



**THE SPORTSMAN'S VIEW-POINT**  
BY CASPAR WHITNEY

“The best test of the worth of any sport should be the demand that sport makes upon those qualities of mind and body, which in their sum we call manliness.”—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

**A Law to  
Create Game  
Preserves  
in Forest  
Reserves**

No question of deeper significance is before the American people than that touching the conservation of our forests and of our wild animal and bird life. There was a time when preservation of game was viewed by the average newspaper reader as a pet theory of sportsmen. A great many people once looked upon conservation of the large American mammals as particular legislative dispensation for the especial pleasure of the men who hunted. But none save the ignorant believe so in our day of enlightenment on these subjects. The splendid work of the national Biological and Forestry departments at Washington has gone a long way to show and to convince the people that this is not a matter in which only sportsmen are interested, but one which deeply concerns Americans of all classes, and especially those directly interested in the agricultural returns of the country.

It has been shown repeatedly—so repeatedly that there is no real reason for detail here—how the game, both large and small, of America is disappearing; at the rate it was going, only a few years were needed to witness the disappearance of at least several species of American fauna; even as the bison disappeared. This is an old story to the majority of my readers; and I am only referring to it now to emphasize the necessities of the situation for the information of those who happen not to be informed.

Nothing relating to the preservation of both game and forest has come before Congress with half the force or half the importance as the present effort making to create game preserves in the present forest reserves. For a year the Boone & Crockett Club has been diligently gathering data to offer at Washington in support of such a bill as the Honorable John F. Lacey has recently fathered; with his

strength and influence added to that of the Club, there seems good reason for feeling hopeful of a Federal law which will materially extend the range, the influence, and the value of our forest reserves by making them also game refuges. I am not putting it too strongly, I feel sure, when I say that Mr. Lacey, in carrying through into law what is known as the Lacey Bill, has done more for the practical protection of feathered game in America than any single man in the country. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that he should now put forth a bill for the preservation of our bigger game. The bill introduced by Mr. Lacey into the House of Representatives on the 29th day of January last is one

“To transfer certain forest reserves to the control of the Department of Agriculture, to authorize game and fish protection in forest reserves and for other purposes.” This bill provides “that the President is authorized to set apart by Executive order such forest reserves or parts thereof as he may deem proper for game and fish preserves, and in such preserves the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture in control of such forest reserve shall make all rules and regulations in the discretion of the Secretary of such Department as may be deemed by him necessary for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish therein, and may designate the times and manner in which game and fish may be taken or killed therein.” The bill further provides “that any forest officer, special agent, ranger, or custodian of any forest reserve may, without process in hand, arrest any person found violating or attempting to violate” the state or territorial forestry or game laws or regulations. Further it provides “that no forest reserve or part thereof shall be so set apart as a game and fish preserve within any state unless the Governor of such State shall, in writing, request the President to issue such order.”

It is a convincingly fair provision for that considerable number of people who are still unpersuaded of the merit and of the need, indeed, of forestry and game

preservation. It assures them of certain State discretionary power that ought to allay all fear of the friends of the cause "running things? On the other hand it suggests to the friends of protection that it is not enough to simply meet and pass resolutions: they must work hard, and among the people.

President  
Roosevelt's  
Wise and  
Timely  
Advice

I was very much impressed by what President Roosevelt said on this subject the other night at the Boone & Crockett annual dinner, held in Washington. In substance he said that it was not enough for organizations and clubs and the friends of game protection and of forestry preservation generally, to merely meet and pass excellent resolutions, or to consider they were doing the limit of their best work by sending delegations to Washington to approach the heads of the various departments. The real work, the President emphasized, is done in the States among the people. The Senators and the Representatives reflect the opinion of their respective constituents. If the consensus of home opinion is against game preservation, the Senator or the Representative must respect it; so, too, if the home opinion favors forestry and game preservation, the Senator or Representative at Washington dare not ignore it. The President spoke very strongly on the need of all friends of these great questions *working among the people*; and I am taking this opportunity of making public the sentiment he expressed to his fellow club men, because it is advice sorely needed by a great majority of the well-intentioned men who, in one way and another, are seeking to help on the work for adequate protection. There are a great many leagues and clubs and associations in America devoted to the protection of game and incidentally to the preservation of forests. All are sincere in their protestations and earnest in their endeavors. But a very small percentage of them are doing effective work, and not more than one or two are accomplishing as much as they might. Increase of membership, individual exploitation through the press, vanity, and a general trumpeting of achievements occupy too much the attention of a majority of the associations. In many other instances impotency

of effort is, too, I am sure, as much to be attributed to ignorance of how to, go to work as to any other cause.

Therefore, I repeat the words of the President—make your missionary efforts among the people; seek to influence for the good the public opinion of your State; you must work to create a proper understanding among your fellow townsmen of what this great question implies. This is the surest means of attaining proper legislation; it is a direct path to the protection of game and preservation of our forests.

Lest the  
New York  
Yacht Club  
Forget

There appears to be the usual amount of speculation this year, as last, concerning the prospective *America's Cup* challenger. Little doubt exists that Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge again, although at present writing nothing official has been received. It is also practically certain that the new boat will be called *Shamrock III*. This much we know, but nothing more. A little while ago a rumor came out of England that Sir Thomas was to be elected to the Royal Yacht Squadron. If Sir Thomns is pleased with the prospect we congratulate him, because Lipton is the kind of sportsman whom we always wish to get his heart's desire (the *America's Cup* of course excepted); but we hope Sir Thomas keeps his yachting history sufficiently fresh in mind to always be aware of the impropriety of challenging for the *America's Cup* in the name of the Royal Yacht Squadron, should he be elected to that Club. Otherwise the New York Yacht Club would find itself in the embarrassing position of having to rebuke a man who is too good a sportsman to be put in such a position.

The New York Yacht Club could not with self-respect accept a challenge from the Royal Yacht Squadron. It is not to be forgotten that Lord Dunraven and *Valkyrie III*. came over hero representing the Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the then Prince of Wales was Commodore. After most unsportsmanly conduct during the races, Dunraven made an atrocious charge of fraud against the American yacht and repeated it in England. The New York Yacht Club forthwith instituted a thorough investigation of Dunraven's accusations, and as he failed ut-

terly to substantiate his charges, the New York Yacht Club expelled Dunraven from its membership and forwarded to the Royal Yacht Squadron a complete statement of the case. The Royal Yacht Squadron took literally no action in the matter, and has not to this day apologized for the outrageous conduct of its official representative.

I know of no parallel to this case in sporting history; if the New York Yacht Club should ever accept a challenge from the Royal Yacht Squadron it would forfeit, and justly so, the respect of every sportsman in America.

However the interest may fluctuate so far as international yachting is concerned, at least it looks as if sport will not be lacking among the schooners on either side the Atlantic; and this is the class of yachting that too long has been neglected. On the other side especially is there indication of a very lively season, and we may, without unbecoming pride, derive some satisfaction from Germany's yachting outlook; for the best of their racing two-stickers are of American build. When the new *Meteor* squares away for the starting line, there will be four American-built boats in the racing at Kiel—the other three being *Iduna*, formerly *Yampa*, *Lasca*, and the *Nord-West*, formerly *Alcea*. These yachts will also undoubtedly race in the Scant, and it will be interesting to see how they fare against the creations of the English designer, Soper. Here is a designer apparently without the reputation of Watson and of Fife—but whose boats win.

On this side of the ocean the salvation of our sport will be the one-design and smaller classes generally; and, after all, the small boats are the ones which provide the real sport of yachting. So at all events the racing-machine craze has done some good, for it is quite responsible for the activity in these small classes. What with the repeated changing of measurement rules, resulting from the struggle among designers to beat them, the life of a racing boat has been scarcely longer than one season; hence the development of "mosquito" fleets, because the original cost is comparatively small.

One-design classes have their advantage

—they give good even sport and are magnificent schools for the making of Corinthian sailormen. So far, however, as influence on models is concerned, there is less cause for rejoicing over the popularity of these classes. It would be a pity if they absorbed too much attention, for there is absent entirely that test of varying lines, which open classes provide, and that signify the growth of yacht-designing skill. What yachting needs most is a measurement rule common to all the clubs, and one to harmonize racing interests. Some question has been raised as to the efficacy of the recently suggested rules, but the next number of *OUTING* will contain very full discussions of the subject by Mr. John Hyslop and other high authorities.

And there should be also international rule harmony. At present the American and the English rules so differ that the boats of one country are handicapped in the waters of the other. That this should be so is as unnecessary and as unreasonable as that there should be half a dozen different interpretations of the definition of an amateur. Anglo-Saxon sport stands in need of an international congress attended by delegates from the several branches of sport.

It is a pity the good name of so worthy a game as hockey should be sullied by the vicious play of a few clubs, among which the team representing the Crescent Athletic Club seems to be the most frequent offender. Hockey is a really grand game, and is fast making its way in this country. There is the Intercollegiate League, as well as an association in nearly every city with a rink, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, not to mention the very general play throughout New England and the Middle and Northwestern states where open-air rinks are possible. In Canada, hockey is the one game of the winter, from Winnipeg in the extreme west to Quebec in the extreme east, all along the line.

Somehow New York hockey affairs have got into the hands of men who seem to lack sense of the game's splendid qualities, and the necessity of keeping the play free from hoodlumism. Scarcely a match is decided around New York, in which a

Not Made  
in Germany

Brutalizing  
a Good Game

club team participates, that is not filled with muckerish work. Tripping indeed appears to be regarded by most of the club teams, and by the majority of the officials, as an indication of skill rather than the plain violation of rule that it is. I was impressed by this fact the other night in watching a game between teams representing Yale and the Crescent Athletic Club respectively. During the first part of the match the play was clean, and Yale showed such good team work as to keep the Crescents on the defensive. Then the Crescent team began their usual rough and—excuse the word—dirty work. At this kind of play the Yale men were outclassed. Repeatedly I saw Crescent men very cleverly trip Yale men and put them out of the play. The referee being a Crescent Club man, his eyes were not so observing as mine.

I cannot understand why this muckerish element is tolerated. The salvation of hockey, as of all other amateur games, is in intercollegiate association, and it would seem advisable for the Intercollegiate League to separate itself entirely from these athletic club teams.

In addition to the charge of muckerism which may be brought against the Crescent Athletic Club hockey team, is the further one of discourtesy to the Canadian Association, in playing a man who was disqualified by the Canadian Association. The Amateur Hockey League, which is supposed to care for the rules and the play of these New York clubs, is also guilty of discourtesy by permitting the Crescent team to use this man unchallenged.

The Canadians have proved again this winter that they are still too good for us at hockey. They have also showed that they play a very much cleaner game than the club teams around New York. I wish to except the St. Nicholas team from the general charge of muckerism; its work is usually clean, but it is the only club team I have seen this winter of which as much can be said.

Broader Association for Skating Interests To judge by the entries for the annual championships held under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association of America, interest in speed and figure-skating does not develop. Every year a mere handful of entries, drawn

almost entirely from New York and Eastern Canada, compete for national honors, and rarely indeed do we find an entry from New England or from any part of the Middle West; and New England is the great skating centre of the United States. Under the circumstances, it is inconsistent to call these championships "national." It is a genuine regret that more interest is not evinced in these annual events, because, except for an occasional individual of unusual skill, the average of America is quite below that of most other countries where skating obtains to any substantial extent.

I am inclined to put some of the blame for this halting interest upon the present Association, which stands in need of much broadening. It always has been something of a limited liability company run by two or three men around New York; and while, to be sure, these two or three were experienced and worthy men, yet it is impossible for an Association to attempt national jurisdiction or to hope for national interest if it is managed entirely from one locality; it must become provincial. Not half the interest is given to ice sports in America that should be; and my sole thought in writing this paragraph is that the Association call a meeting of delegates from the different sections where ice sports obtain, and elect a board of managers really representative; thus not only broadening its particular field of endeavor, but doing something worth while for American skating.

Although none of the Canadian entries won a single event in the speed championships held at Verona Lake, New Jersey, last month, credit for only the one and three miles (won by Morris Wood, of New Jersey) can be really taken by America; the remaining three events of the programme—the half, five, and ten miles—were taken by Peter Sinnirud, who, though representing the Verona (New Jersey) Club, is a Swede, and, while a very fast one, does not represent the class of skater whom, if I mistake not, the Association was organized to foster.

Southern Intercollegiate Football Because of unusual demands on my time I was unable to give the usual personal attention to a ranking of Southern football teams last season, and

some strange, not to say amusing, errors were made in the placing of the elevens in the January issue. It is a convincing lesson of the inadvisability of depending on other and superficial judgment. Tennessee was placed first among Southern teams through the mistaken idea that the Georgetown it defeated was the Washington Georgetown instead of the Kentucky Georgetown. It is, of course, too late to go into detailed comment, but purely as a matter of record. I am publishing a rearrangement more nearly in accord with the respective merits of the elevens—Virginia, Gallaudet, Georgetown, St. Johns, Vanderbilt, Sewanee, North Carolina, Nashville. The strongest All-Southern team for 1901 would be:

Carpenter, V. P. I., full back.  
 Coleman, Va., and Simpkins, Sewanee, halves.  
 Tutweiler, Va., quarter-back.  
 Ware, V. P. I., and Erickson, Gallaudet, ends.  
 McCormack, V. P. I., and Bennett, Va., tackles.  
 Abbot, V. P. I., and Harris, Va., guards.  
 Givens, Georgetown, centre.

There is very little to choose among the first four or five Southern universities, and especially among Virginia, Gallaudet, and Georgetown, which are so even as to make choice of first purely a matter of personal prejudice. It seems to me that Virginia has played the most consistently good game of the lot. As to the individuals, there are no doubt others on more southerly teams who perhaps would show equally as good as some chosen had they the opportunity of games with the stronger elevens. In the Southern Intercollegiate Association, Vanderbilt and Sewanee were the strongest two, with Nashville a close third.

**Graduate Coaching on the Pacific Coast** Out of the West come echoes on of the last football season, which, although late, are yet sufficiently interesting to be recorded. Of the Michigan - Stanford game at Pasadena, which ended the California season on New Year's Day, we have already heard the result; but, according to recent advices, the game was more closely contested than the overwhelming score suggests—final victory being accounted for as much because of Michigan's superior physical condition as for its superior football. Twice in the first half Cali-

fornians were able to try for place-kicks, and twice, within a foot of their own goal, they held the Michigan men for downs. In fact, for the first twenty-five minutes of play it was anybody's game. Michigan was in superb physical condition, and went through the two periods without losing a man, while Stanford called out almost every substitute on the field. Such outcome, however, is surprising to one acquainted with the conditions at this California university, for with abundance of really first-class material to draw from the discipline and the training at Stanford are poor.

The Stanford-California game was interesting this year as a trial of the graduate coach system, which now forms a part of their intercollegiate agreement. So far as the game itself is concerned, the outcome was encouraging. California won by better team work than has been seen on the Pacific Coast since '97, and the result was as much of a surprise to California as to Stanford. Both at Berkeley and at Palo Alto the game had been regarded as an almost "sure thing" for Stanford; her men were heavier, and, with few exceptions, individually better. The team had shown to better advantage in the practice against the athletic clubs. Nevertheless, California outplayed her in every detail of the game—even in line bucking, where the Stanford heavyweights with Slaker, the ex-Chicago player, at their back, were supposed to be strongest. Twelve to nothing, rather than two to nothing—the actual score—would perhaps indicate better the respective playing merits of the two teams.

But in the matter of intercollegiate courtesy and sportsmanlike feeling, the graduate coach system appears not to be particularly helpful. In a newspaper interview after the game, Head Coach Fickert, of Stanford, gently insinuated that the California team knew the Stanford system of signals; and the retort courteous was given by Head Coach Simpson, of California, referring to the Stanford students at large, in a jollification after the game, as "curs" and "lobsters"!

Outside the two big universities, the Reliance Club, of Oakland; the Olympics, of San Francisco, and the Multonomah, of Portland, put fairly good teams in the field. The best of the three was probably

the Olympic team, composed mostly of ex-college men, with Cadwalader, the former Yale centre, as captain. Of the smaller colleges of the Pacific Coast, Nevada sent out a very good team, considering the smallness of the college.

The games played by the California universities on their tours are, excepting the Michigan game, not worth chronicling. As the teams make no pretence of keeping up practice or training after their "big game" in November, these post-season matches are to be regarded as incidental to junketing trips, and should be discouraged as neither sportsmanlike nor in accordance with the dignity of university sport, or of the colleges concerned.

From the Pacific Northwest report as to quality of athletic work is excellent, but disappointing as to ethics. With imported Eastern coaches, the general quality of football, for example, is advancing, but last season saw a rather backward tendency in the matter of amateur status.

It was a disastrous season for the University of Washington morally and financially; a lesson which, no doubt, will serve to keep future teams free from professionalism. The Oregon University was another offender, having played its coach. The athletics of the Idaho University need thorough overhauling from an ethical point of view. The Whitman College, of Walla Walla, Washington, made an enviable reputation for wholesomeness both on and off the field.

#### A Change of Heart in the Missouri River Section

From the Missouri River district come very encouraging reports. The spirit shown in the Missouri-Kansas game at Kansas City, which this year was won by Missouri, revealed a sportsmanly bearing little short of revolution in the sentiment usual to those annual contests. It has been a great struggle to clean up the sport in this section, and Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri State Universities, and the Washington University of St. Louis have united in sincere effort. They have had some difficult institutions to handle, especially the American School of Osteopathy and the Warrensburg Normal, both of which have grossly offended, and, along with the Kansas City Medical School, been boycotted for future games.

Their task has been a most difficult one,

and those universities therefore deserve the more credit; they should be indorsed and vigorously supported by the Middle Western Association of Universities.

All in all the college sport situation throughout the country is very satisfactory. It needs now only that the Southern Intercollegiate Association clear up some of its confusing rules and make one or two others, obviously necessary by the experience of the last season.

One of the most pleasing bits of reading to have come under my eyes for some time is an editorial in the Dartmouth College paper of January 31 commending the action of its Athletic Council in declaring ineligible two candidates for the college baseball nine who played on professional teams in the past summer. It is not so much that the editorial should support the college Athletic Council, but it is the true ring of it, which indicates the growing appreciation among undergraduates that college athletics are, as President Eliot says, the mere "by-play," and to be viewed simply and purely as sport for sport's sake.

#### Racquet Form Improved

The interest aroused by the inter-city matches last month among teams of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia racquet clubs, indicate this fine game to be making way at a very much increased rate on the Atlantic Coast. It is making its way, too, though more slowly, out in Chicago, where match play of a necessity is confined to the members of one club—the Chicago Athletic Association.

Perhaps the most noticeable advance of play is to be found in Philadelphia, where the racquet men appear to have taken such a jump in skill as did the polo men a couple of years ago. It is something of a feather in Philadelphia's cap to have pulled off the team matches against both Boston and New York, especially against New York, where the game is older, and first-class performers more numerous. With no desire to belittle Philadelphia's victory, I must, however, say that the success of its team, Messrs. George Brooke and Hugh D. Scott, over the New York pair, Messrs. Clarence Mackay and Morton Paton, in the third and final match of the series, was made possible largely by the obviously off-form work of Mr. Paton, who, usually steady, was on

this occasion surprisingly uncertain on his returns. With Boston, Philadelphia had an easier task, and won strictly on the merit of its work.

For the championship events this year there is prospect of an increased number of entries, and closer and more interesting contests than usual. Of the New York group of players half a dozen have pre-eminent claims to distinction. Among these Clarence Mackay seems most likely to take precedence, and is sure to show an increasingly clever game. Thus far his play shows a fore-hand about as good as last year, a back-hand stroke considerably improved, and service with added length and speed. He appears, too, to be physically stronger. He plays the corners very persistently, with consummate skill, it is true, yet I question if he does not use them a little too much.

'Tis a pity W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., is so uncertain a player, for his best is about as good as one sees. He seems a little stronger on his back-hand this year, and his service has its usual terrific speed.

Milton S. Barger has bettered his game all of five aces over what it was last year, and is developing into one of the strongest all-round players on the list. His service, or great speed, is deadly, and, although his forehand is somewhat cramped, his back-hand is straight and has materially improved.

Payne Whitney has also improved very much over his last year's form, especially on the back-hand stroke, which formerly lacked accuracy; he is a notable getter and placer, with a fast service showing plenty of cut.

Ford Huntington is another one of the New York first class who is showing steady improvement. His game this spring is four aces better than it was last season, improvement being especially apparent in his back-hand and in general activity about the court. His fore-hand always has been very safe; somehow he does not improve his service, which is still halting.

Morton Paton is the veteran of the first-class and, as a rule, plays in his best form, which is very good indeed. Safe returns and good judgment help his legs very considerably; and he is usually fit to last out a long rubber.

Among the comparative beginners who

look likely to reach the first class is Lawrence Waterbury, the polo player, than whom few men have made greater progress in an equal period of practice. As might be supposed, he is very active about the court, so much so as to threaten Payne Whitney's ranking as the premier getter of his club. In addition he has developed a very strong fore and back-hand and a severe service; if he sticks to the game, Mr. Waterbury will see his name on those championship record tablets in the New York Racquet Club one day soon.

Philadelphia's group is less experienced, but has improved with equal rapidity. This is particularly true of George Brooke, whose judgment and speed, once familiar on the football field, are shown to good advantage in the racquet court. He has a very good service, uses excellent judgment, and both fore-hand and back-hand strokes are strong.

Hugh Scott has also improved his dashing game, but although he is a good all-round man of much endurance, his lack of a strong service weakens his game materially, despite the severity of his fore-hand stroke.

Edgar Scott also is playing a stronger game, especially on the volley and in his service, which is much faster. He employs a drop stroke which has considerable accuracy, but continues faulty on his back-hand.

No player in any court puts more power into his strokes, or has greater pace than Barclay Warburton, who has made very rapid strides since 1901. His back-hand lacks finish, but his service and fore-hand are both very good, and his judgment in play is above criticism.

Of the Boston men, Quincy A. Shaw, Hollis Hunnewell, Phillip Stockton, and Austin Potter are most prominent, but of these only Mr. Sham may be regarded as a likely candidate for national championship honors. Except that the Boston man's periods of steady play are of longer duration, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Dinsmore (Now York) are quite alike in temperament and character of game. Both are brilliant and uncertain by turn, and when at his best Mr. Shaw is a remarkably brilliant player—the most brilliant this country has developed—but no one can reckon, when he enters upon match play, how the periods will alternate. If, how-

ever, first honors are not an invariable certainty for him, at least he must always be regarded as the most formidable rival for such distinction any other American candidate will encounter.

Deeper,  
Wider  
Fencing  
Interest

Sportsmen view with great satisfaction the manifestly increasing interest in fencing among both men and women this winter throughout the East. The plan of an inter-collegiate fencing association is especially worthy of attention at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Annapolis, and Pennsylvania—the colleges included in the scope of the scheme. The art has made material advance at all these institutions in recent years, for which credit is due the Columbia fencers, who, in perpetuating the traditions left by its son and expert swordsman, Mr. W. T. Lawson, have kept interest alive through seeking annual meetings between teams from Harvard and the Naval Academy. Gratitude is due also to the New York Athletic Club, where Messrs. Lawson, O'Connor, and Hammond have proved an inspiring influence; and to the Fencers' Club, where Messrs. Beckwith, de Kay, Post, Fitzhugh Townsend, and others, have brought new life to a one-time waning interest.

So, while there is as ever the lack of united effort among fencers as a class, and especially among the teachers, yet it is happily true that interest in the art itself is broader and deeper, and the average skill is improving. And there is plenty of room for improvement, for true it is that as yet the average form is bad. But a very few men fence in really good form; the majority have only the idea of touching the adversary, and perform acrobatically in the endeavor. I could not avoid this impression even at the Fencers' Club the other night, when teams from the New York Athletic Club, the League, and the Fencers' Club met for the Club trophy, which the Fencers' team won. Except for two or three, play of the foil was completely lacking.

It was duelling sword work, with the fleuret; a regular hit or miss game.

Among universities, none has shown greater advance than Yale, whose team only the other night defeated one chosen from among the members of the Fencers' Club. Fencing is a gentleman's game and

should be encouraged; certainly at all educational institutions.

Sentiment  
and Fact  
Concerning  
Pigeon  
Shooting

There is much hysteria in the movements which now and again are set going for legislation to prohibit the shooting of pigeons from traps; nevertheless, it is a question entitled to deliberate and dispassionate discussion. Personally, I do not care for pigeon-shooting, simply because it is not to my taste to shoot at birds sprung from a trap, and I feel that practically equal tests of marksmanship may be obtained from shooting at clay birds. But I cannot and do not indorse all the charges of cruelty, etc., which are heaped upon those who do shoot pigeons from traps. It is not more cruel to shoot pigeons than it is to shoot any other kind of bird; and the fact that the pigeon is shot from a trap, and is therefore more certain of receiving all instantly fatal wound, decreases rather than increases any possibility of cruelty. Nor can the disappearance of the pigeon be laid at the door of trap-shooting. The truth is that these outbursts against trap-shooting are based almost entirely on sentimental grounds, and as such are deserving of serious consideration. I should be glad to see such sentiment respected; at the same time the charges of cruelty and destruction of the pigeon breed are not founded on fact.

U.S. Golf  
Association  
Officials

The ticket which the Nominating Committee of the U. S. Golf Association has put forth for 1902 is in some respects a good one. In view of the criticisms I found it necessary to make during last year, I am reluctant to discuss the *personnel* of the Association's proposed officers for the current year, lest, in unfriendly quarters, my comment be attributed to personal animus, which of course it is not. The individuality of the Association's officials, outside of their influence on the sport for good or ill, has not the smallest interest for me; I discuss the question frankly only so far as it relates to the game, with the well-being of which I am indeed deeply concerned.

The Association in 1901 distinctly retrograded in prestige and in strength; from the selection of a public hotel links for its championship to the feeble excuses for

dereliction of duty offered through the newspapers by its president, the U. S. G. A. during 1901 was never up to its class of previous years.

Therefore it would have been well to put this year a really strong man at the head of the Association, and the failure of the Nominating Committee to do so is simply another exhibition of that infirmity of forceful purpose of which so much was won in the past season. Mr. James A. Stillman is the man who should have been nominated for president of the U. S. G. A.; but for his determination to straighten out the tangle into which the Executive Committee had wound the Association over the Travis-Lockwood business, there might still be no real reason why "amateurs" could not earn a very comfortable living as walking billboards for Southern resorts. The two men to have done most for the Association in the way of rule-making and in bracing up its weak officials, are Mr. Stillman and Mr. Charles B. Macdonald. There are several excellent additions to the new official family, none more so than Mr. David R. Forgan, of the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Illinois.

No More  
Confusion  
Over  
Amateur  
Records

Mr. Harry H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland Matinée Club, is to be congratulated on the triumphant issue of the discussion he has waged with the Trotting Association for upwards of a year. It will be remembered that Mr. Devereux's great trotter, John A. McKerron, having a record to wagon of 2:06¾, was penalized for a performance claimed to be public, but to which ruling Mr. Devereux took exception. There seemed to be a conflict of official opinion, which confused a great many of us as to the real merits of Mr. Devereux's contention. The following rule, recently adopted, clears the situation and earns Mr. Devereux the gratitude of all amateur reinsmen:

Records cannot be made nor bars incurred in trials of speed where there is no pool-selling, book-making or other public betting on the event, no money competed for, no entrance charged or collected from the competing horses, no admission fee charged to the grand stand or at the gate, or any privileges sold of any kind.

Such performances shall not be considered public races. All rules of these associations, in so far as they may conflict with this ruling are hereby repealed.

There is also cause for satisfaction in the recommendations voted upon by the committees from the National, American, and Register Associations, which are to be made to the Congress of the National Trotting Association that will be held in New York at about the time this magazine is on the press. These recommendations are toward protecting the public more and the horsemen and horses less, and ought to bring about better sport and better racing for the coming season.

Especially is this true of the recommendation that all the horses in a race which have not won a heat in the first three shall be sent to the stable.

Legalize  
Public  
Amateur  
Boxing

Effort is making in New York State to pass a law permitting public amateur boxing, and if "politics" are kept out, it has a good chance of becoming law. Surely we all hope the sport will be legalized, for it is a shame that a game encouraging such vigorous, manly qualities as does boxing should suffer because a handful of vicious men fastened upon it and bore it down into temporary degradation.

Amateur boxing lost caste in New York because of continuously corrupt and athletically dishonest management. The beginning of the end started ten or twelve years ago when clubs, called amateur, introduced the "long green" (surreptitiously of course) into their prize lists. Under such conditions, any other game would have fallen, too.

If the proposed resolution does, and sportsmen trust it may, become a law in New York, it should carry the provision that the boxing be conducted under such rules as those of the Amateur Athletic Union. These rules are excellent for the amateur game, and through giving the A. A. U. officials a definite responsibility, the Union would be so placed that it could not afford to tolerate any but strictly honest play.

Other  
Considerations  
Than Mere  
Speed in  
Automobile  
Manufacture

The last Paris Automobile Show was a peculiarly interesting one to Americans; it indicated that the Frenchman is keeping his finger on the popular automobile pulse, and that American manufacturers must continue to reckon with him in the

matter of future business. The impressive feature of the show, however, was the recognition on all sides of the fact that speed is not the sole desideratum of an automobile, and that the average owner wants lightness of construction and comfort in riding. American manufacturers realized from the very beginning that the sale of machines given high speed regardless of weight must, necessarily and for all time, be limited; and the Frenchmen are just coming to the same realization. Hence the automobile at the Paris Show was lighter, more comfortable, and simpler than those seen at any previous exhibition. The Germans, taking their models from the best French makers, are improving, but their machines are not yet to be considered in the class with American or French products.

Cast out  
Politics  
From  
University  
Sport

The prospect of a renewal of athletic relations between Yale and Pennsylvania and Harvard and Princeton is most pleasing to all friends of college sport.

The period of cessation has been much too long for the good of the game, and much longer than there was need. Surely we must by now have reached a point in our educational development from which we can view college sport less as a political than as a sporting element of university life.

And this reunion between these estranged universities should be the signal for general gathering of representatives from all eastern colleges. We need in this respect to take lessons from the Middle West. There absolutely must be co-operation in rule making and co-operation in rule enforcing. At the present moment, although the Harvard and Pennsylvania rules are practically similar, they differ on important questions from those obtaining at Yale, at Princeton, and at Cornell, though not so materially at the last. As a perfectly natural result, there is conflict in interpretation, undignified squabbling, and unhappy misunderstanding, which do much harm to college sport. The remedy is—establishment at each university of so-called faculty athletic control; not so much for the purpose of the intimate association or personal management of the sports, as for the purpose of securing a mature and dependable and perma-

nent body, whose word will be final, and whose interest in the wholesomeness of university sport, greater than the winning of any single contest. There must be a spirit of confidence among the Universities; much better give up intercollegiate sport than resort to sending emissaries around the country to investigate the past records of a rival's athletes.

There never was a time in the history of American college sport so fitting as this for a general meeting of university representatives; if Professor Hollis from Harvard, and Walter Camp from Yale, would jointly or separately send invitations to the leading Eastern colleges for such a meeting, it would be accomplished forthwith.

Whether or not such happy result be forthcoming, in addition to acceptance of the "Providence Rules," there are three provisions that should be universal, for together they constitute a *sine qua non*, of healthful, peaceful college sport:

(1) Appointment of a faculty athletic committee, with alumni and undergraduate representation, which shall be the responsible head of sport at every college.

(2) Restriction of college athletics to undergraduates.

(3) Protests against the eligibility of an athlete to be made ten or more days previous to the game under discussion, or not made at all.

It ought to be quite possible, under such conditions, for universities to settle disputes amicably, but arbitration should be agreed upon in case of all else failing.

And, yes, there is yet one other essential to healthful, peaceful college sport—consignment to the depths of the Styx of those who, in troublous times, fill the newspapers with recrimination, personal exploitation, and Y.-A.-P.

Report  
of the  
New York  
Racing  
Commission

The splendid report of the New York State Racing Commission is one which should have the attention of all interested in the thoroughbred; for this report is one not of mere local, but rather of national significance, because of the *personnel* of the Commission (August Belmont, E. D. Morgan, and John Sanford), and, because the racing interests in New York State are overwhelmingly greater than those of any other section of

the country. Therefore, the suggestions of this Commission command attention.

Among the statements emphasized in their report are (1) that produce stakes are the backbone of thoroughbred breeding; (2) that the permanent prosperity of the breeding industry is best served by granting recognition to only high-class and permanently established racing plants; (3) that stakes for fillies and for long-distance races be established, on the strength of the success of the latter last year. It points out that 1901 was the most prosperous racing season in the history of the State, and that the increase of revenue to agriculture societies was considerable in consequence.

It is a comforting thought that the racing interests of the Empire State are cared for by men of such character and sportsmanship and experience as those composing this Commission; and it is to be hoped their recommendations will be given permanent form at Albany.

It is "Up to" The New York State Forest, Gov. Odell Fish, and Game Commission, Once Again in its recent report transmitted to the Legislature, makes very important recommendations, which all sportsmen hope, will have weight with Governor Odell, although his attitude towards the fish and game interests of the State since inauguration does not warrant confidence in his giving heed to these or to any other needful recommendations.

That outrageous measure giving over to political machine, patronage the State institutions for the insane, is not the only lunatic bill Odell has advocated since he went to Albany.

In brief, the Commission recommends "that constitutional amendment be provided for the application of scientific conservative forestry for State lands. . . .

"That spring shooting of wild fowl and birds of all kinds be prohibited." It is to be remembered that the Governor only recently vetoed a bill prohibiting spring shooting, which passed the Legislature and came to him for signature.

"That a license fee of \$50 be imposed on non-resident hunters, excepting members of organized clubs in the Adirondacks. . . .

"That provision be made for licensing of guides."

These are very excellent suggestions, and deserve the support of all clubs and asso-

ciations interested in the conservation of this State's game.

It would seem entirely within the province of the Commission to now take up that defective game law which, as now worded, gave excuse for Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court to cut down by \$825,000 the original State claim of \$1,168,315 against that cold storage company which the Chief Game Warden last year brought to book for gross and repeated violation of the State game law. Because of the substitution of "an" for "no" in the wording of the law, this storage company is likely to slip out of the greater portion of the adjudged penalty.

There is also one other very important matter rightfully belonging within the province of the Commission, *i. e.*, the question of pound nets. If some prohibitive provisions are not made pretty shortly with regard to pound nets during the months of April, May, and June, when the game fish are en route to their spawning grounds, it will not be many years before there will be no fish to protect. It is impossible to calculate the destruction to fish life now being worked through want of strictly enforced laws. Those seeking information as to the amount of devastation possible to illegal netting may gather overwhelming data by studying the present situation in England, where they thought not of closing the gate way until after the spawn were eaten. We have not yet reached that condition in America, but it will come—unless preventive laws are made soon.

New Orleans Sportsmen, Recently a dispatch, started from New Orleans, has been Attention! going the rounds of the press, to the effect that a "Mr. J. M. Cummings, Treasurer of the Louisiana Cypress Company," took two Chicago friends duck-shooting on Louisiana waters; "that the party was gone just a week," and, employing "a large force of hunters to keep the ducks flying," killed in that time "between 1500 and 1600 ducks and geese." This comes pretty near being the most disgraceful slaughter to have been heard, of recently. If any Southern sportsman's club has the name of this Mr. Cummings among its members, it should give him a lesson in the ethics of sportsmanship.