

SPORTING WORLD AS SEEN BY EXPERTS

Some Brothers Who Have Helped Make Sporting History

They call Philadelphia the City of Brotherly Love, but the author of this tender phrase evidently never heard of St. Paul. It is really the latter city which should bear the affectionate title. The reasons are herewith appended:

St. Paul harbors two pairs of brothers who have made their mark in pugilism. One of each pair is generally accredited with being the champion in his respective division, while the other brother of each is close to the top in the same class, and here is where brotherly love comes in. The near champion in each instance wishes it to be universally known that his brother is his superior.

The Gibbons—Mike and Tom—and the Ertles—Johnny and Mike—are the lads we have reference to. Mike Gibbons is as close to the middleweight championship as one can be without being the actual champion, but Michael insists that Brother Tom is a better man than he is.

Ertles Case Similar.
The case of the Ertles is similar. Johnny—nicknamed "Kewpie"—is co-holder of the world's bantamweight title by virtue of a victory of fowl over the late Williams, who became the legitimate champion by knocking out Johnny Coulson, but Johnny "Kewpie" would have it understood that Brother Mike could clean up the bantamweight class with less difficulty than Johnny himself could, and Mike Ertle is only a flyweight; he is top heavy at 103 pounds.

Such is brotherly affection. One would sacrifice his ring career so the other may succeed. However, all four are well established in the ring game, and their earning capacities are in no wise affected because of their relationship.

Mike and Johnny Boost Brothers.
Mike Gibbons and Johnny Ertle are engaged in exploiting the prowess of Tom Gibbons and Mike Ertle respectively. Mike Gibbons has assumed the management of Brother Tom, while Johnny Ertle has undertaken to guide Brother Mike into the championship of which he is joint holder.

Ring history contains the names of many brothers who have earned a well-earned place in the ring game. Of the old timers the name of Abe Attell was featherweight champion, while brothers Monte and Caesar took some occasional prizes. All three were featherweights.

Tom Sullivan, when he was heavy-weight champion of the world, had a younger brother, Jack, who aspired to pugilistic fame. Jack's nearest approach to success was when he fought Jack Johnson and was knocked out.

Jack and Mike ("Twin") Sullivan were heavyweights of note in their day. They were easily identified by their baldness, but they could fight



No. 1 and 2 show the Gibbons brothers (Mike and Tom), who have attained fame in the pugilistic line. Mike is considered the best middleweight in the business, while Tom is a corker, too. No. 3 shows Harry Coveleskie of the Detroit Americans. A few years ago, while a member of the Philadelphia Nationals, he robbed the New York Giants out of a pennant by defeating McClellan. No. 4 shows Stanley Coveleskie of the Cleveland Americans, brother of Harry. Stanley made a big hit with the Forest City Fans by his brilliant pitching. They are the only two brothers in big league baseball today. No. 5 shows Benny Leonard, whom many pick as the next lightweight champion.

and were before the public for many years. George and Jimmy Gardner were brothers and were classed among the leading welterweights. Jimmy at one time held the championship in that division. Another prominent pair of brothers in the welterweight class were Mike and Billy Glover. The latter is still doing some good work in the ring, while Mike is proprietor of a gymnasium.

Jimmy Britt, when he was rated among the topnotch lightweights, had a battling brother, Willis. The latter, however, never fought professionally, but he showed great promise in the amateur ranks.

Terry McGovern, once featherweight champion, had two brothers who perpetuated the name when Terry went to the retired list. Hughey and Phil McGovern possessed the vicious aggressiveness of their elder brother, but they

absolutely refused to train and passed out of the game without attaining any prominence aside from the fact that they were brothers to the once Terrible Terry.

Leonards Promising.
Of the present crop of fighters, aside from the Gibbons and Ertles, the name of Leonard is most impressive. Benny Leonard, by his great fight against Freddie Welsh, is looked upon as the next lightweight champion. Benny's brother Charley joined the professional club only recently and quickly gained a reputation as a knocker out.

The Moore family of Philadelphia has no less than five fighting boys—Pal, Tommy, Reddy, Willis and Joe. In the Cross clan of New York there are Leach, Phil, Dave and Marty. All have earned some money in the ring. Joe Chip and George Chip are both middleweights, George having held the championship a few years ago.

SOME GOOD "WHIF" RECORDS.
The record of twenty-four strikeouts in a nine inning game, credited to Pitcher Davis of the Killen (Tex.) high school team in a game against Belton, calls to mind other remarkable strikeout records.

The American league record was made by the late George (Rube) Waddell, who fanned sixteen in the contest between St. Louis and the Athletics on July 29, 1908.

Pitcher Daley struck out nineteen in a Union association game between Chicago and Boston on July 7, 1884; Tom Ramsey turned seventeen batters back to the bench in an American association contest between Louisville and Cleveland on June 2, 1887, and this was a remarkable performance as at that time the four strike rule was in existence.

On Aug. 21, 1909, William Mitchell fanned twenty batters in a Texas league game involving San Antonio and Galveston. During the year 1912 Frank Davis of the Knoxville, Appalachian league club, and Fred Applegate of the Blue Grass league, also fanned twenty batters. A. A. Stagg, now coach of the University of Chicago, while a student at Yale struck out twenty Princeton batters in the Yale-Princeton game of May 25, 1888, and this probably is the best college record to date.

300 HITTERS IN SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
The Southern no longer is the pitchers' league it once was. It used to be that a 300 hitter was a rare bird, but latest averages show that a score of batters are at that mark or above it now. One wise expert who has followed the Southern for years says the pitching is worse this year than he has ever known. Other critics alibi the fingers by saying the uncertain weather has prevented them rounding into form. As a matter of fact, there are players getting by in the Southern now who were considered dead ones in that circuit several years ago.

BIG REVENUE FROM YALE ATHLETICS.
Revenues of the Yale University Athletic association for the year ending Aug. 31 last totaled \$190,592, according to the annual report made public recently. The balance of the reserve fund is \$30,257. The greatest revenue came from football, \$106,765, with baseball next, with \$40,574. The expense of the crew was nearly \$25,000, and the receipts but \$5,500. The expenses of the track team also exceeded the revenues.

JOHNSON WOULD HAVE MADE GOOD AT ANY POSITION.
UNLIKE most pitchers, Walter Johnson would have been a star ball player if he had been developed in either the in or outfield. He plays in the outfield during the batting practice and demonstrates that he can go as far as the most finished outfielder

Why Managers Cling to The Hit and Run Play

In a game between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh recently Bill Hinchman, the heavy hitter of the Pirates, gave an illustration of why it is that managers cling so closely to the hit and run play. Twice in one game—indeed, in successive times to be—Bill advanced a base runner from first all the way around to third by dinky hits placed exactly right.

In both cases he drove the ball through to right field just as Loudermilk was going over to cover second base, the runner on first having started down as if to steal. Hinchman is more apt to hit to left field, and for that reason Loudermilk was signed up to cover second in case of an attempted steal.

Hinchman outgassed the Red defense both times, and his cleverness was good for a run on each occasion. That is the essence of the hit and run play which succeeds, and is a valuable attacking medium if the batter is able to hit the ball through the infield.

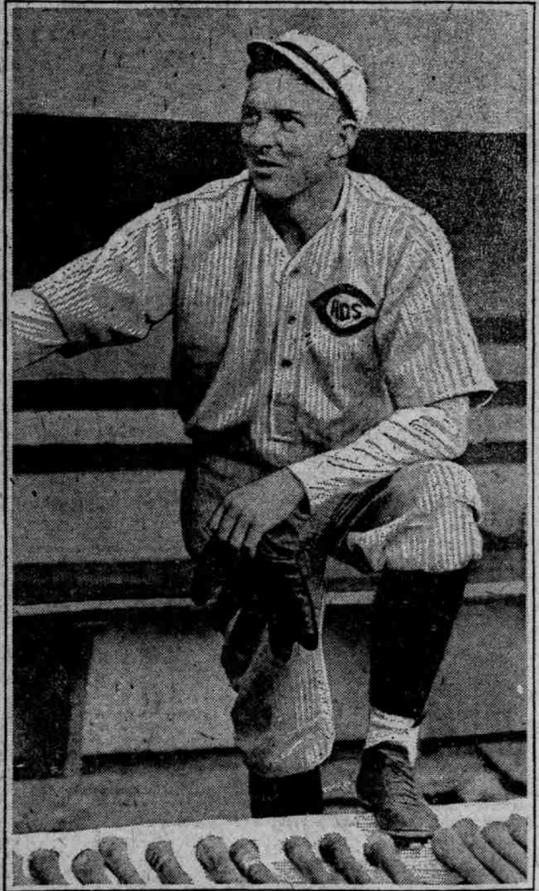
With such a good hitter as Hinchman up in offense, looks extremely good. If the batter is clever enough to discover which man is going to cover second base and then hit the ball through his position he has turned a stroke of policy that may win the game for his team.

When successful the hit and run is vastly more valuable than any other form of attack. A sacrifice simply puts a runner on second at the expense of an out. A steal is risky, and if it goes through the runner has advanced only one base. But the hit and run, when going through just as hoped for, advances a runner from first base to a scoring position at third, and at the same time puts the batter on first, without the expense of an out.

It is small wonder that some managers go nuts about this play, and attempt it over and over again to the exclusion of all other forms of attack. The trouble with it is that the percentage of times that it really goes through as attempted is very small.

The main objection to it is that it is often caused with judgment and only with a batter up who knows what he is doing it is a valuable form of attack. When used too frequently and without regard to the caliber of the hitter it is a delusion and a snare.

Fans Watching Work of Matty



Baseball fans all along the National league circuit are deeply interested in the work of Christy Mathewson as manager of the Cincinnati Reds. Matty is one of the most popular players that ever wore a uniform.

Number of Baseballs Used In Game Varies Greatly

The number of balls used in a championship game varies greatly. Sometimes only two or three are used during the entire contest, while on other occasions a dozen or even more may be called for. It is an extremely rare thing for a single ball to go all the way through a game.

To baseball writers' knowledge this has happened only once at the Cincinnati ball grounds in the past ten or twelve years. One afternoon in 1913, when Joe Tinker was manager of the Reds, a full nine inning game lasting nearly two hours was played with only one ball.

Hank O'Day was umpiring, and he called Manager Tinker's attention to the unusual incident after the contest was over. Tinker kept the ball which had lasted nine innings as a memento of the occurrence, which, he said, he had never observed before.

The reason so many balls are used is not that they are worn out or torn to pieces, but that so many are batted out of the grounds or into the stands. A league ball is guaranteed by the manufacturer to last for a full nine inning game and retain its shape and sub-

stance. If it does not do so it will be replaced by a new one without charge. But to avoid delays the rules provide that the umpire in charge of the game shall always have at least one ball in his possession besides the one that is in play. As a matter of practice the umpire is always provided with three new balls before the start of the game. As soon as a ball is knocked into the stands or over the fence he at once provides the pitcher with another ball, which becomes the ball in play.

If this ball is also knocked out of the grounds before the other is returned he asks for another ball from the manager of the home team or whoever is acting as custodian of the balls. So he always has a fresh ball in his pocket, and the game is never delayed by waiting until a ball is returned from the stands. The official ball is five ounces in weight and nine inches in circumference.

The same ball is used in both the National and American leagues, though it goes under a different name. Both official balls are manufactured by the same firm, the only difference being in the stitching.

Withdrawals From Beaten Sixteens

The habit contracted by many well known golfers of dropping out of the beaten divisions of the various sixteens is not beneficial to the game at large or to the golfers themselves in particular. When a player enters a tournament he has usually made provisions for remaining until the last day, in the expectation of the hope of getting into the final round. The various clubs are only too generous in providing separate trophies for these beaten divisions; and a succession of defaults is not calculated to impress upon the tournament committee the advisability of purchasing similar unappreciated trophies on future occasions. The more golf each man plays at a tournament the more successful the tournament is, and the more enjoyment the individuals derive from it. It is for this reason that the usual handicap event is played on the last day of the tournament, and

it has been noticed far too often that many who neglect to play in the beaten divisions are ready and willing to try for the handicap prize.

The only solution of the mystery of the many withdrawals must lie in the stigma, however slight, which is mistakenly supposed to attach itself to prominent golfers who lose in the beaten division. On the very face of it nothing could be more ridiculous, for not only is the second best golfer in the tournament often beaten by the ultimate winner in the first round, but on more than one occasion the best player of them all has been eliminated at the start by a poor round or bad luck. Max Marsten, Gardiner White, John M. Ward and other players of like caliber have not scorned to play, and even lose, in the beaten divisions. Their example should be followed by all the other well known golfers.

Dope Wins For Joe Stecher

JOE STECHER, the phenomenal young wrestler, brought from oblivion the revival of the mat game, says many of his matches have been won for him by newspapers.

"On account of the dope written about me I am known as the chap with a wonderful leg scissors hold," says Stecher. "It has been written that I have a squeezing pressure of several thousand pounds in my legs and that the hold I use is deadly. In fact, the leg scissors has become as famous as the Gotch toe hold.

"Consequently, every wrestler I meet is on the lookout for the scissors grip, and he leaves openings for other holds. I have not used the scissors in half my bouts. I know and use other holds, just like other wrestlers do. Half the time I do not have to think about us-

ing the scissors, because my opponent, in protecting himself from the grip, lets me slam on the half Nelson or some other good hold."

He is just a big boy, only twenty-two years of age. In street clothes he looks like a schoolboy, but beneath his little checkered cap there is gray matter.

STONE DUST IDEAL FOR COURTS.
STONE dust has been found to be the ideal surface for hard courts as a result of the experiments made by a number of lawn tennis clubs in Chicago. The stone dust was secured from quarries at the cost of cartage. It is spread three or four inches deep over the court. It never cracks. Rain improves it, and a court playing surface so treated can be played upon soon after any heavy fall of rain.

STUFFY M'INNIS IN BIG SLUMP.



Photo by American Press Association.

NO SUCH THING AS PITCHER'S BOX.

NEARLY every baseball writer and fan talks of the pitcher's box, although there is no such animal. Many years ago the pitcher used to work from a parallelogram, which was called his box. Just as the batter's box is laid out today, but the pitcher's box was eliminated long ago. There are no lines in the diamond to indicate where the pitcher must confine his efforts.

The modern hurler pitches from a slab or plate and not from a box. Slabman is, therefore, a much better term for the hurler than boxman, though the latter term, for historical reasons, is used. The pitcher's plate is a slab of rubber 2 feet long by 6 inches wide sunk into the diamond at a distance of sixty and one-half feet from the rear corner of the home plate.

The slab is placed with its longitude extending across the diamond, and the front side of it is just a shade more than three feet in front of a direct line connecting first and third bases. The pitcher, therefore, does not work from a point exactly in the center of the diamond, but he has the advantage of about three feet, being that much nearer the batter than he would be if the pitcher's plate was laid right in the middle of the field.

The only restriction on the pitcher in working is that he must keep one foot in contact with the plate until the ball leaves his hand. The plate is two feet long, and he can stand on either end or in the middle so long as one foot is touching the rubber.

The pitcher used to work from a point much nearer the home plate than he does now. If the effectiveness of pitchers ever threatens to injure the game seriously by reducing batting to a minimum the simplest remedy will be to move back the pitcher's plate three feet or more.

Wrestlers' Pay Poor Compared With Boxers

THE difference in dollars and cents between boxing and wrestling as a vocation is illustrated by the amounts paid to leading boxers and wrestlers. Joe Stecher and Stranger Lewis recently wrestled a no fall draw, which consumed five hours of hard work. For their efforts the grapplers each received \$5,022.

This is but a trifling sum when compared with \$70,000 paid to Jess Willard and Frank Moran by Tex Rickard for their ten round bout at Madison Square Garden last winter, and the \$25,000 collected by Jack Dillon and Moran for their ten round set-to. The top rankers in pugilism demand more than \$5,000 an appearance.



Photo by American Press Association. WALTER JOHNSON OF THE WASHINGTONS.

for long drives, is a sure fly catcher and, what is more, would be one of the greatest throwers the game has ever known if he cut loose with his arm any distance from the plate. Johnson also would be an exceptionally good batter if he were played regularly.