SPORTS OF THE DAY

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS--OR BEST TIPS THAT THE BASEBALL SEASON IS UPON US

GLEN WARNER ON INDIAN ATHLETE

Famous Carlisle Coach Tells of Characteristics of Redman He Trains.

ABORIGINE LOVES TO VANQUISH WHITE MEN

Native Will Practice Faithfully, Learn Quickly by Observance, and Last Longer Than American Boy Because He's Used to Hardships.

Pop Warner, athletic director at the Carlisle Indian school, answers in the Van Norden magazine some questions which he says he is often asked about the Indian as an athlete.

How does the Indian take to training? How does he like it? Is he faithful to his work? Is he ambitious to win? Is he quick to learn? Are there any peculiarities common to his race which are not perceptible in the white athletes?

According to Mr. Warner the rules at Carlisle are such that the candidate for athletic honors practically keeps in training all the time. There have been cases when the Indian has trained just as faithfully when not under restrictions. Warner says:

"He will practice much longer and more persistently than white boys and can do things with his body that the average white boy cannot, because the Indian is used to a rough and ready outdoor life and has had to help himself more when a boy.

"I notice that Indians generally are ambidextrous. They may write right handed and throw a ball left handed, or they may be able to throw either right or left handed. Some throw right handed and kick a football left footed.

Hudson Good Example.

"Hudson, who probably kicked more goals from the field in games than any football player who ever played, used to kick about as well with one foot as the other.

"Another characteristic I have noticed is that they cannot be coached in the rough hammer and tongs way the college boys are coached. They will not stand for being roughly scolded, but better results are obtained by jollying them and coaching in such a way as to keep them from skulking.

"In other respects they are as any other race of people, and I can't see much difference between them and white boys. They are just as game and there are some quitters, just as among white boys, but I think on the whole they will do better than white boys when they are up against a rough proposition.

"That is, I have often been surprised myself to see them do things in close competition that they couldn't do in practice. They generally are right there in a pinch and don't get nervous or excited in a tight place.

"Still another characteristic is that they learn a great deal by observation. I have noticed this a great deal. They see some one else do something and they are quick to observe how he does it and thus they learn rather more easily than white boys.

"They like to win, but if they lose I don't think they take it as hard as white boys do. They are not keyed up to their best by college spirit as schoolboys are, but they are inspired by the Indian spirit, which keys them up to do their best against the white man, and show him the Indian is all right. They do love to get the better of the white man and in athletics they have the opportunity they are looking for.

Indians Are Sportsmen.

"They are very sportsmanlike and quick to give credit to a better man or a better team and to acknowledge they are fairly beaten. They don't try to bulldoze officials and argue with them all the while as white boys often do, but they say nothing and saw wood, although they know when they are getting a square deal as well as any one.

"There are many funny things which happen on our trips, such as putting sugar and cream in bouillon in cups and mistaking olive oil for syrup, etc., but the mistakes Indian lads make are not as many nor as bad as white boys of the same experience and educational advantages would make under like conditions, because they are so observing.

"The beds at Carlisle are very hard, and often when on trips the boys do not like the soft beds and take a blanket and sleep on the floor. Once while stopping at the Princeton Inn a big typical Cheyenne Indian took the blanket from the bed and slept under the bed on the floor.

"In the morning the chambermaid looked in and seeing the bed empty thought the room was vacant and started to make up the bed, when the Indian stuck his head out from under the bed to see what was going on. The girl ran screaming to the office for protection."

Married women whose husbands are not invalids hereafter may not be employed at cigarmaking in Boston, according to a vote recently taken by the local union. The decision will require indorsement by the international body before it becomes effective. Other cigarmakers' unions are expected to take similar action.

STEELHEAD CAUGHT WITH LIGHT ROD.

While Fishing Near Scappoose the Other Day, F. W. Winter and A. Grether Caught an Eight Pound Steelhead Salmon With a Light Trout Pole and Small Hook. It Required 40 Minutes to land the Beauty.

NOTES FROM LOG OF A LATTER-DAY SPORTSMAN

Emulation is the life of athletics. Nothing in years has done so much to boost athletics in Oregon as the wonderful performances of Forrest Smithson in the eastern gymnasiums.

Smithson is without an equal in covering the high sticks and will probably continue to shatter records. He has trained faithfully and consistently for the big eastern games and seems in prime condition. Two years ago Oregon furnished a high jumper to the Ameri-

can team at the Olympic games and this year the state will supply a hurdler in the person of Forrest Smithson.

There is hardly a school in the state but that has some boy anxious to equal or exceed Smithson's record as a hurdler. Five years ago they thought that an inferior class of school boy and college athletes prevailed in the west. Now that Forrest Smithson has broken the ice we can expect more of the Oregon product to electrify the people beyond the Alleghenies.

There are school boys and athletic club boys in Oregon who are just as fast as Forrest Smithson and Dan Kelly, who can clear the bar as high if not higher than Bert Kerrigan, who are equal to if not the superior of Alfred Glibert with the pole. All that is needed is to develop their latent energy. Oregon air and Oregon grit will produce still more champions to whom the state can point with as much pride as her latest champion—Smithson.

Irrepressible kid, harbinger of baseball, has been extremely busy these last few days and, naturally, sight of him has set the mind of the bug working. Just what the professional situation holds in store is difficult of analysis.

Walter McCredie has been telling no tales out of school this season, having learned from experience that talk is of little value when it comes to boosting

percentage. Walter has, however, loosened up and informed us that the team would go down to the land where the sun shines 24 hours a day two weeks earlier than usual and that the physical condition of the men would be carefully looked after. This, together with the names of the players, is about all that the big manager can be induced to say.

But in the end it is probably as well. In February of 1907 the Portland supporters of the national pastime were influenced by newspaper interviews into believing that the Rosebuds would be the greatest aggregation that ever strutted to the plate, notwithstanding the loss of McLean, Mitchell and others. Their history is one of disappointment.

If figures are any indication of the actual strength of baseball players—we have been taught to regard them as such—the Beavers ought to stay at or near the top from the start. The McCredies have been careful with their selections this year and their scouts have recommended only those players who appeared to show class.

Heretofore the California teams, the players of which have worked off-season in the winter league of that state, have been in Fourth of July shape at the opening gong. This accounts for their ability to take the lead at the quarter and maintain it into the stretch. The northerners will offset this advantage this season by getting in two more weeks of training and having the services of a rubber to look after the limbs of the players who are susceptible to injury in the first workout.

Season after season for 11 years the old guard has journeyed to Multnomah field to see Martin Pratt play football. Now they want to see him rewarded for his patriotism by being made manager of the "Winged M" team. Not all the members of the old guard belong to the club, it might be added, but what the club does will be watched with a great deal of interest on the outside.

The appointment of a football manager of a team to represent a city of Portland's size is a matter of some importance to those who witness the games and this should not be forgotten for a moment.

Mart Pratt has been one of the most faithful members of the M. A. A. C. ever since he has been able to kick a

football and his playing his brought success to the club in many a close and exciting contest. He has played tackle on every team that Multnomah has supported and always with credit. His record as a football player is clean and his conduct on the field has always been above reproach. In 1900 he captained the eleven and it went through the season victorious.

Whether as manager Pratt can be induced to continue his playing is not certain, but it is hoped that he can be prevailed upon to do so. He is too good a man to lose. Sometimes managers who have been good players lose their ability when called upon to do both, but Pratt has a good head and should be able to do both with equal brilliancy.

STANDING OF TEAMS IN BOWLING LEAGUE

Standing of teams at the Oregon bowling alleys up to last night are as follows:

Oregon	42	30	12—750
Columbia	42	26	16—619
White River	36	22	15—611
Beaver	36	20	17—555
Willamette	42	23	19—548
Portland	39	17	22—436
Rose City	39	15	24—385
Hicks-Chatten	42	6	36—143

The standing of individual members of the Oregon Bowling association follows: Kruse 190, Ambs 185, Kneyse 185, Rowe 185, Barbour 181, Case 180, Ball 178, Jones 177, Hansen 176, Parker 175, Endres 174, Capen 174, Kees 174, Boulanger 173, Peters 172, Moore 172, Lanond 171, Kelly 170, Armitage 169, Harrington 168, Martin 168, Pfughaupt 168, Raymond 168, Meleen 167, Swan 167, Hague 166, Kalk 166, Green 166, Boland 165, Shafer 164, Davies 162, Bishop 162, Brinkley 160, McMonies 160, Pridmore 159, Edgar 158, H. J. Christian 156, Madden 155, Rath 155, Deaver 154, F. Christian 154, Gallard 154, Flandermeyer 150, Cornish 150, Landes 150, Allen 145, Newberger 146, Dale 146, Koch 142, Baker 138, Minsinger 136.

WEIGHT LIMITS AT FIXED SCALE

Stretching of Pound Point Has Caused Pugilistic Divisions to Shift.

COMMISSION WANTED TO ESTABLISH CLASS

Kid McCoy, George Considine, "Honest John" Kelly and Tommy Tracey Give Views on What Should Be Set Weight With Champions.

Classification of Weights.

"KID" M'COY.

Bantam, 110 pounds. Feather 122 pounds. Light, 133 pounds. Welter, 145 pounds. Middle, 158 pounds. Light heavy, 175 pounds.

GEORGE CONSIDINE.

Bantam, 112 pounds. Feather, 118 pounds. Light, 133 pounds. Welter, 140 pounds. Middle, 154 pounds. Light heavy, 165 pounds.

"HONEST JOHN" KELLY.

Bantam, 110 pounds. Feather, 118 pounds. (give or take two pounds). Light, 133 pounds. Middle, 154 pounds. Light heavy, 175 pounds.

TOMMY TRACEY.

Bantam, 110 pounds. Featherweight, 120 pounds. Lightweight, 133 pounds. Welterweight, 145 pounds. Middleweight, 158 pounds. Light heavyweight, 178 pounds.

Considerable comment and argument has been rife in sporting circles lately in regard to the shifting of the weight limits in the various championship classes of the boxers. During the last three years especially have the topmost notches shifted, so that at the present time a man who is competing in a featherweight bout may tip the scales at a figure which a decade ago would have forced him into the lightweight division. It is in the classes for small men that the chief vacillation is found but there have been stretchings of the weight point in classes even up to the middleweight class.

"Kid" McCoy's Choice.

Norman Selby, who, as "Kid" McCoy, figured among the topnotchers among the heavyweights when Corbett, Sharkey, Fitzsimmons and Ruhlin were battling for supremacy, said yesterday that he thought there had been too much variation in the weights at which titles were fought for. "The reason for the advance in weights all along the line," said Selby, "may be attributed chiefly to the action of the pugilists' managers. When they have brought a fighter up to the top of his class he may have fought all his battles at what has been considered the legitimate limit. Between contests, while the fighter is not in hard training, he is sure to put on flesh.

"The fighter is strictly a money-making proposition for the manager, and when it begins to be hard work for a champion to make the required limit his manager will not allow him to weaken himself by taking off the extra pounds. As the manager of a champion is in a position to dictate, it is his fault that the weights have been increased."

Managers Have Changed Limits.

"Ten or fifteen years ago a fighter considered himself good enough to compete at the required limit, and was willing to fight even if he did have to take off weight, but the managers have changed all this.

"To remedy the state of affairs I think a solution might be had by having a board selected to formulate limits for the different classes. This should consist of the sporting editors of representative newspapers. The weight limits, as I have always understood them, should be:

"Bantam, 110 pounds; featherweight, 122 pounds; lightweight, 133 pounds; welterweight, 145 pounds; middleweight, 158 pounds; light heavyweight, 175 pounds; heavyweight, unlimited.

"There should be a distinction between the light, heavy and heavy classes. Weighing in should be allowed six hours before the bout. No more than a pound will be gained of good flesh. Anything over that will be injurious."

Considine's Opinion.

"Money has been the cause of the shifting of the weights," said George Considine. "The stars have made the limits to suit themselves purely for the advantage that would accrue financially. This has been particularly true of recent years, when no attention has been paid to class. It has been a case of 'get the money if you are a drawing card, and let the weights take care of themselves.'

This phase has worked evil, too, in the ranks of the boxers, for, when there came laxity in the stipulations regarding the various limits, it made the fighters take less care of themselves, with the result that nowadays there is not so much high class displayed among the boxers as in years gone by.

Dixon Best Under 116.

"George Dixon, for instance, was at his best between 113 and 116 pounds, and Tom O'Rourke would never let him concede an ounce, although 'Kid' Lavigne and Johnny Griffin chased him all over the country to get a match at 118-120. Dixon insisted that Lavigne should make 116. This was considered the recognized feather limit in the early 90s, but in the desire to get money, boys like Terry McGovern and 'Young' Corbett, who were growing fast, dictated terms and made the weight for this class go as high as 126.

"To bring order out of this chaos I should suggest a conference of men of the type of Tom O'Rourke and George Siler, of well known papers, to draw up an official list of weight limits, and seek the cooperation of the clubs throughout the country. The different classes should be limited as follows:

"Bantam, 112; feather, 118; light, 133; welter, 140 (the legitimate English ten stone); middle, 154; light heavy, 165; heavy, unlimited.

"Weighing in should be permissible six hours before the contest, so that the fighters could have a good dinner and not be half starved when they enter the ring. The man who has a good physique naturally can put on a lot of good, solid flesh in that time. It is only to the type of boxer like McCoy or Corbett, who received their development chiefly from gymnastic work, that a pound or so taken on immediately preceding a fight is injurious. With them it is a case of sacrificing speed and snap for the extra pounds. When Lavigne fought Bowen in New Orleans he weighed in at 130 six hours before the fight, and when the gong sounded he stripped at 136, and was never stronger."

Champions Dictated Weights.

"The champions have dictated terms," said "Honest John" Kelly, "and the other fellows who were looking for a chance to get a reputation were willing to fight at any old weight. Once a boxer got possession of a title he hated to let it go, and if he found it difficult to make the generally recognized limit, as originated in the Marquis of Queensberry rules, he forced the challenger to meet him at a higher figure.

"There should be a strict adherence to a certain set of weights and there should never be any going out of the natural class. This jumping from one division to another has been one of the reasons for the shift in limits, for when a champion fighter went above his class he found it difficult to get back to his old standard without a weakening effect.

"Pick out 10 men with a thorough knowledge of boxing who have been followers of the sport for years; let them make standard divisions for each class, and then make the promoters adhere to their ruling. They should act as a board of directors, and their judgment should be final. What I would consider the fair limits would be:

"Bantam, 110; feather, 118; (give or

(Continued on Page Three.)

DUCK HUNTERS TO ASK FOR CHANGES

Sportsmen Fear for Future of Lowland Birds in the Northwest.

AMENDMENTS TO LAW PROBABLY BE URGED

N. Campbell, Enthusiastic Shotgun Devotee, Gives Opinion on Game Bird Situation and Pronounces Provisions of Duck Club Ideal.

Duck shooting closed in every county in Oregon except Lake last Friday, and before the open season comes again some radical changes are liable to be made in the game laws. Several gun clubs have signified an intention of taking up the game matter with relation to ducks, and a concerted effort will be made to have the present laws amended.

It is very likely that some action will be taken in regard to some of these matters at the annual meeting of the Fish and Game association next Tuesday evening. There is considerable to be done, in the opinion of many Portland duck hunters, for that sport alone. But unless somebody is willing to take up the work, the sportsmen argue, and carry it along, little can be accomplished.

Following is the opinion of N. Campbell, an enthusiastic duck hunter, who fears for the future of duck hunting on the Pacific coast unless certain steps are taken to improve the game laws of Oregon, and also of Washington and California:

"Some have proposed that the limit be 25 birds a week, instead of 50, but there are other deeper remedies that are of greater importance to the sport than this item. Only under the most favorable circumstances can a single gunner bring down 50 birds, and the average is not often above 25.

"In order to get birds, you must keep your grounds in good condition. They must be well taken care of, and they cannot be cared for properly without considerable expense to the owners of the preserve. The birds must be fed and watchmen must be employed. I doubt under these circumstances, with the additional fact that birds are getting more scarce each year, that many sportsmen will be willing to have the limit decreased.

Reasons for Decreasing Fowl.

"Other reasons are given for the depletion of the supply of wild ducks. In Alaska men make it a business of collecting the eggs of wild ducks, where

(Continued on Page Three.)

SPORTSMEN'S GALLERY OF FAME.

Mr. William McMurray and George L. Hutchin of the Rose Carnival Committee Are Ardent Advocates of Good, Wholesome Outdoor Sports. Mr. McMurray and Mr. Hutchin Are "Fighting It Out" Over a Rose. Theirs Was the Original War of the Roses.