

Athletic News and Views

Events in Motor Boating

Daylight Saving a Boost to Athletics

ATLETICS would be greatly stimulated throughout the country if the "daylight saving" plan were adopted, according to a statement made by Fred W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. "Under present working hours," said Mr. Rubien, "thousands of youths who have latent athletic ability are deprived of the opportunity of exercising in the sunlight. Their day's work is finished too late for them to get out on the track and practice before it is dark. But by ending their day's work an hour earlier by the sun, training in the daytime would be theirs. Those 60 minutes of sunlight on the links, tennis courts and at the ball game and the seashore, too, should result in a craze for outdoor diversions sweeping the country. And once the public as a whole takes up outdoor exercises in the sunlight, at that time you will see a material development in the physical well-being of the people."

Simpson's Grit Wins Honors

AN athlete to become successful must have heaps and heaps of perseverance; no athlete became a champion in a day," was an axiom which the late Mike Murphy, the developer of more titleholders than any trainer past or present, inculcated into the minds of all his pupils. Murphy never allowed one of his charges to believe that hard work, a determined effort and a stout heart were not the principle attributes to a successful career. All of his pupils were famous for the amount of grit they exhibited in every one of their championship efforts. Mike Murphy never had an athlete quit under fire. Many of the present corps of track and field coaches have followed closely the footsteps of the world's most famous trainer. All of the rules for training and developing youngsters laid down by the late Mike are adhered to by present-day coaches. The majority of our present national titleholders have been developed along these same lines.

BORN ON A FARM

Bob Simpson, of the University of Missouri, and the greatest timber topper the world has ever known, is a champion who has been developed under conditions which the late Mike would have considered ideal. Simpson is the son of a farmer, having been born on a farm in Carroll County, Mo., in 1893. His early athletic education consisted of doing chores around the farm, milking cows, cutting wood, getting up at daybreak and delivering the farm's products to the nearest big town, and such other duties as could be dug up by his zealous parents.

In place of becoming discouraged and quitting Bob stuck to his task in the same courageous manner that he follows in his races today. This habit of hard work, gained in his boyhood, was of great benefit to him during his college days. It taught him that the great things are obtained only after much strenuous work.

Simpson's first win was scored after he had passed his nineteenth birthday. He succeeded in winning the century dash and broad-jumping championship of the Carroll County High School League. He did not take up hurdling until after he entered the University of Missouri, in 1914, where Coach H. F. Schulte started him working over the hurdles.

PREFERS HIGH HURDLES

The first day Simpson reported to Coach Schulte for track work the Western mentor was struck by the powerful build of his pupil. He also noticed the great amount of spring which Simpson appeared to have in his long, well-muscled lower limbs. Schulte put his pupil to trying starts for sprint running. It was not long before Simpson surprised all at the Missouri seat of learning with his ability to leave his mark. It was this knack of getting the jump, combined with the wonderful amount of spring he exhibited in his stride, which caused Schulte to send Bob over the hurdles. Strange to say, Simpson displayed a preference for the high timbers over the low ones.

Collecting a local reputation as a hurdling champion, Simpson came East two seasons ago to compete at the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia. In this race he confronted the best timber-toppers of the country. He succeeded in winning second honors, after giving Fred W. Kelly, the world's champion, the stiffest kind of a race. Probably Simpson's real class did not make itself felt until last Spring. Competing in the high hurdling contest in a dual meet with Iowa State College, at Columbia, Mo., Simpson negotiated the 120-yards event in 14 4-5 seconds. This performance won him his first real recognition. A week later he duplicated his feat at the Missouri-Kansas dual meet.

THOMPSON EQUALS RECORD

The same day that Simpson hung up this record Earl J. Thompson, the sensational flyer from the University of California, was credited with the same mark at the Stanford University games. That another should duplicate his record was a

source of much worry to Simpson. It was then that the asset of perseverance began to get in its good work. The farmer's son knew that inasmuch as the record of his rival was the duplicate of his own, nothing but hard work and consistent training would enable him to win the premier honors when they met. From that moment on Bob Simpson became the greatest hurdling champion the world ever knew.

Seventeen days after he made his record of 14 4-5 Simpson startled the athletic public by covering the distance in the remarkable time of 14 3-5. He equaled these figures again in the Western intercollegiate championship at Evanston, Ill., on June 3, 1916. During the past Summer Simpson accumulated

THE GREATEST RECORD

over credited to an athlete. Competing nine times over the 120-yard high hurdles, he made seven marks under 15 seconds. In fact, two are contained in the record books as being 14 3-5, while the other five were 14 4-5. He negotiated the distance on a grass course at the Penn relay races in 15 seconds, while at the Western A. A. U. championships at St. Louis over a slow track and against a stiff breeze he made 15 2-5.

Probably the greatest race Simpson ever competed in was at the National Championships at Newark, N. J., last Fall. Racing against him were Thomson, Kelly and Murray, a trio of Western titleholders. He defeated them in 14 4-5 seconds. During the

AMERICAN INVASION OF SWEDEN

Simpson did a yeoman's work. He won the 200 meters at Stockholm in 25 2-5, and captured the 110 meters over high sticks a day later. Simpson also has to his credit the world's mark of 23 3-5 seconds for the 220 yard low hurdles, sharing the honors with Alvin C. Kraenzlein, the famous University of Pennsylvania champion, and J. J. Wendell, the Wesleyan University titleholder.

Simpson has the technique of hurdling down to science. He stands six feet three inches in height, with a build which seems purposely constructed to do the flying machine stunt over the timbers. He is loose-jointed and has a pretty carriage of the upper body. He takes his hurdle with his left leg over first and his right arm stretched straight out in front of him. His right leg, which is dragged over the obstacle with little room to spare, is swung out in a curve which aids in picking up speed between the hurdles. He is a wonderful judge of a "take-off," sailing over the timbers so close that one wonders how he keeps from touching them.

TOM THORPE

News Notes and Highlights

At Bloomfield, N. J., on February 6, Archibald H. Dailey, for many years one of the most prominent amateur athletes in that section, died at the home of his brother, Craig Dailey, aged 43 years. He was a native of Rochester, and attained prominence as a guard on the old Orange Athletic Club foot ball eleven.

The suspension of Edward L. Eines from the Amateur Athletic Union was sustained by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., after a long hearing night of February 9. Eines, who was widely known as a broad jumper for the Bronx Church House, was disbanded because he was accused of being a partner in a sporting goods house.

Advertising of athletic stars who do not appear at athletic meets is giving the A. A. U. officials much thought. Some of the athletic game promoters may get a raking over by the Registration Committee. An A. A. U. man declares: "To advertise an athlete knowing the entry is not in is fooling the public. It's an offense against the rules of the A. A. U. and will be crushed at the earliest possible date."

Frederick W. Rubien, president of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., on February 5, appointed a Tug-of-War Championship Committee, of which T. H. Tengwall, of the Swedish-American A. C., is chairman. This new committee will supervise the holding of the 158-pound championship and the unlimited weight championship, which has been awarded respectively to the Aland A. C., and the Finnish-American A. C., both of New York City. The lightweight championship will be held at Arlington Hall, No. 23 St. Mark's place, on April 7, and the heavyweight pull will take place at Carlson's Casino, No. 209 East 124th street, on March 31.

New Features of the Motor Boat Show

MANY things that are new, aside from new engines and new boats themselves, will be installed in Philadelphia motor boats as a result of the big motor boat show in New York. One feature noticeable at these shows is the spirit of loyalty of the motor boat owner to the makers of the particular engine he has in his boat. Thus the owner of a particular make of engine feels privileged to make the exhibit of that particular engine his headquarters for the stay at the show. Two meetings of great importance to the racing fraternity were held at the show, the national racing commission and the executive council of the American Power Boat Association, as a result of which important changes were made to the rating rules for cruisers. The plan proposed and adopted was the result of a demand from Philadelphia territory and called to the attention of the A. P. B. A. by E. C. Hoody, of Philadelphia. The work of plotting out the rate sheet was done by C. F. Chapman, of New York, and is proclaimed a masterpiece of work. The boats used in the plotting out of this sheet are largely Philadelphia boats, so that Philadelphia has more than a passing interest in the work. Two clubs were elected to membership in the association, both from the vicinity of Philadelphia. The Yachtmen's Club, of Philadelphia, which resigned its membership several years ago, was re-elected. The other is the Crescent Motor Boat Club, of Westville, N. J., a new organization.

New Code Booms Cruiser Race



REJUVENATION of motor boat racing this coming season will be brought about by the new rules and regulations passed last week by the members of the Racing Commission of the American Power Boat Association and delegates representing the various sections of the parent body. Since its inception in the racing game as a controlling body, the American Power Boat Association from time to time has endeavored to formulate a standard set of rules for the racing of the various types of boats. The conservative change in the rules for rating and handicaps or time allowance of boats as passed at the meeting will mean more to the game than anything which heretofore has been attempted. Last season there

WAS GENERAL DISSATISFACTION

and a lack of interest in competition, due to the application of the rules for cruisers and other types of competing boats. It became evident that something had to be done in order to keep the game at its present standing, and if possible put it on a more solid basis. A plan was hit upon whereby the low-rated boat, as well as the craft with a high rating, would have an equal chance in winning in any contest, whether it be of short or long duration. The average time of quite a large number of competing boats was taken and an average reached whereby the rules could be

formulated. The

CHANGES MADE IN THE RULES

are not so drastic as at first thought. They aid all competing boats and eliminate the possibility of a boat which should be classed as an express cruiser from getting into the cruiser class. In former years the low-rated boat, due to her enormous time allowance, was practically assured of winning over the scratch boat. But under the new code the chance for victory is reduced to a minimum, and every boat must show its worth, in spite of certain unethical practices, such as reducing the rating with an overabundance of ballast, cutting down on revolutions and false statements relative to the revolutions per minute. If, according to the new rules for cruisers, a boat rating around 30 should attempt to bring down her rating by a mis-statement of facts and extra ballast, the owner

WILL BE THE LOSER.

The theory under which the Racing Commission worked to obtain the best results was that if the rules of the past did not allow the proper handicapping of cruisers then it was possible to formulate rules which would give better results and more satisfaction to contestants without changing the fundamental basis on which the A. P. B. A. rules are founded, or introducing a change too radical or too complicated to be readily understood.

John Creahan's Views of Billiards



THE players who graduated from Class C amateur tournament recently at Maurice Daly's room, in New York, inaugurated their Class B tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club, that city, on January 29. The game played was 18-2 balk line. George B. Clarke and George Spear had the honor of playing the opening game. Score: Clarke, 300; Spear, 285. High runs, winner, 19, 24, 26; average, 4 60-65. High runs, loser, 17, 21, 26; average, 4 25-65. Referee, T. J. D. O'Brien.

The second game was between Charles P. Matthews and George T. Moon, Jr. Score: Matthews, 300; Moon, 166. High runs, winner, 32, 32 and 36; average, 3 40-50. High runs, loser, 15, 15 and 15; average, 3 13-51. Referee, J. D. O'Brien.

The third game was played by Messrs. White and Lowenthal. Score: White, 300; Lowenthal, 195. High runs, winner, 20, 30 and 37; average, 6 36-44. High runs, loser, 24, 24, 25; average, 5 42-43.

Julien Rice and Geo. B. Clarke played the fourth game. Score, 300 for Rice to 283 for Clarke. High run, winner, 61; average, 6 30-45. High run, loser, 33; average 6 13-45.

Charles E. White and George Spear played the fifth game, which was won by Mr. White by a score of 300 to 211 for Mr. Spears. Winner's average, 6 17-47; high run, 27.

Geo. T. Moon, Jr., and Frederick Lowenthal played the sixth game. Score, 300 for Mr. Moon to 263 for Mr. Lowenthal. Winner's average, 5 30-54; high run, 50.

The seventh game was between Rice and Lowenthal. Score, 300 for Rice, 249 for Lowenthal. High runs, winner, 27, 28 and 33; average, 5 30-54. High runs, loser, 27 30-40.

The eighth game was between Spear and Matthews. Score, 300 for Spear to 288 for Matthews. High runs, winner, 22, 22 and 25; average, 3 39-87. High runs, loser, 16 17-20; average, 3 30-86.

The ninth game was between White and Moon. It was probably the best game of the tournament. The score was 300 to 235 for Mr. Moon. High runs, winner, 19 26-29; average, 7 13-41. High runs, loser, 14, 16 and 32; average, 5 30-41.

The tenth game was between Julien Rice and Mr. Matthews, and was one of the poorest of the series. The score was 300 to 292 for Mr. Matthews. On the whole the tournament was one of great interest. Although not great, the playing was remarkably good, but notably so for second class amateurs at 18.2 balk line. The high runs were 30, 30, 31, 36, 50, 59 and 61. The averages ran from nearly 5 to under 8.

The opening game for the championship at three cushions between George Moore and Charles A. McCourt, of Cleveland, was played at John Doyle's room, New York, on the night of January 31. The score was 50 to 42 for Mr. McCourt. Winner's high runs, 3, 4 and ; loser's, 3, 4 and 8.

The score of the second game was 58 for McCourt to 39 for Moore. High runs, winner, 5 and 6; loser, 3 and 9.

The third and concluding game resulted in 50 for McCourt to 33 for Moore. High runs, winner, 3 and 3; loser, 2 and 3. The score for the three nights was 150 to 122 for Mr. Moore. The total number of innings was 209.



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