

News of the Sporting World at Home and Abroad

RECENT CHANGES MADE IN GOLF

Defense of the Four Ball Game As Against the Four-some.

COMING REVISION OF RULES.

Scoring in Team Matches—Loyal Dis-ciples of Old School Are Con-tinually Receiving Shocks.

According to an eastern authority, in these days of advancement, variety, and progress in matters of living, the loyal disciples of the old school are continually receiving shocks. In fact, those who like to refer to the time when, in their opinion, golf was at its best, find it next to impossible to rec-oncile themselves to the altered con-ditions. During the past twelve months, a large proportion of the votaries of the game in this country and Great Britain have been divided among themselves over three impor-tant problems—the revision of the rules, the relative merits of the four-some and the four-ball contest, and the latest system of scoring by points in team matches as compared with the time-honored custom of counting by the total number of holes.

As for the rules, by it suffice for the present that both the St. Andrew's committee and the executive body in this country have worked hard on the matter, and word has been received that interested developments will be coming along at no very distant date. The four-some and four-ball question has likewise been argued pro and con, and with more zest than ever since the Lesley cup match last fall.

If the matter were put to a vote among the leading amateurs in this country, it is unlikely that the four-some would receive the most support. It provides greater action, and that ap-pears to be more in line with what Americans want. But until the tri-city competition at Bryn Mawr, the four-some match between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, foursome play had never been given an honest shot in this country. As a matter of fact, the foursome will never be a success in the United States on its merits, if at all, and probably no amount of its ad-vancement will convince a player of its ad-vantages if he prefers some other style of the game.

SCORING IN TEAM MATCHES.

This same statement applies more or less to the system of conducting team matches. The usual inter-club affair figuring at all has ever been a popular method of playing the game. In the early days a contest of this nature between rival clubs was a matter of great importance, and it is also worthy of comment that there seems to be signs of a revival of the old-time enthusiasm in this branch.

It was some years ago that the Met-ropolitan Golf association, realizing the element of luck attending com-petition between teams where the scoring was by total number of holes, abandoned the old system and sub-stituted a more equitable one, possi-ble with the latter plan in operation for a captain to press inexperienced players into service with a compara-tively light heart, knowing full well that no matter how badly they may be beaten, in holes the result only counts one point against the fortunes of the side.

While this may be true to a certain extent, the advocates of the point system claim that such a plan is superior to a method which makes it possible for two or three brilliant players to "carry along" several ordinary players, and eventually gain the day at the expense of what was really a better balanced team.

Another claim made by advocates of the old theory is that, deciding matches by points is a system which is in use, is this? Then there were no subtle attempts made to diminish the substan-tial effect of the victory on either side.

OLD METHODS OF COUNTING.

Looking at the matter from the old conservative angle, the early match players saw no good reason, either in golfing policy, or in the matter of strict golfing justice, to diminish the aggregate effort of an opponent's beat-ing. Matches were, of course, decided by the aggregate number of holes won by each player. These were days when the total number of holes secured by one side were recorded with an honest frankness.

Until recently the universities of Ox-ford and Cambridge clung to the old principle of scoring by holes, instead of by points, but now even they have come out in favor of the point system. Those who have made a close study of the subject are generally familiar with the contention of golfers who allege that scoring by points is a fairer method than the old practice of counting by holes. The only factor, they say, which ought to be reckoned in these team matches is the individual match play between each competitor.

They likewise allege it is unfair to find that one of the teams has lost the match simply through the accident of one member being found temporarily out of form, or because he has had the unluckiest of misfortune to be pitted against a very much stronger player than himself. What might have been a possible victory by a narrow margin, a half match or a defeat by a hole or two, is turned into a fairly serious disaster for the whole side by the ac-cidental fact that one player alone has had the ill-luck to finish 10 or 12 down.

REAL SCORES SHOULD BE GIVEN

But it is claimed that these grounds are not adequately supported by sound-facts of argument. One supporter of the old style declares:

"Nearly every player in practice gives a refutation of the theory that the new method is better than the old. Even in the international matches among the professionals wherein the stamp of ap-

proval was finally given to the scoring by points principle, great care is al-ways taken to let the outside golfing public know the margin of holes by which one competitor has obtained the victory over his opponent. Anyone may take the trouble to check the number of holes won by the player's name, that although he is only to be credited with the nominal victory of the point, the fact that he has in fact won his match by the substantial vic-tory of six, seven or eight holes.

"The same practice of carefully chronicling what is, in effect, wrongly looked upon as minor detail, is pre-served in all the published records of the more important team matches in which the leading players take part. So that there is nothing principle of team matches is almost constantly and consistently ignored, as being of much less golfing value to the combined su-periority of the side than the older and better method of showing the world that the match has been actually won by the superior methods of players on one side or the other."

To be sure, the dreams of suggest-ing that the ordinary single match be-tween two individuals should be decided otherwise than by the expedient of to-talling up the number of holes won. As team matches are, in the opinion of some, nothing more than single matches, it is easy to understand why it is that the advocates of the old school find it hard to tolerate the claim of those who allege that a system of scoring which is bound to give universal satisfaction in all matches of every day should be considered unfair, inap-plicable, and ineffective when trans-ferred to the scoring of a side.

It is claimed that the golfer who should suggest that the principle of the ordinary individual match would probably run the risk of having his well-learned proposition described as a new-fangled subtlety of a fancy body. And then the claim is advanced that, on the same basis of looking at the team match problem, it seems to be a ridiculous refinement to suggest, for the sake of the unquipped that an established method of match scoring should be revolutionized in order to gloss over a well-deserved beating of one side by the other.

SHEPPARD NEVER TRAINS FOR HIS RACES

No athlete in America made a better showing indoors last winter than Melvin Sheppard, the peerless half-mile runner in the country. True, Sheppard lost a race or two at his favorite distance, but it was not speed that beat him. The two races the half-mile champion lost at Philadelphia were run on the first regiment track (sixteen laps to the mile), where jockeying and elbow shifts count more than real run-ning.

The only man that showed the least bit on Sheppard was Guy Haskins, and those races, which the Australian won from Shep, were run on a track where it was next to impossible for a man to show his real worth. This statement is clearly proved by the experience of T. White, the sensational miler. White ran a mile in 4:23 in Madison Square garden, yet a couple of weeks later he was beaten badly on the little Quaker track in 4:28. The choppy turns (four to a lap) completely tied up White's legs, and he was unable to make any kind of a race.

But Sheppard won races in distances to the half mile with bewildering rapidity. The 1,000-yard "special" at N. Y. A. C. games was his by a block. Also the quarter and half mile mil-ling races, which the Australian won special races at minor meetings. Sheppard's running in the relays was superb in almost every instance. He was es-pecially effective in the shorter ones. At the Sixty-second regiment armory one evening on the Irish-American A. C. one-mile team started eighteen yards behind R. Koch, the crack New York miler. Koch, who was, flashed his emblem even with the Mercury Foot at the finish. To cut down such a gap on a runner like Koch means fifty second going out.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

A motor "bus service has been in-stituted in India between Amma-yayakamar and Kirishnamanakkal.

A section devoted to automobiles has been added to the international ex-position of applied electricity at Mar-sailles.

An aluminum-cobalt alloy has been invented by a French engineer which possesses great resistance, yet is very light.

A French judge recently ruled that men learning to drive cars should keep in the open country until they are proficient.

State Health Commissioner Dixon of Pennsylvania has adopted the automo-bile to carry him about the state on his official duties.

A car purchased in 1903, by Dr. L. E. Eastlake of Chicago, gave him good service in his practice for over 107,000 miles before he sold it recently.

One of the latest fads of fair motorists of Paris is to carry bouquets of flowers and fasten them to the inside of their car doors.

As a result of the passage of a law enabling towns in Nova Scotia to bar by-automobile motorists of the province have formed an association for mutual protection.

Under a recent ruling by an English court, a garage keeper who for convenience moves a car under his care to another garage without the owner's consent is liable to a fine.

Because it was the first case of speeding before him for nearly two months, a Kansas City police judge recently sentenced a motorist to only a warning instead of fining them.

St. Paul, Minn., now has one of the most complete fire chews known. It has a disappearing rear seat and special accommodations for boots, hel-mets and other necessary parapher-nalia.

The National Association of Auto-mobile Manufacturers has taken up as a test case that of a taxicab driver ar-rested and fined for driving through Central Park, New York city, with chains on his wheels.

The Chicago Automobile club is dick-ering with the opening of its new club rooms, several weeks ago, the Cin-cinnati Automobile club has added over 100 new members.

The Bridgeport, (Conn.) Automobile club has begun a probe into the re-ported reckless driving of chauffeurs

from its state who attend the Briar-cliff race.

The Automobile club of Pittsburgh has offered gold prizes aggregating \$175 to the township commissioners for the best constructed King split drag for road improvement.

The Virginia State Automobile as-sociation has been admitted to the American automobile association, mak-ing 24 state organizations affiliated with the national body.

The Automobile club of Bologna is busily engaged in organizing a circuit for the Florio Cup race, which was held last year at Brescia. The course will cover 325 miles.

The club recently formed at Lowell, Mass., will endeavor to have the city's Florio Cup of July celebration center around its 200-mile road race, for which a costly trophy has been offered.

In place of the fuel consumption race on the Isle of Man the Royal Automobile club of Great Britain will this year hold a purely sporting event familiarly known as a "four-inch race."

WYKERT AND WORKMAN WIN ENDURANCE RACE

Denver, June 5.—Frank T. Wykert of Severance, Colo., and Charles F. Workman of Cody, Wyo., riding together, finished the endurance horse race from Evanston, Wyo., to Denver at 2:35 this afternoon. Both rode bronchos. Wykert, who weighs 132 pounds, was on Sam, weighing 91 pounds, and Workman, weighing 160 pounds, rode Teddy, weight 1,025 pounds.

The racers were accompanied from the city limits by an escort of horse-men and a detail of mounted police. The streets through which they rode were so densely lined with spectators that it was impossible to ride at great speed.

Sam appeared to be in better condi-tion than Teddy at the finish, but neither horse was exhausted. They had come from Cheyenne, Wyo., a distance of 104 miles, since 6 o'clock last evening, and from Greeley, Colo., 52 miles, since 7 o'clock this morning. The race began Saturday morning, May 29, at 6 o'clock, and the distance

ridden was 507 miles. Twenty-two horses started and 11 had dropped out up to last night. Five left Cheyenne last evening, but three of these were unable to keep up the fast pace set by Sam and Teddy.

At Henderson, 14 miles out of Den-ver, Wykert and Workman agreed, on the advice of the officers of the Colo-rado Humane society, who were watch-ing the race and of all concerned, to call the result a tie and divide first honors and the money prize. Coming into Henderson both horses were go-ing at a terrific pace, Workman lead-ing by a few yards.

BICYCLE RACES IN SPIRIT OF BAD WEATHER

In spite of bad weather, the royal bike fans gathered at the Salt Palace track last night and watched the rid-ers race around the suucer's rim and those who saw the events were re-warded for their trouble as the con-tents were about all that could reason-ably be expected.

One of the best events of the meet was the Australian pursuit race which simmered down to a matter of speed and endurance between Red Robinson and Frank Schnell. After all the other riders had been passed, Robin-son started out to get ahead of Schnell. Three times he sprinted in an attempt to land first prize, but Schnell was not to be caught napping. Finally, Robinson dropped back and then, coming with a rush, forced his wheel over of Schnell, and the race was over. It was one of the best races of the kind ever seen at the saucer.

The 10-mile professional was an-other interesting event. It was be-tween Samuelson, McFarland and Downing. These three old time favor-ites started out from the jump to win any had them, finishing in the order named. There were 18 riders in this event when Wilcox made an at-tempt to jump the bunch and the big three took after him, riders were strong over the track. The half-mile handicap, professional and the three-quarter amateur were also good races.

THE SUMMARIES.
Three-quarter-mile handicap, amate-ur. Final: Lawrence (scratch), Croft (40 yards), Halstead (scratched), Giles (15 yards). Time—1:30 1-5.

EUROPE A YEAR FOR \$5 00.

HOW much money is needed for a trip abroad is a question asked frequently at this time of year, when people are thinking of summer vacations. Like that other popular question as to how much is enough to marry on, it admits of many answers.

Steamship rates are suited to all pockets. It is possible to cross the ocean first class on several lines for \$50, while one line sailing from Philadelphia offers accommodations for even less.

Of course the second cabin and steerage rates are much lower. Many hardy voyagers anxious to see Europe go on the cheapest tickets so that they may have more money with which to travel on the other side.

Disposing of the question of steam-ship fares, then, the question narrows to the cost of board and lodging, travel-ing and fees, the last item impossible to estimate when traveling in the old world.

Everything depends on the manner in which the tourist lives and travels abroad. If, instead of first class, he buys third class railroad tickets, which will carry him over the same roads and in practically the same cars except that the upholstery and the companionship are less desirable, he will save a great deal of money. The difference in the cost of the journey, for the difference between the first, second and third class fares is absurdly great.

As to boarding rates, one can count on \$1 a day as the minimum, although it can be done for less, but not very gracefully. In both Paris and London excellent food and accommodation is to be had at that price, better than any-thing that New York offers for the same money.

Some travelers accomplish the miracu-lous in this matter of economical trav-eling abroad. One woman, over 50 and not in any (no robust health, writes to a friend in New York from Rome:

"I can now understand why so many people with small incomes rush over to this delightful and interesting place when they wish to economize. Since August I have not spent \$400, and I have traveled about a lot.

"After landing at Queenstown I went to Dublin for the exhibition, and then to Cork and then to Liverpool, and went to London for six weeks. I stopped at a comfortable boardinghouse in Bloomsbury and then went to Paris and remained there three months.

"From there I went to Nice and

Half-mile professional handicap—Final: Hooper (45 yards), Agraz (80 yards), Downing (10 yards), Turville (95 yards). Time—56 4-5.
Australian pursuit, amateur—Final: Robinson, Schnell, Lawrence, Mayer, Time—7:07 2-5. Distance—3 miles 1 lap 135 yards.
Ten-mile lap, professional—McFarland, Samuelson, Downing, Hooper, West. Time—2:17 4-5.

SPRINTER KELLY HURT.

Famous Runner Will Not Be In the Olympic Games.
New York, June 5.—Daniel J. Kelly, who is credited with having run 100 yards in 9 3-5 seconds at Spokane, Wash., two years ago, and who was expected to show record form in the try-outs at Philadelphia tomorrow, will neither compete in any of the sprints nor be a contestant in the running broad jump, the report came from Philadelphia. Kelly for some time has been in the hands of Mike Murphy, the University of Pennsylvania trainer, but in practicing a day or two ago he is said to have sprained a tendon in his leg, which will throw him out of the try-outs. Kelly is now a member of the Irish-American Athletic club of this city.

ABOUT BALL PLAYERS.

Clark Griffith Says They Are Best When 30.
At 30 ball players are at their best. They never reach top form until after they are 25.
Ty Cobb, the sensational Detroit outfielder, is only 21.
According to Clark Griffith he is bound to improve.
A player never reaches his top form until he is 25, and he improves after that," says Griffith. "Of course one must always bear in mind that the player who drinks and does not take care of himself is an exception."
There are few guests of the in-fielder. A man who is good on ground ball, who has a good arm, and is a good hitter, is a good baseball player. But he lacks a whole lot of being a great player—the kind the managers all over the country are looking for—if he lacks "baseball sense." And the youngster doesn't possess that.

There are very smart players who have a lot of "baseball sense" but who lack the French atmosphere is entirely lost.

A woman traveler can go about Europe for a year without buying any new goods, which is no small economy. When she gets ready to come home, she can buy one or two costumes with a Paris tag if she wishes to have some-thing to show for her trip, but her American goods, boots, hats, etc., are apt to look very smart. It is true that she is traveling expensively for the omnipresence of her shirt waist and her absence of frills.
There are always those exclusive ones who say they prefer to stay at hotels rather than to travel cheaply, but there are other more daring souls who will not let difficulties stand in the way and rather enjoy the sensation of living in a fourth-floor back room with a balcony that affords a broad view of Paris and the Seine.
Merely to be alive in these unfamiliar and picturesque surroundings is suf-ficient to a great many travelers to whom creature comforts do not count as the great good things of life. Omni-bus rides are filled with strange sights and experiences, breakfasts and din-ners are possible in all sorts of odd and delightful places, and flowers can be bought of the vendors on the streets for very little.

The pleasant side of life seems to be uppermost in Paris, and noise, dirt, incivility and ugliness are hidden under a shining of beauty that however unrefined it may be, makes existence move along on well-oiled grooves.
And strangely enough, it is the tour-ists traveling on small or moderate means who come in contact with the real life and the real pleasure of the French capital. The great boulevards and the big hotels are merely replicas of what people see at home, and prices in all the places frequented by the moneyed American are rated to satisfy the most extravagant taste.

Europe on \$500 will be a better and far more interesting experience than which costs the traveler five times as much, for he will be brought in contact with the working population of cities and get a glimpse of the philosophy of life which consists in making the very most of everything and finding happiness in the little that one has rather than strain-ing body and soul to the breaking point for the possession of more.—N. Y. Sun.

They're mistaken, although I am will-ing to concede that a man of 60 hasn't got to believe that the baseball player who takes great care of himself is at his best at 30. I know I was a better pitcher at that age than ever before.
"A man is just as strong at that age as he ever was in his life. He's been in baseball long enough to learn all the ropes. If he had any sense at the start his brain is developed along the lines of his profession. He thinks quickly, clearly and usually does the thing he should."
"No, I can't see the argument that a baseball player is better at 25 than any other period of his life. As for me, I'm better today than I ever was before in my life."

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	24	13	.646
Cincinnati	23	17	.575
Pittsburgh	21	18	.538
Philadelphia	19	21	.475
New York	19	21	.475
Boston	19	21	.475
St. Louis	19	21	.475
Brooklyn	15	25	.375

Philadelphia, June 5.—Philadelphia hit Maddox today, piling up 19 hits, includ-ing five doubles, but splendid philad-elphia winning, 4 to 1.
Batteries—Maddox and Gibson; Quil-lan and Down.
Umpires—Emile and Klem.

Boston, June 5.—The visitors took to-day's game from Boston, 4 to 2, owing to Ferguson's wildness and the home team's inability to hit Brown with men on bases. Dahlen's work was a feature.
Score: R. H. E.
Chicago 4 10 2
Boston 2 10 1
Batteries—Brown and Kling; Fergu-son, Bowerman and Graham.
Umpire—O'Day.

Brooklyn, June 5.—Cincinnati's fast team was again successful against Brooklyn this afternoon, winning by a 4 to 1 score.
Score: R. H. E.
Cincinnati 4 5 1
Brooklyn 1 9 1
Batteries—Ewing and Schiel; Wil-helm and Bergen.
Umpires—Rigler and Johnstone.

New York, June 5.—St. Louis won another game today from New York, by a score of 4 to 2.
Score: R. H. E.
St. Louis 4 10 2
New York 2 7 3
Batteries—Karger and Hostetter; Wilkie and Needham.
Umpire—Ruderman.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cleveland	24	19	.558
Philadelphia	23	17	.575
St. Louis	22	20	.524
Detroit	22	20	.524
Chicago	20	20	.500
Washington	18	22	.450
Boston	15	25	.375

Chicago, June 5.—Chicago defeated Washington, 2 to 1, today. Burns pitch-ed and after the first inning when he hit Hahn, and a passed ball and three singles scored two runs.
Score: R. H. E.
Chicago 2 10 2
Washington 1 5 2
Batteries—White and Sullivan; Burns and Street.

Detroit, June 5.—After a wild throw by Wagner had allowed Detroit to tie in the ninth, Downs doubled and McIntyre tripled giving Boston its first defeat in five games, 8 to 7.
Score: R. H. E.
Detroit 8 11 3
Boston 7 11 3
Batteries—Killian and Schmidt; Cicotte, Winter and McFarland.

Cleveland, June 5.—Cleveland defeat-ed New York, 6 to 4, today.
Score: R. H. E.
Cleveland 6 9 0
New York 4 10 2
Batteries—Rhoades, Liebhardt and N. Clarke; Glade, Lake and Kleinow.

St. Louis, June 5.—St. Louis-Phil-adelphia game postponed; rain.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Omaha	25	19	.568
Denver	25	19	.568
Lincoln	25	19	.568
Sioux	22	22	.488
Des Moines	17	26	.395
Pueblo	14	27	.341

Pueblo, June 5.—Des Moines could not hit Miller, and Pueblo won the first of the series by a score of 6 to 3.

Score: R. H. E.
Des Moines 3 2 1
Pueblo 6 10 1
Batteries—Dickenson and Yeager; Mil-ler and Mitze.

Denver, June 5.—A home run hit by Boll in the eighth inning won today's game for Denver.

Score: R. H. E.
Denver 7 9 5
Sioux City 4 9 2
Batteries—Adams and McDonough; McKay and Hen.

Lincoln, June 5.—It took Lincoln 12 innings to defeat Omaha today in a game that but for one or two dumb plays should have been taken by the lo-cals in the early stages.

Score: R. H. E.
Lincoln 2 6 1
Omaha 1 3 4
Batteries—Bonno, Johnson and Zin-ran; Noall, Ragan and Goding.

COAST LEAGUE.

San Francisco, June 5.—Oakland shut out the locals today by a score of 6 to 0.

Score: R. H. E.
San Francisco 0 4 0
Oakland 6 11 1
Batteries—Henley and Berry; Hopkins and Lewis.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Toledo.—Toledo, 1; Kansas City, 2.
At Louisville.—Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 0.

At Columbus.—Columbus, 2; Milwau-kee, 6.
At Indianapolis.—Indianapolis, 4; At Minneapolis, 2.

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Expert Kodak Finishing.
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Take Salt Lake, Murray and State Street cars.

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OLYMPIC GAMES TO BE DUAL MEET

Question of Supremacy Between England and United States.

THE FORMER IS VERY STRONG

Britishers Are Expected to Give Ath-letes from This Country An Extremely Hard Fight.

As all of the track events on the Olympic program are measured in met-ers, the following list of events, with the distances in meters converted into English yards, will be of assistance:

100-meter dash	109.3 yards
200-meter dash	218.6 yards
400-meter dash	437.2 yards
800-meter dash	874.4 yards
1,500-meter run	1,593.5 yards
100-meter hurdles	109.3 yards
400-meter hurdles	437.2 yards
1,500-meter run	1,593.5 yards
Five-mile run	5,468.7 yards
Ten-mile run	10,937.4 yards
Marathon race (26 miles)	43,745 yards
Three-mile team race	4,374.5 yards
5,000-meter walk	5,468.7 yards

America's track and field athletes will have the fight of their lives this summer to maintain their supremacy in this particular sport when the team representing the United States en-gages in the Olympic games at London.

It is true enough that America has won all four of the revived Olympic meet which have been held to date, but by big margins, and it is none the less the competition one-half as fierce as it will be this year. Great Britain, knowing the great strength of the American team, has been prepar-ing for this meet for two years, and by combining England, Ireland, Scot-land and Wales into one team, hopes to get revenge for previous humiliations.

A DUAL MEET.

While all the countries of the world will figure more or less, the actual fight will reduce itself to a Titanic struggle between the athletes of the United States and England. Apparently the thing that rankles in the breasts of the English athletic rulers is the fact that in nearly every previous meet between the two nations the American has been too much for the Briton, and no country likes to be habitually beaten.

Some American enthusiasts are in-clined to think that in view of previous victories they should have no trouble in soundly beating the British. They ar-gue that our straight run of victories in the Olympic meets of the past prove that we are invincible, but they forget that at Athens in 1896 and 1906, at Paris in 1900 and St. Louis in 1904 England did not have her full strength—not even half of it. This time the meet is held on English soil, the Britons have the advantage of their own climate and we the very greatest disadvantage of having to become ac-climated to a hostile climate, but they understate unless he has had to ex-perience it. So although the signs point to an American victory it is by no means the sure thing that some people think.

AMERICA IS STRONG.