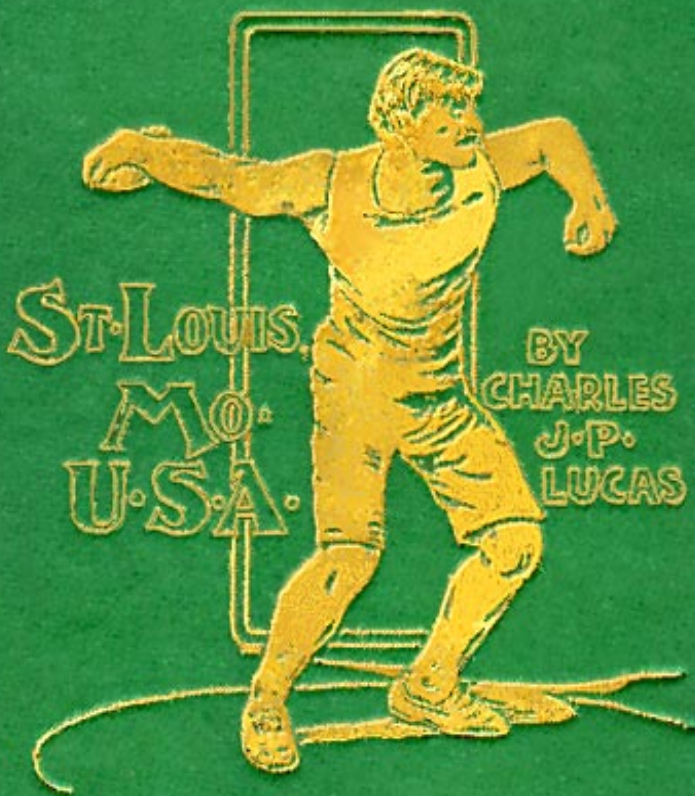
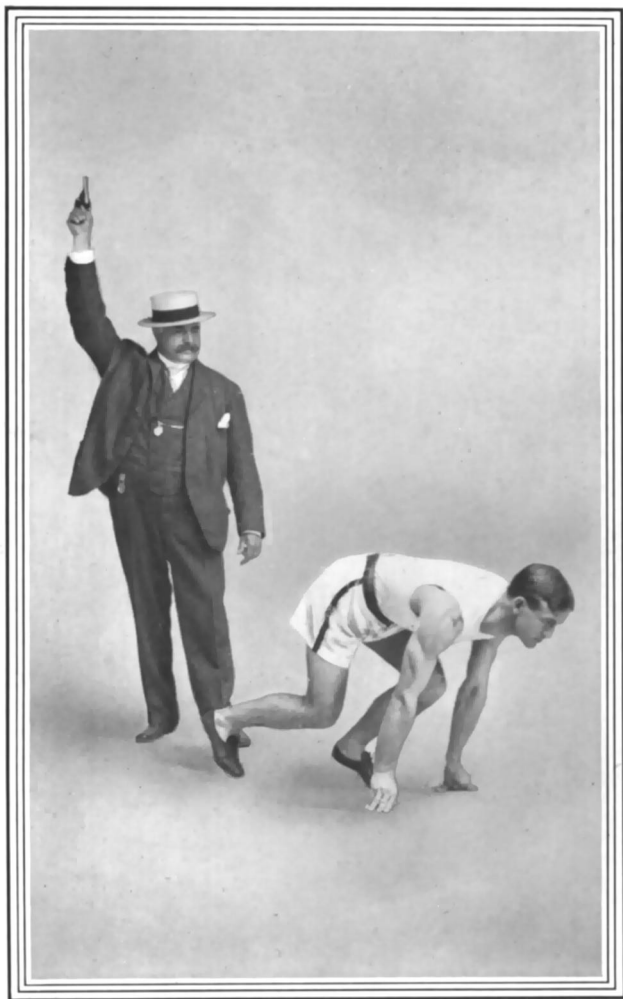


THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1904



Dedicated to
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
President
of the
United States of America,
Honorary President
of the
Olympic Games, 1904.

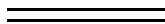


TWO ATHLETIC LEADERS
W.H. Liginger, Chairman Olympic Games Committee;
Archie Hahn, an Olympic Champion.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

== 1904 ==

BY
CHARLES J. P. LUCAS.



ST. LOUIS, MO.
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1905.

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PREFACE.

IN presenting "The Olympic Games, 1904," the author has made no attempt to consider the sports held before them, as the Olympic Games were those events which opened August 29, continuing up to, and including, the games contested September 3. The Olympic Games Committee, consisting of James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture at the Exposition; Walter H. Liginger, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; John J. O'Connor, President of the Western Division of the Amateur Athletic Union; Harry McMillan, ex-President of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Henry Garneau, ex-President of the Western Division of the Amateur Athletic Union, performed its duties well. William Nash and John J. Conlon, secretaries of the committee; the officials of the Western Division of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the officers and members of the Missouri

Athletic Club, are to be commended for the many pleasant entertainments which were prepared for foreign and domestic athletes, making the Olympic Games a pleasant occasion. The athletes of America are grateful to the following gentlemen, who donated valuable trophies to the winners of the different events: Marathon race, Hon. David R. Francis; 400-meter run, A. L. Shapleigh; 100-meter dash, F. J. V. Skiff; 1500-meter run, Norris R. Gregg; 800-meter run, Abram G. Mills; 200-meter hurdle, J. J. Lawrence; 400-meter hurdle, George B. Parker; 200-meter run, William G. Thompson; running broad jump, J. S. Huyler; throwing the discus, Isaac B. Taylor; throwing the 56-pound weight, Charles J. Dieges; pole vault, H. H. Baxter; throwing the 16-pound hammer, R. Wells, Jr.; running high jump, J. A. Holmes; putting, 16-pound shot, Goodman King; running hop, step and jump, W. J. Kinsella; three standing jumps, Lemp boys; lifting the bar bell, Corwin H. Spencer; team championship trophy, A. G. Spalding.

CHARLES J. P. LUCAS.

St. Louis, Mo., February 14, 1905.

INTRODUCTION.

DURING the second week of March, 1896, a little band of athletes, led by John Graham, athletic instructor of the Boston (Mass.) Athletic Association, sailed from the United States, bound for Europe, to compete in the first revival of the Olympic Games, which were contested at Athens the first week of April, in 1896. Several months previous to this time a group of men, each a lover of amateur athletics and interested in international sport, had assembled at Paris for the purpose of considering the advisability of renewing the Olympic Games, so far as might be feasible. Among those who took especial interest in this plan were Baron De Coubertin, of France, and Comte Alex Mercati, of Athens, Greece. After due consideration, in 1895, it was decided by the International Committee to hold the first revival of the games at

Athens, and this announcement was spread broadcast throughout the world.

At this time athletics both in New England and in the Metropolitan Divisions of the A. A. U., were in a very flourishing condition, and only a year previous, on Manhattan Field, America had defeated England in an international meeting. The great Wefers had tied a world's record; Kilpatrick and Sweeney had performed almost incredible feats, and many other American athletes, including Thomas E. Burke, of the Boston A. A., had won honors for America. Therefore, when the announcement was received in America that these games were to be contested, the board of directors of the Boston A. A. decided to send a team abroad, and this visit of American athletes marked the beginning of a series of hitherto unheard-of athletic victories, the most important of which was won in St. Louis, in 1904, at the third revival of the Olympic Games.

In the summer of 1900, the second revival of the games was held at Paris in connection with the Paris Exposition, and America was again victorious, almost sweeping the board. Every



OLYMPIC GAMES COMMITTEE.

Henry Garneau, Harry McMillan, John J. O'Connor, James E. Sullivan, Walther H. Liginger.

record made at Athens was broken at the Paris meeting. One-third of the competing athletes at Paris were Americans: this shows the intense interest displayed by Americans in these games.

It is really deemed unnecessary to go into the ancient history of the Olympic Games, for almost every schoolboy in the country knows the history of these games: how the ancients came from almost every part of Greece, at stated intervals, to display their prowess, and how each winner was awarded a wreath of laurel, which was the only prize he received for his victory. Circumstances were different, however, at the three modern revivals of the games; for, besides the laurel wreaths of victory, every winning athlete was awarded a gold medal, and to the athletes who won second and third places in every event, silver and bronze medals were awarded in addition.

But the Olympic Games of 1904 afforded a few changes in this respect, whereby, in connection with medals and wreaths, the winning athletes received silver trophies of great value.

During the progress of the Olympic Games at Paris, the International Committee held a

meeting and decided, in view of the two victories of American athletes and the lively interest America had shown in the games, that it would be eminently just and proper to award to America the third revival of games, and, as Chicago was considered the most central point in the country, that city was selected for the games. An association known as the Olympic Games Company was organized for the purpose of arranging for the contests.

In the meantime an organization composed of business men and others was formed in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of holding an Exposition commemorating the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, and the American committee in charge of the Olympic Games was approached with a view to securing for the St. Louis Exposition authorities permission to hold the games during the progress of the Fair. This permission was granted, and James E. Sullivan, of New York, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the controlling body of amateur athletics, was chosen as Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, which was selected to handle these sports. Mr.

Sullivan had been assistant chief of this department at the Paris revival of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games of 1904 had a long introduction, so to speak, and entries were promised from every athletic nation on the globe. While some of these nations responded, those countries which were most expected to enter did not do so. England and France did not send a single competitor to America, and the French people showed their ingratitude by an entire absence of representation. America made the Paris games a success, and without American entries the second revival of the games would have been a farce. Neither France nor England were missed from the games of 1904, however, and it is doubtful, indeed, if a single Frenchman could have finished even fourth in any of the events. In fact, only one Englishman would have stood a chance of winning any event whatever, and that man was Shrubbs, who holds several world's records in the distance events.

But England and France were not alone in furnishing cause for censure in this connection. Harvard University showed the spirit which prompts its every move when it decided it would

be inadvisable to send representatives to St. Louis, as there were many athletes to compete whose amateur standing was questionable. A few months later this same institution adopted the most ludicrous rule ever found in sporting annals, by deciding that any athlete, no matter how professionally he competed up to his twentieth year, if he remained at Harvard for two years thereafter he could compete on a Harvard team. Yale, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Dartmouth, Georgetown and Amherst, together with Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Western minor colleges, were conspicuous by reason of non-participation. In fact, the American colleges displayed very poor sportsmanship in this respect, and, with the exception of Princeton, Chicago, Washington, Leland Stanford, University of Oklahoma, St. Louis University, Missouri University, and University of Colorado, the American colleges are not to be thanked in the least for the clean-cut victory of America in the Olympic Games of 1904.

True it is, American collegians competed in several events, but their care, training and expenses were undertaken by members of the



OFFICIALS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and not by colleges.

There are several foreign nations to whom American athletes owe their thanks for sending teams thousands of miles to compete in the Olympic Games of 1904. Germany, Greece, Hungary, Canada, Australia, Zululand, the Transvaal and Cuba were represented in the games. To the athletes of these nations the American athlete tenders thanks for their co-operation. To the Athletic Clubs of America the St. Louis Exposition management is also deeply grateful for sending so many athletes to the games; for making them so successful in an athletic way.

One great objection has arisen regarding the Olympic Games, *i. e.*, the celebration of these great revivals in connection with Expositions. The attendance at the revival of 1904, while greater than that at Paris, was far below the daily attendance at Athens, and Baron De Coubertin, the honorary President of the International Committee, has gone on record by saying the games will never again be held in connection with an Exposition. The fourth Olympiad will be held at Rome in 1908.

Before closing the introduction to *The Story of the Olympic Games*, the author desires to pay tribute to the spirit of sportsmanship displayed by Comte Alex Mercati, of Athens, Greece, for the manner in which he sent Grecian athletes to the Olympic Games. Greece was represented directly by two great athletes, Nicholas Georgantos, and Perikles Kakousis, both men having been victors in the games. Then twelve athletes representing Greece competed in the Marathon race and performed credibly. It is not the performance of Greek athletes which prompts this tribute, but rather the words of Count Mercati, in a letter addressed to Mr. James E. Sullivan, in which the nobleman said: "The Grecian athletes do not go to America with the expectation of winning all the trophies, but that they may meet their American colleagues, and those of other nations, and become better acquainted; that they may carry back to Athens and to Greece the good fruits of this meeting, and in this manner benefit their native land."

In considering and writing of the Olympic Games of 1904, the fact must be thoroughly understood, when records are compared, that

conditions governing competitions in Paris and St. Louis were widely different. The Olympic Games at Paris were contested on grass-plots, part of the course lying in a clump of trees; the course of the sprints was wet and soggy, and the hammer-throwing was impeded by trees. On the other hand, conditions for good performances, for records, at St. Louis, were ideal. Mr. James E. Sullivan exploited his ideas in a manner that called forth commendation.

The running track was oval in shape, one-third of a mile in circumference, and constructed in the most modern manner; the course for the 100 and 200 - meter dashes being straightaway and well rolled. Each sprinter had his own lane through which to travel and could in no way interfere with his opponent. The track was 20 feet wide, thereby enabling the 800 and 400-meter races to be run in one heat.

The apparatus used by the competing athletes was of the most modern manufacture. The infield was laid off so that the weight events could, and were, contested at one time, insuring rapidity in running off the games. Each circle out of which the weights were thrown was marked so

that the spectators in the stands could thoroughly understand what event was being contested on the field and easily note the winner. The time or performance of the winning athletes was announced by Mr. Charles J. Harvey, of New York. In a word, the field arrangements and acoustics at the Olympic Games of 1904 were a revelation to Americans themselves.

The gentlemen invited to fill the various offices in connection with the Olympic Games were as follows:

REFEREES—Walter H. Liginger, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., Monday; David R. Francis, St. Louis, MO., Tuesday; Gustavus V. Kirby, New York City, Wednesday; Caspar Whitney, New York City, Thursday; Bartow S. Weeks, New York City, Saturday.

HONORARY REFEREES—A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis, Monday; Dr. Luther H. Gulick, New York, Tuesday; John R. Van Wormer, New York A. C., New York, Wednesday; President Seig, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday; Frederick J. V. Skiff, St. Louis, MO., Saturday.

REFEREE ALL-AROUND DUMB BELL COMPETITION—Harry E. Burmeyer, New York.

JUDGES—Dr. A. J. Kennedy, St. Louis, Mo.; Otto Boettger, St. Louis, Mo.; C. W. Bassett, Missouri A. C., St. Louis.

JUDGES TUG OF WAR—Clark W. Hetherington, M. D., Missouri University; John C. Meyers, St. Louis; Myles McDonough, St. Louis.

JUDGES AT FINISH—Harry McMillan, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. E. Babb, Boston A. A., Boston, Mass.; Thomas F. Riley, Cambridgeport Gym., Cambridgeport, Mass.; John J. O'Connor, President Western A. A. U., St. Louis, Mo.; John McLachlan, Pullman A. C., Pullman, Ill.

TIMERS—C. J. Dieges, Pastime A. C., New York; C. J. Hughes, New York; J. C. O'Brien, St. Louis; George W. Ehler, Chicago, Ill.; Mortimer Bishop, New York; Herbert Brown, Montreal, Canada; Everett C. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

FIELD JUDGES—Herbert Hauser, San Francisco; Ben Fell, St. Louis; F. W. Hulme, St. Louis; Steve Kane, St. Louis; Hugh Baxter, New York; Jerome Karst, St. Louis; Charles Pyrah, Philadelphia; M. J. Flynn, New York; John J. Dooling, New York; C. S. Middleton, San Francisco.

CHIEF INSPECTOR—Hon. Joseph B. Maccabe, East Boston, Mass.

INSPECTORS—Frank E. Boyd, Charles Sherrill, P. J. Conway, Harry G. Penniman, H. Garneau, B. P. Sullivan, J. W. Curtiss, F. W. Gerauld, Robert Kammerer, D. R. Francis, Jr., F. B. Ellis, M. H. Butler, P. Gorman.

MARSHAL—Charles P. Senter, St. Louis, Mo.

CLERK OF COURSE—Fred Stone, Chicago A. A.

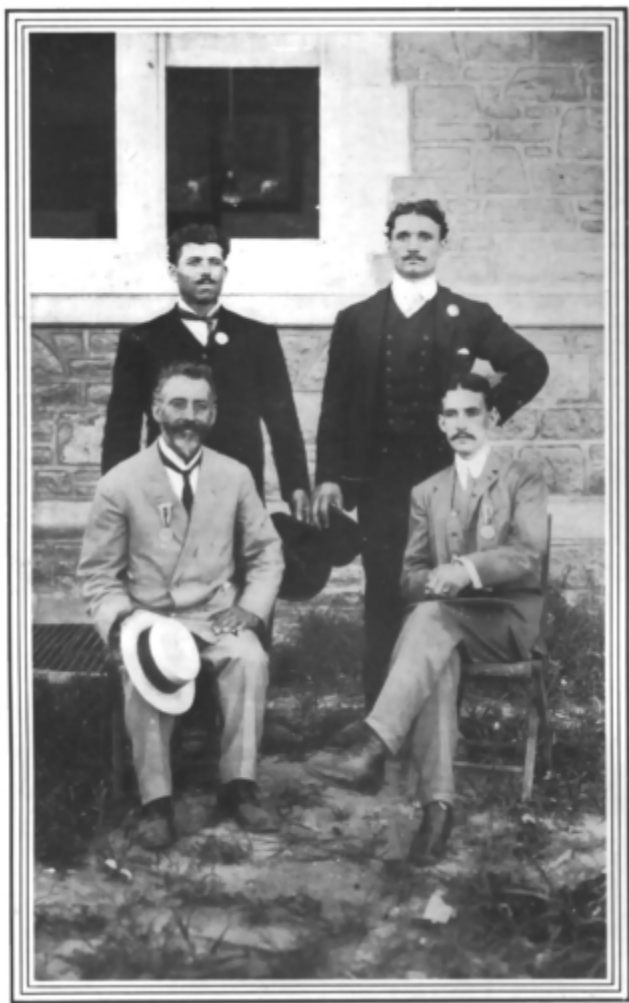
ASSISTANT CLERKS OF COURSE—R. G. Campbell, Edward E. Lee, J. S. Fleming, J. J. O'Brien, M. Ferriss.

OFFICIAL REPORTER—John J. Conlen, New York.

ANNOUNCER—Charles J. Harvey, New York.

STARTERS—W. H. Robertson, New York, Monday; David R. Francis, St. Louis, Marathon race, Tuesday; Thomas Aitken, St. Louis, Wednesday; Hugh McGrath, Boston, Mass., Thursday; Martin Delaney, St. Louis, Saturday.

Some of the above gentlemen were not present at the games, and there were representatives of foreign amateur athletic associations present who did officiate. Among the latter were Fra. Kemeny, Hungary; S. Stanvoitz, Hungary; Dr. H. H. Hardy, Germany; Dr. W. Gebhardt, Germany; P. J. Mueller, Germany; Jules de Muzsa, Hungary; Hector M. E. Pasmeczoglu, Greece; Demetrius Jannapoulo, Greece; Dr. Ralph Hager, Philippine Islands.



GREEK REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting—D. Jannopoulo, Greek consul, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. M. Pasmезoglu, Greece, Secretary. Standing—Perikles Kakousis, Greece; Nicholas Georgantos, Greece.

CHAPTER I.

AMERICA GREETES THE WORLD.

THE opening day of the great games dawned clear and warm. The day was not too warm for the competitors, but a burning heat flashed down upon the spectators as they sat in the cement-covered Stadium. In the boxes set apart for honorable guests were Mr. Walter B. Stevens, Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and Mr. A. G. Shapleigh, Chairman of the Physical Culture Committee of the Exposition. Three thousand spectators sat in the stand or crowded the field, on the east side, along the fence and along the sprint course. Throughout the day the air was filled with cheers—cheers by the friends of the victorious athletes, both native and foreign.

In the first day's sport, the Olympic championship events consisted of the 60-meter dash, 400-meter run, 2590-meter steeplechase, throwing the

16-pound hammer, standing broad jump, and running high jump. Previous to the games Ireland was conceded the steeplechase with the entry of John Daly, and Canada was believed to have a possible chance of winning the 400-meter run by the entry of Percival Molson, of the Montreal Athletic Club. Molson had defeated Hillman at the Canadian championships in 1903, in the fast time of 49 seconds, while Hillman never had run 40 yards in time so fast. Not only was Harry Hillman's victory unexpected, but it was not thought he would be able to lower the record of the famous Maxey Long, yet, when those interested in athletics stopped to think, it could be seen that the conditions which governed Long's feat and those which confronted the athletes on August 29 were very much in favor of the athletes of 1904. The track was lightning fast and the starters were numerous.

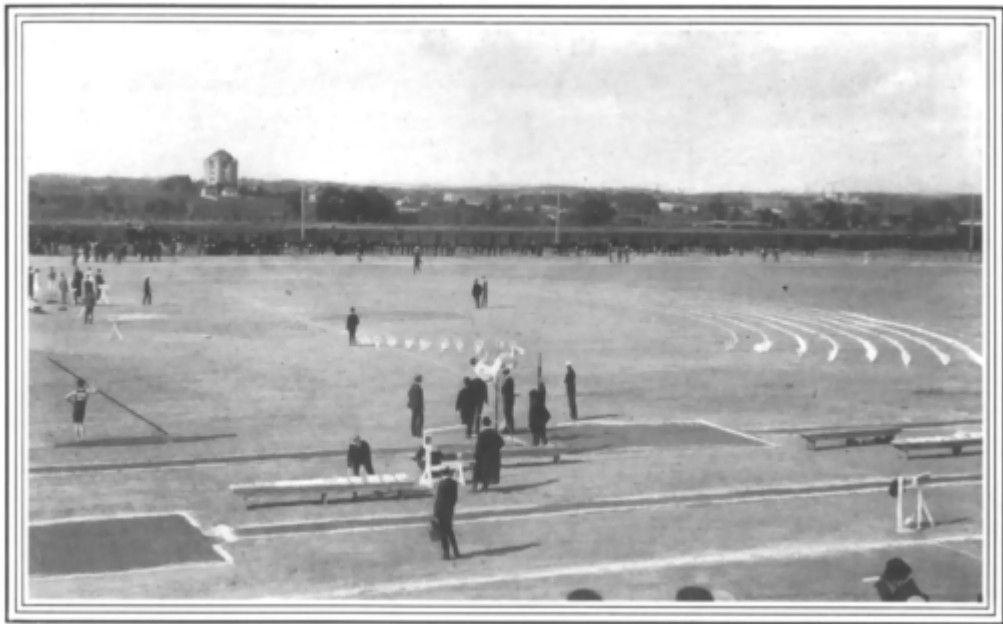
When the field of sprinters in the 400-meter dash left their mark at the crack of the pistol, they emerged from the chute in a bunch and seemingly lined across the track as they left their marks. H. C. Groman, of Chicago Athletic Association, took the lead 75 yards from the start,

and began to open up a good lead on the field. George Poage, colored, of Milwaukee Athletic Club, was running on the outside of the field, in second place, and so easily was he traveling that many thought the colored man would win. As the field swung around the turn at the completion of 215 yards, Poage was seen to fall behind, and Hillman, who had been running in third place on the pole, took advantage of an opening on the turn and, putting on a hard sprint, went into the lead. Joseph Fleming, of the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, moved up three notches and joined the contestants in the first division, and Frank Waller, of Milwaukee Athletic Club, who had been timing his sprint, came up on the outside into a contending position.

As the men rounded the last turn, Poage was cut off by Waller and Fleming, unable to get through on the pole, which course he took instead of going around on the outside, where he would have had a clear field. During all this time, Molson, of Canada, had been contentedly following the hard pace which the leaders had set for him, but, when he made his final effort, he found that Hillman, Waller, Groman and Fleming had

too much speed for him. The run to the tape from the last turn, 75 yards, was a desperate battle between the first four men and Molson. Straining every muscle in his body, his teeth tightly clenched, the muscles and veins in his neck standing out like whipcords, springing as high upon his toes as his failing strength would allow him, and with a look of determination and exhaustion in his face, Hillman crossed the line one yard in front of Waller, of Milwaukee. Waller led the third man, Groman, by less than a yard, but the fight for fourth position between Fleming, of Missouri Athletic Club, and Prinstein, of New York, was really the event of the race. These two men traveled down the stretch like a yoke of oxen, and it was only in the last five yards that Fleming won out, Prinstein perceptibly weakening.

While it was acknowledged that the race was a hard one, there were not many who believed that Hillman had broken the record, and many conjectures were heard as to that possibility before the time was announced. When Announcer Harvey stepped out on the field to call the names of the winners, a hush fell upon the assembled



THE STADIUM
An Ideal Athletic Field

thousands. It was not the identity of the winners that the spectators desired, for their names were known; it was the time of the event that was wanted. "Time, :49 1-5," rang from the clear voice of Announcer Harvey—"a new Olympic record." Scarcely had these words been uttered than a great cheer swelled across the Stadium that could be heard for miles around, and the name of Hillman was on everybody's lips.

American athletes performed an act in the 60-meter dash which called forth the commendation of Fra. Kemeny, the Hungarian member of the Olympic Games Committee; it was the refusal to allow Belo de Mezo, of Hungary, to be penalized for making a false start, in one of the heats, when he did not understand the American method. De Mezo was not fast enough, however, for his American opponents, and failed to qualify in the trial heat.

Much interest was manifested in this event, as it was not only the shortest sprinting event of the day, but Eastern critics, and some Western ones, had heard much of Archie Hahn and wanted to see him compete. The diminutive sprinter from Milwaukee Athletic Club was in excellent

condition, and it was indeed a pity the great Duffey was not on hand to measure strides with Hahn, for there was not an athlete present who was able to do so. The starters in the final heat were Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club; William Hogenson and Clyde Blair, both of Chicago Athletic Association; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City Athletic Club; Frank Castleman and Myer Prinstein, both of Greater New York Irish Athletic Club.

Neither Prinstein nor Castleman had a chance to win against the four first-named men, and interest from an Eastern standpoint waned greatly. There had been much talk concerning the relative abilities of Hogenson and Hahn, for Hahn had met and defeated Blair, so that he was not considered a possible contender. Hahn shot off his mark like a ball out of a cannon, and practically left his opponents standing still when the four started the final heat. From the go-meter mark to the finish, Hahn seemed to shoot instead of run, and he won the final heat by two yards. The real race lay between Hogenson and Moulton for second honors, and ten yards from the finish a handkerchief would have covered both men,

but Hogenson won out by a few inches, with Moulton third, and Blair an easy fourth. The time (:07) equaled the Olympic record and was received with great applause.

Hahn's style was the cause of considerable comment on the part of the critics. It was plainly evident to those who watched the efforts of the Milwaukee man that he could have beaten the record had there been any one in the race capable of making him run faster; moreover, Hahn had a tantalizing sprint, in that he would allow his opponent to catch him and then run away from him. Like all seasoned champions, Hahn also possesses the ability to worry his opponents when on the mark, and on one occasion during the games pulled the entire field off its mark.

During the afternoon the versatility of Mr. James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, was well illustrated by the manner in which the program had been arranged. Instead of having nothing but championship field or track events, Chief Sullivan had the program so divided that the giants of athletics, the field men, were much in evidence.

Prominent among those men, and one who immediately proved to be a favorite with the audience, was John Flanagan, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club. Flanagan's appearance was the signal for an outburst of applause, and after each throw of the heavy hammer the genial son of Erin was given a generous ovation. Flanagan had two competitors who were supposed to be able to defeat him—John R. Dewitt, the intercollegiate champion, and Ralph Rose, of Chicago Athletic Association. Dewitt was known to be in excellent physical condition and capable of beating his own record. He had thrown the hammer very well in practice at the Stadium a few days before the opening of the Olympic Games.

As usual, Rose had an abundance of reminiscences to relate as to his ability to defeat everybody, and only four weeks previous to the games reports were sent out from his native State, California, to the effect that Rose had hurled the hammer 190 feet in practice at Healdsburg. Those who knew anything at all about athletics knew that if Rose could do this he would break not only the Olympic record, but the world's



A MODERN TROPHY

A. L. Shapleigh Presenting Lightbody with a Trophy.

record. Flanagan had been defeated at the American Athletic Union championships, on June 4, by Alfred Plaw, of California, and Rose believed that he could do the same.

When the men stood side by side, Rose towered above all his competitors. Instead of the military bearing possessed by Dewitt and Flanagan, Rose had an overgrown stoop in his shoulders, but possessed excellent physical development. On the other hand, Dewitt stood about two inches taller than Flanagan, well proportioned, and was as brown as a berry. Flanagan was the best rounded man of the three. His waist is small, his shoulders strongly built, though his small hands would lead one to believe that he is not a weight thrower.

Charles Chadwick and James S. Mitchell, both of New York Athletic Club, were the other two competitors. Mitchell carried 265 pounds of weight, and appeared to be very, very much overweight to swing a hammer. Chadwick did not look athletically well, either.

Probably no weight event ever saw better men eligible to compete for an Olympic honor than this group of athletes, and but one regret was

heard, and that was caused by the absence of Plaw. As it was, however, the best hammer-throwers in the world competed, and Plaw's record was surpassed. When Flanagan stepped into the seven-foot circle, he carefully measured his distance, and, swinging the weight around his head three times, made two lightning-like turns and sent the hammer whistling through the air. A roar of applause greeted the feat, as the hammer sunk into the clay, and many believed that the Olympic record had been surpassed, and not a few thought it might be a new world's record. After carefully measuring the distance, the judges announced that the throw measured 168 feet 1 inch, or several inches better than the Olympic record. This was the best throw that Flanagan made during the competition.

When Rose stepped up for his trial, judges of weight-throwing could readily discern the uncultivated methods of Rose in handling the hammer. His every movement was awkward, that of an overgrown boy, and he could not hold his feet, the hammer carrying him out of the ring several times. Rose was able to make but a single turn, and the best throw this big

boy could make measured 150 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. It was not thought that Dewitt would be able to surpass the record of Flanagan, and he did not do so. Dewitt's style was much better than that of Rose, and he was able to get the double turn, yet he could not get as much shoulder movement nor as much speed into his throws as Flanagan did. Nevertheless Dewitt made an excellent throw of 164 feet 11 inches. Mitchell was too heavy to get up any speed, while Chadwick had been out of competition so long that he could throw but 140 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which won for him fourth position. Flanagan's victory proved conclusively that he is the greatest hammer-thrower the world has ever seen, and that, despite his present duties, he bids fair to hold that title for several years to come. Rose may develop into a champion, but he will need careful coaching in order to reach that athletic honor.

There were two events that were of international nature and which caused a great deal of interest. Naturally, of the two, the steeplechase was the most interesting event, because it was exciting, for the runners had to clear a number of hurdles and also a 14-foot water jump. The

latter was placed directly in front of the Stadium. John J. Daly, of Ireland, was the attraction, and many believed that the Irishman would win the race. He had come to America with a wonderful record, and was hailed as the champion of Ireland. On the other hand, the athlete who turned out to be the winner, James Lightbody, of Chicago Athletic Association, was not considered a steeplechase champion in the least, for he had never competed in any event over two miles in length, to say nothing of a steeplechase, which taxes the strength and speed of a runner to the utmost. Opposed to Lightbody were George Bonhag and Harvey Cohn, of Greater New York Irish Athletic Club; A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; W. F. Verner and L. E. Hearn, Chicago Athletic Association, and Bernard Gallagher, Kansas City Athletic Club. Gallagher was the former two-mile Eastern intercollegiate champion and had had experience in cross-country running; Bonhag had won the ten-mile American Athletic Union championship; Newton was entered in the Marathon race on the morrow, and was also a well-tried distance runner, while both Verner and Heam had earned distance-running



INDIVIDUAL POINT CHAMPION
James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A.

brackets in the Middle West. Munson, of New York Athletic Club, another starter, was a member of the Cornell University cross-country championship team of 1903, while Sanford, of Brooklyn, did not have a long-distance record.

When the men were sent away at the crack of the pistol, Daly immediately went into the lead and set a pace fast enough to tire any aspirant for championship honors. The entire field swept over the first jump as one man, and in approaching the second hurdle the distances were comparatively the same, but Munson balked when the second hurdle was reached and lost 20 yards before he finally cleared the brush. The water jump marked the finish of the first lap, about 500 yards, and as Daly cleared the pool he landed 10 yards in advance of the second man, Cohn, of Greater New York Irish Athletic Club; Lightbody was 20 yards behind the leading men and running well within himself, not appearing tired nor even troubled at the manner in which Daly was going away from him. The remainder of the field was fairly well bunched and there was little change in the distances, at least not enough to hurt the

chances of any of the runners at this stage of the race.

On the second lap Daly increased his lead to 40 yards, but in clearing the water jump only one man cleared the jump entirely, that is, without landing on the edge of the pool, stepping on the top of the brush fence, or securing assistance in some manner, and that man was the winner—Lightbody. Throughout the fourth lap, and the early part of the fifth, there was comparatively little change in the order of the men, save that Daly, after holding a lead of 60 yards in the fourth lap, was drawn back and Lightbody, with a long, loping stride, running as gracefully as Kanally, the former American Athletic Union five-mile champion, worked his way to the front and won as he pleased. Daly tired perceptibly, and, whether it was the effect of the hot, dry atmosphere of the Middle West that defeated the great Irishman, or the better running of Lightbody, 'twas apparently a difficult matter to tell; it is sufficient to say Lightbody won the event. Al. Newton, of New York, made an excellent race, and lost second place by 30 yards, with W. F. Verner, of

Chicago, who was believed to be a more dangerous opponent than Lightbody, in fourth place. The time, 7:39 3-5, was several seconds more than the record.

The running and manner of clearing the hurdles, as presented by Lightbody, reminded one of the best days of George Orton, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania. Lightbody cleared the brushes like one who had spent his early life cross-country running in England, though the steeplechase at this meeting was the first event of the kind in which he had ever competed. Not once did Lightbody jump on the fence in front of the water jump to secure assistance, but he cleared the three-foot brush like the best thoroughbred hunter either in America or England. Indeed, Daly was a disappointment. A man hailing from the other side of the water where steeplechases are daily occurrences was expected to give Lightbody a good race, but the American won the event by 100 yards, and, had he so wished, could have defeated Daly by 400 yards and broken the record seven or eight seconds, on the form he displayed. All of the New York men performed far below expectation, for many believed that with

the New York men holding the advantage in the way of experience, with Morris Park training, and Long Island cross-country runs to make them strong, that the Eastern men would offer real opposition to Daly, yet it remained for the younger West to uphold the steeplechase honors of America.

American athletes felt confident of carrying off first honors in the standing broad and running high jumps, and this confidence bore fruit when Ray Ewry, of New York Athletic Club, New York, won the standing broad jump, clearing 11 feet $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, breaking his own world's record by an inch. Sam Jones, of New York Athletic Club, was the second winner, clearing 5 feet 11 inches in the running high jump, and, though he did try to beat his own Olympic record of 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, he failed to do so.

The competition for second honors in the running high jump was excellent. America and Germany were tied at 5 feet 10 inches in Serviss, of Cornell, and Weinstein, of Germany. Gonozky, of Hungary, had dropped out at 5 feet 9 inches, taking fourth honors. In the jump-off of the tie, Serviss cleared the bar, while Weinstein failed.



A THREE-TIME WINNER.
Harry Hillman, New York A. C.

For the first time in the history of athletics in America, patrons of athletics were given an opportunity of witnessing three styles of jumping. Jones and Serviss both used the style known to Americans as the scissors, that is, they cautiously approached the bar, and, with a leap into the air, crossed the legs when in the air over the bar, turning the face toward the ground, and in this manner preventing the buttocks from striking the bar in the descent, forming a concave surface at the center of the body, and later throwing the head backward and carrying the trunk with it, thus clearing the bar.

The styles used by both foreigners, Weinstein and Gonozky were totally different to that of the Americans. There are few Yankee athletes who use the style that Weinstein does, that is, running at the bar from the side and, leaping into the air, clearing the stick with the body sideways, throwing the feet so that they clear the bar in the best manner possible, the jumper either sitting on the bar, if he does not clear it, or sitting on the ground when he lands, his legs being almost at right angles with the trunk. The style is far from being graceful. Gonozky's style is much more like

an actual jump, a deliberate spring, than that of either the American or the German methods. The Hungarian drew away from the bar about 15 paces, holding two corks tightly clenched in his hands for grips. Bending the trunk almost at right angles with his legs, and approaching the bar in this manner, stepping carefully along and measuring his stride until within striking distance, the Hungarian makes a mighty leap into the air, a natural spring, drawing the legs up well under the body at the same time, and, turning the body with the feet together, gracefully lands on the ground facing the bar. Of the styles of the three nationalities, the American is the best for making very high jumps; the Hungarian for beauty and spring, and as for the German style, little can be said other than that it is far from being graceful.

At the conclusion of the first day's sport, a summing up of the points scored by the different countries competing showed that America led with a total of 80 points; Ireland was second with 4 points; Germany third with 3 points, and Hungary fourth with 2 points. One world's record was created, that for the standing broad

jump, by Ray Ewry, of New York, distance, 11 feet $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Three Olympic records were broken, as follows: 400-meter dash, Harry Hillman, New York A. C., New York, :49 1-5; throwing the 16-pound hammer, John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. C., distance, 168 feet 1 in. Ewry's feat also broke the Olympic record. One record was tied also, that for the 60-meter dash, by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., time, :07. The club honors were won as follows: New York Athletic Club, 3 firsts; Milwaukee Athletic Club, 1 first; Chicago Athletic Association, 1 first; Greater New York Irish A. C., 1 first. The East scored 4 firsts; the West, 2 firsts.

SUMMARIES OF MONDAY'S RACES AND FIELD
EVENTS:

60-Meter Dash—First trial heat won by Clyde Blair, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; Myer Prinstein, Greater New York I. A. C., New York, N. Y., second. Time, :07.

Second trial heat won by William Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; Frank Castleman,

Greater New York I. A. C., New York, N. Y., second. Time, :07.

Third trial heat won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Robert Kerr, Wentworth, Canada, second. Time, :07 1-5.

Fourth trial heat won by Fay R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., Kansas City, Mo.; Nathan J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky., second. Time, :07 1-5.

Semi-final heat, for men who finished second in trial heats—Dead heat for first place between Frank Castleman, Greater New York I. A. C., and Myer Prinstein, of the Greater New York I. A. C., New York. Time, :07 1-5. Both men were permitted to run in the final heat by the referee.

Final heat won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; William Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., third; Clyde Blair, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., fourth. Time, :07. (Equals previous record.)

400 Meter Dash—Won by Harry Hillman, New York A. C., New York, N. Y.; Frank Waller,



JOHN RUNGE, GERMANY.
Winner of the Opening Race of the Games.

Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., second; H. C. Groman, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third; Joseph Fleming, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., fourth. Time, :49 1-5. (Beats previous record 1-5 second.)

Throwing 16-pound Hammer—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York I. A. C., New York, distance 168 feet 1 inch; John R. Dewitt, Princeton University, second, distance 164 feet 11 inches; Ralph Rose, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third, distance 150 feet ½ inch; Charles Chadwick, New York A. C., New York, fourth, distance 140 feet 4½ inches. (New Olympic record.)

Standing Broad Jump—Won by Ray Ewry, New York A. C., N. Y., distance 11 feet 4⁷/₈ inches; C. H. King, McKinney, Texas, second, distance 10 feet 9 inches; John Billiter, National Turnverein, Newark, N. J., third, distance 10 feet 8½ inches; Henry W. Field, Slater, Mo., fourth, distance 10 feet 8¼ inches. (World's and Olympic record.)

Running High Jump—Won by S. S. Jones, New York A. C., N. Y., height 5 feet 11 inches; G. P. Serviss, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.,

second, tied with Paul Weinstein, of Berlin, Germany, at 5 feet 10 inches (Serviss won the jump-off); E. Gonozky, Hungary, fourth, height 5 feet 9 inches.

2590-Meter Steeplechase, Run on Grass, Three Hurdles, One 14-Foot Water Jump—Won by James Lightbody, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; John J. Daly, Ireland, second; A. L. Newton, New York A. C., N. Y., third; W. F. Verner, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., fourth. Time, 7:39 3-5.

CHAPTER II.

THE MARATHON RACE.

LIKE all classic events, whether the contest be decided upon land or upon the water; whether it be a race for man or beast; whether it be one of speed or endurance, every person interested in the race desires to see natives from foreign soil compete in the race, so that it may be a truly international event; that the best man may win ; that the country winning the event, whether it be the home nation or a foreign nation, should be honored. The Marathon race at the third Olympic renewal will ever live in the memory of him who saw it, for it brought to light two sets of men ; one, a hero, an American workingman, by circumstance an American; and an American-born boy, one far from being a hero, one who is to-day an outcast from the greatest athletic governing body in the world, the Amateur Athletic Union of America.

There are many brilliant and happy incidents connected with the Marathon races held both in Athens and at Paris, and so, too, there should have been in America, but indeed, the brilliant finale of a great race, of the greatest honor ever brought to American shores by an American athlete was robbed of its lustre, when Fred Lorz, of the Mohawk Athletic Club, New York, after riding a number of miles in an automobile (having been caught in the act by the author and warned off the course), ran the last five miles of the Marathon race, covered the last 440 yards of the 24 miles and 1500 yards in the Stadium, and was hailed like a conquering hero by the American people. The honor of winning the race was heaped upon this man, who had not only defamed himself, but drew the colors of an innocent club in the mire; had robbed a man who, four miles out on the road, was running the last ounces of strength out of his body, kept in mechanical action by the use of drugs, that he might bring to America the Marathon honors, which American athletes had failed to win both at Athens and at Paris.



400-METER RACE

Hillman, first; Waller, second; Groman, third; Fleming, fourth; Prinstein, fifth.

Though the Marathon race be continued to be contested for ages, though America fails to win it again, though it be contested at Rome, or in Japan, the perfidy of Lorz will never be forgotten. He has cast a blot upon his own hitherto good record, and the incident was the only one which marred the greatest athletic carnival of modern times.

Aside from the work of Lorz, we must turn to the grand feat of Thomas J. Hicks, of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridgeport, Mass., winner of the third Marathon race, and the first man to bring the honor to America. Though an Englishman by birth, Hicks chose to carry the Stars and Stripes in the race and represent America.

Probably no race ever run in the history of athletics ever presented a more international character. Two weeks previous to the close of entries for the Marathon race, it was not expected there would be any entries from Greece, but on the day of the race, no less than ten Grecians started in the race. The men who answered the call of the clerk, of course, and listened to the conditions of the race, as told by President

Francis of the Exposition, were as follows: B. W. Harris, South Africa; Thomas J. Hicks, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Fred Lorz, New York; S. H. Hatch, Chicago, Ill.; John C. Lordon, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Felix Carvajal, Cuba; John J. Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.; Albert J. Corey, Chicago; Frank Pierce (Indian), New York; S. A. Mellor, E. P. Carr, A. L. Newton, M. Spring, F. P. Devlin, all of New York; T. J. Kennedy, Long Island City, N. Y.; H. A. Brawley, Boston, Mass.; Guy Porter, Cambridgeport, Mass.; D. J. Kneeland, Boston, Mass.; William Garcia, San Francisco; and the following Grecians: Christos D. Zehuritis, Constantino Lantos, Domitrios Velouis, Domitrios Tsokas, Petros Piples, John Thirla, Harry Jenakas, George Vamvakitis, George Drosos, G. L. Louridas, and John Lugitsas. There were two entries from the Kaffir tribe, Zululand, South Africa—Lentauw and Yamasani.

The Marathon race furnished information the like of which will be of more value to scientists in the study of humanity than any event contested in the stadium or in America for some years to come. This race displayed to thousands

the stamina of the Caucasian race and the superior distance-running powers of the English nation. Even though Hicks did win the race carrying the colors of America, the fact remains that Hicks is an Englishman by birth, and that his ancestors, his parents, are English people. A Frenchman, wearing the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, finished second, and the first American to finish was A. L. Newton, of New York Athletic Club, who was third. Felix Carvajal, a diminutive Cuban, won fourth honors. Greece was represented in fifth position by Domitrios Velouis, and Lentauw, the Kaffir, came home after eight men had finished before him.

The day was none too cool for such a hard contest, the temperature being 90 degrees in the shade. The course over which the men traveled was a trifle over twenty-three miles over roads many inches deep in dust, and with no less than seven hills, varying from 100 to 300 feet high, some with long ascents and others with short ascents. Accompanying the runners were a number of automobiles, which raised a great quantity of dust, obscuring the runners many times, and choking the men until they were forced off the

road, or causing them to choke and cough until they cleared their throats. Had it not been for the automobiles, the race would have been run under three hours instead of three hours and twenty-eight minutes.

In considering the conditions under which the third renewal of the race was run, one must bear in mind the fact that the course through St. Louis County was the most difficult a human being was ever asked to run over. At Athens, the road from the battlefield of Marathon, and that at Paris, were boulevards compared to the course selected in St. Louis. True it is, John Caffry, of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, has run the race, Marathon so-called, over roads in Massachusetts, in 2:29:32, but these roads are macadamized, as level as a billiard table, while the roads in St. Louis County were frightful. Dust was not the only condition that the runners had to contend with. In many places cracked stone had been strewn over the roadway, and the runners were compelled to pick their way through this wretched footing as best they could. But the stones did not constitute the immediate cause of so many men falling by the wayside, nor was it the heat. The



A MODERN HERCULES.
John Flanagan Throwing the Hammer.

immediate cause was dust—dust which filled the air, and more or less was carried into the stomach and lungs of the athletes, as they were compelled to run with their mouths open. In one case, that of Garcia, the dust particles caused an erosion of the membranous wall of the stomach and a serious hemorrhage resulted which almost cost the Californian his life.

Then there were other conditions that were opposed to fast time. There was but one place along the road, after leaving the Stadium, where the athletes could secure fresh water, and that place was twelve miles from the start, the water being secured from a well. The visiting athletes were not accustomed to the water, and, as a consequence, many suffered from intestinal disorders. All these little matters may appear to be of minor importance to the uninitiated, but to the athlete they are mountain-like causes of injury.

The Marathon race, from a medical standpoint, demonstrated that drugs are of much benefit to athletes along the road, and that warm sponging is much better than cold sponging for an athlete in action. From the ten-mile mark to the finish,

the winner, Hicks, was under the personal care of Hugh C. McGrath, of Charlesbank Gymnasium, Boston, Mass., and the author. Hicks was far from being the best man physically in the race, for there were three men who should have defeated him. Ten miles from the finish, Hicks began to show positive signs of collapse. When he asked for a drink of water, it was refused him, and his mouth was sponged out with distilled water. He managed to keep up well, until seven miles from the Stadium, and then the author was forced to administer one-sixtieth grain of sulphate of strychnine, by the mouth, besides the white of one egg. Although French brandy was in the possession of the party, it was deemed best to abstain from further stimulants so long as possible. Four miles from home, Hicks wanted to lie down and rest. Knowing what would happen, from previous experience with Marathon runners, should Hicks lie down, those who had charge of the man refused to allow him to do so, but caused him to slow down to a walk, as he had a lead of one and one-half miles at nineteen miles. It was at this point that Lorz, of New York, passed Hicks, and for several minutes it did appear as if the Cambridge man

would collapse; but when informed that Lorz was out of the race, Hicks appeared to take heart and started to run at a dog-trot once more.

As Hicks passed the twenty-mile post, his color began to become ashen pale, and then another tablet of one-sixtieth grain strychnine was administered him, and two more eggs, besides a sip of brandy. His entire body was bathed in warm water, including his head, the water having been kept warm along the road by being placed on the boiler of a steam automobile. After the bathing with warm water, he appeared to revive and jogged along once more. Over the last two miles of the road, Hicks was running mechanically-like a well-oiled piece of machinery. His eyes were dull, lusterless; the ashen color of his face and skin had deepened; his arms appeared as weights well tied down; he could scarcely lift his legs, while his knees were almost stiff. The brain was fairly normal, but there was more or less hallucination, the most natural being that the finish was twenty miles from where he was running. His mind continually roved towards something to eat, and in the last mile Hicks continually harped on this subject.

Near the finish of the race, at the last mile and a half, were encountered two bad hills. As the brandy carried by the party had been exhausted, Ernie Hjberg, of New York, kindly replenished Hick's canteen, and, though the Cambridge man had beef tea with him, he was refused this liquid, as no chance of upsetting his stomach was to be taken. After he had partaken of two more eggs, again bathed, and given some brandy, Hicks walked up the first of the last two hills, and then jogged down on the incline. This was repeated on the last hill, and as he swung into the Stadium, Hicks bravely tried to increase his speed, but could not, for, as it was, he scarcely had strength enough left to run the last 440 yards of the distance. It was the intention of some of the Olympic Committee to award Hicks the Francis trophy after the race on the field, but he was in too precarious condition to receive it, and was hurried to the gymnasium, where Dr. L. H. Gulick, of New York, assisted by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of Montreal, Dr. J. E. Reycroft, of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Hetherington, of the University of Missouri, made a physical examination of Hicks and all the other men, and



START OF MARATHON RACE.

20, Hicks, the winner; 31, Fred Lorz; 39, Hatch; Lordon; 3, Carvajal; 6, Velouis; 7, Corey; 9, Pierce;
10, Mellor; 11, Carr; 12, Newton.

found that Hicks' vitality was very low. After one hour's rest, Hicks was taken to the Missouri Athletic Club, riding in a street car, and fell asleep, so completely was he exhausted. He lost eight pounds during the race, but after a good night's rest, and a healthy meal, he was weighed on the following day and found that he had regained four of the eight pounds that he had lost.

While not desiring to draw from Hicks one iota of the great honor which he won, it must be stated that there were three other men in the race who were better runners than Hicks, and who should have defeated him, but they lacked proper care on the road. These men were Carvajal, of Cuba; Corey, of Chicago Athletic Association, and Newton, of New York. Of the first four men to finish, Carvajal was the best physically. He is about 5 feet tall, and had been a mail carrier in Cuba, having run from one end of the island to the other. Only once during the entire race did Carvajal partake of water, and that was at the water tower, six miles from the start. He was clad in a cheap negligee shirt, wore heavy street shoes, and, having no running trousers, had cut off the legs of his street trousers

to make himself look like a runner. His pace was slow, less than a dog-trot, but strong. Wherever a crowd had assembled along the road to see the runners pass, Carvajal would stop to chat in broken English, and must have lost almost 60 minutes in time. On one occasion he stopped at the author's automobile, where a party were eating peaches, and begged for some. Being refused, he playfully snatched two, and ran along the road, eating them as he ran. Had Carvajal had anyone with him—he was totally unattended—he would not only have won the race, but would have lowered the Olympic record.

Second to Carvajal, in strength at the finish, was Newton, of New York Athletic Club. This boy also used poor judgment in running, and, though he had the experience of running in the race at Paris, he failed to take advantage of it at St. Louis. Newton was very strong at the finish, and four days after the race competed in and won the International team race for his club, by being the first man to finish the four-mile race, beating Lightbody, of Chicago. Corey was also strong when he finished the Marathon race,

but not as strong as either Carvajal or Newton. He refused to increase his speed at any time during the race, being apparently afraid of running himself out.

Naturally much interest was manifested in the work of the Greeks, but in justice to Greece it must be stated that the men who competed in the race did not come to America for this event, but had been residing in the United States all the way from one to fifteen years. Not a man of the Greek entry had trained for the event. Each man went into the race, taking his chances; and had the Greek who finished fifth, Domitrios Velouis, been trained, there is no telling where he might have finished; in fact, he might have won the event. Velouis is a short, stocky runner, without any style whatever, and, though not a winner, he made an excellent showing.

A great deal of attention was directed to the running abilities and stamina of Lentauw and Yamasini, the two Kaffir competitors. Both of these men were employed by a concession at the Fair Grounds. One of the two, Lentauw, ran very well, but was chased almost a mile out of the course by a dog, thereby losing six or seven

minutes. Lentauw was the ninth man to finish, and Yamasini was the twelfth.

Thomas J. Hicks, the winner of the third Olympic Marathon race, was born at Birmingham, England, in 1876. He has resided in America for a number of years and has competed in four similar races. In 1900 he won sixth place in the Boston race; took sixth the following year, but was unplaced in 1903. In April of 1904 Hicks ran in the Boston race for the fourth time and won second place.

For over two months the winner had been sojourning in New Brunswick, and trained for the race over smooth, level roads, as he was given to understand that the Olympic race would be run over level territory, and was unprepared for the hilly country which he was compelled to climb.

He has never had a record as a runner, other than that for twenty-five miles. He stands 5 feet 6 inches tall, and, in condition, weighs about 133 pounds. This was Hicks' last race on the cinder path or upon the road. His only desire had been to win a Marathon championship, and as he has



SPONGING THE WINNER

Hicks at 23 miles. Referee's auto and that of the author in the rear. H. C. McGrath and Charles J. P. Lucas with Hicks.

now captured the honor he is willing to lay aside his running shoes forever.

Ten thousand persons assembled at the Stadium to witness the start of the race. Along the road as many more spectators saw the race, while, eight miles out from the start, an automobile rolled down a hill and two men were seriously injured. There were many scenes along the course testifying the severe nature of the run, which those who witnessed will not soon forget. While passing over the Ballas road, Devlin, of New York, was seized with a cramp in his left leg and put out of the race; Carr, of Xavier Athletic Club, New York, was seized with a fit of vomiting at Des Peres and was finally forced to retire. Several of the other competitors were seized with cramps and other ailments, and forced to quit under the terrific strain, the men who went home in automobiles being John C. Lordon, Cambridge, Mass.; Sam Mellor, Mohawk Athletic Club, New York; Edward Carr, Xavier Athletic Club, New York, and all of the Greek team save one man.

The most serious case of exhaustion during the race was the illness of William R. Garcia, of San Francisco, Cal. Garcia was found by the road-

side eight miles from the finish, suffering with a severe hemorrhage of the stomach. Had Garcia been left unaided one hour longer he would have bled to death. He was immediately removed to the Emergency Hospital by Dr. Elbrecht, who was assigned to road work.

Shortly after the first man broke the tape, it was said that a protest had been entered against the victory of Hicks by the Chicago Athletic Association, on the grounds that the man had been paced by two automobiles, one in front and the second in the rear. The author's car followed Hicks from the ten-mile mark to the finish, and contained George Hench, of the Associated Press; Mrs. J. T. Beale, photographer; Hugh C. McGrath, of Boston. Hicks was carefully watched throughout the long race. The referee's car, containing Dr. Gulick and Mr. Charles Senter, judge of the course, was 100 yards in front of Hicks all the way, and whether or not there was any pacing it could be seen by the referee's car. At the finish Dr. Gulick stated that the man Hicks won his race in a clear, honest manner, and was the best runner at the distance.

Forty-one men were originally carded to start in the race, but only thirty-one answered the call of the clerk of course. The most important entry to be scratched was that of William Sherring, of Canada, while both of the St. Louis entries, Crancer and Heritage, declined the issue.

At the gun Fred Lorz, of New York, left the mark first, followed by Hicks and the field. The start made by President Francis was an ideal one, the men breaking well together. The competitors circled the track for the first mile at a good clip, with Hicks in the lead for the first mile, but in leaving the Stadium Spring, of New York, was leading, with Hicks back in seventh place. Scarcely had the men run 880 yards on Forsythe road than Lordon, of Cambridgeport, Mass., threw up the sponge, being seized with an attack of vomiting. The field by this time had begun to string out, and as the men passed along the road they were roundly cheered. The hills did not appear to bother the runners very much, and at the courthouse at Clayton they passed in the following order: Spring, Carr, Mellor, Lorz and Newton, all of New York; Garcia, San Francisco; Hicks, Cambridge; Kneeland, Boston; Corey, Chicago;

Lentauw, Kaffir; Brawley and Fowler, Cambridge, and Zehuritis, of Greece, and the rest strung out. The men appeared to be running well and strong, but the dust from the automobiles was choking the life out of all the runners. Two miles further along the road Mellor, Carr and Newton were bunched and the men were running easily. Two hundred and twenty yards in the rear were Spring and Lorz, the former being afflicted with cramps. Almost three-quarters of a mile back Hicks was plugging along, and so was Kneeland, of Boston, the latter being the freshest man in the race. When nine miles were covered Lorz, of New York, was suffering so much with cramps that he gave up the fight and was assisted into an automobile. After this man had ridden many miles more he alighted from the automobile and upset the entire race by running in ahead of the winner.

The runners began to wear out as they passed along Manchester road. The streets were inches deep in dust, and every time an auto passed it raised enough dust to obscure the vision of the runners and choke them. At this part of the race Newton and Mellor, of New York, were



ON THE ROAD.

Sam Mellor, Mohawk A. C., New York, leading; behind him, E. P. Carr, Xavier A. C., New York; on the right, M. Spring, Pastime A. C., New York.

leading, and looking very fresh and apparently able to go the distance. One mile further along the road Mellor began to show signs of distress, and was compelled to cut his speed down to a walk. In the meantime, Hicks, who had been way back in the rear, came to the front, and began to close in on the leaders, though he was over two miles to the rear.

When the Fourteen-Mile House at Des Peres was reached, the men were again checked up, the distance being thirteen miles from the Stadium. At this point Mellor was still in the lead, with Newton second. Hicks had closed a big gap and was in third place and running strongly. Corey and Garcia were running side by side, while the little Cuban, Carvajal, was pounding along like a veteran; Kneeland, of Boston, passed the building one minute after the Cuban and appeared to be strong. The remainder of the field was strung out over three miles. As the men turned the corner leading into the Ballas road, thirteen miles out, many of them began to feel the effects of the burning sun and began to wilt. The Cuban, Carvajal, was running well, while Corey appeared to tire badly. Brawley, of Boston, was walking

slowly along suffering with a pain in his side, but gamely stuck it out. Garcia was stretched on the side of the road, resting on one arm, with his right leg drawn up under his body and the left leg apparently paralyzed. Mellor was again ill with a pain in his side and apparently out of the race. Hicks was tiring badly and laboring under the terrific strain, while Newton was running well within himself.

The one leading Greek in the race, Zehuritis, was running very strongly, but had no speed. At this time Lorz passed running as fresh and strong as a new starter. The occupants of an automobile, having seen Lorz riding, ordered him off the road, as he was interfering with Hicks. He stated that the automobile he was riding in had broken down and he wanted to get home, hence he ran. When the runners were leaving the Denny road, Hicks overtook Mellor, who was leading, and passed him with a burst of speed. This was 5:17 p. m. At no time during the race was the Greek record for the distance in danger, and in the first hour the men ran nine miles and 1600 yards. Pierce, the Indian, went to pieces and was carried home completely exhausted.

Hicks reached the turn of the North and South road at 5:55, one of the most tired athletes that ever wore a shoe, but he stuck to his work like a Trojan, never showing any desire to abandon the race. As the hills along the North and South road were reached Hicks was ordered to stop running and save his strength, which he did, and as the descent was reached once more took up his dog-trot.

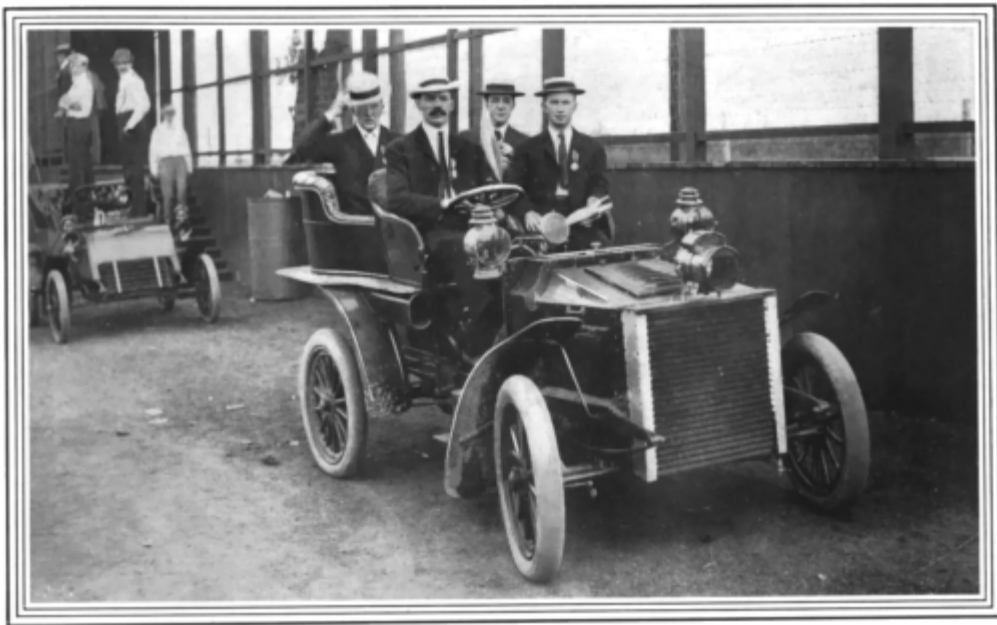
As the runner turned into the Forsythe road on the way home, over 1,000 spectators stood on the side of the road and cheered the winner. Hicks was again ordered to walk up the hills, and slowly and laboriously closed the space between himself and the Stadium. As he worked his way over the last hill to the entrance to the Stadium, he was again roundly cheered and the cheering was then taken up by those in the Stadium. Down the side of the fence the leading auto containing the officials was driven. Hicks entered through the east gate amid the plaudits of 10,000 people. All the way over the last 440 yards his road lay through a triumphal lane, and as he broke the tape a winner he was caught by Thomas F. Riley,

of Cambridgeport, Mass., who had charge of the New England candidates.

When Hicks finished he was brought over to President Francis' box, but was too weak to accept the beautiful Francis trophy, and sank into a chair, worn out and exhausted. Hicks finished in 3:28:53, remarkable time for the course.

Six minutes after the winner had broken the tape, Corey, of Chicago, came bounding into the Stadium, fresh as a daisy and full of sprint. He was followed by another American, A. L. Newton, of New York.

The first foreign entry to finish was little Carvajal, of Cuba. This man ran a remarkable race, and was one of the freshest of the runners at the finish. He was followed by the Greek entry, Domitrios Velouis, and then two Boston men came home, Kneeland and Brawley. Hatch, of Chicago, was the eighth man to finish. Lentauw and Yamasani, the two Kaffirs, finished worn out, after they had been chased out of the course by two dogs. Three more of the Greeks finished, and also Devlin, of New York.



FOLLOWING THE MARATHON RACE.

Front seat, A. E. Johnson, Charles J. P. Lucas, Rear seat, Hugh C. McGrath, George Hench.

The fourteen men to finish were as follows:

1. Thomas Hicks, Cambridge, Mass.
2. Albert J. Corey, Chicago, Ill.
3. A. L. Newton, New York City.
4. Felix Carvajal, Cuba.
5. Domitrios Velouis, Greece.
6. D. J. Kneeland, Boston, Mass.
7. H. A. Brawley, Boston, Mass.
8. S. H. Hatch, Chicago, Ill.
9. Lentauw, Kaffir, South Africa.
10. C. D. Zehuritis, Greece.
11. F. P. Devlin, New York City.
12. Yamasani, Kaffir, South Africa.
13. John Thula, Greece.
14. A. I. Iconomou, Greece.

CHAPTER III.

HOW RECORDS WERE BROKEN.

AS the days of the meeting passed, many looked for world's records, but none came until the third day of the renewal, Wednesday, and then two world's records were lowered, and Olympic records were also broken in easy style.

To Greece belongs the honor of breaking the second world's record in the Stadium. The weight-lifting (bar-bell) contest was finished before the putting of the 16-pound shot, and in the bar-bell lifting Perikles Kakousis, of the Panhellenic Gymnastic Club, Athens, Greece—a man weighing 192 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, as solidly constructed and proportioned as the Rock of Gibraltar—lifted a bar-bell, weighing 246 pounds, over his head, thereby breaking the record by a trifle—four ounces. The second world's record of the day

was made when Ralph Rose was forced to beat the excellent put of 47 feet 3 inches, made by W. W. Coe, of Somerville, Mass., and Rose was equal to the occasion, putting the weight 48 feet 7 inches, breaking the world's record by five inches.

The victory of the Greek was the most popular of the day's events. Even the great put of Rose did not raise more enthusiasm than did that of Kakousis, for the hearts of the spectators went out to the man who had traveled thousands of miles to represent Greece, the home of the Olympic Games. Kakousis was pounds better than any competitor pitted against him that day. Not an American could cope with his strength, and Otto Osthoff, of Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee, the closest opponent of the Greek, failed to put up more than 186 pounds. The victory of the Greek was the occasion of wild applause on the part of the Grecian element present at the games. Kakousis was congratulated on his victory by President Francis of the Exposition; by Chief Sullivan, of the Department of Physical Culture; by the Greek Consul, Demetrius Janopoulo, and other foreign representatives present.

For several minutes Greek flags were very much in evidence.

Seated in the eastern part of the monster Stadium were a number of college men representing the University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Indiana University, St. Louis University, Washington University and Christian Brothers College. As soon as Rose's record was announced, cheers broke forth and the Michigan men present gave their college yell, ending the cheering with the name of Rose. Then the other colleges in turn gave their yells, which were likewise followed by the name of Rose.

It was a gala day for America, for five of the representatives of the Stars and Stripes won first honors, and to Greece went the sixth honor in the victory of Kakousis. Olympic records were broken as if the program required it. Archie Hahn, the diminutive sprinter from Milwaukee Athletic Club, who had won the 60-meter dash earlier in the meeting, came forth once more an Olympic champion by annexing first honors in the 200-meter dash, lowering the Olympic record from 22 seconds to 21 3-5 seconds. Ray Ewry, of the New York Athletic Club, again showed



THOMAS J. HICKS

Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Cambridge, Mass., Winner of Marathon
Race; Trophy on his left, Awarded for Winning the
Race, by Hon. D. R. Francis.

his form by clearing 5 feet 3 inches in the standing high jump, but could not clear 5 feet 5 inches in an endeavor to break his own, the world and Olympic records.

Probably no athlete who has ever competed on a track met with a circumstance as unfortunate as did Harry Hillman, of the New York Athletic Club, when, in the 400-meter hurdles, he touched the last hurdle just hard enough to tip it, thereby losing an Olympic record. Hillman was forced to run hard, being pushed to the limit by Waller, of Milwaukee, Wis. No other athletic meeting ever saw such a contest for points as that of this day's meeting. It was a battle royal between the East and the West, and the result was a tie. The East scored two victories in the honors that were won by Hillman and Ewry, and the West equaled the work of the East when Rose won the shot-put and Hahn took first place in the 200-meter dash.

America, Ireland, Hungary, Greece and Canada were prominent contenders Wednesday, not in the Olympic events proper, but in the handicap races. As these early chapters are devoted solely to the Olympic events—the championships, the

handicap races will be considered in another chapter.

The first event called for by the Clerk of Course, Fred Stone, of Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill., was the putting of the 16-pound shot. The spectators in the stand were anxious to see the giants in the world of athletics. Rose, of Chicago; Coe, of Somerville, Mass.; Feurbach, of New York Athletic Club, New York; Nicholos Georgantos, of Greece, and Martin Sheridan, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, were the principal contenders. Rose, standing 6 feet 6 inches, and weighing 235 pounds, towered above his closest opponent, Coe, who weighed 210 pounds and was but 5 feet 10 inches tall, being well proportioned. Georgantos was a decided contrast to his American opponents, with his dark complexion and raven-black locks, his well-knit frame being unlike the adipose make-up of Coe. As the games were contested under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of America, so, too, was the shot-put. This put Georgantos out of competition. Twice did the Greek throw the shot, each time the leaden sphere traveling over 43 feet of space before it struck the ground, and an equal

number of times was Georgantos disqualified for throwing the shot, a violation of the American rules. Chief Sullivan was appealed to in order to allow the throws of Georgantos to stand, but the judges refused to permit the throws to be accepted, and Georgantos left the ring in disgust, refusing to take his third trial. The decision of the judges was in perfect accord with the rules governing the events, for in Paris the Americans were compelled to abide by the rules governing Olympic games held in France. This decision eventually put Greece out of the race for a point.

The form of Coe was far more perfect than that of Rose or any competitor, but he did not have the leverage of the Chicago giant. Rose had an immense advantage in the length of arm and body, and was enabled to get an excellent leverage into his puts. He was the first man to put the shot, and sent the ball 47 feet and a few inches. Coe could not do better than 46 feet, and Feurbach and Sheridan each managed to qualify for the final rounds—and here is where the real fight existed. Rose put the shot 47 feet 1 inch on his first put. Then Coe stepped into the ring and, with a mighty swing, sent the shot

out 47 feet 3 inches. Neither of the other competitors were able to reach this figure, so that the final put was a battle between the East and West.

As Rose stepped into the ring for the second put his face bore an anxious, determined expression. Carefully poising the weight in the palm of his high-lifted hand, where it fitted like a marble in the hand of a small boy, leaning back as far as he could without losing his balance, and lifting his leg up to his waist, Rose made one mighty move, throwing his body forward, and the shot flew from his hand, alighting beyond the board marked 48 feet. Cheer after cheer arose from the stand, when the shot alighted on the ground. "World's record! world's record!" yelled 10,000 happy, cheering spectators. As Announcer Harvey turned to the stand after receiving the official figures from the measurer, a hush fell upon the stand. Not a sound could be heard in the Stadium. Mr. Harvey stepped to the front of the Stadium amid silence. Turning to the center of the stand, he exclaimed: "In putting the 16-pound shot, Ralph Rose, of the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill., put the shot

48 feet 7 inches, breaking the American, Olympic and world's records." Then the cheering broke loose again, followed by the yells of the collegians present. Coe worked very hard to surpass the record of Rose, but could not, and was deeply disappointed, for on July 4, 1904, he, too, had put the shot the same distance, but the record was not official. Feurbach, of New York Athletic Club, had no difficulty in winning third honor, and Martin Sheridan made one point for his team by winning fourth place in the event.

The track events were of more interest than they were on the opening day of the games, for in the 200-meter dash two acknowledged thoroughbreds, two human racing machines, Archie Hahn, of Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee, and Nathan J. Cartmell, of Louisville (Ky.) Y. M. C. A., were brought together. Hahn had defeated a fast field on Monday, and was a favorite in this event. Cartmell had made a wonderful record as a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania and was considered a fit competitor for Hahn. The Chicago gentlemen believed that no one, not even Hahn, could defeat Hogenson, while Missourians looked to Fay

Moulton, of Kansas City, formerly Captain of Yale, to win.

In the trial heats, the men who were not fast enough to compete in the final heat were eliminated. Cartmell, Hahn, Hogenson and Moulton qualified for the final heat. The course was laid across the field from the Stadium, the start being made in a chute at the east end of the field. Lined along the fence guarding the 200-meter stretch of cinders were Jefferson Guards and officials. The spectators were guessing who would win, while the reporters in the press-box were betting on the outcome of the race.

Hahn appeared to be the best general of the entire field. While crouching upon his mark waiting for the gun, he made one false move, pulling Cartmell, Hogenson and Moulton off their marks. Instead of setting the men back two yards, as required by American Athletic Union rules, Clerk of the Course Stone put the men back one yard only, claiming that there was not room to put the men back further, yet the tape disproved the Clerk's statement. At the crack of the gun, Hahn was off his mark like a 12-inch shell out of a coast gun, leaving his competitors as if



GREECE WINNING THE WEIGHT LIFT.
C. J. Harvey, Announcer; Perikles Kakousis, Greece; Dr. R. T. McKenzie, Judge.

they were anchored on their marks. Hogenson was the second man away, followed by Moulton, while Cartmell was exactly five yards behind Hahn. At twenty yards the Wisconsin wonder maintained his lead, and Cartmell appeared to have fallen back to seven yards.

No change appeared in the positions of the runners until seventy-five yards had been covered, and then the Kentuckian began to move, his long, graceful stride bringing him nearer his competitors. Hogenson, who had never been defeated, and who always finished looking over his shoulder at his competitors, was actually rocking at the 100-meter mark, so fast was he running. Moulton, likewise, was working for all that was in him, while out in front Hahn was picking his legs up like a well-oiled piece of machinery and maintaining his lead. After the men had passed the 100-meter mark the crowd let out a roar, for Cartmell had put on a phenomenal burst of speed, passing both Hogenson and Moulton as if they were standing still. Hahn quickly awoke to a realization that a locomotive was chasing him to the tape, and put on a delayed burst of speed, and none too soon, either, for Cartmell closed like

the wind, but Hahn's early lead saved him the race, and he won the Olympic championship by two full yards, Cartmell being second, Hogenson third, and Moulton fourth. The West had won the day, and all four places. After the race, Cartmell turned to Hahn and, like the good sportsman he is, said: "Well, Mr. Hahn, you honestly beat me, but I'd like another race with you." Hahn thanked Cartmell for his words, and, with a smile upon his face, went into the dressing-rooms. The time, :21 3-5, while not remarkable for 218 yards, broke the Olympic record and proved to the world the honesty of the claim that the West contains the champion sprinter of America and all Europe.

Second to no other event in importance was the 400-meter low hurdles. Here was another dual meeting between the East and West; for, opposed to Hillman, of New York Athletic Club, was Poage, the colored sprinter from Milwaukee Athletic Club, the only colored man to compete in the games; Waller, Poage's teammate, and Varnell, of Chicago Athletic Association, of Chicago, Ill. Not for an instant during the course of the entire race was the result of the

contest in doubt. Hillman led his opponents from the start to the finish and won by two yards. Waller gave the New York lad a hard race, but could not catch him. Hillman touched the last hurdle, knocking it over and thereby losing a world's record.

Ewry, of New York Athletic Club, had no difficulty in winning first honors in the standing high jump, but the contest for second honor was an interesting one. Stadler, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Robertson, of Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, fought hard and long for second place, Stadler finally cleared the bar at 4 feet 9 inches, while Robertson failed. John R. Biller, of Newark, N. J., took the fourth position.

Wednesday also witnessed the opening of the tug-of-war championship. The contest was pulled on the turf, without cleats, the ground having been dug up, so that the men could get some sort of a hold with their feet. Six teams had entered for the honors, as follows: Boers, South Africa; first and second teams of the Southwestern Turnverein, of St. Louis; Pan-Hellenic team, Greece; Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Athletic Club, New York. In the prelim-

inary heats, Milwaukee defeated the Boers; the first St. Louis Turnverein team defeated the Greeks two inches after five minutes of work; and New York Athletic Club defeated the second team of the Southwestern Turnverein of St. Louis by four feet. This closed the third day's meeting of the Olympic championships.

SUMMARY OF THE THIRD DAY'S RACING,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30:

400-Meter Hurdles, 10 Hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches High—Won by Harry Hillman, New York A. C., New York; Frank Waller, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., second; George Poage, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., third; G. W. Varnell, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., fourth. Time, :53. (Record not allowed. Hillman tipped the tenth hurdle.)

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Ralph W. Rose, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., distance 48 feet 7 inches; W. W. Coe, Somerville, Mass., second, 47 feet 3 inches; L. E. J. Feurbach, New York A. C., New York, 43 feet 10½ inches, third; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish A. C.,



A PERFECT MAN PHYSICALLY.
Ralph Rose Putting the Shot; Martin Delaney, Judge.

New York, fourth, 40 feet 8 inches. (World's and Olympic records.)

200-Meter Dash—First trial heat won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Nathan J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky., second. Time, :22 1-5.

Second trial heat won by William Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., Kansas City, Mo., second. Time, :22 4-5.

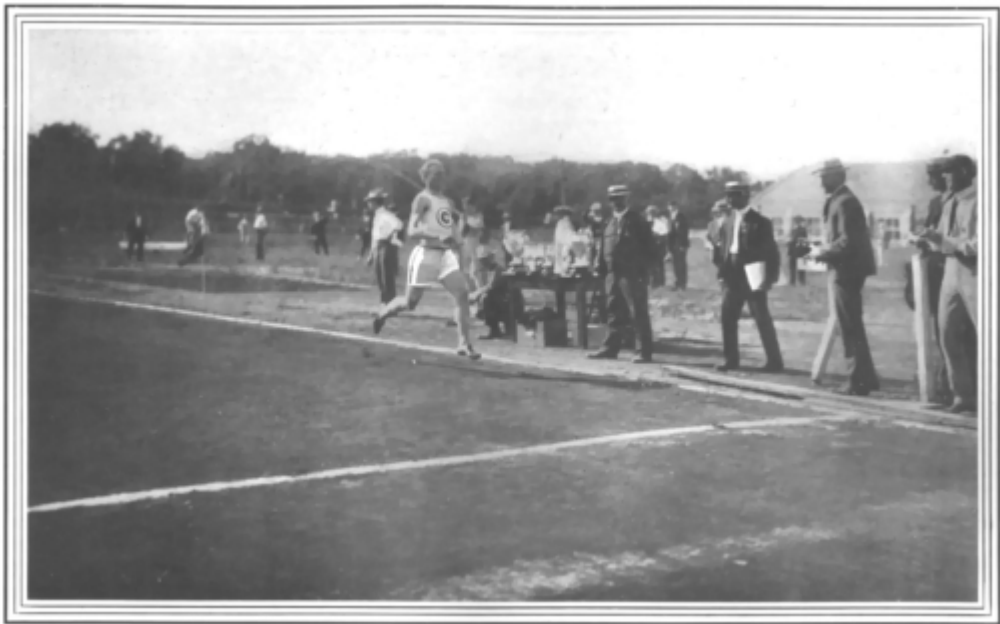
Final heat won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Nathan J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky., second; Willam Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., Kansas City, Mo., fourth. Time, :21 3-5. (New Olympic record.)

Lifting the Bar-Bell—Won by Perikles Kakousis, Athens, Greece, 246 pounds; Otto Osthoff, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., second, 186 pounds; Frank Kungler, St. Louis West Turnverein, third, 150 pounds. (New world's and Olympic records.)

CHAPTER IV.

EAST VERSUS WEST.

AS the days of the games passed by, those interested in the outcome of the team championship quickly learned that the fight for the big Spalding trophy lay between New York Athletic Club, representing the East, and the Chicago Athletic Association, representing the West. From the very start of the games both teams fought, as only champions can, for first, second, and even third and fourth places, so that they might secure the coveted point which they knew might settle the championship. And there were two other major organizations which worried these two giants not a little, for both Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club had men in the events who were returned winners many times. It was in the hope that some of these men would be unable to



AN EASY VICTORY.
Lightbody Winning 1500-Meter Run.

compete, or that they would be able to compete and take points where either of the two contenders were weak, that the followers of each club were relying. And so on Thursday, the fourth day of the meeting, these conditions were prevalent: New York Athletic Club held a lead of but two points over Chicago Athletic Association at the opening of the fourth day's sport, scoring 27 points; and Chicago was but two points in the rear. Milwaukee Athletic Club was by no means out of the fight, for it held a score of 19 points and was within striking distance of the two leaders. The champions of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, were totally out of the running—hopelessly beaten, and had but six points to their credit, John Flanagan being the only man who had won a first place for his club up to this time.

The weather remained clear and warm, much to the joy of Chief Sullivan, who had waded through Missouri mud at the Amateur Athletic Union championships in June, and who had threatened, on the first appearance of rain, to throw up the whole arrangement and go back to New York; but, thanks to Jupiter Pluvius, the

skies kept clear. The foreign element at the Fair began to take much more interest in the games as they progressed, owing to the presence of so many foreign boys in the events on Thursday and Saturday. Society also began to come out to the Stadium when it learned that President Francis and a few of the Board of Lady Managers had patronized the sports.

All the foreign representatives to the games were astonished and pleased with the smoothness that marked the games up to this time, since there had not been a single protest, no hitch in the program. Fra. Kemeny, the eminent Hungarian authority, in particular was pleased with what he saw, and the manner in which the American boys had treated his men. Such were the conditions when the games were started on Thursday.

This day marked the most crushing defeat that American athletics ever sustained. It marked the rise of Canada to the position of holding an Olympic championship, and being one of two countries which lowered the colors of America. The defeat was galling, since America held the Olympic championship in the defeated event, as well as the world's record. The event that

America lost was the throwing of the 56-pound weight, in which contest John Flanagan, the hope and pride of America, bowed to defeat before the supremacy of Etienne Desmarteau, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Club. It was a fight of the Police Department of Montreal against that of Greater New York—both Flanagan and Desmarteau being policemen—and to the Oak Leaf went the honors.

The event was won in far from record distance. In justice to Flanagan it must be stated that he had been suffering from the effects of Missouri water ever since he had come West, which naturally made him weak. But it must also be considered that Desmarteau had defeated Flanagan at the Amateur Athletic Union championships several years previous to the Olympic Games, so that his meeting and defeat of Flanagan was no fluke, but a straightforward victory.

There were not many competitors in this event, and none from the European countries, for, outside of Ireland, this event is seldom seen except in America and Canada. Flanagan, on account of his records, was favored for the event, but many there were, especially the Canadian con-

tingent present at the Fair, who believed that Desmarteau would win. Considerable interest was again manifested in the appearance of Rose in this event, for though he was a disappointment in the 16-pound hammer-throw, and a surprise in putting the 16-pound shot, many believed that, on account of his weight and strength, he would be able to do something with the 56-pound weight. But the ultimate turn of events showed the contrary to be the case, and he went down to defeat.

It is strange the way a big event like the Olympic Games will resurrect old athletes. The heavyweight events brought together Charles Henneman, now Chief of Police of Keokuk, Iowa, who had won Amateur Athletic Union championships away back in 1889, and James E. Mitchell, of New York, who has won more championships than any amateur in the world. Both men had grown to enormous size, and when Mitchell entered the ring amazement held the spectators spellbound, for he weighs 256 pounds, and his great size was a revelation to the spectators, almost as much so as was the height of Rose.

Ralph Rose, of the Chicago Athletic Association, was the first athlete called to throw the

weight. As he stepped into the seven-foot ring, he was given an ovation by the stand in view of his record performance with the shot, but on his first throw with the 56-pound weight, Rose fouled by stepping outside the ring.

Then following Rose came Desmarteau, almost as tall as Rose, but better proportioned. Desmarteau lifted the weight as if it were only a shot, and, carefully balancing himself in the rear of the circle, he looked around and measured his distance carefully. Then, getting the weight into a slow swinging motion, he suddenly swung it around his head thrice, and with but one turn let it fly from his fingers from the front of the circle. Away through the air went the ponderous weight, the elevation being almost perfect for a record throw, and the weight fell to Mother Earth several feet beyond the spot whence Rose had sent his throw. The spectators were thunderstruck, so to speak, at the distance that the weight had been thrown, for to many of them this event was a novelty. It took a very few minutes to measure the throw, and it was found to be 34 feet 4 inches.

Flanagan was the third contestant to step into the ring. When he did so the people in the stand cheered the happy Irish lad as only an American crowd can cheer. Flanagan was anxious to defeat Desmarteau, for he had one defeat to wipe out. Into his first throw he determined to put his entire strength, and, though he swung the weight and turned as fast as he ever did in all his life, he did not have the strength with which to beat the throw of Desmarteau, and the best he could do in this or any other throw was 33 feet 4 inches—one foot to the inch less than Desmarteau's best throw.

Mitchell, Henneman, Rose and Chadwick tried to beat the throws of the two leading men, but they lacked not only style, but strength as well.

For years both Mitchell and Flanagan have been at friendly rivalry in the 56-pound weight event, and, though Flanagan has succeeded in beating Mitchell from year to year, Mitchell came near turning the tables on Flanagan this occasion, for the Irish Club's representative beat Mitchell a scant inch for second honor. Henneman came home in front of Chadwick and Rose took the fourth position handily.



STANDING HIGH JUMP.
Ray Ewry. New York A. C.

Two sensations were furnished on this day, the one being the defeat of Flanagan, the other the magnificent, clean-cut victory of James D. Lightbody in the 800-meter run. This event was the most interesting of the track events of the day. Representatives of Germany, Canada, Ireland and America were entered; the Westerners fought, jockeyed for position and did what they could to defeat the East, and the Eastern men retaliated in like manner. New York Athletic Club, Chicago Athletic Association and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club had entered their best men in this race. But one man was missing from the great list of active competitors to make the race the greatest ever witnessed in America individually, and he was Parsons, of Yale.

The race was started on the back stretch, directly opposite the press-box, and it required one and one-half laps of the track to complete the distance. The track was ideal, the conditions the same, so that there was nothing lacking for a pretty setting, athletically or atmospherically. Among the starters were John Runge, of Berlin; Howard Valentine, George Underwood and Harry Pilgrim, New York Athletic Club; James

D. Lightbody, L. E. Hearn and W. F. Verner, of Chicago Athletic Association; Peter Deer, the Canadian Indian, representing Montreal Athletic Club; John Peck, of Canada; Harvey Cohn, George Bonhag and John Joyce, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, and Breitreutz, of Milwaukee Athletic Club. There were other starters, but in these men center the incidents of the race.

The German representative, John Runge, had won the opening track event of the Olympic renewal on Monday, the 880-yard run, with a ten-yard handicap, in the fast time of 1:58 3-5. It was natural, then, that in view of such a performance, and especially by a lad who had only just arrived from Europe, the spectators and others should believe him a possible winner, but, in their enthusiasm in expecting the victory to go to one of Emperor William's subjects, they failed to consider the climatic condition and the effect it would have on Runge during the time intervening between Monday and Thursday, small as it was. Deer, of Canada, was given a chance on paper, owing to the many theories regarding the ability of the Indian to travel over ground

at great speed. Then, the Eastern men were confident of winning first honor, and not a man, outside of the Chicago Athletic Association contingent, gave Lightbody a chance of winning. The field was an exceptionally large one for a championship event at that distance, 800 meters.

All of the foreign contenders made their start from a standing position. The American boys took a kangaroo start, that is, they got down on their toes and leaned forward, resting their weight on the fingers.

With the crack of the starter's pistol, the eleven athletes broke as a team of horses, but before five yards were traversed the form of Harvey Cohn, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, was seen to shoot out of the bunched field, and he opened up a lead of two yards. Breitzkreutz, of Milwaukee, another front runner, followed Cohn's action, and back in fourth position was John Runge, his head thrown back, his arms stiff at his side, his stride choppy. Back of the bunch, traveling as though the distance was 1000 meters instead of 800, his long stride contrasting strangely with the shorter stride of the other competitors, and keeping in the wake of the

Indian, Deer, was Lightbody. Swinging around the lower turn into the stretch, Peck, of the Montreal Athletic Club, attempted to cut loose, but after a few strides he fell back, not getting even with the leaders. Cohn set a merry pace—the pace that kills in racing, and he carried the entire field, at a 1:53 gait, for 800 yards.

The trial for position began as the men turned into the long back stretch. Cohn tried to run away with the race, and Verner, of Chicago, made a desperate endeavor to hang onto him, but fell back, exhausted and beaten. Cohn became tired also, and was forced to fall back. Runge made a hard fight to take the lead at the 400-meter post on the back stretch, followed by Peck and Deer, but they dropped back like the others. Watching his field like a hawk does a chicken, Lightbody carefully rated his speed, and, along the back stretch, passed several contenders, not on the pole or by cutting his way through a tortuous route, but by going along the outside of the entire field. As the leaders, Verner, Breitkreutz, Valentine and Underwood, began to turn out of the back stretch, Lightbody began to get in his work. Quickening, but not shortening his

stride, he passed his opponents like a king in all his majesty, his straight form contrasting strangely with the bent-up forms of his opponents. Along around the turn Lightbody gained at every stride until, entering the stretch, he held the two leading men, Breitreutz and Underwood, at his mercy.

Not five yards separated the four leading men after they had straightened out for the run to the tape at the finish. Ten thousand spectators jumped to their feet cheering like mad as the lads came running down the stretch. The finish of the race was the most stirring that had ever been witnessed in the West. Underwood, Breitreutz and Valentine were dying hard. Runge and the other foreign athletes had succumbed to the terrific pace and fell back defeated. Slowly, but surely, the long stride of Lightbody was eating up space between himself and the leading man until within thirty yards of the finish, and then, like a proud thoroughbred in a big stake race, with his eyes bulging from their sockets, his nostrils dilated with the excitement of competition, the veins of his neck standing out like whipcords, every muscle in his legs showing the

great, care of training, his mouth wide open, gasping for air, his hands clenched, his face a picture of fatigue and determination, James D. Lightbody broke the red worsted tape marking the finish of the race, a three-time winner at the Olympic renewal, by the short space of two yards.

Behind Lightbody the race for second honor was far more terrific than had been the race for first place. Tired, exhausted, his mouth open wide, gasping for breath and a wild expression in his eyes, Breitkreutz was working on his very nerves to hold himself upon his feet long enough to beat out the fast-coming Valentine for second honors. The fight was a good one, but fruitless. Valentine had just a little more strength left than did Breitkreutz, and, with his teeth set, he went after the Milwaukee boy, and, with but three more yards to go, he crossed the finish six inches in front of Breitkreutz, the latter being completely exhausted and almost insensible to the world. George Underwood, of New York, managed to win the fourth position from John Runge, after the latter had run himself into complete exhaustion, and he, too, fell as he crossed the finish, and was carried from the track.

No one who competed in the 800-meter run at the Olympic Games need feel disgraced, or considered so, because he was beaten. Not one race in the whole series contested during the week was of such a nature as that of this day. No race, not even the Marathon race, all things considered, saw such a gruelling finish. The foreign athletes were far from being disgraced. Lightbody won the event in the time in which he did because he is an athletic marvel. He broke Tysoe's Olympic record by five and two-fifths seconds, which was the grandest piece of running seen during the entire meeting.

After the 800-meter run, the spectators quickly turned their attention to the other events. Much interest was manifested in the 200-meter hurdles which were run across the field from the stand, but everyone conceded first honor to Harry Hillman, knowing that his most dangerous opponent, Poage, was not capable of beating Hillman. E. J. Clapp, the Eastern intercollegiate champion, was entered in the race, but he was reported suffering with typhoid fever in Switzerland, and, of course, could not compete. For two hundred yards the race was as pretty as one would want

to witness, Hillman and the colored man Poage running together like a team; but, when Hillman got ready to distance his opponent he did so, winning the race by two yards in record time. The remainder of the field, which included but two more starters, Castleman, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, and Varnell, of Chicago Athletic Association, were distanced.

Strange as it may seem, it was the rule, rather than the exception, at the games, for a representative of a club, if he was the club's best athlete, to be the winner of two or three championships instead of one. Such was the case of Myer Prinstein, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, who won both the running broad jump and running hop, step and jump. The running broad jump had more to it than the winning of the Olympic championship, as far as Prinstein was concerned. It meant the winning back of the laurels which he had lost at New York to Dan Frank, of the Mohawk Athletic Club, a few weeks before, and, in order to win at the Olympic Games, Prinstein was compelled to jump 24 feet 1 inch. Frank Strangland, the intercollegiate champion of the East,

could not jump better than a trifle over 22 feet, and was beaten by Englehardt.

Again, in the running hop, step and jump, Prinstein came to the front, winning first honor by clearing 47 feet, within four inches of his own Olympic record. The running hop, step and jump, and the running broad jump, were also won by Prinstein, in 1900, at Paris, at the second Olympic renewal.

The final rounds of the Olympic tug-of-war contest were contested, and the championship went to Milwaukee Athletic Club, with the two St. Louis teams, West St. Louis Turnverein, second and third; fourth honors going to New York Athletic Club. This event should be dropped from the program, as there is every possibility of Athletic Club Presidents grabbing at any talent that they can get in order to have a winning team, no matter whether the members of the team be amateurs or professionals. The close of the fourth day's sport was regretted, owing to the exceptionally good quality of athletics presented.

SUMMARY OF THURSDAY'S EVENTS, SEPTEMBER 1:

200-Meter Hurdles, 10 Hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches High—Won by Harry Hillman, New York A. C., New York; Frank Castleman, Greater New York Irish A. C., New York, second; George Poage, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., third; George M. Varnell, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., fourth. Time, :24 3-5. (New Olympic record.)

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—Won by Etienne Desmarteau, Montreal A. C., Montreal, Can., distance 34 feet 4 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. C., New York, second, distance 33 feet 4 inches; James S. Mitchell, New York A. C., third, distance 33 feet 3 inches; Charles H. Henneman, Keokuk, Ia., fourth, distance 30 feet 1½ inches.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. C., New York, distance 24 feet 1 inch; Dan Frank, New West Side A. C., New York, second, distance 22 feet 7¼ inches; R. S. Strangland, New York A. C., New York, third, distance 22 feet 7 inches; Fred Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, fourth, distance 21 feet 9 inches.

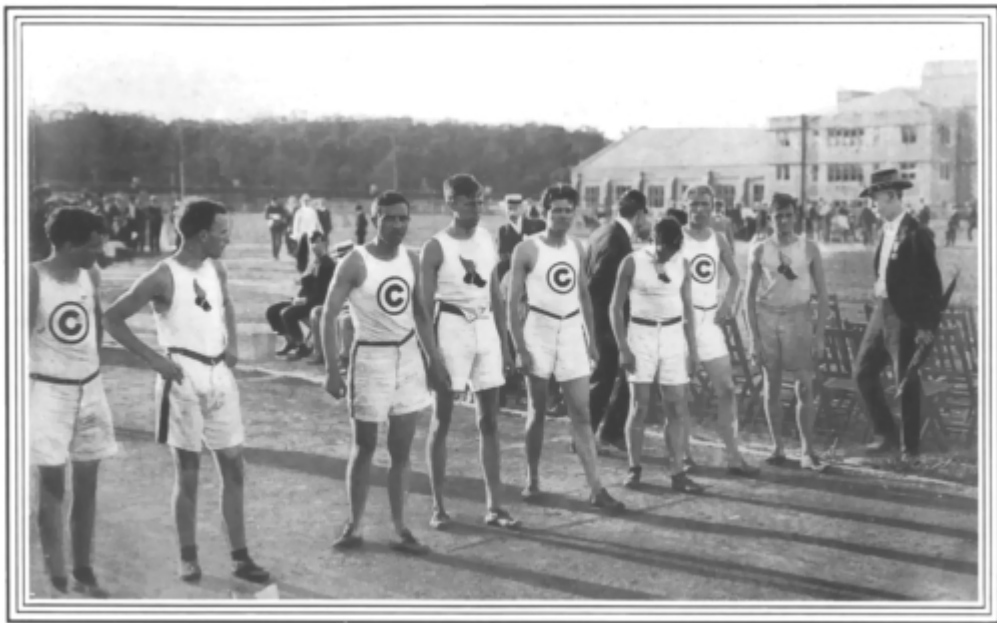
800-Meter Run—Won by James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; Howard Valentine, New York A. C., New York, second; E. W. Breitskreutz, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., third; George Underwood, New York A. C., New York, fourth. Time, 1:56. (New Olympic record.)

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Won by Myer Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. C., distance 47 feet; Fred. Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, second, distance 45 feet 7¼ inches; R. S. Strangland, New York A. C., New York, third, distance 43 feet 10¼ inches; John W. Fuhler, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., fourth, distance 42 feet 4½ inches.

CHAPTER V.

CHICAGO PROTESTS DEWITT.

WHEN the closing day of the Olympic Games proper had arrived, the most bitter fight in the history of American athletics was inaugurated. Before the day was brought to a close, accusation after accusation was hurled at the New York Athletic Club by the Chicago Athletic Association, and the day's sport ended with a protest being filed with the referee by Everett C. Brown, representing Chicago Athletic Association, disputing the right of the New York Athletic Club to count the points scored by John R. Dewitt in the hammer-throw, and attacking the manner in which the New York Athletic Club was awarded its one point for fourth place in the tug-of-war, claiming the contest was illegal in that New York Athletic Club did not try for the point, but withdrew from competition.



START OF INTERNATIONAL TEAM RACE.

The protest against Dewitt's points being counted arose from a letter that Dewitt had sent to the Department of Physical Culture, when he entered the games, in which he stated that he did not care whether he represented New York Athletic Club or Princeton University, the letter being dated from a small town in Pennsylvania. That this letter was a reality is known to the author, who read it. Dewitt, at the time, was residing outside the Metropolitan District, New York, and had applied for nonresident membership in the Chicago Athletic Association, giving his home address as Pennsylvania. Technically, Chicago Athletic Association was right, and the desire to win was so intense that the Western men left no honest means unturned to secure points enough to win the Spalding trophy.

When the games opened at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the same beautiful weather which had followed the contest during the week again greeted spectators and competitors. The attaches at the foreign government buildings on the Fair grounds were out in force, and their court dress lent particular charm and unique

splendor to the occasion, for military dress at an athletic meeting in America is uncommon, save at Military Athletic League games.

In Thursday's competition, Chicago Athletic Association fared very badly, scoring but four points, while New York Athletic Club kept on in the even tenor of its way, running up a total score of 48 points. Milwaukee Athletic Club made a big spurt, one that was uncomfortable to Chicago, jumping from third to second place with a total of 32 points. Aided by the double victory of Myer Prinstein and a few third and fourth places, the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club also came into a contending position, and had 24½ points to its credit on Saturday when the games opened.

A few hours before the start of the contests, Chief Sullivan and the author together figured out the probable outcome of the games, and neither could see where New York had a relay team that was capable of defeating Chicago, neither considering for a moment the fact that Newton, who had started and run through the Marathon race on Tuesday, would start in the International relay race—but he did. And then,

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even with Newton in the race, we did not see how he could defeat Lightbody—yet he did; and it was Newton who won the meeting for New York Athletic Club. During the entire afternoon the East and West eyed one another like wolves, each striving to secure a possible point, knowing that it might mean victory. The competition was determined and each man went into a contest with instructions to run himself “dead,” to run himself completely out, in order to break the tape a winner. Chicago counted on winning the discus-throw, with Rose; taking second place in the 100-meter dash, by Hogenson defeating Cartmell; by Lightbody winning the 1500-meter run; the 110-meter hurdles going to Shiedler, Dvorak taking the honors in the pole vault; and, then, crowning all this point-scoring by winning the International relay race. New York Athletic Club was conceded one place, first honor in the three standing jumps; for it was known that there was no one on the field who could defeat Ray Ewry in this event. Had matters gone this way for Chicago, the Windy City boys would have won the meeting, but Fate had decreed that the Mercury-foot of New York Athletic Club should

fly from the flagpole of victory at the close of the meeting instead of the Cherry Circle of Chicago—and so it did.

Chicago's adverseness appeared at the close of the 100-meter dash, when Cartmell, of Louisville Y. M. C. A., unexpectedly defeated Hogenson, of Chicago, for second honor in the 100-meter dash, Archie Hahn winning first place. Then, in the discus-throw, Martin Sheridan outgamed Rose, and the championship went to Sheridan. This was the second defeat. Following close upon these two incidents came Fred Schule's victory in the 110-meter hurdles, and Shiedler, of Chicago, was defeated, winning second honor. Charles Dvorak won first honor in the pole vault for Chicago, and this event went as planned.

After all the events of the day had been contested with the exception of the International relay race, New York had scored 55 points against 56 on the part of Chicago. Milwaukee had no team to enter in the International relay race, for even with its 47 points to count upon, it could not have changed the result of its own standing in third position. Everybody now knew that the outcome of the team championship rested upon

the result of the team race. Chicago and New York were the only competitors. Each was compelled to start men who had been through the Marathon race earlier in the week, but Chicago was more unfortunate in this respect than New York, for Chicago was compelled to start both Hatch and Corey, while New York sent Newton to the track. Lightbody, with whom Chicago counted to win first honors, had previously started in the 1500-meter run, and his two other races during the week left him in a tired condition for the relay race. Hearn and Verner, of Chicago, were also started in the 1500-meter race, for Chicago was after every point, and in order to secure an advantage was compelled to run her men to athletic death. On the other hand, New York exercised excellent judgment by keeping Newton out of all competitions and starting him in the team race a fresh, rejuvenated man. New York did not run her best men in the 1500-meter run, but reserved them for the relay race.

None of the spectators left the stand when the final event (except the relay race) had been run off. If Chicago won this event, then it would win the championship by three points. The men

that New York sent to the start were D. C. Munson, A. L. Newton, P. H. Pilgrim, Howard Valentine and George Underwood. Of these men, Munson was the Eastern intercollegiate one-mile champion with a record of 4:25 3-5 for the mile; Newton had an excellent record as a cross-country runner, while neither Pilgrim, Underwood or Valentine had ever earned reputation as distance runners for over 1000 yards. Chicago started James D. Lightbody, W. F. Verner, L. E. Hearn, Albert Corey and S. H. Hatch. Lightbody, Hearn and Verner were known to be better than any man on the New York team, as far as distance running was concerned. Corey was known as a plugger, while among men who know anything about athletics Hatch was considered dead wood and the only man available for Chicago to start in the race.

The positions of the men on the mark made very little difference, so there was no jockeying. It had been agreed that the team scoring the smallest number of points should win the event, the man who finished first being one, the second man two, and so on. At the sound of the report from the starter's pistol, little Newton jumped

into the lead, and, with his short, choppy stride, was soon distancing his opponents. He did not wait for his teammates to furnish pace, nor help them, but struck out for the end of the four-mile mark, intending to get there in the shortest possible time. Slowly but surely Newton opened up space between himself and his field, the remainder of the New York team holding back, thereby fooling the Chicago men, who thought, as Newton had run the Marathon race, he must be tired out, and that he was sent into the race to set a hot pace and wear out the Chicago men. Subsequent events showed that is where the Chicago men made a mistake.

At the end of the first mile Newton had a lead of some thirty yards on the field, his pace being steady, even and well regulated. Lightbody was running in second place, but Hatch, of Chicago, had fallen back fifty yards and was rapidly being distanced. If he dropped out of the race, his team would have had 10 points marked against it, so Hatch kept to his work, painful though it must have been to him. In the second and third miles Newton opened up such an enormous lead that he lapped both Hatch and Corey while the

crowd yelled its glee. Then it was that every one thought that Lightbody would wake up and go after Newton, who had a lead of some 200 yards, but Lightbody was played out. The effort he made to win the 1500-meter run earlier in the day, and his hard work during the week, told on his vitality, so that he could not gain one inch on Newton in the last mile, and for the first time during the renewal suffered defeat. Newton came home a winner by hundreds of yards. Lightbody, Verner and Hearn came home in second, third and fourth places, respectively; but Hatch and Corey, the two Chicago men, came home ninth and tenth, and when the total points were added it was found that New York won the race by a margin of one point. There was no luck to the victory—not one bit. Newton's race was clean-cut in every manner; he outran Lightbody from start to finish, and showed that, despite his great race of Tuesday in the Marathon contest, his victory was deservedly won. Of course, the disappointment to Chicago was of the kind that is not quickly forgotten.

Saturday was a day of surprises from beginning to end. The most sensational feature of

the day was the public announcement made by Chief Sullivan (who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union), to the effect that Fred Lorz, who had finished in the lead in the Marathon race—finished after riding several miles in an automobile—was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union for life, this decision being reached after a consultation with J. C. O'Brien, Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Western Division of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Like all other days of the renewal, there had to be something of an unusual nature occur, else the games would not have been thought to have been properly conducted; and, on this day, that unusual event did occur when Martin J. Sheridan, a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, likewise a member of the New York police force, broke the world's record in throwing the discus, defeating Nicholas Georgantos, of Greece, and Ralph Rose, of Chicago Athletic Association. This event was won on merit, and none other was ever so bitterly contested in Europe or America. Chicago Athletic Association wanted these five points with Rose's possible

victory, while it could not have materially helped the Irish Club on the total-point score; but Sheridan—the great Sheridan—had never been defeated in a scratch event since he had won an amateur championship, and he had determined he would not succumb to Rose.

Intense interest, both national and international in importance, centered in the event, owing to the appearance of Georgantos. The Greeks at the Fair were present in numbers, each trying to assist their man to win by their cheering. Georgantos, a perfect specimen of manhood standing 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighing 188 pounds, had traveled across the great expanse of territory separating the old world from the new, to bring back, if possible, the greatest honor an Athenian could win. But the cool, calculating Americans were in the event for the points—for the honor of winning the meeting—for the sake of claiming an Olympic championship. To the Greek, the honor of winning was as good as that of being knighted by his King. It was his love for ancient Athens, for the ancient institutions of his native land, that he wanted to win; but that honor was



WORLD'S DISCUS CHAMPION.
Martin J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish A. C.

not to be his—for Fate had again decreed otherwise.

There were about six aspirants for the honor of discus champion, but the event quickly resolved itself into a contest between the Greek, Georgantos and the two Americans, Sheridan representing the East and Rose the West. The style of Georgantos, according to the Greeks present, was as nearly perfect to the style of the discus-throwers of old as could be looked for. Instead of making two turns and twisting his body in all shapes, like American throwers; instead of starting the discus from near the waist, Georgantos held the convex missile aloft and brought it down on two throws by half arm motions, until he had secured the proper poise, and then, with one rapid turn, he swung almost on a pivot and sent the discus flying through the air from the front of the ring. Instead of flying at an acute angle, the discus soared gracefully upward until it attained its zenith, and then settled down, not quickly, but gradually, toward the earth. Georgantos' best throw was 123 feet 7½ inches.

But two men in this event were qualified to fight for first honor, and they were Sheridan and Rose. After each man had hurled the discus six times, they tied for first honors, neither being able to gain the advantage of an inch over the other. Both men had thrown the discus 128 feet 10½ inches, and in the throw-off, to decide the tie, Rose did not have the stamina displayed by his Celtic aggressor, and lost first honor, Sheridan beating Rose by five feet.

John Flanagan, the former record holder and champion, competed in this event, but the best John could do was 118 feet 7½ inches, which gave him fourth honor.

Saturday was virtually a big dual athletic meeting between the East and West, in which the West defeated the East by winning five first prizes against three on the part of the East. The day was remarkable for the showing of Chicago Athletic Association, which won two firsts and a second, while Milwaukee took three firsts, the club honors of the day.

It was also the last day of the sprints, and once more Archie Hahn, the diminutive sprinter from Milwaukee, Wis.,—the lad who had de-



CHARLES DVORAK, CHICAGO A. A.
Clearing the Bar in the Pole Vault.

feated William Shick, of Harvard, at Philadelphia, early in the spring—once more came forth and for last time showed to the world, by his victory in the 100-meter dash, that Arthur Duffey is no longer the world's champion; that J. W. Morton, of England, is not the world's champion, and that America has a new champion; that the West, in Archie Hahn, has the successor of Mayberry, Rush, and other great Western sprinters who have taken the measure of Eastern men successfully. Hahn's victory in the 100-meter dash was too evident to need comment. It appeared nothing more than a practice sprint, for Cartmell, of Louisville, who is a slow breaker, could not get up to Hahn except after covering 75 meters, and then it was too late, for Hahn had a comfortable lead, despite the fact that Cartmell did lessen the distance between the two in the last 25 meters. The event was remarkable for the fact that not an Eastern man qualified for the final heat, the starters being Hahn, of Milwaukee, Hogenson, of Chicago, Cartmell, of Louisville, and Moulton, of Kansas City, Mo. Bela De Mezo, of Hungary, was also entered in this event, but failed to qualify. Moulton,

formerly Captain of Yale and the Western American Athletic Union 100-yard champion, could not beat out Hogenson, who finished in fourth place. Robertson and Prinstein, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, were also among the starters.

The 110-meter high hurdles were of interest in view of the fact that a new record might possibly be made, in an attempt to prove whether or not the hurdlers of to-day are on par with the great Kraenzlein, who won the event at Paris in 1900. The result of the day's racing—in fact, the entire renewal—demonstrated that Kraenzlein's records were made to stand the onslaughts of athletes for many years, for no one was able to touch his 110-meter hurdle record. Shiedler had lowered Kraenzlein's world's record for the 120-yard high hurdles in June, but one of the watches broke just at the finish of the event, so that the record of :15 did not stand. In Saturday's race, however, Fred Schule clearly outhurdled Shiedler, though for six flights the two boys raced as a pair of horses. Schule's long legs gave him advantage over his shorter opponent, and when Schule broke the tape at the finish he was two

yards in front of Shiedler. In this event, also, the Eastern hurdlers were defeated, for both Castleman and Ashburner finished away back in the rear.

More than passing interest was displayed in the pole vault for height, in view of the international aspect of the competition. Weinstein, of Germany, was a competitor, but he proved to be no match for his American opponents. In this event two national champions entered. They were Ward McLanahan, of Yale, representing the New York Athletic Club as intercollegiate champion; Charles Dvorak, the Western champion, and Leroy Samse, of University of Indiana, representing Chicago Athletic Association, as the Olympic college champion. The bar was raised gradually until it reached 11 feet 6 inches, at which height Dvorak cleared. He then had the bar raised to 12 feet 2 inches, in order to try for a world's record, but, after three attempts, he failed to clear the bar. Leroy Samse took second honors with a vault of 11 feet 3 inches, after he had tied for second honors with L. Wilkins. McLanahan was completely out of form, so that the best he could do was 11 feet.

The biggest event of the day, internationally, was the 1500-meter run. There were nine competitors, including John Runge, of Berlin, Germany; Peter Deer, the Canada Indian; Lightbody, Hearn and Verner, of Chicago; Cohn and Bacon, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, and Valentine and Munson, of New York Athletic Club. The contest was characterized by excellent team work on the part of the Chicago Athletic Association competitors, who simply toyed with their opponents to the head of the stretch leading to the finish line, and then, when ready, came away from the field, winning the first three places. Munson, of New York Athletic Club, was fourth man. Runge, of Berlin, gave a good exhibition of work, but climatic conditions had lowered his vitality considerably.

The closing Olympic event of the day was the contest for the three standing jumps, which was won by Ray Ewry with an excellent exhibition of 34 feet 7¼ inches. Other competitors were no way near as good as Ewry. King, of Texas, was second, with a record of 33 feet 4 inches; Stadler, of Ohio, was third, with a jump of 31

feet 6 inches, and Serviss, of Cornell University, took fourth honor.

SUMMARY OF SATURDAY'S CONTESTS, SEPTEMBER 3:

100-Meter Dash, Trial Heats—First trial heat won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Lester Robinson, Greater New York Irish A. C., New York, second. Time, :11 2-5.

Second trial heat won by William Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; Fred. Heckwolf, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., second. Time, :11 3-5.

Third trial heat won by N. J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky.; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., Kansas City, Mo., second. Time, :11 2-5.

Final heat won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Nathan J. Cartmell, Louisville Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky., second; William Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third; F. R. Moulton, Kansas City A. C., Kansas City, Mo., fourth. Time, :11.

1500-Meter Run—Won by James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; W. F. Verner, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second; L. C. Verner, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third; D. C. Munson, New York A. C., New York, fourth. Time, 4:05 2-5. (New Olympic record.)

Throwing the Discus—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish A. C., distance 128 feet 10½ inches; Ralph W. Rose, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second, distance 128 feet 10½ inches (Sheridan won the throw-off); Nicholas Georgantos, Athens, Greece, third, distance 123 feet 7½ inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. C., fourth, distance 118 feet 7½ inches.

110-Meter High Hurdles, Ten Hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches High, Trial Heats—First trial heat won by Fred Schule, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Ashburner, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., second. Time, :16 1-5.

Second trial heat won by Frank Castleman, Greater New York Irish A. C., New York; Tad Shiedler, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second. Time, :16 1-5.

Final heat won by Fred Schule, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Tad Shiedler, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second; L. Ashburner, Cornell University, third; Frank Castleman, Greater New York Irish A. C., New York, fourth. Time, :16.

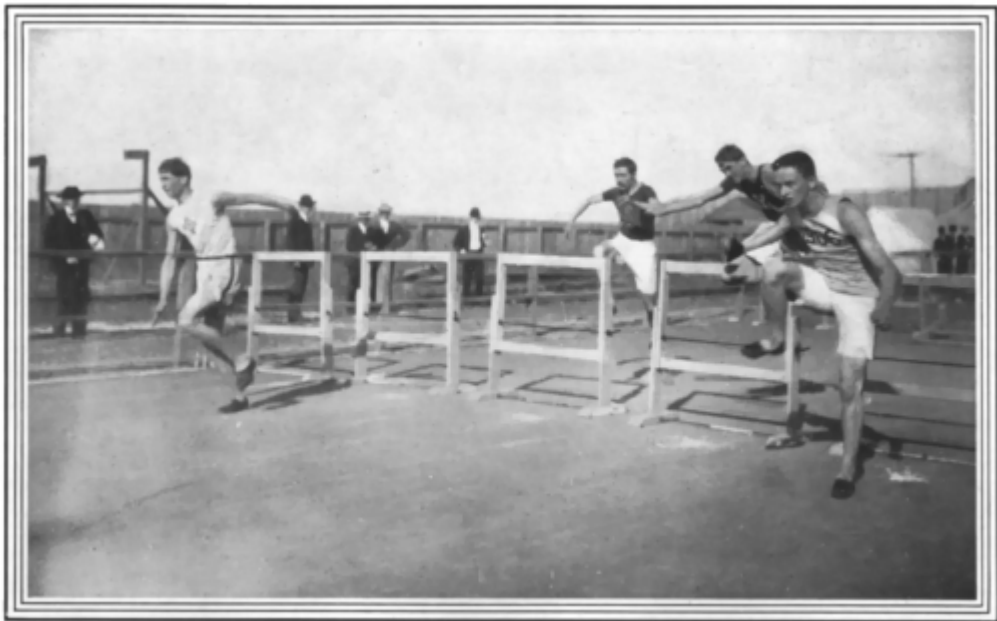
Four-Mile International Team Race—Won by New York A. C. (A. L. Newton, George Underwood, P. H. Pilgrim, Howard Valentine, D. C. Munson); Chicago A. A., second (James D. Lightbody, W. F. Verner, L. E. Hern, A. Corey, S. H. Hatch). Distance, four miles. Time, 21:17 4-5.

Dumb Bell Lifting—Won by Oscar Osthoff, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., 48 points; Fred Winters, New West Side A. C., New York, second, 45 points; Fred. Kungler, St. Louis T. V., 10 points, third.

Pole Vault for Height—Won by Charles Dvorak, Chicago A. A., height 11 feet 6 inches; Leroy Samse, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana, 11 feet 3 inches, second; L. Wilkins, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., 11 feet 3 inches,

third; Ward McLanahan, New York A. C., New York, 11 feet, fourth. (New Olympic record.)

Three Standing Jumps—Won by Ray Ewry, New York A. C., distance 34 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; C. M. King, McKinney, Texas, second, distance 33 feet 4 inches; J. F. Stadler, Cleveland, O., third, distance 31 feet 6 inches; G. P. Serviss, Cornell University, 31 feet $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, fourth.



FINISH OF THE 110-METER HURDLES.

Left to right: Fred Schule, Milwaukee A. C., in the lead; C. H. Gardner, Australia, L. E. Castleman, New York; Tad Shiedler, Chicago.

CHAPTER VI.

HANDICAP GAMES.

ALTHOUGH the handicap events were not in any way championships, the importance of these contests is brought to view when it is known that the competition was decidedly international in aspect, and that during the week one world's record was broken in the handicap contests, *i. e.*, the throwing of the discus, when Martin Sheridan, the American champion, threw the discus, in competition on Thursday, 132 feet, breaking the record by almost five feet. This performance was the most notable event in the handicap series.

When Chief Sullivan outlined his program for the games, he decided it would be best to add many handicap events, not only to give the competitors for championship honors a rest between events, but also to bring into action as many new

athletes as possible. As the High School boys, and men not of championship caliber, would not compete unless they were given an opportunity of winning against their more seasoned brethren, the events were handicapped by Theodore Bland, official handicapper for the Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The events also gave the foreign athletes excellent chance to annex a prize where they could not do so in competition with the clever American athletes.

The first handicap event of the week, the 880-yard run, was won by a foreign athlete, John Runge, of Germany, who had a 10-yard handicap and ran the distance in 1:58 3-5. Runge's performance was hailed with delight on the part of the audience, and as he crossed the finish line a winner the band played "Die Wacht am Rhine." Runge, contrary to the custom of American athletes, turned toward the stand, and, though very tired, gracefully acknowledged the plaudits of the people. American athletes might learn a lesson in courtesy from this action.

There were ten starters in the 880-yard handicap, Peck, of Montreal, being on scratch and Bechestobill of the St. Louis Amateur Athletic

Association, on the 50-yard mark, the biggest handicap of the race. Runge took the lead at 440 yards, followed by Peck and young Roth, a school-boy from California. Rounding the turn into the stretch, the field was well bunched, but, as the men cleared away for home, Runge went to the front and won by five yards. Peck, of Montreal, was the second man home, followed by little Roth; Bechestobil, of St. Louis, won fourth position.

There were several other handicap events, but none was of extraordinary importance, the performances of the winners being of ordinary type. W. W. Coe, of Somerville, Mass., won the shot-put from scratch with an actual put of 45 feet 4 inches. The form displayed by Coe won very favorable comment, for it is very doubtful if there is an athlete in America to-day who has the finished form displayed by Coe in the shot-put.

The high hurdle handicap marked the downfall of C. H. Gardner, the Australian, who had a handicap of four yards, and who quickly showed that Missouri water had put him out of the running for championship honors. Ashburner, of Cornell, won the race with a four-yard handicap, and Schule, of Milwaukee, finished second, being

followed home by Shiedler, of Chicago, and Gardner, of Australia.

There were no handicap events on Tuesday, as that day was devoted entirely to the running of the Marathon race. Thousands of the spectators remained in the Stadium to witness the finish of the race, and it would have been well had there been some events to entertain the crowd.

880-Yard Run—Won by John Runge, Germany (10 yards); J. B. Peck, Montreal A. C., Montreal, Canada (scratch), second; F. C. Roth, Los Angeles (15 yards), third; A. J. Bechestobill, St. Louis A. A. A. (50 yards), fourth. Time, 1:58 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle Handicap—First trial heat won by Tad Sheidler, Chicago A. A. (scratch); C. H. Gardner, Australia (4 yards), second. Time, :16 2-5.

Second trial heat won by L. Ashburner (4 yards), Ithaca, N. Y.; Fred Schule (scratch), Milwaukee A. C., second. Time, :15 4-5.

Final heat won by L. Ashburner, Ithaca, N. Y. (4 yards); F. W. Schule, Milwaukee, Wis. (scratch), second; Tad Sheidler (scratch), Chi-

cago A. A., third; C. H. Gardner, Melbourne, Australia (4 yards), fourth. Time, :15 4-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by W. W. Coe, Somerville, Mass. (scratch), 45 feet 4 inches; L. E. J. Feurbach, N. Y. A. C. (2 feet), 44 feet 8½ inches, second; M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. C. (3 feet), 44 feet 89 inches, third; J. J. Guiney, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo. (4 feet), 43 feet 8½ inches, fourth.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by Fred Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., New York, distance 22 feet 5½ inches; G. H. Van Cleve, Olney, Ill., 21 feet 6½ inches, second; J. P. Hagerman, Pacific A. A., San Francisco, Cal., 21 feet 6½ inches, third; E. J. Barker, Cresco, Ia., 20 feet 5½ inches, fourth.

WEDNESDAY'S EVENTS.

Two track and two field events were scheduled for Wednesday's sport. They were the 100-yard dash, one-mile run, running high jump and pole vault. The events on this day were not noted for their athletic quality, but for the wonderful handicapping on the part of Theodore Bland.

In the running high jump, Germany was represented by Paul Weinstein, who had a handicap of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Hungary, by M. Gonzky, with a handicap of 3 inches, while the American lads were well taken care of, the champion S. S. Jones being on scratch. The style of the different competitors has been elucidated in the story of the Olympic events, so further mention is needless in this chapter. What was remarkable, however, was the closeness of the handicapping. The running high jump was won by Barker, of Cresco, Iowa, who had a handicap of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, making his total jump 6 feet $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Then Gonzky came second, half an inch behind the winner; and the third man, Emil Freymark, of the Missouri Athletic Club, with a handicap of 4 inches, tied the Hungarian, but lost the place on the jump-off. Jones, the scratch man, after clearing 6 feet tried to clear 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but failed.

While the running high jump was close, it did not in any way compare with competition in the handicap pole vault. Here, again, the slick work of Bland was evident. William Hapenny, a slightly built youth from Prince Edward Island, Canada, had a handicap of 4 inches. Leroy



TUG OF WAR.

Samse, of Chicago Athletic Association, the Olympic college champion, was given a 1-inch handicap; Walter Dray, a Chicago schoolboy, had a handicap of 10 inches, and Claude Allen, of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, was given 7 inches to help him out. Weinstein, of Germany, had a handicap of 8 inches, and the Eastern intercollegiate champion, Ward McLanahan, was on scratch. After all of the lads had failed, Samse was left in the competition. In order for Samse to win, he would have to clear 11 feet 9 inches, and the bar was raised to that height. On the first trial the Indiana lad failed, but on the second attempt he cleared the bar with an inch or two to spare, winning the event with a total vault (including his handicap) of 11 feet 10 inches. Dray, with his handicap of 10 inches, had a total vault of 11 feet 10 inches, but, according to the American Athletic Union rules, the man with the lowest handicap takes the medal in case of a tie. Allen, with his handicap, landed third honors, fourth position going to Weinstein. McLanahan was completely out of form and failed to clear 11 feet 1 inch.

The track events produced an abundance of enthusiasm, for they brought out a winner from a foreign land—from Ireland. In the one-mile run John J. Daly, wearing a three-leaved shamrock on his shirt, over his left breast, came home a winner, to the delight of the Irish lads and lassies who had come from the Irish Village to witness the sports. Daly was an added starter and had a handicap of 20 yards on Alex Grant, who was entered, but did not start. Daly's running was superb and he won the race by 10 yards, with D. C. Munson, the Eastern intercollegiate champion, who started from 5 yards behind Daly, in second place; third honors went to Peter Deer, the Canada Indian, who shared the 20-yard mark with Daly.

Like all sprinting events there were many entries in the 100-yard dash handicap, and it took four trial heats and a semi-final heat to weed out the men who were not fast enough to start in the final heat. Athletes from all parts of the United States, Canada, Australia and Hungary started in this event. But one of the entire foreign entry made any impression whatever on the American sprinters and that was Bela de Mezo, a likely-

looking young man from Buda Pesth. In this event the American lads showed the courtesy that has marked their conduct in every competition, for when De Mezo failed to understand the English language and took Starter Delaney's word "to set" to mean to "go," they refused to allow him to be penalized for a false break, and he went back to the mark for which he was handicapped—four yards. The first trial heat was won by Charles Hastedt, of the Missouri Athletic Club, who had 4 yards' start, with Bela De Mezo, of Hungary, second. The second trial heat went to W. C. Blome, of the Maryland Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md., who had 2 yards, and C. H. Gardner, of Australia, with 6 yards, was second. J. D. McGann, of Chicago Central Y. M. C. A., won the third heat from the 4-yard mark, Robert Keer, of Montreal Athletic Club, taking second place from scratch. In the fourth heat Charles Turner, of St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, was first, from 2 yards, and to J. T. Nehman, an athlete from the Montreal Athletic Club, with a 4-yard handicap, went the second honor.

The semi-final heat was run for athletes who finished in second place, and the winner was chosen to start in the final heat against men who had trial heats. This semi-final heat was won by De Mezo by less than 12 inches. In the final heat, the first victory won by a St. Louis athlete was scored when Culver Hastedt, of the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, led the field home by one yard, winning first honors. Charles H. Turner, another local athlete, was second, with J. D. McGann, the Chicago runner, third, and De Mezo, of Hungary, fourth. This event closed the handicap racing of the third day of the meeting.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, First Trial Heat—
Won by Culver Hastedt (4 yards), Missouri A. C.; Bela De Mezo, Hungary, second. Time, :10 3-5.

Second trial heat won by W. C. Blome (2 yards), Maryland A. C.; C. H. Gardner, Australia (3 yards), second. Time, :10 3-5.

Third trial heat won by J. D. McGann, Chicago Y. M. C. A. (4 yards); R. G. Kerr, Canada, scratch, second. Time, :10 3-5.

Fourth trial heat won by C. H. Turner, Triple A (2 yards); J. T. Nehman, Montreal A. C. (4 yards), second. Time, :10 3-5.

Semi-final heat won by Bela De Mezo, Hungary. Time, :10 3-5.

Final heat, 100-yard dash, won by Charles Hastedt, Missouri A. C.; Charles H. Turner, Triple A., second; J. D. McGann., Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago, third; Bela De Mezo, Hungary, fourth. Time, :10 2-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by John J. Daly, Ireland, (20 yards); D. C. Munson, Cornell (15 yards), second; Peter Deer, Montreal A. C. (20 yards), third. Time, 4:27 2-5.

Pole Vault, Handicap—Won by Leroy Samse, Indiana University (1 inch), heighth 11 feet 10 inches; Walter R. Dray, Oxford School, Chicago, second (10 inches), heighth 11 feet 10 inches; Claude Allen, G. N. Y. I. A. C., third (7 inches), heighth 11 feet 9 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by E. J. Barker, Cresco, Ia. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches), heighth, 6 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; L. Gonzky, Hungary (3 inches), second, heighth 6 feet 2 inches; Emil Freymark,

Milwaukee A. C. (4 inches), third, height 6 feet 2 inches.

SHERIDAN BREAKS A RECORD.

Four more handicap events were carded for Thursday's sport, and they were so divided that the throwing of the discus and 56-pound weight and two track events were made interesting by bringing together athletes of exceptional ability. The discus was of the most interest in view of the entry of Sheridan, the Olympic and world's champion and record holder. Rose did not compete in the event, so that the contest was one between the Eastern athletes. Georgantos, the Athenian athlete, did not compete, either, yet that did not detract one bit from the interest that was supposed would be felt in the event. All of the spectators, especially the Grecian element, wanted to see the great Sheridan, the man who could beat all others at their classic sport, and they did see Sheridan perform the greatest feat of either modern or ancient time with that little convex plate, for Sheridan hurled the discus 132 feet, breaking the world's record. When this feat was



FINAL HEAT OF THE 60-YARD DASH, HANDICAP.
Culver Hastedt, Missouri A. C., Winning the Race.

performed, the Greeks present, especially the two men who had come to America for the games—Kakousis and Georgantos—looked with amazement at Sheridan. “Wonderful, wonderful!” was all they could say. Sheridan beat the second man, John Flanagan (who had a handicap of 6 feet) by 9 feet. Third honor went to John Billiter, of the National Turnverein, of Newark, N. J., who had a handicap of 24 feet, while James Mitchell, of the New York Athletic Club, was fourth man, his handicap being 10 feet.

Although entered in the 56-pound weight event, John Flanagan did not care to meet Etienne Desmarteau a second time, and so kept out of the contest. Desmarteau naturally was placed on scratch and although he threw the weight 34 feet 10¾ inches—6 inches farther than he did earlier in the day—he failed to win better than fourth position. Albert Johnson, a member of the Jefferson Guards, with a handicap of 11 feet, easily took first honors, with an actual throw of 25 feet 8 inches, second place going to Charles Chadwick, of New York Athletic Club, who had a handicap of 11 feet and who threw the weight but 8 inches behind Johnson. L. E. Heyden, of the Maryland

Athletic Club, Baltimore, made a better throw than either of the two first-named men, but he had a 10-foot handicap and consequently took third position, Desmarteau being fourth.

The 220-yard dash was again marked by a close finish and excellent handicapping. The event was run in one heat, and was won by James D. McGann, of Chicago Central Y. M. C. A., who had a handicap of 10 yards. W. H. Lukeman, of Montreal Athletic Club, took second honor from the 10-yard mark, and Charles Turner, of St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, who was virtually scratch man on the 2-yard mark, was third.

The 220-yard low hurdle was far from interesting, there being no men in the event with marked ability. In fact, there were but three entries, Sardington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., being scratch man, and he finished last, while L. G. Sykes, of Milwaukee Athletic Club, with a handicap of 10 yards, won first honors, and second position went to W. H. McGann, of Chicago, who had 6 yards. This closed the handicap racing of Thursday.

220-Yard Low Hurdles, Handicap—Won by L. G. Sykes: Milwaukee A. C. (10 yards); W. H. McGann, Chicago (6 yards), second; E. J. Sardington, Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. (scratch), third. Time, :27 1-5.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, Handicap—Won by Albert A. Johnson, St. Louis Y. M. C. A. (11 feet), actual throw 25 feet 8 inches; C. Chadwick, N. Y. A. C. (8 feet), actual throw 28 feet, second; L. L. Heyden, Maryland A. C., Baltimore (10 feet), 25 feet 11³/₄ inches, third; Etienne Desmarteau, Montreal A. C., Canada (scratch), 34 feet 10³/₄ inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Greater N. Y. I. A. A. (scratch), distance 132 feet; John Flanagan, Greater N. Y. I. A. C. (6 feet), second, actual throw 123 feet 11 inches; John A. Biller, National T. V., Newark, N. J. (24 feet), third, distance 114 feet 3 inches; James S. Mitchell, New York A. C. (10 feet), fourth, actual distance 109 feet 2 inches.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by Jas. D. McGann, Central Y. M. C. A., Chicago (10 yards); W. H. Lukeman, Montreal, Can. (10

yards), second; Charles H. Turner, Triple A, St. Louis (2 yards), third. Time, :22 4-5.

HASTEDT WINS A SECOND TIME.

There was not one interesting incident connected with the handicap events of Saturday, the closing day of the renewal. The efforts of athletes entered in the handicap events were of the most common variety. Flanagan took the hammer-throw with a toss of 153 feet—a very ordinary throw for a man of his caliber. Johnson, of the Jefferson Guards at the Exposition, was second, and James Mitchell, of New York Athletic Club, was third.

Again, in the 60-meter dash, Culver Hastedt, of Missouri Athletic Club, showed that he was practically a handicap king, by winning the event, with E. F. Annis, of New York, second, and Fred Englehardt, of the same city, third.

The 440-yard handicap displayed some class, however, as it was run in :50 4-5 and was won by an unknown, F. O. Darcy, of Finlay City, Mich., who had a handicap of 12 yards. George



IRELAND WINS THE ONE MILE RUN. HANDICAP.
John J. Daly an Easy Victor.

Underwood, of New York Athletic Club, the scratch man; ran an excellent race, taking second honor, and the Canadian, J. B. Peck, was third from the 6-yard mark.

An open handicap team race was scheduled for this day's sport, but all interest was taken out of the race owing to the Olympic championships. Missouri Athletic Club walked away with the race in very slow time, a picked team from the St. Louis Turnverein being the only opponents of the Missouri Athletic Club.

440-Yard Handicap—Won by F. O. Darcy, Finlay City, Mich. (12 yards); George Underwood, New York A. C. (scratch), second; J. B. Peck, Montreal A. C. (6 yards), third. Time, :50 4-5.

Team Race Handicap—Won by Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., (scratch); St. Louis T. V., (80 yards), second. Time, 3:52 1-5.

60-Yard Handicap—First trial heat won by Fred Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., New York (7 feet); F. Heckwolf, Missouri A. C. (3 feet), second. Time, :06 3-5.

Second trial heat won by Will C. Blome, Maryland A. C., Baltimore, Md. (5 feet); Culver

Hastedt, Missouri A. C. (4 feet), second. Time, :06 4-5.

Third trial heat won by E. F. Annis, Greater New York Irish A. C. (4 feet); C. F. Snedigar, Pacific A. A., San Francisco, Cal. (scratch), second. Time, :06 3-5.

Final heat won by Culver Hastedt, Missouri A. C.; E. F. Annis, G. N. Y. I. A. C., second; Fred Englehardt, Mohawk A. C., third. Time, :06 1-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York I. A. C. (scratch), distance 153 feet 4 inches; A. A. Johnson, Central Y. M. C. A., St. Louis (30 feet), second, distance 151 feet 7 inches; J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C. (23 feet), third, 151 feet 6½ inches.

CHAPTER VII.

RESUME.

IN closing this work, the author desires to answer one or two unjust criticisms that have come from the Eastern States, being voiced by athletes who did not compete in the Olympic Games, and who maintain that the athletes competing at St. Louis should have made better time—better records—than obtained at Paris. There is but one thing to say in answer to these statements: The track conditions at St. Louis were perfect, but the men who competed at St. Louis were better men, athletically, with one or two exceptions, than those who competed at Paris. At St. Louis a better quality athlete was met than at Paris. There were no Lightbodys, Hahns, Hillmans, or men of such caliber at Paris. Duffey was there, but broke down; Kraenzlein was there, and so was Jarvis. But

how much better did they perform than Hahn? On the last day of the meeting this slightly-built athlete ran the 100-meter dash in the face of a small hurricane that blew down the stretch, and then he almost tied the record for the distance.

America can be proud of the boys who competed at St. Louis and won the Olympic championship, an event that neither Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Chicago, or any other of the big universities can say that they had a hand in winning. And to Duffey and men of his caliber who fear to take a licking after they have won championships, the author can only say, knowing both Duffey and Hahn, that the latter is far—I say, far—superior to Duffey as a sprinter. Hahn can sprint any distance from one yard up to and including 220 yards. Duffey's limit is 150 yards.

During the past summer Duffey has been repeatedly defeated by J. W. Morton and others in England, both in scratch and handicap races. There must be something more than the love of the sport drawing American athletes to England annually, and the sooner the American Amateur Athletic Union makes a thorough investigation



DEFENDING HIS TITLE.
Myer Prinstein, Greater New York I. A. C.

at that end of the world of the causes that take Americans to England, the better it will be for American sports. There is professionalism of the rankest hue prevalent in England; for where, in America, can a man bet upon himself in pools like he can bet in England? This and one or two other things is what drags American athletes to England.

There were, of course, some men who could not compete in the Olympic Games, and among these were Schutt, of Cornell, who was preparing for Oxford; Parsons, of Yale, who was tired out after a strenuous winter and spring campaign, and a few more of the college lads. The Olympic Games, however, marked the successful competition of the American workingman, showing that the college boy is not solely the acme of American athletics. Flanagan, Sheridan, Hillman, Desmarteau all are hard-working men, but excellent athletes.

In reviewing the work of the athletes and clubs, it is necessary to look over the records that were made at the games. Out of the 26 events, 13 Olympic records and four world's records were broken. Besides this, the Olympic record for

the 60-meter dash was equaled. At Paris, the American athletes had little or nothing to break, for the records made at Athens were very poor. Had there been a Wefers at Athens, for the sprints, then the Paris men would have done some sprinting to beat some records. Lightbody, Hillman and Hahn shared individual honors, each man taking three first prizes, but Lightbody led the point list by winning second place on the international relay race. The final standing of the team was as follows:

(See table on opposite page.)

HOW THE OLYMPIC RENEWAL WAS WON.

Events.	New York A. C.	Chicago A. A.	Greater New York I. A. C.	Milwaukee A. O.	Germany.	Hungary.	Cornell.	Princeton.	Kansas City A. C.	Missouri A. C.	National Turnverein.	Ireland.	Unattached.	Cambridge Y. M. C. A.	Cuba.	Louisville Y. M. C. A.	Greece.	S. W. T. V., St. Louis.	Montreal A. C.	New West Side A. C.	Mohawk A. C.	Indiana U.
60-meter dash.....	5	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400-meter dash.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2590-meter steeplechase	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16-pound hammer throw	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Standing broad jump	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Running high jump.....	5	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marathon race.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200-meter dash.....	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16-pound shot put.....	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lifting bar bell.....	5	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Standing high jump.....	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tug-of-war.....	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400-meter hurdle.....	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
800-meter run.....	4	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56-pound weight throw	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200-meter hurdle.....	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Running broad jump.....	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hop, step and jump.....	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbbell lift.....	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100-meter dash.....	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discus-throw.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
1500-meter run.....	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110-meter hurdle.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pole vault.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Three standing jumps.....	5	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Team race, international	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Points won.....	60	59	31	47	2	1	4	3	4	1	3	3	18	5	1	6	7	9	5	6	4	3

In order to make "The Olympic Games, 1904," as complete as possible, for library use, the winners of the Olympic Games contested previous to 1904 are herewith appended, together with the records made by the winning athletes:

ATHENS, APRIL 1896.

100-Meter Dash—Thomas E. Burke, Boston (Mass.) A.
A. Time, 0:12.

400-Meter Dash—Thomas E. Burke, Boston (Mass.) A.
A. Time, 0:54¹/₅.

800-Meter Run—E. H. Flack, London A. C., London,
England. Time, 2:11.

1,500-Meter Run—E. H. Flack, London A. C., London,
England. Time, 4:33¹/₅.

110-Meter Hurdles—Thomas P. Curtis, Boston (Mass.)
A. A. Time, 0:17³/₅.

Running High Jump—Ellery H. Clark, Boston (Mass.)
A. A. Height, 5 feet 11¹/₄ inches.

Running Broad Jump—Ellery H. Clark, Boston (Mass.)
A. A. Distance, 20 feet 9³/₄ inches.

Running Hop, Step, Jump—James B. Connelly, Suffolk
A. C., Boston, Mass. Distance, 45 feet.

Pole Vault, for Height—W. W. Hoyt, Boston (Mass.)
A. A. Height, 10 feet 9³/₄ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot (from square, 6 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, without follow)—Robert Garrett, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Distance, 36 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus—Robert Garrett, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Distance, 95 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight of discus, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Thrown from square measuring 8 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Weight Lifting, Both Hands—V. Jensen, Copenhagen, Denmark; 245 pounds 12 ounces.

Weight Lifting, One Hand—L. Elliot, London, England; 156 pounds 8 ounces.

Marathon Race, Distance 40 Kilometers (24 miles, 1,500 yards, from Marathon to Athens—S. Loues, Greek shepherd. Time, 2:55 :20 (world's record).

At the Olympic renewal held at Paris, France, in July, 1900, there were many new events added to the list of sports, including steeplechasing. The winners of the sports at Paris were as follows:

60-Meter Dash—Alvan Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Time, 0:07.

100-Meter Dash—F. W. Jarvis, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. Time, $0:10\frac{4}{5}$.

200-Meter Dash—J. W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania. Time, $0:22\frac{1}{5}$.

- 400-Meter Dash—Maxey W. Long, New York Athletic Club, New York. Time, $0:49\frac{2}{5}$.
- 800-Meter Run—A. E. Tysoe, Salford Harriers, Eng., land. Time, $2:01\frac{2}{5}$.
- 1,500-Meter Run—C. Bennett, London, England. Time, 4:06.
- 2,590-Meter Steeplechase—George W. Orton, University of Pennsylvania. Time, 7:34.
- 4,000-Meter Steeplechase—C. Reinmer, London, England. Time, $12:58\frac{2}{5}$.
- Marathon Race, 40 Kilometers—M. Teato, Paris, France. Time, 2:59:00.
- 110-Meter Hurdle—Alvan Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania. Time, $0:15\frac{2}{5}$.
- 200-Meter Hurdle—Alvan Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania. Time, $0:25\frac{2}{5}$.
- 400-Meter Hurdle—J. W. B. Tewksbury, University of Pennsylvania. Time, $0:57\frac{3}{5}$.
- Running High Jump—I. K. Baxter, University of Pennsylvania. Height, 6 feet $2\frac{4}{5}$ inches.
- Running Broad Jump—Alvan C. Kraenzlein, University of Pennsylvania. Distance, 23 feet $\frac{67}{8}$ inches.
- Standing High Jump—Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C., New York. Height, 5 feet 5 inches.

Standing Broad Jump—Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C.,
New York, N. Y. Distance, 10 feet $6\frac{2}{5}$ inches.

Three Standing Jumps—Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C.,
New York. Distance, 34 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Pole Vault, for Height—I. K. Baxter, University of
Pennsylvania. Height, 10 feet 9.9 inches.

Running Hop, Step, Jump—Myer Prinstein, Syracuse
University, Syracuse, N. Y. Distance, 47 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$
inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Richard Sheldon, New York
A. C., New York. Distance, 46 feet $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—John Flanagan, New
York A. C., New York. Distance, 167 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the Discus—M. Bauer, Hungary. Distance,
118 feet 2.9 inches.

Notes on the digitized version of the Report of the Games of the III Olympiad, St. Louis 1904

The digital version of the Report of the Games of the III Olympiad was created with the intention of producing the closest possible replica of the original printed document. These technical notes are intended to describe the differences between the digital and printed documents and the technical details of the digital document.

The original document:

Though no Official Report was published by the organizing committee of the 1904 St. Louis Games, over time two documents have come to be accepted as reports for those Games: *Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac for 1905*, compiled by James E. Sullivan, and *The Olympic Games, 1904*, by Charles Lucas. This volume is Lucas book.

The Olympic Games, 1904 is 147 pages, of which the first eight pages are unnumbered. The front and back matter of the book contain several blank pages. There is a dedication page before the illustration leaf that precedes the title page. The photographic illustrations that precede the beginning of each chapter and the illustrations spread through out the book are separate leaves. The original paper version of this document has dimensions of 5 × 7" (12.5 × 17.5cm).

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