

NEWS OF THE SPORTING WORLD AT HOME AND ABROAD

WHAT KNOCKOUT BLOW REALLY IS.

It Does Not Always Mean Fighter Being Put to Sleep.

SOME FEW CASES IN POINT.

What Such Men as Jim Wakely, Bill Elmer and "Brooklyn" Jimmy Carroll Say on the Subject.

Very few followers of pugilism really know what constitutes a knockout in a prize fight. After many important contests, especially at battle for the championship, where a referee stops an encounter because one man has no chance of winning, the newsboys receive queries as to whether such and such a man has been knocked out. Often wagers hinge on the correct answering of these queries, but often the decisions do not satisfy those who desire to see the question decided.

A number of excellent fight judges contend that a man is knocked out when he falls to come to time in the prescribed 15 seconds after being felled, no matter if he is not unconscious; while others say that he is not knocked out unless he is "put to sleep" or rendered unconscious for a brief space of time. In the recent contest between Eddie Hanlon and Young Corbett, the fight was stopped by Referee Graney in the sixteenth round. Although Hanlon was not unconscious when he was prevented from continuing, the null will go on record as a knockout for Corbett.

Jim Wakely, Billy Elmer and "Brooklyn" Jimmy Carroll, who are in a position to know, say that Hanlon was knocked out and give plausible reasons for saying so.

"All bets made on Corbett winning on a knockout should be paid without delay," said Wakely. "That is the only way to look at it from a betting and fair standpoint. Graney interfered to prevent a knockout, which would surely have happened. Perhaps Hanlon would have been fatally hurt, too. Hanlon was practically out, and when a man is in that condition he is knocked out. Of course, the referee has to see that a man has been sent dead to the world before he is knocked out. That is simply absurd."

"One often hears the expression that a person is knocked out when he has exerted himself to his limit. He may still be able to know what he is doing, but powerless to act in the same way as he would when in the possession of all his faculties. It would be a crying shame for any referee to allow such a game man to be beaten into insensibility. What's the good of that? If a man is beaten and hasn't any show to win he ought to be grateful to the referee when he interferes. By stopping any null the referee does a humane act if the occasion warrants. He takes away all chances of a complete knockout, which does not alter the ultimate result. Still, just the same, it is a knockout without the brutal features that would have attended it had the referee allowed the null to continue."

Carroll's opinion is that it is not necessary for a man to lie on the floor and take the count to be knocked out. It is a knockout when a man is unable to get up after being felled, whether the punch is a hard one or not, and refuses to get up when he is knocked out. It is different, however, if a man in the possession of all his senses says that he has had enough and refuses to go on with the match. He is then a quitter in the true sense of the word. But in cases such as the late Hanlon-Corbett encounter the referee should be the sole judge. If he says Hanlon was knocked out, his word stands, and nine cases out of 10 any referee in the same position would say that the battle terminated with a knockout."

"Of course, I'll admit that no man is beaten until he is horsed out," says Elmer. "But in half of the fights where a referee interferes you can wager that the man who is prevented from continuing is in a bad way and doesn't know where he is. A game fighter after being knocked down a couple of times gets to his feet by sheer instinct. His only desire is to stand up, but just how he accomplishes this he doesn't know. He may keep his equilibrium until finally laid insensible, but before the decisive blow is delivered he is all out. I saw a fight at San Francisco between Charlie Goff and another man. The fight was a vicious one and it was hard to tell who was going to win. After going to his corner Goff suddenly collapsed and was unable to come to time for the next round. The other man was all right and ready to continue. Yet Goff was knocked out and his rival got the credit. This may sound strange, but it is nevertheless a fact."

"A fair minded sport never kicks on a fair deal, yet whenever there is a chance to complicate matters on a boxing match there are always a few men around ready with an argument to protect their coin. Anyone who is not willing to let his money go on a referee's decision should never put down a bet. Of course, there are some referees who are not strictly on the level, but I'm speaking now of honest men. Even if a second tosses up a sponge that counts for a knockout against his man. He does this to protect his man against further punishment."

JOCKEYS IN DEMAND.
For Years They Have Been Earning Big Salaries at This Country.

No other line of work offers the opportunity of earning a large salary in a short time such as is afforded in the field of race track jockeys. The extraordinary earnings of successful jockeys have frequently been commented upon. Some of these extra earnings are greater than that of the president of the United States. It is singular that with such constant demand for this peculiar kind of talent, the supply has not grown more than it has.

For years jockeys have been earning enormous wages, but the number of them—that is, of competent ones—does not keep pace with the demand. Recently there has been extravagant bidding for the services of three boys now riding at the New Orleans winter meeting. Two years ago one of these boys earned \$10 a week. One of them has just been signed at a \$10,000 salary by one man, who merely has a call on the boy's services when he needs him, the led being free to ride for others at other times, thereby swelling his income two or three-fold. Another of the boys is in such demand that it is alleged \$20,000 was refused for first call on his services.

It seems extraordinary that good jockeys do not develop more rapidly. Experience has shown that no particular stock of intelligence is required to make a successful rider. While some of the leading jockeys are well educated, other boys equally successful are ignorant. It is generally conceded that one of the main essentials to success in the saddle is confidence, a stock in trade, by the way, that enters largely into triumph in any line of athletics, or even of business. Not only do boys not attract attention until they begin to win, but they do not realize their own capabilities, it seems, until flushed with victory.

It is quite likely that boys of good ability are frequently kept in the back ground because luck is not with them, and they do not happen to win rather than do not ride well enough to win. Likewise many boys win largely through good fortune, and thereby jockeying is particularly a game of chance of good luck. But for all that it is odd that with the great demand there is for ordinarily good boys there are so few riders out of the ordinary.

"YOUNG CORBETT" POPULAR.

Regarded on Coast as Small Edition of Big Jim Jeffries.

The "Young Corbett," champion featherweight of the world is becoming decidedly popular in California. There he is known as the "Little Los Angeles Times" has the following to say about him:

Probably never before has the prize ring possessed such an ideal featherweight champion as the young Corbett. Corbett appeared on the scene in the Champ of the past have more or less lacked some one or more essential qualifications that would have served them better, but Corbett seems to have embodied in his make-up every necessary adjunct.

George Dixon, at one time premier of the featherweight division, was a clever boxer, and could land a terrific blow, but the little colored demon never possessed a particularly strong physique. He was by no means a strong, rugged boxer, and when young Terry McGovern came along the Brooklyn boy had no trouble in beating the champion by a rain or body blow.

Dixon was no match for the little fighter, who was just then coming to the front with rapid strides. McGovern held the stage and, for a time, looked invincible. Until Young Corbett appeared on the scene. What a great fighter, it was a well known fact among McGovern's friends that he possessed one weak point. That was bad judgment. They realized that he was a man to get rattled. But was his anxiety to finish his men off and the great chances that he was inclined to take, McGovern went down the line defeating all comers. He could sing with any of them, and the referee was always the same. McGovern's blows would conquer.

When Corbett came ready to battle for the championship McGovern was warned against the western lad, who had the reputation of being a cold proposition. McGovern was prepared for the occasion, but he found an opponent who could sing as well as he could and for the first time in his career he was forced to take the count.

It was a sad blow to the little Brooklynite, but with his conqueror came one of the greatest little fighters in history. Corbett is without a doubt the coolest proposition that ever entered the ring.

THE MIDDLEWEIGHT FIGHT.
Jack O'Brien Imagined That Ryan Had Beaten Him.

The recent six-round fight between Tommy Ryan and Jack O'Brien was more tortuous than press accounts stated. Kid McCoy was in O'Brien's corner, and following is his version of the struggle:

"For four rounds and a fraction of the fifth O'Brien made Ryan look bad. For the remainder of the six-round old self, something of the Tommy Ryan I fought twice.

"That round and a half of aggressive, need earned Ryan a half of aggressive. That round and a half of the situation in that period. He had O'Brien puffing like a locomotive going up hill with a train of freight cars attached. He sent O'Brien into his corner in the fifth round virtually a beaten man.

"I lost, didn't I?" was the muttering of O'Brien as he sat in his corner after that fusillade of punches by Ryan into his stomach.

"Too bad; but he beat me on the level."

"The retort of these sentences made between gasps for breath, was the only thing that O'Brien gave that was was living. Jack McGuigan shook and hauled at the quaker, just as one does to get another up out of bed in the early morning. Say a few prayers, Jack, says McGuigan's apostle. You've not licked yet. You only have another round to go."

"Then McGuigan opened O'Brien's fight, and the Philadelphia began to beat him freely. O'Brien knew enough to stall around during that period. He did well and evaded Ryan's punches, jabs and jolts in the manner that a clever boxer would in the earlier periods of a fight."

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

Salt Lake Bicycle Riders Are Apparently Making Money.

The Salt Lake riders in the Antipodes are meeting with a great degree of success, and are fully satisfied with the outlook for the present season. Iver Lawson, Floyd McFarland and Hardy Downing have just returned to Sydney, New South Wales, from Western Australia, and a letter has been received from "Billy" Holmes, who was with them, saying that all of the boys are in the best of trim.

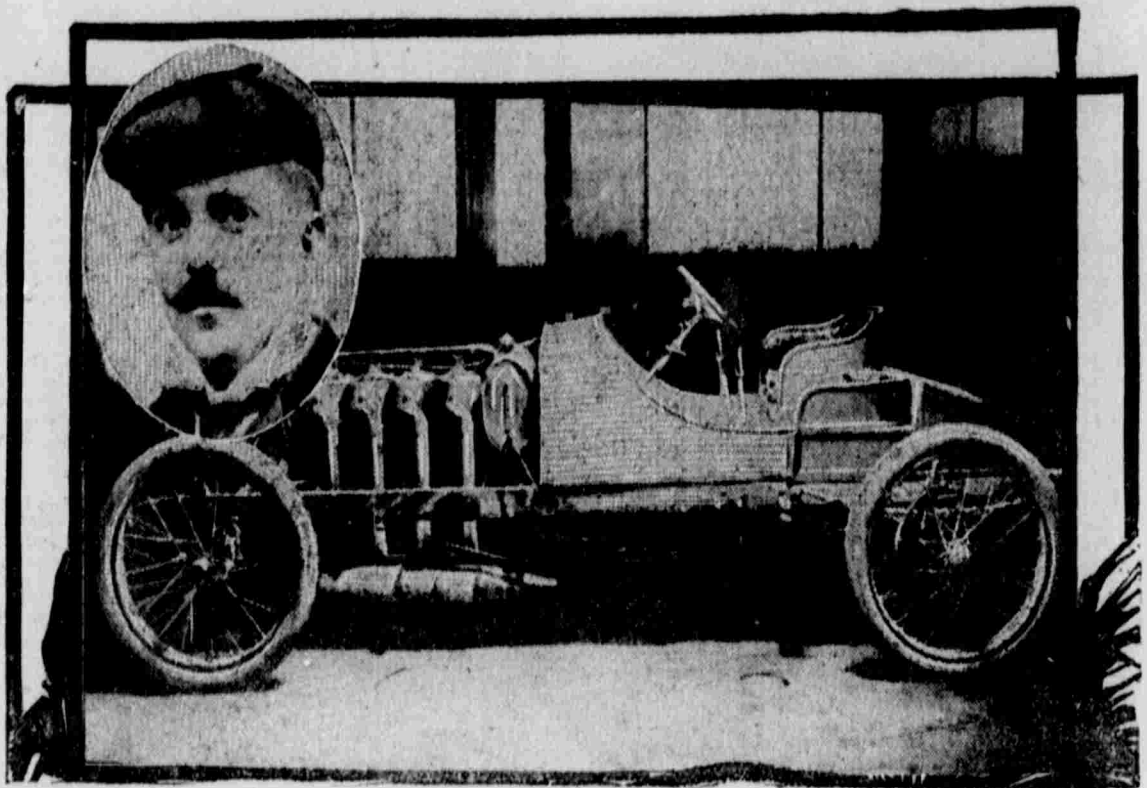
While in western Australia, McFarland won the Western handicap, worth 70 pounds, besides getting a big percentage of a bet of 4,000 pounds which he won for one of his admirers.

Lawson has seemed to have absolutely no trouble in winning the big scratch events. He also beat Major Taylor recently, in the first race in which they had met since Taylor arrived. McFarland walked away with the Commonwealth wealth stakes in Melbourne. This race was worth 100 pounds to him.

Holmes says that the jockeys are trying to boom Taylor into popular favor, but says that Lawson and McFarland will make him look well to his laurels.

Orlando L. Stevens, who was here last summer, is now in riding form, but says he is planning to give up the good money. The game is being patronized, and is becoming more and more popular. Crowds of 3,000 persons frequently attend the big events.

BELIEVES HE CAN BEAT THE RECORD.



Dominique Emile Lamberjack, the French automobile driver who arrived here recently, believes that he can beat the record established by Barney Oldfield. He will try issues with him at Ormond Beach.

JAPAN IS FAMOUS FOR WRESTLERS.

The Sport is Still Very Popular in the Mikado's Land.

THE ORIGIN OF THE GAME.

Dates Back to Establishment of the Government and Many Traditions Have Been Handed Down.

It is claimed by some writers that wrestling as we have it today, as we saw it last night at the Grand theater, had its origin in Japan centuries ago.

In the Mikado's land wrestling is what bull fighting is in Spain. It is today regarded as one of the most popular of sports, patronized by the nobility as well as by the common people.

"I do believe, though, it is dangerous, more so, if anything, for women than for men, says an expert. Not so much because of physical danger as because a woman's temperamental is usually more excitable and nervous than a man's. She has not the same kind of endurance, but for the time being she rushes into a fight, a contest of any sort, with even greater ambition, more intensity.

"She has been known to grow hysterical over defeat. For her contest means every nerve strained to the breaking point and an inevitable and awful reaction.

"I can't be otherwise. Naturally such abnormal excitement is bad—bad for men as well as for women. Therefore I am thoroughly opposed to young men and young women indulging in college contests."

"But from the standpoint of purely physical danger, I don't agree with President Elliot. In fact, I believe there is more danger of men being hurt in athletics than women, for the reason that the latter are more cautious.

"Anatomically, I don't see any reason why a woman should not play the same game that men play, not with men, but with other women. None but perfect soldiers should ever attempt the rougher athletic sports.

"If a woman is thoroughly sound organically there is not the slightest reason why she should come to grief.

Until the establishment of the Shogunate, or military government of the country, as distinguished from its imperial, or titular, and sacred rule by the Mikado, wrestling was not especially organized, and its practice was dependent primarily upon the caprice of the emperor. Upon the establishment of an essentially military regime, however, in the year 1185, by Yoritomo, wrestling became one of the necessary accomplishments of the samurai or fighting men, who were trained in wrestling, as well as in horsemanship and the use of weapons. From this time until the year 1603 wrestling remained a military accomplishment, useful in the wars which were continually raging. In the year 1603 the great statesman Iyeyasu established the Shogunate in his own, the Tokugawa, family, where it remained until the restoration of the Mikado to supreme power, in 1868. During this period of more than 250 years there was peace throughout the country, which also remained isolated from the outside world.

Wrestling from being the accomplishment of the warrior, became the sport of the daimio and feudal lords of the land. These patronized wrestling much in the same way as the "manly art of self-defense" was nurtured and encouraged by the nobility and gentry of Great Britain during the first half of the nineteenth century. Many daimio supported troupes of wrestlers as part of the regular establishment, and took the keenest interest in the success or failure of their proteges. With the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the disestablishment of the feudal system, in the year 1868, the wrestlers were thrown out of employment and became dependent upon the general public for their support. This is the condition of things today, but the wrestlers also depend largely upon the liberality of individual patrons.

The wrestlers are about 400 in number, and, taking into consideration the number of matches, and the various assistants, there is a body of 500 men or more who gain their livelihood directly or indirectly through wrestling.

The general management of all wrestling affairs is entrusted to a body of wrestlers who have been retired from active work by reason of age and are known as *tokiwari*. They are about 30 in number and are divided into classes—those known as *hukada* and those who are not. To become a *hukada* a retired wrestler must pay 50

yen, or about \$25. The *hukada* share the profits and sustain the losses attached to the annual matches.

HUMOROUS.

Bridget—You've insulted me, ma'am. That's just it, colonel, I don't want the furlough now, but there's a thing connected with it that ye ought to know. If ye won't be offended with me for tellin' ye."

"All right, fire away," replied the colonel, "but no more of your lying."

"That's just it, colonel," he answered, "if ye wouldn't be offended, colonel, I'd like to tell ye that on the face of God's grace earth there ain't two such awful liars as there is in this regiment, an' I'm wan av thim. I ain't got anny wife."

Distilled water delivered by Salt Lake City Soda Water Co., 28 West Third South, Tel. 155.

South Dakota was not half so mad over the refusal of the British courts to recognize her divorce as she was to be referred to in the arguments as "a wild state" and "a half-settled district." That is, she wasn't wild until the Englishmen said she was.—Boston Globe.

"Fortunate chap, that Dankley," he remarked. "They say the girl has a million in her own right. I wonder how he ever caught her?"

"I believe," she replied, "that he happened by a lucky chance to recognize a photograph which had been fixed up by a skillful retoucher as a picture of her without even needing a second guess. The picture was really very beautiful."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A tree using aluminum almost to the exclusion of other mineral elements has been reported in New South Wales by G. G. Smith of Sydney. It is known botanically as *Orlea excelsa*. B. and the aluminum is deposited as a basic succinate. Other flowering plants show only a trace of aluminum, although it seems to serve as a food of cryptogams.

Brown: "What does your friend do for a living?" Black: "He follows the medical profession." Brown: "Oh, wasn't aware that he was a doctor." Black: "He isn't. He's an undertaker."—Pearson's Weekly.

"The trouble with the average American," remarked the placid philosopher, "is that he doesn't stop work long enough to digest his food. He doesn't appreciate the importance of the alimentary canal." "My friend," replied Senator Sorghum, as he hastily signed another letter, "there's no use in trying to ring in any new ones. It'll be either Panama or Nicaragua, or none at all."—Washington Star.

Hunter—You look pleased about something, Dumley.

Dumley—I have reason to. I've just thought of a jolly good answer to a conundrum. If I could only think of a conundrum to fit it, by George, I believe I'll send it to the papers.—Boston Transcript.

"I suppose you call your new racing car 'The Scariest Killer' or 'The Sky Blue Demon,' or some such fool name?"

"No, I've named it 'Disparage.'"

"Why?"

"It's always running people down."—Automobile Magazine.

Church—Who was the author of "The Mistakes of Moses?"

Gotham—His typewriter, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Muggins—Is that an upright piano best door?

Bugsie—Give it up. All I know is that it's a downright nuisance.—Philadelphia Record.

Houndleigh—Hello? You haven't forgot you owe me \$5, I hope?

Hare—Of course I haven't. Didn't I say I was trying to avoid you?—Boston Transcript.

AN AWFUL LIAR.

When Tim Tarsney of Michigan was in Congress, his brother John was always spoken of as "Tim Tarsney's brother." But when Tim retired and John came here to represent the Kansas City district, he always spoke of Tim as "John Tarsney's brother." Now that neither one of them is in Congress, it may be presumed that neither one of them is the other's brother.

John Tarsney used to tell this one. During the Civil war an Irishman made his way to the front, and begged for a furlough of 30 days, saying: "Colonel, me captain won't recommend through, as I've come to you. Colonel I've a letter from me wife beggin' me to come home of her. My brother an' her brother are fighting all the time, the baby is dyin' an' me wife has got the consumption, an' she says if I don't come home soon I'll never see her alive. An', colonel—"

"That wild do, Kelley," replied the colonel, "I have a letter from your wife in which she says you threatened to kill her if she didn't write you that kind of a letter. She says that if you come home you will be drunk all the time and spend your pay, clothing, and probably commit some crime; and so she don't want me to let you go home. And that settles it. You can't go."

"Wasn't you that two-faced wife of mine," exclaimed Pat, as he turned away, smirking, with great beads running down his cheeks. "I don't forgive her for betrayin' a trustin' husband! And out he went, down the line to his own tent."

Very long later he appeared at the colonel's tent, and went back to get away.

MARKHAM-CLIFFORD BOXING MATCH.

Lightweight Boxers Begin Training for Their Coming Contest.

FOR STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

General Opinion is That the Match is An Even One as Regards Strength And Punch.

It is the consensus of opinion among local fight fans that the match made between Tommy Markham, the local lightweight, and Jack Clifford, is a good one, from a pugilistic standpoint. The boys are about the same height and build, and neither has any particular advantage in reach. Both take good care of themselves and, weighing in at 135 pounds at 6 o'clock on the evening of the contest, neither will have an advantage in that particular.

Clifford was anxious to meet Otto Sileoff at 138 pounds, but the latter was in a hurry to get back to Chicago. But when the prospects of a contest with Markham was presented to him, Clifford jumped at it. Unless he has grown a great deal since he fought Perry Queenan at Ogden, he will have no trouble whatever in making the required weight. Markham can easily make 133 pounds and be at his best.

The men will go twenty rounds to a decision, straight Marquis of Queensbury rules to govern, for 60 and 40 percent of the gate receipts. Manager

Kelley requires that the principals post \$250 to guarantee making the weight. Clifford and Markham will have an incentive, other than money, to make a game struggle to win, as there is a dispute to settle between them. Each lays weight of the state, and the winner will generally be recognized as the champion.

Interest in the match is growing daily and it will be more keen when their friends can watch them, and "get a line on" the new champion.

There is some talk of making a match between the winner and Jack O'Keefe, provided the latter would be willing to make the required weight. They got down to business training where a match between Benny Yanger, known as the "Tipton Slasher," and Aurelio Herrera, the Mexican, is also being considered and will probably be made.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

The Amount of Added Money Will be \$25,000 as Last Year.

Added money to the amount of \$25,000 has been placed on the American Derby for 1904. This is the same amount that was placed as added money on the race for last year. The Derby for the race will be closed on Feb. 25, and the great race will be run on Saturday, June 18.

Secy. Howard of the Washington Park club published on Jan. 20, the list of stake offerings for the summer meet, which is identical with that of last year, the same stakes being arranged in the same money added in each instance. There are 17 stakes, four for three-year-olds, six for three-year-olds and upwards, and seven for two-year-olds. The Derby is the pivotal feature of the stakes. The conditions for the race are as follows:

The American Derby, \$25,000 added, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds; \$25 to accompany the nomination, \$25 additional to start; \$25,000 added, of which \$5,000 goes to the second and \$2,000 to the third horse. Winner of a 3-year-old stake of the value of \$3,000 to carry three pounds of such stakes, or one of \$5,000, five pounds of such or more 3-year-old stakes of the value of \$3,000 each seven pounds extra; maidens allowed seven pounds; to be run the first day of the meeting; one and one-half miles.

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ALL LINES LEAD to this great Money Saving Shoe Sale, and the people are flocking to it in overwhelming numbers.

We are in readiness for you, for this was not a hastily conceived, ill prepared event, but is the result of many weeks of active planning at which many unusual UNDERBUYING opportunities have occurred, the very best of which we have taken advantage of. That is how we can save you up to 50 per cent, for we've purchased the surplus stocks of the biggest eastern factories, and we're extremely fortunate in securing marvelous values such as can only come through the cash channel and the masterly dominance of vast buying and tremendous selling tend to create these values.

New shipments are arriving and placed on sale, the price opportunities are unquestionable.

4 cts	5 cts	25 cts	55 cts
Best 10c shoe paste.	Best 15c Shoe polish.	Infants' Soft Soled Shoes, values to 65c.	Eastern clean up of 200 pairs of \$1 infants' shoes.
80 cts	98 cts	39 cts	98 cts
Child's Best \$1.25 Hand turn Shoes, sizes 6 to 8.	Little man's Vici Kid Shoes, sizes 12 to 13, value \$1.75.	Women's felt slippers, sizes 4 to 8, value 75c.	Men's leather Horse Slippers, values \$1.25.
1.00	49 cts	69 cts	75 cts
Men's \$1.75 plain toe calf Shoes, sizes 7 to 10.	Men's velvet slippers, values 75c.	Women felt Shoes, leather foxed, value \$1.25.	Misses' and Children's sizes 8 to 12, kid or calf Shoes, values \$1.50.
1.00	1.00	1.95	1.00
Boys' success Calf Shoes, sizes 12, 3, 4 and 5, value \$1.75.	Women's patent leather Shoes, also but, ton Shoes in kid skin, values \$2.50 and \$3.00, sizes 3, 5 and 7.	Men's solid work shoes, value \$2.50.	Women's warm lined Shoes, also leather foxed.
92 cts	75 cts	NOTE	\$2.35
Size 5 to 8, Shield Shoes for children, value \$1.15.	Choice of Women's Felt Juliette, best \$1.50 values.	Except where sizes are mentioned we have complete lines.	329 pairs of Kippendorf & Dittman's famous \$4.00 pearl welt shoes for women.
1.45	1.95	\$2.35	\$2.85
Our famous \$2.25 Shield Shoe for women, kid or calf sorts.	Men's extra good calf lined Shoes, value \$2.75, also high top.	Men's high top Shoes, a value extraordinary.	All well worth shoes for men or women \$2.55.
1.95	\$2.35	\$3.35	\$2.85
The famous Boardman Shoes and other values to \$3.00 for women.	Man's \$3.50 high top shoes, all solid well made.	Boys' \$5 High top Shoes for men and extra good at that.	Men's \$4 Shoes, complete stock, lines in patent calf and kid or calf.
\$2.85	\$2.15	\$2.65	\$3.85
A big Eastern clean up of 25 shoes, for men, complete lines.	Women's Shoes, value \$2.50, patent calf and kid, complete lines, a great snap.	The famous Princess Shoes for women, 31 styles to choose from.	Wickert & Gardner's famous \$5 and \$6 shoes for women, swell styles.
\$2.85	\$3.85		
Women's French heel \$5 patent or kid shoes, also \$4.00 street sorts.	The finest \$5.00 double sole shoes in vici kid or calf.		

