

John L., the Connecting Link Between Bare Knuckle Period and "Pillows, Fought Most Bouts With Padded Gloves

DEMPSEY AND LYNCH MENACE CHAMPIONS

Seattle Heavyweight and West Side Bantam Dangerous Contenders.

MAKING RAPID STRIDES

Jack Dempsey, heavyweight, and Joe Lynch, bantam, two boxers who loom large on the pugilistic horizon as championship probabilities, came into the limelight with a suddenness that was unexpected as it was startling.

Dempsey's first round knockout of Buster Smith, the Tylenit giant, was not of importance because of the mediocre quality of the Michigan man, but the youngster of the Sunbelt and Morris furnish positive proof that the Western youngster is of championship calibre and will have to be considered not only by Fulton, but also by Willard.

Dempsey is a native of Seattle, Wash., and was christened William. When, however, he took to pugilism he changed his first name to Jack for the reason that Jack Dempsey, one of the great fighters of America, used that as his ring name. The Nonpareil's real name was John Kelly.

Dempsey is a workman in the Northwest and there learned to protect himself with his fists in many a barroom, with no regard for purse. While his strength and hitting power are unquestionably of the first quality, surging as it may seem, he is an excellent boxer. He never had an "out" from either Western pugilists, and appears to have picked up the science of the game through watching other fighters. He did considerable boxing in Salt Lake City and then in Johnson City, and is reported to have made his headquarters at Salt Lake City.

Dempsey arrived in New York a year and a half ago, and was under the management of John Reiter, who matched him for three bouts here. His first was with Wild Burt Kenny, at the Fairmont A. C., and Dempsey won a four round bout on the fourth round. Dempsey then took on the Amazing Andre Anderson at the same club and stopped Jimmy Johnston's champion in the ninth round.

Reiter then decided that as Dempsey showed class he would give him a hard task, and matched him with John Lester Johnson, a big clever negro, at the Harlem A. C. Johnson stayed with Dempsey ten rounds, but received a severe trouncing from the white heavyweight.

Suddenly Hit Trail West. Reiter then planned a campaign for the title and had arranged three matches for Dempsey when the boxer suddenly departed for the West and was reported on the coast in four round bouts as an amateur. Reiter has started legal proceedings against Dempsey for breach of contract.

Dempsey's next bout will be with Kenyon Hill at Milwaukee on February 25 and this should give a good idea on the ability of the Seattle boy. Dempsey is 21 years of age, stands 6 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, and is fighting in excellent condition, which is why he is so popular. He is a splendidly proportioned, and his arm and leg muscles are long and flexible. He looks like an excellent proposition in the heavyweight division, and if he has any more like this he will find himself in the lower echelons of the class for a time and keep away from Fulton just at present.

Lynch Product of West Side. Lynch, the bantam who put former champion Williams out of the game with a four round knockout, is a product of the West Side of New York, and has done most of his fighting in the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth street.

Lynch early exhibited wonderful cleverness, but until a few months ago he did not hit with any force. Suddenly he developed a destructive knockout power and since has been bowling over his opponents in the time. Lynch has fought a battle with Herman for the title. He boxed ten rounds with Herman at the Pioneer S. C., and the champion was killed Williams was on the down grade at the time he was dropped for the count by Lynch, still it was the first time the Bostonian had been stopped since he first became the title holder of the class.

The first knockout by Lynch that drew attention to him was that of Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia, one of the cleverest boxers in the world.

Is a Hard Hitter. A second surprise was the knockout of Willie Gray, another product of the West Side, who was coming along at a fast clip.

Not only did Lynch knock out the man Gray but he also fractured his jaw with a straight right hand blow. This was the first time in Astey's career he had been knocked out.

Lynch has removed every bantamweight of class from the game. Pop Lynch, Johny Kettle, whom he defeated at the Pioneer S. C. last summer.

Terry Martin, K. O. seven rounds. President.

Young Marina, K. O. four rounds. President.

Willie Astey, K. O. seven rounds. President.

Philo O'Keefe, K. O. three rounds. President.

Kid Williams, four rounds, Philadelphia.

Lynch was born in this country and is ten years of age and is rather tall for a bantam. He is a business man and has a truck business for a living and is very proud of his battling the Pioneer S. C. first gave Lynch his start.

MAY KEEP OPEN ON MONDAY. Billiard Rooms Exempted by Fuel Administration.

The National Fuel Administration yesterday made a ruling that was very gratifying to the billiard room keepers of the city. They will be permitted in future to keep their rooms open for billiard play on Monday nights, but will not be allowed to sell drinks or anything in the way of food or merchandise.

The billiardists sent an attorney to the National Fuel Administration to file a petition with the Federal court on Monday.

BOXERS WHO ARE KEEPING IN LIMELIGHT



Dempsey and Lynch are making rapid strides in their quest for ring honors.

Old New Yorkers Drove Star Trotters in Snow

Commodore Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, Frank Work and David Bonner Were Enthusiastic Devotees of a Sport Now Superseded by the Automobile.

The mantle of snow which now covers the north country from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains recalls the good old days when in every city or town the trotters were out for a brush to sleighs. It was also continued until the congestion caused by autos and other wheeled vehicles relegated them to the speedways, which it is almost impossible to get in shape for fast work during the winter months without the assistance of the broad runners that go with heavy traffic on sleighs.

The '70s, '80s and '90s were the gala days of racing on the snow. In this city Seventh avenue would be thronged with sleighs every pleasant afternoon from Central Park to the Harlem River, while those who stood on the curb had the pleasure of seeing all kinds of racing, as the horses ranged from Maud S., the reigning queen of the turf, to a peppy trotter from the shafts of a butcher's cart.

The thousands of single hitches mingled with scores of splendid pairs, a few tandem and an occasional four in hand, all of them wearing bells and many colored plumes, while the style of vehicles scaled from spider web racing cutter to a Canadian pug.

Nearly every afternoon up to the year he died William H. Vanderbilt took to the sleds with Maud and Aldie, or one of his other celebrated pair of trotters, while John D. Rockefeller would be out with Midnight and Kate McCall, his brother William would be out with the fast Blackstone and the champion Edward and Dick Swivel, Sheppard Knapp with Curly Hoop and Sam Hill, W. M. Humphreys with the fast Blackstone and as a present, Major Dickerson with Aubine and Lady Wellington or Rosalie and Zembia and Russell Sage behind an unmarked pair of fast trotters on the Hudson.

On the speeding ground the public never failed to recognize the jolly, round figure of Gabe Case behind Great Western with John Murphy tucked in the corner of the sleigh to make ballast. For years Gabe offered a magnanimous of wine to the driver of the first sleigh that stopped at his residence in Jerome avenue, and continued it when he removed to the McGowan's Pass Tavern. John Quinn, the tall son of Harlem, won the most of them on the side drive, but the sleighs were attached to adorn his stable in 125th street, and also added many more after he removed to larger quarters in 124th street near Seventh avenue.

In Chicago James Murphy, who is now so prominent on the New York speedway, made all move over a trifle as he flashed his sleigh on the side drive, his sleigh hitch with Tom in the centre, Charles Swartz, John W. Conley, Frank Waters and many others who have long since passed by while on their way at top speed to Ed Smith's roadhouse for one of his famous meat pies, which were served with something on the side on sleighing days only.

Winter Racing in Cleveland. Cleveland also enjoyed winter racing on Euclid avenue, Myrtle St., the dam of Bronson, being the queen of the street the winter W. F. Putnam owned her. Harry Devers always had a seat behind the driver of his stable, a black mare named the queen of the street, Miller & Sibley's farm at Franklin, Pa. C. F. Emery was also very prominent with the products of the Forest City Farm, where four North, Barnall race track is now located, one of his best being the little Brown Wilkes gelding.

Ok Bank, while the late David Bonner was then a living example of the vigor and health which is the heritage of those who spend a few hours each day behind a good horse on the road.

On the mantle over the fireplace in my home there is a handsome silver cup which was awarded to me when I won the championship to sleigh over the New York Speedway in 1907, while that year trotter sleeps in the equine cemetery on Cedar Mountain, the monument that marks his resting place being beside the one that covers the Kentucky Prince gelding, July 2, 1894, who was also at one time member of my stable of road horses. The latter was at times a peculiar tempered chap and at times a bad actor, but he had the flying foot which right now is the receipt of more than a high wheel sulky a quarter in 30 seconds.

George Archer was the mainstay in Rochester for years, and many a horse he made me ride on the snow. He was purchased by James Whitney, Fred Cook, W. Bowman, James Hochkiss and others to trim Smoaks, but all of them failed to catch him.

In Philadelphia Frank Bowers and his companions made Broad street merry with jingling bells and their swift double and single hitches, while John Sheppard was either in front or tapping at the door on the Mill Dam and the many other famous drives in Boston behind Mill Hoy and Blondine, Revins, Arab and Senator L. In Waterville, Me., Nelson and Aubine first made their prowess as trotters felt on Silver street, while Cresceus led in many a brush in street with George Ketcham behind him.

Hartford Famous for Races on Snow. From the earliest days Hartford was famous for races on the snow. As a colt in the sixties Thomas Jefferson won a race for hard money on Albany avenue, but the recognized speeding ground for years was from the South Green to Needham's Corner, and on to the Tunnel, where the finish was made. The driver were not satisfied with the result when they reached Sentinel Hill. When the traffic became congested on the upper end of the thoroughfare the city fathers passed an ordinance which placed a fine of \$5 on any obnoxious reinsman that raced by the State House.

That winter and for several preceding ones Frank Cummings owned a mare called Canada Girl. She was the queen of the snow path, but one pleasant afternoon a young man who was working in a bank appeared on the street with a big black mare and trimmed her. A few days later David Bonner, who was in the habit of coming each winter from New York to his old home for a few days' sleighing, appeared on the scene and Frank Cummings told him of Canada Girl's defeat. David did not approve of it and made arrangements to the effect that after the black mare or filling another position, he would pass her along to another owner. Over thirty years elapsed before those two men exchanged words again. At that time the young man who drove the black mare appeared in the Hartford directory as president of the Charter

COMPETITION RULES ATHLETIC ENDEAVOR

Must Be Something at Stake in Army Sports if Objective Is to Be Gained.

MAKES FOR RIGHT PLAN

By GEORGE E. UNDERWOOD.

When Prof. Raycroft of the Commission for Training Camp Activities recently turned down the proposal of the Amateur Athletic Union to conduct A. A. U. camp championships in boxing, wrestling and cross-country running among the various army cantonments he laid particular emphasis upon the opinion that such championships greatly would interfere with the class and group system of athletics the commission had in mind.

There is but little doubt, however, among those who read Prof. Raycroft's letter declining the A. A. U.'s offer to stage championships in the army cantonments that the commission did not state its real reason for the decision, which was the fear of the A. A. U. that the championships suggested by the A. A. U. would in no way interfere with the group athletics suggested by the commission. In fact, they would be of great aid in encouraging and fostering the class spirit.

The commission would be making a mistake if it thought that even one or any other kind of athletics could be encouraged in army cantonments without the spirit of competition governing the athletics. Without competition athletics of any sort ceases to be sport and becomes work pure and simple. To gain the right objective without the spirit of competition suggested by the commission is next to impossible.

What Gen. Wingate Says.

Gen. George W. Wingate, president of the Public Schools Athletic League, in his address to the committee at the meeting aptly summed up the value and imperative necessity of intensive competition in encouraging the enthusiasm that is the real power which promotes athletics "go." What Gen. Wingate said regarding schoolboys is just as applicable to adults. There must be some honest prize or stake attached to the game or it ceases to be a game.

"The purpose for which the Public Schools Athletic League was created," Gen. Wingate said, "is to promote the health and bodily development of the school children by inducing them to actively engage in proper training and athletic education. It is found that this was best accomplished by creating an enthusiasm through inter-school and interclass competition.

Gen. Wingate also understood that the league in doing this is merely developing a few champion athletes. On the contrary the work of training all the children goes on simultaneously with the best of health and vigor. It is in this country to the winning of the international long range rifle match in 1914. Widespread interest in tennis is also being shown. The national tennis match, in track athletics after the Olympic games, and in golf after such victories as that by Outmet a few years ago, are all the result of the same principle. In fact the teachers report that the winning of a championship by a single individual creates a much greater interest in the sport than any other form of athletic achievement that has previously been known.

The Only Way.

Athletics best can be encouraged and fostered in the army by introducing and featuring championship competition with honors and prizes awarded to the victors. If the Commission for Training Camp Activities does not wish such championship competition to be supervised by the A. A. U., let the commission inaugurate and conduct such championships itself or through any other agency it may desire. It is not to inaugurate championships through a regimental and divisional organization for that is the best and only way to get the best bulk of our soldiers to take an interest in the game.

Sport among adults is but play grown up. All of the games of childhood have a winner and a loser. There is no such thing as a draw in sport. In considering military ring history competition rules sport just as it does play. Minus competition sport no longer is sport but becomes labor pure and simple.

It can be noted that in the orders recently issued by Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan making athletics compulsory at all army cantonments, the word "sport" is neglected to arrange a stake for the game in which he ordered every enlisted man to play. "The winning company will be awarded a bonus and a championship trophy," declared Gen. O'Ryan.

Regarding Recreation.

Army athletics besides being designed to improve the physical condition and general health of the soldiers, are essential to provide recreation and entertainment in leisure hours. Unless there be some honor or prize at stake athletics will furnish but a little recreation or recreation. Sport minus competition becomes mere drudgery, compulsory athletics minus the ruling spirit of the game is but a more arduous than the routine drills.

The right kind of competitive athletics encourages the clan and esprit de corps that makes for success of a company, regiment, division or army. How is any company to gain confidence in itself without being put to a test? In athletics the "test" gives the zest to the game. Take the "test" out of athletics and you take away athletic itself.

BOYS TO SKATE FOR TITLES AT C. C. N. Y.

Five Championship Events to Be Decided at Carnival.

Followers of speed and fancy skating will be given an opportunity of witnessing some excellent races and exhibitions at the C. C. N. Y. skating carnival at the monster ice skating carnival in the City College Stadium Ice Rink on Lincoln Street, New York City, on Monday, February 12, 1918.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.—Justin Fitzgerald, who has received his contract from the Philadelphia National League team, has fired it right back. He says the salary offered him is not worth both being about, and until a better one comes he will not think of going East. He is working at his trade as a carpenter, and if no more money is to be made playing ball in the National League than is offered him he will keep right on sawing wood and pounding nails.

Fitzgerald would like a chance in the big show, for he feels that he can make good, but he does not propose to leave his happy home unless there is some money in sight. Mechanics have plenty of work now and at good wages, so he is not worrying much about the Phillies.

NEW PHIL A WOLDOUT.

Outfielder Fitzgerald Wants More Money or Will Not Play.

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Sullivan Pioneer in Padded Glove Knockouts

Was More Effective With the "Pillows" Than With Bare Knuckles—Engaged in Few Battles Under London Rules.

By CROSS COUTNER.

Although John L. Sullivan was the last connecting link between the bare knuckle period of pugilism under London rules and the padded glove period and was a contestant in the last battle on the turf under the London code, yet it is an interesting fact that a large majority of the bouts in which the Boston gladiator participated were with gloves.

Specially Sullivan won the title of American heavyweight champion from Paddy Ryan in 1888 with bare knuckles in a bout that ended in the ninth round. Sullivan fought Charles Mitchell, bare knuckles, thirty-nine rounds to a draw at Chantilly, France, in 1888, and in 1888 defended his title against Jago Kilrain in a seven-fifteen round battle with Kilrain in London. That was the last bare knuckle fight in the history of the heavyweight championship, in America or elsewhere.

Sullivan's fight with John Flood on a barge in 1881 was with skin gloves, and when Sullivan met McCaffrey at Cincinnati in 1885 the fighters wore one ounce gloves.

Only 3 Bare Knuckle Fights. Therefore of the fifty set bouts that Sullivan engaged in during his career only three were fought with bare knuckles. The others were with skin gloves and one with one ounce gloves. All the others were with gloves weighing from two to five ounces.

The referee's decision in the fight with Sullivan in 1885 was that the last bare knuckle fight in the history of the heavyweight championship, in America or elsewhere.

Best Ryan Quickly. Sullivan's fight with Ryan in 18 minutes and 30 seconds, London prize ring, bare knuckles, \$5,000 and championship; ring pitched in front of Barnes's Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., between Sullivan and Ryan, was a bare knuckle fight. Sullivan's referee, Jack Moran of Cincinnati; second, Joe Goss, Billy Madden; Ryan's referee, Tom Kelly, New York; and Tom Kelly of St. Louis.

March 27, benefit at American Institute, New York. Sullivan, four rounds; Ryan, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

Disposed of Greenfield in Fourth. 1885—January 12, won, Alf Greenfield, four rounds; Boston, Mass. January 19, matched with Paddy Ryan, New York; 30 seconds, police. March 3, won, Jack Burke, five rounds; Chicago. August 23, won, Dominick McCaffrey, six rounds; Cincinnati; referee, Bill Tate. Sullivan's decision to return to England, after the battle, Tate left the ring without giving a decision. Sullivan refused to continue after the sixth round, although the referee called for six rounds or a draw.

1886—September 18, won, Frank Heard, Allegheny, Pa., two rounds; police. November 13, knockout, Paddy Ryan, three rounds; San Francisco. December 28, draw, Duncan McDonnell, four rounds; Denver, Colo. Sullivan also fought Patsy Cardiff, six rounds; Minneapolis; Sullivan broke left arm. May 7, Kilrain challenged Sullivan and paid \$10,000. August 8, Sullivan received championship belt, Boston Theatre. October 27, sailed for England with Jack Ashton and Manager Harry S. Phillips. November 9, first appearance in St. James's Hall, London. December 22, fought match made for \$2,500 a side, London. December 9, sparred for the Prince of Wales, with Ashton at St. James's Baracks, London. Sullivan was trained and trained at Chippy Norton's, Windsor, England. 1888—March 10, draw, Charley Mitchell, 39 rounds; \$2,500 a side; 20 days after the battle. Tate left the ring without giving a decision. Sullivan refused to continue after the sixth round, although the referee called for six rounds or a draw.

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1891—January 14, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1892—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1893—March 10, Boston benefit; sparred Taylor, Coburn and Cleary. March 14, won from Charley Mitchell, three rounds; at Madison Square Garden, New York; stopped by Capt. Williams; Sullivan knocked down in second round; referee, Bill Tate. August 6, won from Herbert A. Sledge, Moori, three rounds; Madison Square Garden. January 14, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1894—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

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1900—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1901—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1902—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1903—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1904—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1905—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1906—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden; police.

1907—January 12, won from Fred Robinson, Butte, Mont., two rounds. March 6, won from George M. Robinson, four rounds; San Francisco. April 10, knockout, Al Marx, one round; Watson, Tenn. April 29, knockout, Dan Henry, one round; Hot Springs, Ark. Sullivan also fought William Fleming, one round; Memphis, Tenn. May 2, won, Enos Phillips, four rounds; Nashville, Tenn. June 30, failed to meet Mitchell at Madison Square Garden, N. Y. August 12, sparred McCaffrey, Taylor and Tom Wenny, Boston. November 10, won, John M. Griffin, New York, three rounds; Sullivan's seconds Patsy Sheppard and Tom Daley. November 17, won, Alf Greenfield, two rounds; Madison Square Garden