

Riders Enjoy Every Luxury

## Jockeys Who Live Like Lords

Sloane, Archer and Others

FROM time immemorial stories have gone the rounds relating to the extravagance of jockeys. These muscular little fellows, many of them making as much money in a year as does the president of the United States, are princely spenders, and they do not seem to care who knows it.

English and American jockeys are alike in this respect, although on the other side of the Atlantic the riders are not given the liberty that their American brothers usually enjoy.

## A Tod Sloane Story.

Tod Sloane was responsible for half a dozen stories of extravagance that rank pretty close to the top. When he was in his heyday and was hailed as the world's greatest horse pilot Sloane

knew no limit to his expenditures. On one occasion his employer—at that time James R. Keene, the multimillionaire—went to Saratoga, N. Y., to watch Sloane ride some of his horses in prominent races. Going to the desk in a hotel at the spa, Mr. Keene said, "Give me the best suit of rooms in the house."

"I'm sorry," replied the clerk, "but you can't have it. The jockey Tod Sloane has just engaged it. However, I'll do the best I can for you."

Keene, it is safe to say, had never before been forced to play "second fiddle" to one of his employees, and it took him a couple of days to recover from the shock.

## English Jockeys.

"I gave the package in question to my valet," a successful jockey chanced to remark one day in a county court in England.

"Your master's valet, you mean, I suppose?" suggested the judge by way of correction.

"No," came the answer, "I mean my own valet."

"Good gracious!" exclaimed his honor, started at last out of judicial decorum. "You don't mean to say that jockeys have valets?"

As a matter of fact, there are several well known English jockeys who possess valets and are in an admirable financial position to indulge in such luxury. Some, too, keep their hunters in winter, yacht in the Mediterranean, luxuriate on the Riviera and generally spend their money with a dual prodigality. And why should they not? A man whose income runs into five figures can well afford such luxuries as these, and a jockey earns his money perhaps as well as most hard worked lawyers or physicians.

"What would be your loss," Sir James Paget once asked the late Fred Archer, the noted English rider, who had come to consult him professionally, "if you are not able to fulfill your Derby engagement?"

"About \$10,000," the great jockey answered.

"Dear me, is it possible?" Sir James retorted, in bewilderment. "I only wish my profession were half as profitable as yours."

Archer, it will be remembered, was at one time in his too short life said to be worth at least \$1,000,000, and in spite of heavy losses on the Stock Exchange he was able to leave \$300,000 behind him, though he did not live to see his thirtieth birthday.

## John Wells' Big Fee.

Enormous as were the sums Fred Archer earned, his records have been



MAUDE ADAMS, WHO WILL APPEAR IN A NEW ZANGWILL PLAY NEXT SEASON.

Maude Adams, America's most popular actress, will appear next season in a new Zangwill play, entitled "Jenny" and is also to revive "The Little Minister," by James M. Barrie. In this latter play it was that she scored the greatest hit of her career. Charles Frohman has also procured for her a fifty minute character play entitled "Op o' Me Thumb."

Why, he said, "such generous sportsmen as the Duke of Grafton and Charles Bunbury used to think \$50 or \$100 a most handsome douceur for winning a Derby or a Two Thousand Guineas, and now, forsooth, it seems to be the practice to reward a jockey with such sums as \$5,000 or even \$10,000 and \$15,000!"

## Old Time Fees.

I wonder what Charles Singleton, one of the earliest of England's professional riders, would have thought of such regal presents. One of Singleton's most memorable rewards for winning a race was the present of a ewe, which, however, made the best amends she could by adding later a dozen offspring as her own contribution.

When Teddington, that "glorious son of Orlando," carried Sir Joseph Hawley's colors first past the post in the Derby of 1851—and incidentally caused the "levathan" bookmaker, to lose \$500,000—Sir Joseph presented Job

fielder's glove were absolutely unknown in the days of old.

Catchers then were compelled to harden their hands so that they could handle a powerful twirler's delivery without injury. A man who would play close behind the bat in the seventies had to have no little courage. Many a star "backstop" of the present would have ranked far down on the ladder in the times when Charley Snyder and men of his ilk gambled on the green-sward.

The greatest helps that any of the old time players could expect were the thin gloves used in cold weather. The protection they afforded was so insignificant as to be hardly worth mention. And even in years later the catcher was the only man that ever had a glove. A

## Old Time Catching Tricks.

At that time it used to be quite an art for a catcher to judge the angle of

Marion, the lucky jockey, with \$16,000, and further presents from his admirers made the ride worth over \$15,000 to him.

Daley, who rode the despised Hermit to victory in that most memorable Derby of 1867 which ruined the Marquis of Hastings, is said to have done even better than Marion, for presents were so lavishly showered on him that he actually found himself \$20,000 the richer for his ride of well under three minutes.

Such lavish fees—and many another example might be quoted—are, of course, exceptional. But apart from such extravagant fees, there is more than one jockey of today who can rely on making from \$25,000 to \$50,000 by a year's riding. The latter income Tod Sloane passed in two consecutive years, and it would not be difficult to name half a dozen jockeys who have exceeded the lower limit. The regulation fees are comparatively small—\$25 for a winning and \$10 for a losing mount; but, assuming that a jockey's income were limited to this minimum, he would still in many cases do exceedingly well.

## Madden's Income.

Last year in England O. Madden scored 150 wins out of 784 mounts and thus earned in regulation fees alone an income greater than that which some cabinet ministers enjoy. But it probably does not represent half of Madden's riding revenue for the year.

A jockey may receive \$5,000 a year or more merely for the first call on his services and a substantial sum for the second call, thus starting with an assured income of \$7,000 or \$10,000. His fees are supplemented scores of times in a season by lavish presents from owners and admirers, and a considerable sum is no doubt often made by indirect betting. On the whole, a jockey in the first flight would be justified in a little disappointment if his income for a year fell below that of a cabinet minister.

## NOT FOR TWO DOLLARS.

The late Dan Daly in his younger days essayed to write fiction and went to the editor of a Boston paper with his first effusion. The editor criticised the work severely and advised the future comedian to study Hawthorne.

The vein of humor peculiar to Daly had developed even at that early date. He said reflectively:

"If my story were printed it would measure about half a column, would it not?"

"About that," replied the editor, wondering what that had to do with it.

"Your rate of payment is \$5 per column, I believe?" pursued the young man.

"Yes."

"Good day. I like to be pleasant and agreeable and popular with everybody; I am even willing to detest Hawthorne to please an editor, but not for \$2—not for \$2."

Whereupon he casually departed.

## MRS. "PAT'S" DEMAND.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is said to have sent an ultimatum to Charles Frohman that she will not permit any sensational methods in advertising her next season's tour of this country. Hardly necessary. Sir Charles was the lady's manager last season, and the tour was handled with the dignity it deserved.

## TRAINER'S PLEA AGAINST TWO-YEAR-OLD RACING.

A trainer whose judgment commands respect writes, making a strong plea against early two-year-old stakes. He suggests a campaign in this country such as resulted in an interdiction of two-year-old racing in France before Aug. 1 and a deterrent of it in England in the form of a regulation that no prize greater than \$1,000 should be offered for two-year-olds prior to the same period—Aug. 1. Then the letter goes on to argue that similar conditions in this country would put a stop to "the massacre of the two-year-olds here."

The argument which the trainer advances in the first place fails to differentiate between the method of training in this and in other countries, and, next, it apparently takes for granted that all our rich two-year-old stakes are run in the early year. Both of these considerations are exceedingly important. If all our two-year-old stakes of importance, either because of their value or their prestige, were run in the spring there might be some

vogue in England and in France and in this country, they are radically different. In England, for example, it is one long routine of walking, galloping and trying a colt designed for any especially great race getting more work in that one preparation than an American horse does in a lifetime.

There the races are few, but the workout many. Here the races may comparatively be many, but the work is much lighter, and the horse goes to the post the fresher for it. Horses that have been trained and worried out of reason go to the post in other countries at odds with everybody. They are savage in their hostility to men and other animals and show it. They have been worked at home until they abhor a track and regard the whole world as an enemy. Here the vicious horse is the extreme exception. When he goes to the post he is not overdone, and the race rarely does him harm.

As a matter of fact, it is not the race, but the preparation for it, which kills, and hence, without taking the different training methods into consideration, it is wholly absurd to attempt a comparison between racing here and in Eng-



THE START OF A CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING RACE, TRAVERS ISLAND, NEW YORK.

In the accompanying illustration is shown the start of a swimming race at Travers Island, New York, the country home of the well known New York Athletic club. C. M. Daniels, the sensational new star in the aquatic firmament, is shown in the foreground reaching out to dive. Second to him is Jack Ruddy, winner of a basketball of medals, and next to Ruddy is Louis de B. Handley, the veteran racing swimmer and water polo expert.

force in the contention. But as a matter of fact they are not. The entire season is studded with them, those in midsummer and the autumn being fully the equal in value of those raced for earlier in the year, so that the condition and the constitution of the colt are really the determining factors as to whether he is to race in the early year or be kept for later engagements.

Then, as to the training methods in-

land or in France with a view to determine if Americans race their horses too early or too much.

## MEMPHIS BALL CLUB.

The Memphis baseball club has just purchased a piece of property for \$10,000, on which will be erected modern stands intended to make the new park the finest in the south. Evidently the Memphis club is making money.

## BASEBALL NOVELTIES

ALMOST countless are the artificial helps for baseball players that ingenious minds have originated from time to time. Probably the latest is a flexible ball to be used by pitchers during leisure moments. This ball is so constructed as to yield to the pressure of the twirler's fingers. At the moment the strain is relaxed the ball springs back to its original roundness. The inventor claims that any pitcher grasping the ball as he would in throwing a curve will develop in his hand, wrist and forearm the particular muscles that come into play during an actual game.

As the grip on the ball varies for each curve, the flexible sphere will be impressed or indented differently when one curve is substituted for another. By developing the curving muscles in this manner the inventor states that pitchers can double their effectiveness.

McGinnigle's Pitching Ring.

Another device originated for the use of pitchers was a ring that Billy McGinnigle, a Brockton (Mass.) player, sought to have players adopt not long ago. Like the flexible or compressible ball, the ring's object was to render curves more effective.

The ring in question was so made that when the pitcher slipped it on a particular finger and grasped the ball

the metal band held the leather sphere securely. The pitcher could get an unusually strong purchase on the ball, and several box men found that with it a curve could be almost doubled in sharpness. The ring also proved to be a splendid means for overcoming the slipperiness of a wet ball, and greater speed could be obtained through its use.

However, McGinnigle's ring was doomed to oblivion. It was found after two or three trials that it cut the cover of a ball.

## Another "Freak" Ball.

The flexible ball idea had its origin probably in a novel sphere invented by Pitcher Aydelott, a minor league player hailing from Marion, Ind. This ball was made of wood. It was sawed in half. A powerful spiral spring held two of the edges together. The other two edges were an inch apart and connected by a piece of leather.

By grasping the ball it could be made to close. Of course the removal of pressure let the halves fly open again. Thus in going through the movements necessary to produce a curve the muscles employed were subjected to an unusual strain.

The inventor of the wooden ball had a good record, which he claimed was entirely due to his device. He used it every winter and on the arrival of spring found himself in trustworthy shape for early games. In two seasons he lost but one game in which he pitched, and frequently scored shutouts against the leading teams of Indiana.

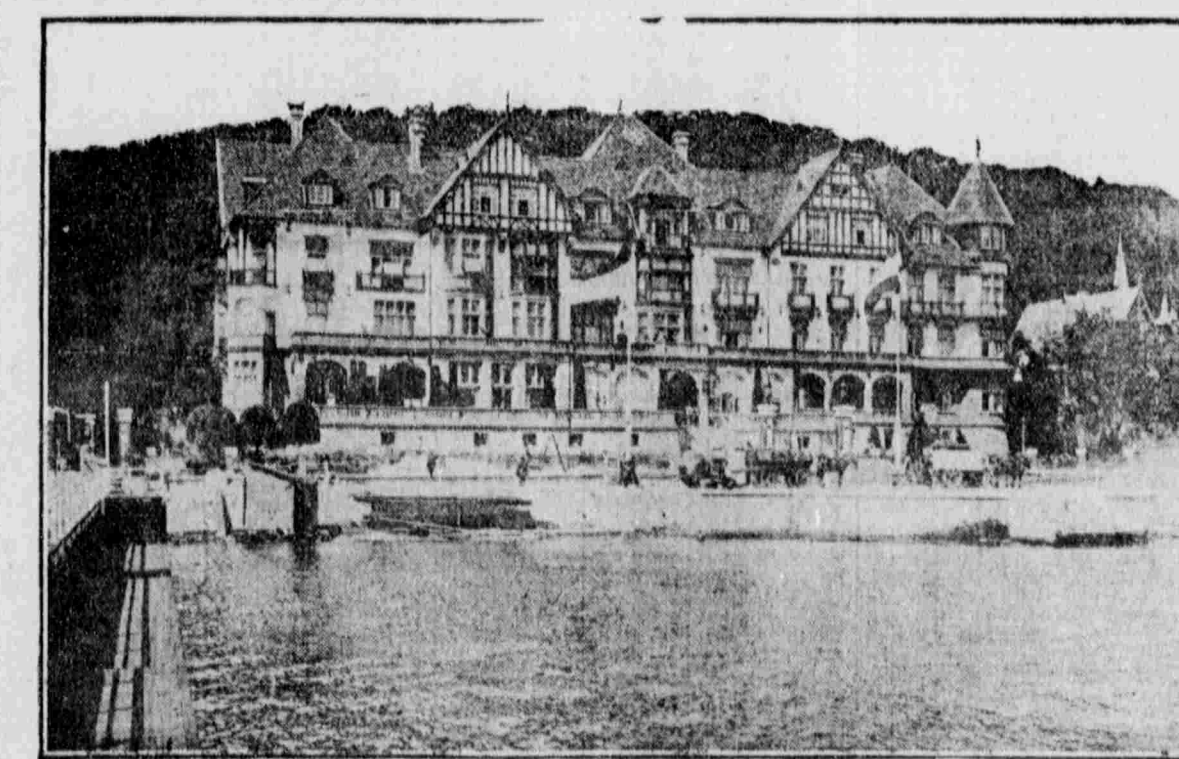
## As to Bats.

A dozen different kinds of "freak" bats have been put on the market from time to time. One was a stick with one side planed flat. The idea was that a flat surface on the bat would lessen the number of foul balls and at the same time enable a man to bunt with accuracy.

A peculiar member of the bat family was patented in 1890. The stick was curved, and its originator claimed that a ball could be so struck with it that fielders would have great difficulty in handling the hit. The curve in the bat would give a hit ball a twist that would make the course of both grounders and fly balls uncertain. In addition, the ball would twist out of a fielder's hands, he further argued. The curved stick, however, never received official sanction.

## Equipment, Past and Present.

Many of the devices that have come into vogue during the last twenty years would have seemed as out of place to our forefathers as the pitching ring and the curved bat are to us today. For instance, the improved catching mitt, the mask, the chest protector and the



HOME OF THE IMPERIAL YACHT CLUB AT KIEL, GERMANY.

Yacht racing at Kiel always attracts international interest. American, English and French yachts compete there annually against their German rivals. Emperor William is a regular attendant at the races. He is a member of the Imperial Yacht club.

Among the American yachts that have raced at Kiel this season are Morton F. Plant's Ingomar and the Navaho, built years ago to compete for the honor of defending the America's cup.

## pitcher who asked for a glove would

have been laughed to scorn. Nowadays no man thinks of going into the box without a fielder's glove on his left hand, unless he is left handed pitcher. Batmen hit the ball just as hard in the old days as they do now, and throwing arms were no weaker than now. Thus it is easily seen that the fathers of the national game were built somewhat along the lines of the stoics of medieval times.

## Irwin and the Glove.

Arthur Irwin, who won fame as a Boston player, was the first man to put a serviceable glove before the baseball world.

The catcher's mask was in vogue long

before the professional teams adopted it. This invention also claims the vicinity of Boston as its birthplace, for a Harvard man was responsible for its use. Nearly thirty years ago, or to be more precise, in 1875, Thayer, the Harvard catcher, decided something was needed to protect the man behind the bat from foul tips. He began work on the plan of the fencer's mask and in a short while he had evolved a very good catcher's mask. For three years the college teams used it, but not until Charley Snyder of the Boston league team in 1878 gave it a trial did the professionals give it any consideration.

At that time it used to be quite an art for a catcher to judge the angle of

the ball as it sped over the plate. The catcher would turn his head to the right or left a trifle so that if the ball passed his hands it would not land full in his face. Not every catcher, however, was able to do this trick with ease and in grace. When the mask was tried by Snyder and found to be really what the catcher had long needed of course the other teams took it up, and it became a recognized addition to the outfit of every club.

To Hartford, Conn., belongs the credit for producing the man who adopted another protection to the catcher's life—the chest protector. Such a thing as a protector had not been dreamed of until one was tried and, like the mask, found to fill a long felt want. This

with the score against his side and the second man goes in and the loss is not overcome the first man gets the defeat.

When a man begins to pitch and is taken out while his side is behind and the second pitcher goes in the game is won the second one is given the credit.

When a man begins to pitch and is taken out with his side ahead and the second man taking his place the game is lost the second man gets the credit for the defeat.

Low fields is believed to be waving gold certificates in front of Charles Hawtrey in an effort to induce the Englishman to become a member of his burlesque company next season.

Robert Edson begins next season with his last success, "Ransom's Folly," at the Colonial theater in Boston on Sept. 19. On Jan. 30 he will open in the Hudson theater, New York, in a new play.

Walk up, geniuses! An ancient and

## TOO MANY PLAYERS ON BASEBALL TEAMS.

The New York Giants, who have a long lead for the National league pennant, are a living proof of the often heard argument that baseball teams of the present day carry too many men. Up to recently McGraw had depended entirely on three pitchers and later added a fourth to his staff in Vintie, who has demonstrated his right to take his turn with McGinnity, Mathewson and Taylor. The Philadelphia American is the only other club which has used so few pitchers this season, and some clubs have pitched as many as nine different men.

There is no question but that the tendency is to carry too many pitchers, and that many twirlers would be more effective if used often as to keep in better physical condition and retain better control of their delivery. But it is not true that the New York club owes all of its success to the small number of pitchers it has used. McGraw's pitchers have doubtless done better work than they could have done if working only once in seven or ten days, but McGraw has needed considerable good luck to enable him to get along with so few men.

In these days of stiff competition and when so much of the fielding is left to the pitcher any club which depends on three pitchers for the season will fall by the wayside quickly if a run of hard luck should put one or perhaps two of those pitchers out of commission for a month.

Nor is there any way to recruit a broken pitching staff, as there used to be before the country was covered with minor leagues, all protected by the national agreement and all hanging on to their good players like misers during the playing season.

A manager must protect himself against the accidents which are liable to happen at almost any minute. One sharp hit may split a pitcher's hand and put him in the hospital for a month. Then the rest of the staff must pitch oftener.

Five, or at most six, pitchers are a plenty for any team to carry, however, if they are capable of pitching in the major class, and if they are not they might as well be let out.

It has been demonstrated that three pitchers of the right sort can do the work well, and two good pitchers to fall back upon are all that are needed in the ordinary run of luck.

## MAYER AND LA SHELLE.

Recent arrivals in New York from abroad were Marcus Mayer and Kirke La SHELLE, the theatrical managers. Mr. Mayer went abroad in April. He said that he had spent a great part of his time in England "looking around" and announced that he had purchased "The Moth and the Candle," the play written by Lady Violet Greyville, which will be produced in London in October.

Kirke La SHELLE and his wife went abroad in April. He said that his trip had been one for pleasure and rest and that he had not thought of business. He and his wife traveled in Italy, spending some time visiting the Italian lake and automobile in Brittany



DEVLIN, NEW YORK NATIONALS.

Devlin is proving to be one of the "finds" of the year in the major leagues. He covers third base for the New York Nationals in truly sensational style and is battling close to the 300 mark. He was obtained from a college team by Manager McGraw.

ter of the noted novelist, is a concert favorite in London. She began her stage career in the comic opera companies of Doyley Carte and George Edwards.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged J. E. Dodson to play the part of Pierre in the all star cast of "The Two Orphans" which goes on the road next fall. James O'Neil, now playing that part, will be the chevalier in place of Kyle Bell.

## THE WORLD OF DRAMA.

The necessity for the establishment of an endowed theater in America has become so apparent, and the reasons for its establishment are so cogent and so true that in a rich and intelligent country like ours the time of its actual being cannot be far off," says a well known dramatic writer.

Duse is in Paris consulting with app-

etelists, as she has not yet thrown off the effects of the severe attack of pneumonia she had last winter which prevented her from creating D'Annunzio's "The Daughter of Jorio." She is living in complete retirement.

There are periodicals in England about alleged thefts of features of successful pieces by Americans, but the

British managers are inconsistent. They steal the pith of our new attractions with impunity, and nearly all promoters of musical plays over here have agents here who report on every new bit of successful stagecraft.

It is proposed next season, on the part of the present star revival of "The Two Orphans," to make a big production of "Lights of London."

Four companies, it is stated, will

travel under the name of the Bostonians next season. Henry Clay Barnabee will star in a new musical play.

Mrs. Kendal, the well known English actress, has been on the stage fifty years.

In London, Emily Soldene, whose name is all but forgotten in this country, has added her voice to the protest raised by the late Wilson Barrett against Beerbohm Tree's expensive

dramatic school, which has for its purpose the training for the stage of young men and women who have considerable means.

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Walk up, geniuses! An ancient and

honorable musical publishing firm in London offers a prize of \$500 for the best libretto for a two act or three act opera, the one condition being that the librettist has never had a production.

E. S. Willard will not be seen in this country until the autumn of 1905. He has abandoned his tour for the coming season and will play in England.

Rhoda West, the younger daughter