

IF IT'S HERE IT'S RIGHT

HUNDRED YARDS IN NINE FLAT

Will Man Every Be Able to Perform this Feat?

"Will any man ever run the hundred in 9 seconds flat," has been a question often asked, but it is safe to say that man will never reach this speed. It must be remembered that the difference to the runner between 10-1-5 and 10 flat is not a tenth as great as between 10 and 9-4-5. Ten seconds for the hundred has occurred many times in Utah, especially during the last year. McCallister has repeated this trick in every race this season. The time of 9-4-5 has only been made once in Utah and Utah is one of the few states which has this distinction. Brinton, the crack university man, ran the hundred in this time in the meet against Boulder, but the fans must bear in mind that when the fleet-footed Cottonwood lad made this remarkable time, there was a strong wind behind him. It was, however, a creditable feat and it is more so considering that it was the first 100 yards Brinton ever ran in competition.

When one is pondering on the possibility of a man covering 100 yards in 9 it must not be forgotten it was not many years back the question of a man doing the century in 10 seconds was bothering sport followers. It was not till 1870 that the 10-1-5 mark was reached. A. Baker turned the trick in that year and it was not equalled until 1878. It was several years later that the 10-second mark was reached, and it was not till 1890 that 10 seconds was beaten.

To be sure, professionals were credited with sensational performances before that time, but the authenticity of the timing was doubted. As far back as March 4, 1870, F. S. Hewitt is credited with running 100 yards on the grass at Melbourne, Australia, in 9-3-4. It is said by some H. M. Johnson covered a century in 9-3-5 at Cleveland on July 31, 1880, and that Harry Bethland equaled the time at Sioux Falls, S. D., on August 25, 1888.

In the above instances the time is doubted, but Piper Donovan's 9-3-5 at Boston on September 2, 1895, may have been correct.

Johnny Owen, however, is probably the first amateur who ever officially covered a century faster than 10 seconds. Under competent timers Owen broke the tape in a 100-yard dash at Washington on October 11, 1890, in 9-3-5. That time was not equaled till September 21, 1895, when Bernie Wefers turned the trick. Wefers is thought by many of the experts to be the greatest sprinter the world ever saw. Twice after Wefers equaled that record under authentic timing and his record of 21-1-5 for 220 yards, made on May 30, 1906, has never been equalled.

The only other men who have officially run the 100 yards in 9-4-5 are: Archie Hahn, Rush, W. J. A. Schlick, Clyde Blair, W. D. Eaton, Arthur Duffey, Charles L. Parsons and Dan Kelly.

Duffey's Great Record.
The record for 100 yards stood at 9-4-5 till Arthur Duffey astonished the sporting world by speeding the distance in 9-3-5 on the Berkeley oval track at the intercollegiate championships on May 21, 1905. Since that time Duffey's name has been stricken from the A. A. U. record book, but in all justice to the great sprinter, he should be credited with the remarkable feat. No matter what authorities W. A. U. took on Duffey's case, his name will go down in athletic history as the first man to cover 100 yards in 9-3-5 under authentic timing.

The only other man to equal official Duffey's record is the copper-haired marvel from the sunset slopes of the Rockies, Dan Kelly, who, flying the colors of the Multnomah Athletic club, ran the century dash in 9-3-5 at Spokane, Wash., on July 23, last year.

Unofficial records by amateurs from the 100 are: Bernie Wefers, Lowell, Mass., July 5, 1897, 9-3-5, and F. M. Sears, Buffalo, June 16, 1900, 9-3-5. By some authorities W. A. U. McPeters is said to have covered the century in Auckland, Australia, on February 7, 1891, in 9-4-5, and it is also claimed that J. H. Maybury ran the 100 in 9-4-5 at Chicago on June 5, 1897. A. A. U. It can be seen how the sprinters have increased in speed since the '90s. Of course, there must be a limit some time, but it seems highly probable that the record will be lowered to 9 seconds before the limit is reached. Dan Kelly is still comparatively young in the game. Interest in athletics is growing by leaps and bounds and the number of athletes is constantly increasing. In the next five years should bring forth great changes.

THE INCOMPLEAT ANGLER.
(New York Sun.)
I've often spun a fishin' yarn which I wasn't ashamed an' meek as a worm. By any of the other chaps who loaf around the town, I doubt my word. They, allus, seem to doubt my word. I'm tellin' of the fish I've ketches, as bein' fair and square. Now I'll admit some tales I've told have seemed a little strong. An' folks have sometimes thought perhaps I was a little over the top. But I've got a story here that's absolutely true. An' I could prove it if I had the fish to show you.

SOME POSSIBILITIES FOR THE EX-BATTLER

WANTED!

A CHANCE TO DOUBLE A FORTUNE

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO B. NELSON, HEGWISCH Box 23, ILL

IF NELSON WANTS TO KEEP HIMSELF BEFORE THE PUBLIC, HE OUGHT TO TAKE A CHANCE AT THE NORTH POLE

A BUG JUICE EMPORIUM WILL PROBABLY BE BAT'S MEANS OF GETTING RICH.



MANAGER NOLAN WILL BE TRAVELING ROUND THE COUNTRY IN A SHORT WHILE LOOKING FOR A NEW MEAL TICKET



MY NAME IS JONES I MET MR NELSON IN SAN FRANCISCO 4 YEARS AGO HE SAID I COULD HAVE A DRINK

AW GO CHASE YOURSELF!

CREONE Namora - 0

AMATEUR SPORTS ARE CORRUPT

Professionalism Charged in Amateur Athletics in Utah.

BY ELWOOD S. BROWN.
The purpose of this article is to make clear in the minds of the sporting public of this state the real difference between the professional and amateur athlete as interpreted by the Amateur Athletic Union. I shall comment briefly on the various forms of sport in the order of their freedom from professionalism, and will state some of the abuses in these different lines of athletic activity.

In the first place it must be understood that the Amateur Athletic Union is an organization of international scope. It controls absolutely, with the exception of a few affiliated amateur organizations, the sport of the world. The amateur games at the various exhibitions and at Athens were controlled and conducted by this organization. It also on this continent with the Olympic League, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association, the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the Military Athletic Union, the North American Gymnastic Union, Western Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association, the National Inter-scholastic Amateur Association and the National Cycling Association. It has articles of alliance with the amateur athletic organizations of the world. It follows that when an organization of this size and scope sets up rules for a government of sport, which are accepted without question throughout the world, these rules must be just and fair.

Purpose of A. A. U.
The thing that the A. A. U. has to combat the most is the desire on the part of many athletes to turn their athletic ability to account. The A. A. U. does not object to or interfere with a recognized bona fide professional athlete. Professionalism is absolutely satisfactory and legitimate if handled in the A. A. U. does it to make a distinction between the professional athlete for gain and the man who is an athlete for the pleasure he derives from friendly competition. The rule is a man is a professional if he receives money out of his athletic ability, even though that sum be as small as a dollar or even less. This is just, there can be no degree of professionalism, and a man is either an amateur, having never taken any money, or he is a professional, having taken money or its equivalent.

Medals Highest Honor.
In the olden days no higher honor could come to an athlete than to win a wreath of victory. The young man athlete competed for this and not for a consideration. We have become a little more practical in this and know that medals are the thing an athlete now by bestowing on him a medal, a trophy cup, a laurel wreath or the like.

What destroys interest in athletics is the desire of the spectator and the athlete to win a medal, a trophy cup, a laurel wreath or the like. He is simply living a lie; he is not honest enough to declare himself out and out professional, for he knows he is not good enough to hold his own with real professional athletes. He is simply living a lie; he is not honest enough to declare himself out and out professional, for he knows he is not good enough to hold his own with real professional athletes. He is simply living a lie; he is not honest enough to declare himself out and out professional, for he knows he is not good enough to hold his own with real professional athletes.

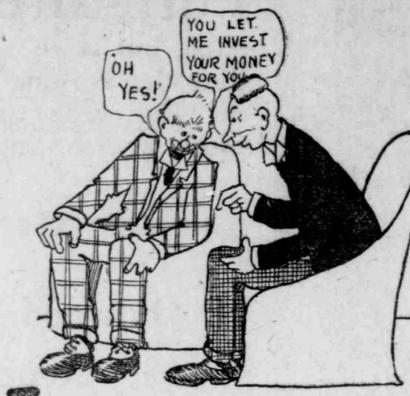
Utah Worse Than Other States.
In England and the continental countries this sort of thing is almost unheard of. In the eastern states a little of it is done, about which I will speak later in this article. In the western states it is done occasionally, but is being rapidly stamped out by the A. A. U., and in Utah it occurs all the time.

I will now speak of the various forms of athletics, beginning with the best and going down the list, and will mention some of the abuses that creep in to some of the things the would-be amateur must avoid if he wishes to remain an amateur standing.

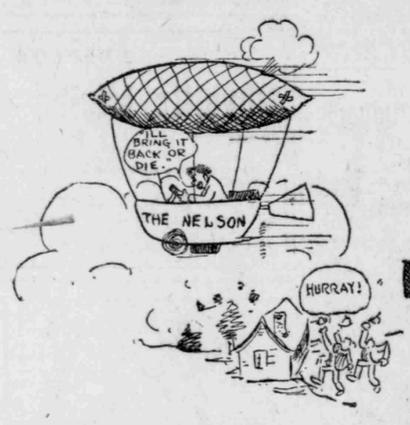
College Athletics Clean.
Today college athletics are practically free from the taint of professionalism. A few years ago there were many abuses, but the recent purity agitation is done much to wipe these things out; still there are pitfalls and minor abuses for the clean young man to avoid. Over the business of football, coaches try to lure good athletes away from other colleges by giving them pay jobs, promising to get them into desirable fraternities, securing free rooming for the summer, and the like. They sometimes get a professional pitcher to attend school long enough to be eligible for some important game, and sometimes they grant undue favors to attract men. But on the whole college athletics are clean.

Average college athlete is a gentleman and will refuse offers if he suspects that they are being made to him cause of unusual athletic ability.
Tennis, golf and swimming are sports comparatively free from professionalism, although minor abuses creep in, such as side bets and free club memberships.

Evil of Big Athletic Clubs.
The big athletic club comes next on the list. Abuses are frequent here because the average club endeavors to give its membership the two classes of athletes, the amateur and the professional. Very frequently it happens that the amateur has greater ability than the professional line than the professional; he knows that in a match he or contest he could defeat the professional, and he knows that if the match were arranged he could make some money, and when an amateur athlete gets to thinking in these terms, unless he is extraordinarily strong, he will step over the line either openly or secretly. Athletic clubs make a practice of "buying up" the available college material at the end of the school year. Athletic clubs which have contests with each other during the summer will strengthen their ranks to the greatest extent possible, offering the college men in-



BAT IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE ASKED JOHN D'S ADVICE IN THE MATTER.



HURRAY!

THE NELSON

SAUCER TRACK FOR AUTOS

Weybridge, England, Now Has the Fastest Race Course in the World.

Weybridge, England, has the most extraordinary and fastest track in the world. This was conclusively proven last Saturday, when S. F. Edge drove a six-cylinder Napier motor car, 1,581 1/4 miles in twenty-four hours, smashing all records for locomotion and beating the best American record for that time by 46 1/2 miles.

The track upon which this exceptional feat was accomplished was recently constructed by the Brooklands Automobile Racing club, and is the first motor track in the kingdom. It is covered with cement, highly banked on the turns and each lap of the course measures three and one-quarter miles. In general appearance it reminds one of a greatly enlarged bicycle track. The whole construction is a noteworthy act of ingenious engineering, and it is claimed that an unsteered car traveling at the rate of ninety miles an hour would run on the top of the slope with perfect safety, like a pea revolving in a bowl.

It was wholly due to this construction and the smooth surface of cement that Edge was able to set such a high mark. One could better appreciate how fast this Napier machine was traveling to know that it averaged sixty-eight miles an hour, and if Edge left Boston today at noon, traveling at the same speed, he would be 200 miles west of Omaha, Neb., by noon tomorrow. In other words, if the fastest train and a motor car started from New York together, the train would be 216 miles behind when the automobile passed through Chicago.

During this great twenty-four-hour test, the car had to be stopped every three hours to be filled with water and gasoline. The after tire was burnt up through the terrific pace, but as new wheels were put on instead of replacing tires, very little time was lost. In fact four wheels were taken off and new ones put on inside of one minute and twenty-five seconds, showing the ideal preparation of the event.

With such a fast track as this at Weybridge, the Englishmen will go after more records, and without doubt in another month every American track record will be beaten. America has nothing like it in the way of a circular automobile track. In fact, there is not a track in the country upon which a motor car could be driven faster than fifty-five miles an hour with any degree of safety.

The cost of this construction, the other way, and the fact is that the general consumption is very large. The average amount secured by the eight managers of the clubs for one season varies from 150 to 200 dozen, which is probably just half the supply that is used in the country.

The American association has a rule requiring sixteen new balls for every game, and it is figured that each club in that circuit sends fifty dozen to the dump every year. The Western association is credited with smashing thirty-five dozen to each club in a season. One who has followed the vital statistics of the curved and walloped figures that each one of the American and National league club batters from forty to fifty dozen of baseballs out of existence in their chases for the pennants. One man says that the New York and Chicago teams use sixty dozen each a season, and places an average of nine balls a game for every matinee on the home grounds. American league teams are very likely to toss out brand new ammunition when the umpire announces a shortage, and of course this encourages an increase in the population of the ball. It is figured that an Eastern league club will get away with thirty dozen a season, and ten to fifteen dozen is placed as the amount for the small league teams.

Of course, the number of baseball nines in the land is constantly increasing, leagues are becoming more numerous and the game is being played as it never was before. It is next to impossible to attempt to get an estimate of the number of balls used in one season by all teams, so many are the clubs that are playing. They are playing the game in a few more places besides Holyoke, Springfield and Indian Orchard, and they'll be banging home runs in the wilds of South Africa some day when Ludlow is the locus quo for the real city sports. Down in South America big shipments of baseballs are received, and there are also big amounts of exports to the Philippines, Cuba and other distant lands.

The making of a ball to hang around the lots requires more skill and care than the average fan imagines. The ball must be a perfect sphere of a certain weight and circumference, and any slip up in the early stages of the building will throw it completely out of kilter at the finish. The rules say that the heft must not be more than five and a quarter ounces and cannot be less than five. A local manufacturer of a ball used in the Connecticut league and several other leagues makes his standard five and one-eighth ounces. The circumference must be between nine and nine and one-quarter inches, so the mark aimed at is nine and one-eighth. The ball in its first stage is a small spherical piece of vulcanized rubber of a certain size, weight and bounding capacity. If the rubber is a bit N. G. the ball turned out will be a poor one. In fact, covering the process of evolution, from the rubber sphere to the nice snow white sphere tied up in the box, measurements are taken seven times. After the hide properly treated, the two parts of the cover are sewed by hand, and the man with the needle makes the hole for the thread as he sews. League balls receive 112 stitches and it is claimed that the total number of stitches never varies more than one or two from this number. The ball, now sewed up, isn't ready for use yet, but must go through more operations before it is shipped away to the ball players.

BIG SUMS PAID FOR BASEBALLS

Average League Team Uses from Twenty to Sixty Dozen Every Season.

It probably never has occurred to you as you sat on the bleachers or grandstands that an enormous amount of baseballs are used every season by the league clubs, college nines and independent clubs. Some expert out west ventured to guess that 30,000 nice white balls were sent to their doom in one season by the sixteen clubs of the American and National leagues. No one has attempted to guess how many all the other nines throughout the country use in one season, and nothing but a guess could be secured by him who scouts for the statistics. But for those who want to get "half an idea" it may be stated that any league club, major or minor, uses from twenty to sixty dozen balls in one season. The majors use more than the minors, but he is certainly a manager for small details who could tell you the exact number of balls which his club uses in one campaign. The manager buys his balls much cheaper than you think he does, and he will probably figure by the dozen when he takes the census of his supply of ammunition. His unit is a dozen and, though he is not tossing the globes at the sparrows, he'll be satisfied if he knows that he has so many dozen on hand, says a writer in the Springfield Republican.

In the Connecticut league about twenty dozen a season is the average amount which a club manages to use, though some of the teams may use even twenty-five or thirty dozen, depending probably in part on the amount of friends who send souvenirs from the managers. The league adopted a rule recently requiring the home team to furnish the umpire with three immaculate spheres and three second-hand ones in good condition at the beginning of every game. But the fact that these must be three new balls on hand at a certain park three or four times a week will not lead you anywhere if you attempt to figure them out. The balls are sewed by hand, and the man with the needle makes the hole for the thread as he sews. League balls receive 112 stitches and it is claimed that the total number of stitches never varies more than one or two from this number. The ball, now sewed up, isn't ready for use yet, but must go through more operations before it is shipped away to the ball players.

In the making of the balls used on the sand lots, of course there isn't as much care used, but the operations are practically the same, although the material is different. It is a fact that hundreds of Springfield women use up some of their spare time at home sewing the cheaper grades of ball, and it is figured that within the last ten years more than 3000 Springfield women have taken part in the work. The cheaper grades of balls are not sewed in the factory, but are let out here and there, giving employment to people who are physically unable to handle anything much heavier than a 25-cent ball. Higher price and league balls are all stitched in the factory. The output of baseballs in a Springfield factory, including all grades of balls, is 1,200,000 a year.

Even dogs suffer from motor heart, according to one of King Edward's veterinarians. They enjoy the swift motion of the car, but in time their hearts enlarge, become flabby and generally weak. The only cure is total abstinence from rides. London's streets at last have been invaded by a big automobile of the American "rubberneck" class. One with a capacity of forty passengers has been put in service by a company in which several American residents of England are interested.

Casey is Touched.
Former Utah Player Falls Victim of Sharpers.

Pearl Casey felt the need of a nickel pretty badly when he struck San Francisco this spring. Casey is a very generous chap, and it was due to his being too free with his portion of the money he had won in a game of cards with Mike Fishers weed emporium on Fillmore street in Frisco.

The train that pulled out of Denver for California bearing the crack ball player was very crowded, and Fullman berths were as scarce as hen's teeth, so when a neatly-dressed stranger told Casey of his troubles in being unable to get a berth he magnanimously offered the chap half of his "bunk." Said to relate, this was the fellow line of business—he was "bunk" artist pure and simple.

Casey, with a clear conscience, slept as soundly as a babe, and when he awoke in the morning there nestled in his jeans a small coin that didn't have a ring to it when it fell. The stylishly-attired man had swiped his well-filled wallet and had flown in the night.

Charley Jones' Idea as to Strikes.
Just before the Washington team left for their present trip west there was a strike among the plumbers of the capital city, and this naturally got the ball players to arguing on strikes and the quickest and fairest way to settle them. After the argument had gone on for some time and all the players had had their say, and Edinger, the trainer, and the mascot of the team, had expressed their opinions, Altizer spoke up and reiterated his former statement claiming that the proper way to settle strikes was by arbitration.

"But," said Charley Jones, "there are some strikes that cannot be settled by arbitration."

"Cite an instance," cried Altizer, who was now thoroughly aroused.

"Why," drawled Jones, "I beg to call your attention to the ones that umpires call on us."

"I know of another," shouted the merry little Nil.

"Spit it out, then," cried Deleahanty, who stopped in the act of lacing his shoes to listen.

"Why," replied Nil, as he began to pull up his suspenders, "you can't arbitrate any of these strikes pulled off by lightning."

A TESTIMONIAL FOR SILER

Veteran Referee and Writer Has Quit the Ring—Sullivan Offers Services.

The farewell testimonial to be given to George Siler, the referee, at Chicago on September 23 promises to be a big success. From all parts of the country letters come from old-time friends with checks enclosed. The latest letter and check came from John L. Sullivan, the once great fighter, and still the ring hero of the sporting world. The letter is a typical Sullivan letter, as follows:

"I observed in some of the papers that George Siler, for many years a representative of newspapers and ring referee, was to be given a testimonial. I desire to offer my services to whoever is promoting the affair, and I will either give a sparring exhibition with my sparring partner or do whatever is requested of me that will in any way increase the revenue for the faithful George, and in addition to any service I may render please put me down for \$50 worth of tickets. If possible please convey to him my best wishes and hope for his speedy recovery, and trusting that his shadow may never grow less, believe me to be, my dear sir, ever yours truly,

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

At present George Siler is spending a few weeks on the farm of a relative near Oelwein, Ia. He is much better than when first smitten, but will positively never again referee a boxing contest.

CASEY IS TOUCHED.
Former Utah Player Falls Victim of Sharpers.

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