia made 150 points, 23 more than Yale, so that, except for the personal ability of Noyes, that player would hardly have a chance on the basis of statistics, to get on the team.

ing over him, and as a guard he has fairly to climb up his man to do any effective blocking. These reasons operate against him in either place. Kiendi is a good guard, and it seems hard to leave off the team a guard for that college which had the least points scored against it. Cornell appears not quite to have equalled Keinath as a choice of center, but it is necessary to take one of these three - McCrudden, Kieffner or Keinath. The preference is for Keinath, it being believed that he would be able to act not only as a good guard but help out the team better than the others in the scoring line as well.

The team is: Keinath, Pennsylvania, and Cushman, Yale, forwards; Van Vleck, Yale, centre; Keinath, Columbia, and Noyes, Yale, guards; only reserve to emphasize the belief that the Pennsylvania team did not win the championship because of general excellence of play but because of the presence of Keinath on it.

Going back once more to roughness. There can be no question that the game will suffer in popularity if the present standards of play continue. There should be a strong recommendation by the rules committee to all officials to punish most severely all sorts of foul and illegal play, and furthermore there should be a penalty for roughness that would be more dreaded than the present one of giving a free trial for foul.

In the end that doesn't always work well. The rough team is willing to take a chance in hope of making through foul work a field goal, which will more than make up for the single point earned by the penalty goal, if indeed it is made. It is suggested by a veteran player that the better scheme would be to do as is done in hockey, to bar from the floor for a stated period the player making the foul. That would hurt a great deal more in the end, because what four players could do against five would not be much.

The scheme has all sorts of things to recommend it, because it might easily break up the team work of the offending team so that it would be hopelessly crippled while its offending player was off the floor. Great evils demand radical remedies, and it is a certainty that if some such drastic action were taken there would be less of the indiscriminate rough play that has all but spoiled the game.

The continued hugging and illegal covering up has about killed the passing game, which once was so pretty a feature. The basketball of two or three seasons ago no longer is played. It does not speak for the quality of the game that the scores are low this season. It means solely that there has been a deal of clinging on to players that has stopped them from making goals which otherwise they might have scored. It is too bad that Columbia should have been a great offender this year, because the best basketball and the cleanest would be played at Columbia. The Morning-side Heights men had the reputation of being a great offender when it was forced on them, but they didn't go out on the floor carrying the fight to their opponents. There is a difference between aggressive play and rowdiness, and that line has to be drawn hard but not in all sports.

Some interesting things can be shown by averages. For instance, the champion Pennsylvania team had the best attack, averaging 27½ points a game in the league season. Columbia was second with 24½ points, Cornell third with 22½ points, Yale made 21½ points each game, and Princeton averaged 20½ points. On defence the disparity is greater. Columbia lost 17 points on the average in each game. Yale's average points made against her were 21½. Eighteen points were averaged against Pennsylvania. Cornell had tallied against her 27½ points a game, while the opposing teams profited on the average 24½ points by meeting Princeton. On that basis there is justification, even though the teams finished so that two were tied for second place and two for last place, for rating them in this order: Pennsylvania, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Princeton.

Taking it by and large, Cornell had the best played schedule, although finishing badly in the rear. Two games were won by opponents by two points. Yale won one game, 18 to 16, and Princeton another, 35 to 33. The other Yale game was lost by three points, 20 to 17. Cornell made the second biggest total of points against Pennsylvania in the two games played, forty-two altogether. Columbia men 28, Yale 30 and Princeton 47. Princeton and Cornell share the honor of having made the most points scored against Pennsylvania in a single game, under very different conditions, however. In the first game Pennsylvania played, Princeton made 27 points against 46 for Pennsylvania. But Cornell on the Philadelphia floor in the last game of the season made 27 points against 37 for Pennsylvania.

Cornell comes with Yale had the same result in total points as did Columbia's with Yale. In both cases Yale scored 5 points more than the rivals. However, Columbia won a game from Yale, which Cornell did not do. Taking into consideration all the games played Cornell should have done better. Just what is the matter it is hard to say. Perhaps some Cornellian can and will elucidate.

When it comes to the closest rival of Pennsylvania, the Quakers were 9 points better in the two games played. Pennsylvania scored 12 points more than Yale in two games, 19 more than Cornell, and 12 more than Princeton. Columbia's general work was better than Yale's. Columbia had no trouble with either Cornell or Princeton.

It was not a particularly good season of basketball, but that would tend to detract from the prestige of the game as a well played sport or one that is clean and smooth.

Mike Murphy, the Pennsylvania athletic trainer, since the loss of Guy Haskins has written for the Pennsylvania appealing to get out men:

"I wish to call the attention of the students to the fact that the amount of material coming out for the track team is very small. There are not nearly as many men out now as at this time last year, and although we have a lot of good, hardworking fellows out with us there are a lot of others who would be able to do something if they only would come out and work. Every time I get hold of them they promise to begin at once, but we never see them working."

grace now that Haskins is no longer to be figured on. It really is remarkable how much difference the presence or absence of that athlete makes in figuring the intercollegiate tables. It will hardly be in order for any person hereafter to speak of Pennsylvania's blindness to athletic rules. There aren't so many colleges that would have turned a deaf ear to Haskins' standing as an athlete, and a holder of a degree besides, with less apparent compunction than did Pennsylvania.

"Michigan's strength in track athletics this year will be centred in the distance events squad," says the Michigan Daily. "Hodgen, the hurdler, was prevented by illness from taking any of his exams and will be unable to train. The track squad is without sprinters and pole vaulters and is somewhat weak in the weight events. All the men are working hard, however, and both Director Fitzpatrick and Capt. Rowe are optimistic."

With Bohnsack and May added to the trio Rowe, Coe and Dull the team will be particularly well equipped with middle distance men. Dunning has left the quarter mile and will run the half with Coe and Bohnsack this spring. For success in both the quarter mile and the hurdles the team will be dependent upon Merritt, who made his A.M.A. in these events last year. Rowe will make a cross-bay in the coming days in the dashes last year, has left for New York city to resume a business position. This leaves a varsity without any experienced sprinters."

SHARKS OF MAGDALENA BAY.
Naval Officer's Interrupted Bath—Steam Whistle Tackle.

Havana is wont to boast proudly that her Nos de Tiburones—the big pool in the rocks under Morro Castle where they used to drop the bodies of the executed prisoners out through a chute—is the sharkiest spot in the world, and there are numerous other points in the tropics which lay claim to the same distinction; but Magdalena Bay is the only true and original fount of sharkdom.

I heard an old tar from one of the armored cruisers, says a correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, telling some visitors that the men eaters were so thick around the bow of his ship when she steamed into the bay that they couldn't heave the lead through them to take soundings. And another chimed in to say that Magdalena Bay was as good as a dry dock because the dorsals of the sharks scraped all the barnacles off the bottoms of the vessels.

Allowing something for "leeway" on these stories, the fact still remains that sharks are remarkably numerous there.

The morning plunge overboard regularly enjoyed by the officers and men in many of the tropical ports is quite out of the question in the bay. There is, to be sure, a fact not so remarkable when it is also learned that there is no record of any one having escaped himself. The closest call perhaps was that of a well known Lieutenant-Commander who took a dive into the bathing pen at the same time that this small enclosure was occupied by a 14 foot man eater.

The bathing pen is a 30 by 30 railed in space on the shore of the bay that was built with the ostensible purpose of keeping sharks off, but of keeping them out. An unusually high spring tide, however, flooded the top rail to a depth of a couple of feet or more, and during the period of submergence the big shark in some manner crossed his way in and was left captive when the water subsided.

The commander in question sprang from the rocks and disappeared under the cool water in a long, deep, comfortable looking dive. A instant later the pen was a vortex of white foam, in the midst of which whirled the white shoulders of the commander, and through which out with lightning slashes the black dorsal and tail fins of the big shark. The frightened swimmer reeled on the outer palings at the end of a half dozen desperate overhead strokes, clambered over the barrier, tumbled into the water beyond, and wide eyed and terror stricken lunged right off toward the open sea.

When he was finally recalled to the bank it was to declare that the pen was literally alive with sharks, and not even after the ubiquitous man eater, ridden off by bullets from the revolvers of the officers, harpooned by some fishermen and lassoed by some cowboys, was hauled out on the beach, could he be made to believe that the score or more of his fellow among which he had been so much of a frightened shark has never been known to touch so much as a piece of raw beef. The impetuous commander was never in real danger of anything but heart failure and a slip from the open sea.

The sharks of the bay take almost any kind of bait, and it is rarely that a warship is at anchor without from one to half a dozen lines dangling over the side. Watching a shark line is a tedious business, but it is strictly necessary in order for the fisherman to know when the monster is hooked, as his frantic rushes if allowed to go unchecked are pretty sure to cause some one to lose his own anatomy, to give way and result in his escape.

To this end the officers and sailors have hit on an ingenious plan. Instead of taking their meals when the dinner gong sounds or when for any other reason they are on deck elsewhere they run a stout piece of marlin twine from the shark line up to the steam whistle, leaving it for the manometer hand to indicate the event of his being hooked by sounding a toot.

BULLION LONG UNDER THE SEA

NEW EFFORT TO RECOVER THE LOST LUTINE'S TREASURE.

British Frigate Sunk Off Holland's Coast More Than a Century Ago Said to Have Had \$2,500,000 on Board—Part of It Recovered—Relics at Lloyd's

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The two sunken treasure ships which have most stirred the popular imagination are the Spanish Armada ship Admiral of Florence, blown up in Tobermory Bay, Mull, in 1588, and the English frigate Lutine, wrecked off the Terschelling, Holland, in 1790. In both cases attempts have been made from time to time to save their treasure.

In the case of the galleon they have met with little success. With the Lutine fortune has been more favorable and about £100,000 out of her reputed £500,000 has been recovered. Steps are about to be taken to renew the search for the treasure.

At present the vessel lies in about six fathoms of sand on a hard clay bottom. The site is exposed, open to the full force of the North Sea, and except on the calmest days work is impossible, for there is always a difficult ground swell when the wind is, however gently, from the northwest.

The salvors believe that the bulk of the treasure is lying outside the boat near the stern on her port side. In 1859 a gold bar was picked up, but since then no bars have been recovered. In 1862 a diver reported a large quantity of silver bars lying closely packed together "in the form of a pavement" outside the vessel.

He was unable to lift one or to get an iron bar between to separate them. This mass was under a covering of sand and it was owing to a further influx that the operations had to be abandoned. The vessel lies at an angle of forty-five degrees, and it is argued that the heavy bullion must have worked its way out.

The Lutine was originally a thirty-two gun French frigate, captured by Admiral Hood in 1798 during the operations against the city of Toulon. Under the British flag she carried a crew of 250 men and she took her part in several engagements when acting as convoy. On October 9, 1799, she made her last voyage under extraordinary circumstances.

There was a financial crisis in Hamburg and certain London merchants wished to send over a large quantity of gold to support the credit of the houses involved. Admiral Dundas, writing from Yarmouth Roads to the Admiralty, explains the commission in these words:

"The merchants interested in making remittances to the Continent for the support of their credit having made application to me for a King's ship to carry over a considerable sum of money on account of there being no packet for that purpose, I complied with their request and ordered the Lutine to Curhaven with the same cargo. It was reported that the Lutine sailed from Yarmouth Roads in fair weather, but as she approached the Dutch coast a heavy gale bore down from the northwest. During the night she struck on a rock bank between the rocks of Vlieland and Terschelling, lying off one of the entrances to the Zuider Zee called the Vlie River.

Fishermen on the shore watched her struggles on the lee shore, and from them comes the romantic tradition of the treasure ship, after hope of rescue was gone, being lit up brilliantly and the sounds of revelry and singing coming through the storm, until the lights suddenly disappeared and the Lutine was gone. Many of the Lombard street bankers are said to have sent representatives to accompany the money, but of the large crew and passengers only one man, clinging to a spar, reached the shore alive, and he died without speaking. The ship was insured at Lloyd's, and the underwriters promptly paid the insurance for a total loss.

Salvage work began the next year, and as Holland was then allied to France the English underwriters had the charge of hearing that £25,000 of the treasure was recovered by the Dutch. The operations were carried on in 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, when the wreck was raised to the ends of poles worked by fishermen.

In 1801 the wreck settled into the sand, and nothing further was attempted till 1814, when the official lecturer of the wrecked shipwrecking landed a few coils. A company called the Decoral Salvors (still in existence) set to work in 1821 by permission of the Dutch Government, but after spending nearly a million in 1820, 1821, and 1822, they were forced to discontinue the work to the sand. The effort round Lloyd's, who applied to the Dutch Government, with the result that the King of Holland gave the wreck to George IV., who made a gift of it to the Admiralty.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.



BROOKLYN—EVERYTHING COSTS LESS HERE.

Our Illustrated Spring and Summer Catalogue will be sent free upon request to any address outside the limit of Greater New York. Our distributors deliver purchases at your door on Long Island.

Our Millinery Exhibition

of imported Parisian Novelties will occur on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The show will include the most attractive creations of Georgette, Suzanne, Blum and Viro, also exclusives from our own workrooms. Also a display of Women's Suits and Costumes.



This \$6.98 Drop Side Couch, \$3.75



Made of heavy angle iron frame, National wire fabric; complete with mattress and bolster, covered in Bagdad covering. Note—This is the lowest price ever quoted for this guaranteed Couch.

This \$8.75 Twin Divan Telescope Couch, \$4.95



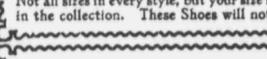
Made of heavy angle iron, National wire fabric; can be made into a single bed or full size; complete with mattress and bolster, covered in Bagdad covering. These Couches Delivered in Greater New York Only.

Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Inlaid Linoleum & Oilcloth

All Carpets Made, Laid and Lined Free Within the Limits of Greater New York

- \$25.00 Axminster Rugs, 9x12 Feet, \$15.98.
\$30.00 Crex Matting, Dropped Patterns, 20c.
\$1.10 Wool Velvet Carpets 60c.
\$10.00 Brussels Rugs, 6x9 and 7x9 Feet, \$6.98.
\$1.50 Inlaid Linoleum Tile and Hardwood Floor Effects, 60c.
\$6.00 China Matting, Roll \$3.98.
\$10.00 China Matting, Roll \$6.98.
\$15.00 China Matting, Roll \$11.98.
\$24.00 John Bromley's Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 Feet, \$15.98.
75c. Ingrain Carpets, 45c.
\$1.00 Ingrain Carpets, 80c.
\$1.00 Ingrain Carpets, 60c.
\$1.30 Axminster Carpets, 95c.
\$1.00 27x34 in. Brussels Rugs, 60c.
\$2.50 27x34 in. Wiltton Velvet Rugs, \$1.30.
\$1.50 30x60 in. Smyrna Rugs, 80c.
\$30.00 Bigelow Body Brussels Rugs, 6x13 Feet, \$21.00.
\$5.50 Ingrain Carpet Squares, Great Value, \$4.95.

A Boston Manufacturer of Women's Dainty Shoes, Made There to Sell for \$3.00 for Easter Wear, and Worth It. He Wants the Money—Our Price Monday for 600 Pairs, \$1.50



Made of the best patent leather coltakis; some vic kid Shoes among them, in button and lace; Spring weight extension edge soles; shapely round toe lasts and military and Cuban heels. See how carefully trimmed and finished they are! Every pair will give the very best service. Not all sizes in every style, but your size is here in some of the styles. Widths are B, C, D and E, and all sizes from 2 1/2 to 7 in the collection. These Shoes will not be sent on approval, but we will exchange them if returned promptly.

Spring Millinery Ready to Trim

- Silk braid Hats, made on wire frames, with folds of silk braid on brim and around crown; none C.O.D., \$2.69 value, at \$1.98.
Women's silk braid Hats, made on wire frames and faced with silk; all leading shapes; \$3.98 value, at \$2.98.
Women's untrimmed Hats, in black chips and hair braids; all the new shapes; \$1.45 value, 95c at \$1.00.
Women's untrimmed braid Hats, in burnt and colors; all the leading shapes; 95c. value, 79c at \$1.00.
Misses' and Children's Flats, all shades, at \$1.00.
Women's ready-to-wear Hats, for immediate use, at \$1.98.
Women's and Misses' ready-to-wear Hats, variety of shapes and styles to select from; \$3.98 value, at \$2.98.

Black Dress Goods

- 38-inch all wool Battiste, 39c.
42 and 44-inch all wool Battiste, 60c. and 75c.
42-inch black and white Checks, 39c. and 50c.
44-inch Brilliantines, 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 yard Main Floor.

Engraved Name Plate Special

Engraving Plate, shaded Old English type, name only and printing 50 cards; for Monday only. \$1.50

Free Lessons in Knitting & Crocheting

To the purchaser of Columbia Yarns. All the new stitches, including fagot and bar stitch, cross stitch and latest designs for sweaters. One week only.

Sale of Spring Wash Goods—Special

- Strong, Pretty Printed Dimities, 6 1/2c. Yard.
Standard Apron Gingham, 5c. Yard.
Best Printed Battiste, 12 1/2c. Yard.
In all the newest designs; rings, dots, stripes and floral patterns.
25c. Grade Emb. Dotted Swiss, 10c. Yard.
Because they are manufacturers'-loom lengths.
10c. and 12 1/2c. Dress Gingham at 8 1/2c. Yard.
Linen Finish Suitings, 12 1/2c. Yd.
Double width, black and colors; linen finish Suitings.
55c. Messaline Pongee, 39c. Yd.
One yard wide, black, cream, white and colors.
Fine chiffon wash Voiles, black, cream and colors.
Copies of \$1.00 Spring Serge Suitings, 14c. Yd.
A beautiful wash Serge, cream ground, in stripes and checks.
50c. Mercerized Albatross, 29c. Yard.
Black and colors, double face; will launder like linen. Main Floor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. L. J. HOYT, DENTIST. No. 455 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Near Jay Street, Opposite Matthews. Hours: 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. All Work Warranted. Teeth Filled, \$1. All Work Warranted.