NO BIG RING FIGHT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Promoters Fail to Offer Purses of Sufficient Inducements to Boxers.

WELSH MAY SOON MEET OPPONENT FOR HIS TITLE

Several Men Are After Chance to Go Against Clever Englishman.

BY T. S. ANDREWS.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—After all the hurrah about the South American trip for champion boxers, it seems to have fallen by the wayside, at least as far as a championship battle between Freddy Welsh and Charlie White is concerned. Strong efforts were made to bring these boys together in a title contest at Buenos Aires, but Billy Gibson, who was managing the affair, declined to pay the price asked by Freddy and his manager, Harry Pollok, and the deal fell through. An effort was made to match Benny Leonard with Welsh, and that also felt by the wayside. Another angle developed in an effort to match Benny Leonard and Richie Mitchell of Milwaukee, an offer of $5,000 being made to the Milwaukee boy for a twenty-round battle with Leonard. Mitchell's manager could not see it, and again the deal fell through. It is very evident that if Freddy Welsh is to participate in a championship battle over the marathon route it will have to be in the United States during the next season, as he has determined to retire within the next year, if such a thing is possible. Efforts were made to match Ad Wolgast in a championship bout at Denver, but why they did not pass up Charlie White, Johnny Dundee, Benny Leonard, not forgetting Richie Mitchell, is hard to fathom. These boys are real contenders for the title and have proved their class, and certainly entitled to a chance at the crown now worn by Freddy. Friends of Mitchell now are endeavoring to bring about a twenty-round battle between the Milwaukee boy and Welsh at New Orleans.

Tommy Ryan offered to put up a side bet of $5,000, and to give Welsh practically everything in sight. If this matched, it is possible that the lightweight champion of the world will be seen in action against the Milwaukee boy during the coming fall. It is not claimed that Mitchell is the best lightweight in the United States, nor any more entitled to a match than the other boys mentioned, but he has demonstrated that he has the class and is certainly a contender for the title.

It usually is a very hard matter for a fighter to retire without having "one more contest" before he puts aside the spangles. Hughey Mehegan, the Australian lightweight and former champion of that country for a number of years, is the latest boxer who announced his retirement and then to make his come-back. Hughey, like a great many other boxers in Europe and Australia, has decided to cast his lot with the military side, and for that reason he announced his retirement from the ring so that he could enlist for duty with one of the regiments. Before doing so he came out with a statement as follows: "Having been found fit and well for military duty, and having decided to join the colors, I have made up my mind that I would like to have one more battle before going to the war. And why not? I am a young man, only thirty years of age, and of I am fit to be a soldier I ought to be fit to fight in the ring against any of the lightweights. All I ask is one more battle, and then I will be willing to go and shoulder a gun." It is the same old story over again. Hughey, like all other boxers, failed to realize that he is through as a championship possibility, and also as a lightweight star, but he wants that one more chance, and the chances are it will spell defeat for Hughey, provided he is matched against a man of any class. At that he is one of the best lightweights ever turned out in Australia, and held the championship for a number of years against all comers, not only of his own country, but also England and America.

Jimmy Ritchie, the former lightweight champion, has no doubt come to see the error of his ways. Willie was idle for six months just because he could not see his way clear to accept terms lower than he considered he was worth. Since returned to his home in San Francisco he has engaged in one six-round battle with Ralph Grunan, also from San Francisco, the contest taking place in Portland, Ore. It was a no-decision affair, but the newspapers gave Ritchie the verdict. Willie said he wanted to try himself out, and now that he is convinced that he is as good as ever he intends to take a rest during the summer in the mountains of California and then start east in the fall for a busy campaign.

Tommy Uren, the Australian welterweight champion, must be a much better boy than most of the fighters have been willing to admit. Tommy has been fighting steadily for the last two years in the antipodes, meeting lightweights and welterweights of all classes. He did not seem to create much of a sensation in his fighting, but he always managed to go along the route and in most cases win the referee's verdict. He has been put up against some pretty good men of late and his showing has improved with every battle. Recently he met Harry Stone, who claimed to have won the welterweight title in Australia a few years ago, and who is considered one of the cleverest welters in the business. They battled twenty rounds in Snowy Baker's stadium at Sydney; and at the end of the contest the referee had no hesitancy in awarding the verdict to Uren. According to the reports from the other side, Tommy not only had the strength, but in a great many of the rounds he actually outpointed the clever American. In order to do this he must have considerable class, and the chances are he will be heard from in the future.

If the newspaper reports sent out from Boston are to be believed Jack Britton must be developing into a middleweight instead of a welterweight. When he fought Mike O'Dowd of St. Paul in Boston last week the reports stated that he scaled around the 160-pound mark. If that is true, then Britton must be getting very heavy, indeed, for it is not long since he scaled under 140 and in a fight he was able to make 135 at 3 o'clock. He seemed to have his usual speed in his fight with O'Dowd, and won the verdict at the end of the twelve-round go. If Jack can make the welterweight limit of 135 pounds ringside, which he claims is the proper weight, he must have been terribly fat when he scaled around 160 for O'Dowd; and if he did scale around that mark he could not have been in proper condition for such a contest. It is only fair to the club and the patrons that a boxer should be properly trained for a battle, and if they do not get in condition it is their own fault, and they ought to be punished accordingly.

Boxing fans throughout the country will are interested to know whether Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, intends to make a match with a legitimate contender for the title. Repeated efforts have been made to match George Chaney of Baltimore with Kilbane for the title, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged. Surely the clever and boy ought to be able to get a match over the marathon route, even to his own liking, inside of four years, for it is nearly that time since he won the title from Abe Attell. Johnny would be doing himself a great deal of good by entering into a match of that kind, and it is certainly up to him to defend his title when properly challenged by a real contender, like George Chaney.

There has been a great deal of controversy over the match between Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, and Frankie Murphy, which took place at Denver recently. The fight was awarded to Wolgast in the fifth round on an alleged foul. E. J. Lynch, manager of Murphy, sends a statement to the effect that the referee did not give a decision at first, having practically admitted that Murphy had been fouled himself, and giving Murphy five minutes in which to resume the contest. As Frankie refused to continue at the end of that time, the contest was awarded to Wolgast on a charge of alleged fouling or quitting. It does not seem to be plain which is correct. I have received several quotes in regard to this, but according to all precedents the verdict would stand in favor of Wolgast, as the referee gave him the decision.

A newcomer in the lightweight ranks who will have to be considered in the running for the championship, provided he does not take on too much weight, is Ever Hammer, the young Chicago fighter, who has come to the front the past season. He is called the "Bristling Blond Tiger" in Chicago, but he is not any more vicious than Battling Nelson when the famous Dane was at his best. Ever Hammer reminds one very much of the Battler, being of about the same build and of the same style—anxious to bore in at all times and mix. He can take a world of punishment and never appears feazed. He is rather awkward in some respects, but has a style of his own and seems to protect himself better than one would imagine of a boy so open in his work. He has a solid punch, too, but has a lot to learn yet about knowing just how to deliver it. He has battled Ad Wolgast, whom he had the best of; Joe Sherman, a tough proposition for any one; Joe Welling, a clever boxer, and he bested Freddy Welsh in a ten-round bout in Milwaukee. He is twenty-two years old and well set. His best weight is 135 at 3 o'clock, which would indicate that he is liable to become heavier within the next year. However, at present he is a tough customer for any lightweight to tackle, especially over the marathon route—the only distance for title matches. Howard Carr, his manager, is nursing him along carefully and expects to have a champion by this time next year, if given a chance.

There is talk now of having Albert Badoud, the European welterweight champion, and Ted Lewis, the British welter, battle for the world crown at Buenos Aires. It is difficult to see where they would have any right to battle for any championship in view of the fact that Lewis is not the champion of America, having been beaten recently in a twenty-round contest at New Orleans by Jack Britton. If they want a title match the best thing to do is to match up Britton with Badoud and have a real championship tilt. Then let the winner battle Tommy Uren of Australia, champion of that country, and they will come near a world crown.

The boxing game in St. Louis is not legalized, but the authorities there have taken a liberal view of the matter and permitted the sport under the careful guidance of such men as Tommy Sullivan and Frank Robinson; in fact, Mr. Sullivan, former featherweight star, has handled the game in such a manner as to gain the confidence of the city officials, and they now have permitted him to increase the number of rounds from eight to twelve. It is a big victory for "Brooklyn Tommy," who has worked hard in that city to make the game a success and at the same time keep within the limits of the law. There is reason to believe that later on the state legislature of Missouri will pass a law similar to the Wisconsin law and then work in harmony with the Badger state commission. The additional four rounds will give the clubs in the Mound city a chance to stage some high-class matches, and the fans can thank hustling Tommy Sullivan for it. Tommy has been a credit to the game, and it is to be regretted that there are not many more like him.

A trio of American boxers—Art Magiri, middle; Benny Palmer, light, and Arlos Fanning, featherweight, left for Australia this week for a series of five fights each under Snowy Baker. The boys will be under the management of Bert Connors. Palmer is a Mexican and has been making a splendid showing about the middle west the past season, meeting the best boys in that division. Fanning is not so well known in the east or west, but in Oklahoma they think he is a world beater. Magiri also has battled against the best welterweights around the west and has met a number of good middleweights. He is getting heavier and will fight in Australia mostly as a middleweight. Magiri was formerly a brakeman on the Illinois Central road, but took to the fighting game off and on and finally gave up railroading entirely. He recently knocked out Jack Torres in nine rounds at Colorado Springs. The latter was considered a comer and was being primed for the welterweight title.

In one of the Phillies-Cardinals games last week players of both teams and umpires as well were so interested in their work that they forgot how many were out. Three Phils were retired in the second inning, but they kept right on playing until the spectators loudly protested. Then Umpire Klem concluded that he would call the cards in from the field and let them bat awhile. Just it occurs, when the players are paid for doing it—and the spectators have to pay?

MAINSTAYS OF TWO TEAMS IN HIGH SCHOOL BASE BALL SERIES.

EISEMAN, SECOND BASE, Tech.

BELCHER, SECOND BASE, CENTRAL

GOTTLIEB, PITCHER, CENTRAL.

SHEWALTER, SHORTSTOP, CENTRAL

Inquisitive Fans.

Sporting Editor Star:

Give record of Del Bemis since 1912 and state if he is an Indian? M. J.

Record shows him transferred from Toledo to Traverse City in midseason of 1912 and released to Spokane for 1913, but awarded to Milwaukee by national board before season opened; released to Fond du Lac early in season; signed with Edmonton for 1914, but evidently did not play; with Winnipeg and Virginia in 1915. Nothing in record to indicate his race.

Sporting Editor Star:

Three on bases, one out; batter hits long fly to center field which is caught; man on third waits until catch and goes home, but man on second leaves base before ball is caught; ball is returned to second base and held there, doubling runner who left that base. Does the score from third count? N. G.

The score counts; it is not a force play for the third out and runner is not retired at second until ball is held there before he can return.

Sporting Editor Star:

Did Harry Schaefer ever lead the Western Canada League in stolen bases, and if so, in what year and what did he hit? READER.

The records of the Western Canada show that in 1911 Schaefer led the league in stolen bases, with thirty-nine in 105 games; that year he batted .309. In 1910, if the record is correct, he made the remarkable showing of seventy stolen bases in eighty games, with a batting average of .269. Just even so he did not lead the league in steals, for Morse of Edmonton stole seventy-five bases in ninety-seven games.

Sporting Editor Star:

Would you say that Eddie Plank was as good last year as at any time in his career, based on his showing in the Federal League? If not, when would you say why? M. R.

We would not like to break a rule and pass an opinion, but it must be apparent to any one that Plank, because of his age, is not as good now as when in his prime. That should be sufficient answer to the questions. The present season may be a fuller test of how good Plank still is.

Sporting Editor Star:

Bases full and none out; batter hits grounder to third baseman, who pegs home and catches runner there; catcher throws batsman out at first and first baseman returns ball to catcher, who puts out runner who was trying to come home from second. Would you call this a triple play? GREENLEE.

Sure would, and a most remarkable one. Any continuous play in which three men are retired is a triple play, provided an error does not intervene.

Sporting Editor Star:

1. Give age, height and weight of Rariden, Schalk, Cady, Téseau and Lajoie. 2. What is the longest distance in feet from home plate to the fence at the Polo Grounds? READER.

1. Rariden, born in 1888, 5 feet 9 inches, weight 160 pounds; Schalk, born in 1892, 5 feet 8 inches, 158 pounds; Cady, born in 1888, 6 feet 2 inches, 215 pounds; Lajoie, born in 1875, 6 feet 1 inch, 195 pounds. 2. The distance to what is called the "wooden bleacher" at the Polo Grounds in far left center is 400 feet or thereabouts.

Sporting Editor Star:

1. In leagues where only one umpire is used in a game, where does the umpire usually stand in calling balls and strikes? 2. Batter hits high fly over second baseman, who runs too far in and ball falls three feet behind him. Official scorer charges second baseman with an error. Was this correct? H.

1. Behind the bat ordinarily until there is a runner on base, when he stations himself behind the pitcher. 2. It is not the practice to score an error when ball is not touched by fielder. In such a play score a hit.

FENCE MAY BE MOVED IN ON PIRATE FIELD

Dreyfuss Believes That Such Action Would Help Pittsburgh in Batting.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 17.—Barney Dreyfuss of the Pirates is seriously considering the advisability of moving the left field fence in Forbes field back to its former location, some fifty feet nearer the home plate. President Dreyfuss makes no secret of his plan to increase the Pirates' hitting, which will mean runs and, to his way of thinking, win games.

The local magnate today said that with a fence 350 feet from the plate (the former distance) the Pirates would be on a more equal basis with the Cubs, Phillies and New York teams, each of which has a field fence not over 290 feet away.

Dreyfuss said today:

"Should I discover that the base ball public here in Pittsburgh has no objections, I will act. As it now is, we are laboring under a disadvantage, in so far as many long flies and liners that would go for hits on other fields are turned into easy outs here."

GOLF TUTORS ARE BUT PUPILS LEARNING MANY NEW METHODS

Few Instructors Nowadays Try to Force Style on Beginners Which Does Not Suit Them.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The proof of good teaching is in the play of the pupil when the instructor is not present, writes John G. Anderson in the New York Sun.

Golf teaching has undergone vast changes in a hundred years. It would be expected that there would be changes in almost everything, taking into consideration that stretch of time, but since the game of golf has the same principle today as it had in 1400, the hitting of a ball with a club, the chances for great changes would seem to be remote. A teacher of any school, ancient or modern, would be expected to show how the ball should be hit, and that would be the end of it so far as instruction went.

In the olden days, when the golfing giants, such as Allan Robertson, Tom Morris, Willie Dunn, James Ferguson and others, went around with their friends or those to whom they gave lessons they were wont to play with them, and it was the pupil who was wont to ask and say: "How did you play that shot, Andrew?" or, "How do you hold the club and stand when you play that low shot against the wind?" and other questions of similar import.

To the beginners in Scotland golf was more than a game. It was, as the old-timer said when he rebuked the English lady for scorning the interest of the crowd at St. Andrew's, "Not a game but a study of a lifetime." So it was that the interest of the golfer who wished instruction was high and keen, and he watched with diligence just how his mentor played, how he held the club, how he placed his feet, how he swung the club around his neck, and because the new players, and, in fact, all, copied so genuinely after the famous players at the shrine of golf there came to be known the "St. Andrew's swing," and later on other swings modeled after various players who had gained fame.

Then it was when hero worship spread, or, rather, divided its worship and there came to be schools of upright, flat and medium swingers in golf.

One Swing in Olden Days.

The professionals twenty years ago or more did not look upon the golf swings as being of separate categories, nor did they try with any degree to pattern the swings of their followers after the style which the man's or woman's physique would seem to demand. With a few exceptions, when a professional got a new charge he immediately began to pattern the play of his pupil after his own style; if he was a fine player he had a good chance to have his pupil improve, but if he was a poor player the chances were against any such luck. Twenty years ago golfers in general knew little of the styles of other golfers than those they saw right around them. They were eager and interested to such an extent that they would try to do as they saw the professional teacher do and with fairly good success. Then came a change.

Fifteen years ago or so Harry Vardon made his first tour of America, and his play was watched by thousands and thousands of people who had become used to the style of play of their home professionals. When they saw Vardon with that long back swing which he had in those days and saw and read how he had defeated so easily the best man players in the country, they immediately began to take account of stock, so far as their own playing was concerned, and endeavored to model their form after that of the master player. Some few were successful; most of the golfers who tried failed because the help which they needed from the professional was not forthcoming.

Then came the era of golf professional tournaments with big fields at the United States open championship, the metropolitan and western and several state open championships, and the people began to take account of the different styles and follow after that which was common to the leader of the lot. It was a poor sort of hero worship, which to this day we have not outgrown.

Great Game for Theories.

It is quite likely that the game of golf provides a greater chance for theorizing than any other game in the world. It is not strange, therefore, that, given the opportunity, many golfers would devote much time to the analysis of the golfing swing in the attempt to help others gain excellence in the shortest space of time. The one great difficulty has been that because of the necessarily long and minute descriptions which are essential in telling of the physical and mental requirements the interest of the subject could not be sustained. Only the man who has been a player of golf and has studied it from many angles is ever able to understand a fifth of the wonderful theories which have been written about the game of golf, most of which theories disagree with one another. Yet without exception the men who write for the golfers have in mind the new players, the beginners who are anxious to learn in a short time; it is forgotten that the subtleness of the game and its many angles is as foreign to their minds as the true mashie pitch is to their finger tips. Therefore, I would respectfully urge those who wish to learn the game in the right way to consult an instructor, and, if it can be done, select the man who has the reputation for turning out golfers.

The very pleasing part of the whole matter is that for the first time in the history of American golf I think it can be said now that there has been a distinct rise in the quality of teaching as we have it from the professional. I am uttering no new statement of fact, but simply repeating what has been written and spoken of many times—namely, that there was a time not so many years ago when the good golf teachers in a hundred could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. Fifteen years ago men were considered fine teachers, since they taught after the style of their own play exclusively, and the pupil thought if he played badly that it was his own fault and not that of his instrutcor.

Vardon the Great Example.

Now it is very different. Failure to bring results means a rapid change of heart toward the professional, for the reasons I have hinted at in the former papagraphs. There is a greater knowledge of play shown by many fine golfers and a belief that there are but two or three kinds of styles upon which to mold. Only the other day I saw a copy of a book soon to be put on the market, and at the end of each short chapter was the line, "Whatever is natural and Harry Vardon." It was for the most part a very striking and strong bit of good advice, and if the professional has some such thought in mind he is bound to be a star teacher.

I fear that I have wandered a bit away from my text, which was the change which has come over the golf instruction and the golf instructors. A few years ago when a committee got together and talked over the matter of hiring a new professional the real topic of interest was whether the man in question was a good greenkeeper or was handy about the course, attending to his duties with little trouble. But since the time hundreds and thousands of women have begun to play the game, little children have been taught, and the professional has become much more of a personal friend than in bygone days. Now the subject of teaching ability and personality has caused the final decisions.

It is not to be expected that the influence of such people would be lost on the professional, nor that he could fail to see the path which he must tread if he would make himself more and more valuable. As a result the professional who was wise took more interest in his pupils, and today within a hundred miles radius of New York city are at least a half hundred pros who are beloved by the members.

Kindly Pros Beloved.

It is needless to mention names; still, what golfer is there who does not feel more in love with the game after gazing into the kindly face of George Strath, who listens with such evident concern to the golfers' tales of woe or happiness, or sees Jack Mackie out by the orchard at Dunwoodie, or Jack Hobens down by the big tree at the first hole at Englewood getting the kinks out of a drive of some club member. Patience is write ten all over the efforts of Hobens, and when the ball flies straight and true what golfer can help but feel the power of the man. We might go on and give many other instances of similar import, all of which would tend to show that there has been a change in the attitude both of the professional and the member.

From time to time we hear from a golfer that he did not have success with such and such a professional because the latter forced him to adopt the style which was that of the professional. This in some cases is a bad fault, not to take into sufficient account the physical attainments of the golfer, but it is not a bad idea if the learner is altogether new at the game, and, what is more important, the professional has a game which is founded upon a reasonably correct style. No man should ever force upon another a style which his own physical parts makes good for him.

If you stand near the first tee at some open championship meeting you will see a hundred different styles of driving all made so by a personal or physical choice; up to a few years ago the pupils of all these players with the varied swings would have been taught to swing as did their teachers; but today finds most of the professionals suiting the height and weight and seeming strength and quickness and keenness to the particular style which these attributes would warrant.

You cannot come as near to Vardon in execution by trying to copy his style when it is a laborious act to do so, as by adopting to your own peculiarities a style which approaches his. And the fact that the professionals of the country as never before realize this fact causes me to say that I believe in the past five years their teaching ability and prowess has nicreased 100 per cent.

CATHOLIC CHURCH LEAGUE.

St. Peter's, 10; St. Dominic's, 3.

St. D.	AB.	H.	O.	A.	St. Peter's	AB.	H.	O.	A.
Stevens, c.	4	0	4	1	Verralo, ss.	4	2	1	0
Fitzgerald, p	2	0	1	2	Sullivan, 3b.	5	1	3	0
Dick, cf.	2	0	0	0	Meaney, c.	5	1	18	1
J. Ger'ld, ss	2	0	2	4	J. Greer, p.	1	0	0	1
Montague, 3b	4	2	1	0	F. Greer, lb.	3	2	8	0
Bruce, lb.	4	2	8	1	Killenger, 2b	3	1	3	2
P. Ger'ld, cf.	4	1	5	1	D'gherty, lf.	2	1	0	0
Lewis, 2b.	3	1	1	2	Albert, rf.	4	1	1	1
Green, lf.	3	0	0	3	Walsh, cf.	3	2	1	0
Offut, rf.	1	0	0	0	Donohoe, cf.	1	0	0	1
Marks, rf.	3	1	1	0					
Totals	35	9	24	14	Totals	34	12	27	9

St. Dominic's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
St. Peter's	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	2	10—10

Runs—J. Gerradi, Montague, Bruce, Verralo, Meaney (2), J. Greer, Sullivan (3), Killenger, Walsh (2). Errors—Stevens (2), Bruce, Lewis, Breen, Killenger (2). First base by errors—St. Dominic's, 1; St. Peter's, 3. Left on bases—St. Dominic's, 6; St. Peter's, 5. First base on balls—Off Fitzgerald, 4; off J. Gerradi, 1; off Greer, 1. Innings pitched—By Fitzgerald, 4; by Gerradi, 4. Hits made—Off Fitzgerald, 7; off Gerradi, 5. Struck out—By Fitzgerald, 2; by Greer, 8. Home run—F. Greer. Two-base hits—F. Greer, Killenger, Meaney, J. Gerradi. Sacrifice hit—J. Greer. Stolen bases—Montague, Meaney, J. Greer, Dougherty. Double plays—Gerradi to Bruce; Breen to Lewis to Bruce. Hit by pitcher—By J. Greer. Wild pitch—J. Gerradi. Balk—J. Greer. Umpire—Mr. Carr. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes.

INTERESTING GOLF NOTES FROM THE LOCAL CLUBS

A story comes from the Chicago district representatives of the schemes the fertile mind of the golfer will produce in order to improve his game. A player who was determined to learn how to drive without swaying the body appeared on the first tee one day with four pieces of rope attached to his belt.

"What in the world are you up to?" asked one of his opponents.

"Just wait and see," said the inventor. "Now, caddie, when I take my stance on the tee, drive home those stakes and I think that will enable me to hold my body still."

The telephone poles at Bannockburn have been removed, and a much better appearance is given to the seventh hole by the change. The poles formerly paralleled the line of play on this longest hole of the course and frequently were in the way of the player's second shot. But as S. H. Greene, one of the Bannockburn players, remarked: "I won't be able to drive so far on the seventh now, for the posts seemed to give me a mark to shoot at."

The engine has been installed and a dam built to give the members of this club the water accommodations that to date they had never possessed. A water tower is being built in the clump of trees just west of the clubhouse, and it is expected that this will furnish all the water necessary for the sprinkling of the greens in the immediate vicinity of the house, numbers 3, 7, 8 and 9.

Under the expert supervision of Professional Burgess the putting greens at Bannockburn have improved fifty per cent in the last fortnight; they are somewhat heavy, due to an excessive amount of clover, but are true. The fair green also is coming along very well; the majority of the bare spaces are now grassed over and the course as a whole is in the best condition it has ever been in.

The ratings of the best sixteen golfers of the country show Jerome Dunstan Travers, the national open champion, occupying the honor position of No. 1. The tendency of previous years which has been toward giving the winner of the amateur championship the first place has been allowed to lapse and now the man who performs most creditably in the greatest number of events is given the highest rating. Of course the class of the field in which he competes also is given consideration, as in some sections of the country the play is not so good as in others.

Travers showed a great aptitude for medal play, a form of competition which heretofore has not greatly interested him. Ouimet is given the second position, although he did nothing extraordinary last year. But a great golfer's past performances speak for themselves and he cannot fall very far in a year. The amateur champion, Robert A. Gardner of the Hinsdale Club of Chicago, is pushed down to third place, where probably five years ago he would have been rated first or at worst second on the strength of this championship. He is hardly as finished a player as Ouimet, the latter possessing more shots.

Charles Evans, jr., the western champion, is given fourth place, with the apology that if he had more fight in him he would receive a higher rating. The criticism probably is just, for Evans has failed to show that spark of greatness which characterizes the elite in any sport. If he were not so soft hearted he probably would attain more victories, and it is very likely that the elusive (for him) amateur championship would come his way. Gardner is not by any means as great or as brilliant a golfer as Evans, but he never stops playing, while the western champion, when he finds himself three or four up on his opponent, is apt to relax, and he has been caught many times after the period of relaxation, for it is a very hard thing to come back on the game after having thought it would be easy.

Maxwell R. Marston, national semi-finalist last year and runner-up in the New Jersey and metropolitan championships of this year, is placed in fifth position. Marston won many minor tournaments last year in the metropolitan district and is entitled to the position.

Walter J. Travis, the grand old man and master of them all, is given the sixth place. The veteran still has the golf in him to win championships, as was demonstrated by his capture of the metropolitan championship last year. He also won the qualification round and final of the annual fall tournament given by the Columbia Country Club of this city. John Anderson, runner-up for the second time in the national amateur and in the metropolitan event of last year, is ranked seventh. His game is not showy, but is highly efficient, and he possesses an ideal temperament for match play.

D. E. (Ned) Sawyer of the Wheaton Golf Club of Chicago is ranged eighth, mainly through his defeat of one of the favorites for the amateur championship, Chick Evans, in the first round.

This list comprises the first eight. H. Chandler Egan, three-time winner of the amateur title, is in ninth place, followed by W. C. Fownes of Pittsburgh, winner of the blue ribbon of American golf in 1910. Neither of these men has played much tournament golf in the past two years. Philip Van Gilder Carter of New York, metropolitan junior champion and winner of the north and south united championship at Pinehurst, is given eleventh place. He did not play in the amateur championship, but won five tournaments around New York last season. Warren K. Wood of the Flossmoor Club of Chicago, winner of the western championship in 1913, is placed twelfth, but probably would have a higher rating had he played more frequently, for there is not a more finished golfer living than this master of the cut-iron shot.

Oswald Kirkby of the Englewood Club of New York, recent winner of the metropolitan title and winner of three tournaments last year, is given the thirteenth bracket. He did not play at Detroit.

Jesse Guilford, the New Hampshire sledge gun, is placed fourteenth on the list, followed by Harry K. B. Davis, winner of the Panama-Pacific tournament last year, and reputed to be the longest driver in the amateur ranks.

The sixteenth player is Nelson Whitney of New Orleans, former Southern Golf Association champion, and a player who can be depended upon to give a good account of himself in any company.

Samuel Dalzell was unable to compete in the Middle Atlantic championships held at the Baltimore Country Club last week.

J. H. de Sibour established a course record for the rearranged Chevy Chase course one day last week, when he went around the 6,415-yard links in 38-38—76. Considering the scores made in the recent tournament when the course was in good condition as it possibly could be, this score is very fine, as the lowest mark made during the tourney was that by W. P. Cleveland of the Aronimink Country Club, who in the final of the first flight consolation had a 78.

The women's record also was shattered Tuesday of last week when Miss Louise Barney, winner of the recent tourney of the Chevy Chase Club, and runner-up in the District championship, went around in 56-44—100.

The Columbia Country Club professional was paid a visit by the pros from the Chevy Chase Club and the Washington Golf and Country Club one day last week, and with two amateurs the pros played the course. McLeod paired with Charles H. Orme and Albert R. McKenzie, against Burgess and Beckett. The latter pair were 2 up at the turn, but lost the long twelfth hole to a 4 by McLeod, who got home in 2 on this lengthy hole. The visiting pros held their advantage through the home green, finishing 1 up on the Columbia team. McLeod had an individual score of 76, while Burgess was 78.

Practically all of the first round in the June tournament of the Columbia Country Club has been completed. The results of the play follow:

First flight—W. E. Hughes, jr., defeated J. A. Kratz, 3—1; H. E. Doyle defeated A. G. Buhrman, 3—2; George James defeated Arthur B. Shelton, 2—1; D. B. Gish defeated Donald Woodward, 5—4, and E. B. Eynon, jr., defeated C. A. Watson, 3—2.

Second flight—E. M. Posey defeated F. B. Pyle, 6—5; C. H. Orme defeated A. L. Thurman, 2 up; Emmons S. Smith, jr., defeated E. C. Gott, jr., 3—1; J. S. Perry defeated William Smith, 2 up, and Robert L. Corby defeated Frank Rhea, 5—4.

Third flight—John Poole defeated F. S. Perry by default; F. S. Appleman defeated J. W. Beller, 3—2; W. H. West defeated B. U. Graham, 5—3; F. M. Phelps defeated John F. Slaven, 3—2; E. C. Gott defeated A. T. Ruan, 5—4, and C. E. Caldwell and A. C. Moses were tied at the end of eighteen holes.

Fourth flight—R. W. Cox defeated F. B. Deveraux, 3—1; J. L. Weaver and Ralph Barnard were tied at the end of eighteen holes; E. I. Ober defeated J. C. McLaughlin, 3—1; O. B. Drown defeated Karl Gartner, 2—1; I. R. Henderson defeated Oliver Metzerott, 2 up, and Hugh McKenzie defeated J. A. Shaffer, 6—5.

The second hole at Great Neck, L. I., is a hard mashie pitch over a pond. Even the best players invariably use a floating ball on this hole. A golfer playing the course one day had an inexperienced caddie. When he came to this pond hole he tossed the boy a ball and said: "Boy, will you find out if this is a sinker?"

The boy took the ball and threw it into the pond, where it promptly sank. "Yes, sir," he said, "it is a sinker."

Some players get in the habit of attempting to lift the ball on their short shots, in particular with the mashie, forgetting that the club is built for the purpose of getting the ball up. Then the other extreme is often noticed, that of the player trying to take an enormous divot with the intention of getting a tremendous amount of back-spin like the champions do. But these same champions do not get it by simply taking the divot, although that is, of course, the essential thing. They force their wrists in under the ball at the same time cutting across it, which gives it the stop when it strikes the green. But the push through with the wrists is not in the nature of a direct attempt at lifting the ball; it is rather a stiff armed punch.

Bert Niehoff, for a player of whom little is heard, is doing pretty well. In one of the games of the Phillies-Cards series all he did in a batting way was to land a homer, a double and two singles, and it might be noted that one of his hits drove in the winning run.

SHOWALTER VICTOR IN OPENING GAMES

Kentucky Chess Master Wins First Two Contests From Whitaker.

LOCAL PLAYER CAPTURES THIRD IN BRILLIANT WAY

Marshall Defeats Janowski Without Much Effort—Other News and Problems.

The match between Norman T. Whitaker of this city and Jackson Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., was begun last Thursday in Lexington, Ky. The veteran Kentucky master was in fine fettle, winning two games in the first day's play. Friday the local master got his second wind and scored a brilliant victory. The next three games will be layed in Georgetown, Ky., Showalter's home town.

Those acquainted with Whitaker's record as a match player will not worry over his poor start in this encounter. A defeat or two has always been necessary to bring out his best efforts and temper his splendid power in attack with that caution needful for victory over a master of Showalter's accuracy and patience. It will be recalled that in practically all of his matches with Liebenstein, the Baltimore champion scored the first win, but that once Whitaker got going it was only a question of how many moves Liebenstein could last.

Bernstein having fully recovered from his recent severe illness has resumed play with Kupchick in their match for the New York state championship. The players now are even at 1½ points each. The score of the last game played will be found below.

The Marshall-Janowski match was won by the United States champion in hollow fashion by the score of 8½ to 2½. Marshall won four games, Janowski won one, and three games were drawn. A selection of games from this event will be found below.

The latest, and probably the last, edition of the Rice gambit book has come from the press, bearing the title, "Twenty Years of the Rice Gambit." It is a fitting memorial to Prof. Isaac L. Rice, the most generous patron of chess this country ever has known.

The annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association will be held at Buffalo, July 24 to 29. A feature of the congress will be a team match with Canada.

From the Marshall-Janowski match.

SIXTH GAME.

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Marshall. White.	Janowski. Black.	Marshall. White.	Janowski. Black.
1 P—Q4	Kt—KB3	22 Q—R6ch	K—Kt
2 Kt—KB3	P—Q3	23 Kt—Q7ch	KtxKt
3 B—Kt5	B—B4	24 RxKt	Q—B
4 P—K3	QKt—Q2	25 Kt—Q6	RxKt
5 B—Q3	B—Kt3	26 QxRch	K—R
6 Kt—B3	P—K4	27 KR—Q	KR—R
7 BxB	RPxB	28 P—K5	P—R3
8 Q—Q2	P—B3	29 P—K6	Q—Kt
9 CastlesQR	Q—R4	30 RxKKtP	Q—R2
10 PxP	PxP	31 RxKKtP	Q—K6ch
11 BxKt	KtxB	32 Q—Q2	Q—Kt3
12 Kt—K4	Kt—Q4	33 Q—K2	R—K2
13 Q—Kt3	Q—B2	34 P—QR3	P—R4
14 KtxP	Castles	35 P—R5	Q—R3
15 Kt—Kt5	R—K	36 Q—K3	KR—K
16 Kt(Kt5)xP	R—R5	37 R—Kt7	Q—R3
17 P—KR4	B—B4	38 RxR	RxR
18 P—Kt3	R—R4	39 R—Q8ch	K—R2
19 P—K4	Kt—B3	40 Q—Kt8ch	K—Kt3
20 Q—B4	R—B	41 R—Q8	Resigns
21 R—Q8	B—K2		

SEVENTH GAME.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Janowski. White.	Marshall. Black.	Janowski. White.	Marshall. Black.
1 P—Q4	P—Q4	14 PxKt	P—R4ch
2 B—B4	P—QB4	15 K—Q	R—Q8
3 P—K3	Kt—QB3	16 Q—K2	B—R5ch
4 P—QB3	P—K3	17 K—B	QR—Bch
5 QKt—Q2	B—Q6	18 K—Kt	RxBch
6 B—Kt3	P—KB4	19 RxR	B—Kt4
7 BKt—B3	Kt—KB4	20 Q—Q	B—Q6ch
8 Kt—K5	Castles	21 QxR	PxQ
9 P—KR4	RxKt	22 P—QR4	R—B7
10 BPxB	Kt—K5	23 B—B4	Q—Kt5
11 KtxKt	BPxKt	24 R—B	RxP
12 Q—Kt4	PxP	25 R—R3	P—Q7
13 KPxP	KtxQP		Resigns

From the New York state championship match.

DOUBLE RUY LOPEZ.

Kupchik. White.	Bernstein. Black.	Kupchik. White.	Bernstein. Black.
1 P—K4	P—K4	16 B—Q2	Kt—B4
2 Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17 QR—KKt	R—KKt
3 Kt—B3	Kt—B3	18 Kt—B5	RxKt
4 B—Kt5	B—Kt5	19 KtPxR	P—Kt3
5 Castles	Castles	20 Kt—B4	Kt—Q2
6 RxKt	QPxR