ALL THE LATEST NEWS, VIEWS AND COMMENT ON **SPORTS** OF TRACK, FIELD AND ARENA AT HOME AND ABROAD

# NOW LISTEN TO THE EAGLE SCREAM; DORANDO TRIMMED HAYES IN EXCITING RACE

## Italian Who Finished First in the Marathon Race Shewed Last Night That He is the Superior of the American Runner.

Madison Square Garden, New York, Nov. 25.—Dorando Pietri, of Capri, Italy, defeated John J. Hayes, of this city, in the renewal of the Marathon race at Madison Square Garden tonight. The distance was 26 miles, 385 yards, the same as the Olympian Marathon, which Hayes won at Shepherd's Bush, London, last summer. Dorando then fell from exhaustion and was helped across the line, but was disqualified. He proved to be Hayes' master tonight, for he held the lead from start to finish, winning finally by about 69 yards. Hayes was in the lead five times during the race, but only for a few seconds each time. Dorando's time was 2.44.20 2-5 and Hayes' 2.45.05 1-5.

Ten thousand persons watched the contest and while partisan feeling ran high, nothing more than good-natured raillery was the outcome. The last few miles of the race were exciting. In the seventh mile Hayes made another dash to the front, but Dorando, running strongly, resumed the lead like a flash. This was repeated half a mile further on, Dorando again proving the stronger. The twenty-fifth mile was finished in 2.36.57 1-5.

Before a crowd which filled the big amphitheatre, Dorando Pietri and John J. Hayes started tonight in what was practically a renewal of the memorable struggle between the two men in the Marathon race at the Olympic games in London last summer. In that race Dorando, the Italian runner, was unable to finish unaided, and Hayes, the American, coming to the finish line strong, was declared the winner. In tonight's match at the Marathon distance of 26 miles, 385 yards, Hayes sought to maintain his title against the little Italian.

The specially prepared dirt and cinder track was in fine condition. It measured ten laps to the mile with 2,620 laps and 33 yards for the winner to go, the starting line being 33 yards behind the finishing mark.

Hayes was the first to appear on the track and got a tumultuous reception, many of the spectators waving small American flags. Dorando appeared a few seconds later and then the Italian element cut loose with wild yells and the Garden seemed to be filled with Italian flags. Tim Hurst acted as referee. The judges were "Sparrow" Robertson, of New York, for Hayes, and Chevalier Chas. Barsott, for Dorando.

It was just after 9 o'clock when Richard Croker, who had consented to signal the beginning of the race, walked to the starting point and the runners came to the mark, Hayes, who had won the toss being at the pole. At the crack of the pistol, held by the former Tammany leader, the men darted off at 9.18 o'clock.

The multitude watched in silence for a moment and then a cheer went up from the Italian contingent as Dorando shot into the lead. Both men ran easily and Dorando was a yard ahead of Hayes at the end of the first lap. So they went to the mile, Hayes permitting his rival to make the pace. The time for the first mile was 5.27.

When ten miles had been covered the relative positions of the men were unaltered. Dorando still held the lead—but by only the same three feet margin. The time for ten miles was 1 hour, 6 1-5 seconds.

In the seventh lap of the eleventh mile, Hayes passed the foreigner, but held his advantage for only half a lap, Dorando again sprinting into the lead. Hayes tried again in the fourth lap of the thirteenth mile but Dorando was in front again before Hayes had led him five seconds. At fifteen miles there was no change in their positions. Dorando used a wet sponge on his head frequently while Hayes had recourse to no treatment except occasional advice from his trainer.

During the next five miles Hayes sprinted by his opponent three times but kept in front each time only for a few seconds, for Dorando went around him to the pole again. They finished the twentieth mile, Dorando leading by five feet in 2.04.23 4-5.

Dorando's time tonight was nearly 11 minutes faster than Hayes made when he won the Marathon race at Shepherd's Bush last summer. Hayes covered the distance then in 2.55:18.


## Boils and Pimples

Are caused entirely by the blood being in an impure condition, and the quickest and simplest way to get rid of them is to take a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

This purely vegetable remedy has cured thousands of cases of these painful and unsightly troubles during the past thirty years.

BOILS.

Mr. S. J. Weir, Riverview, Ont., writes:—"Last summer I had nineteen boils on my neck and back. I was off work for over two weeks. I took everything I could think of but to no effect. I got a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and before I had used half the bottle the boils were gone. I took the rest of it, however, and I have not had a boil since."

PIMPLES.

Mrs. W. J. Crandon, St. Mary's, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with pimples on my face for a couple of years and tried a good deal of patent medicine, but they were not of much use. Finally I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and am now entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.


## SURE OF VICTORY IN CARLETON CO.

### Nelson W. Brown, of York County, Predicts That Mr. Upham Will Win.

Nelson W. Brown, of Southampton, Liberal candidate in York county in the last election, and R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, were in the city yesterday and went to Fredericton last evening. Speaking of the by-election in Carleton county, both expressed themselves as being confident of the election of the Liberal candidate, George W. Upham, by a substantial majority. Mr. Brown will spend the rest of this week in Carleton county, addressing meetings in Mr. Upham's interest. Mr. Brown, who is particularly well acquainted with Carleton county, said there is very keen feeling against the Hazen government, there being a marked change of sentiment since the provincial election in March.

W. J. Owens, the government candidate, he said, was little known of except around his own community, while Mr. Upham, on the other hand, was well and favorably known from one end of the county to the other, was personally popular and had hosts of friends including numbers of Conservatives, who would vote for him this time.

Mr. Brown said that he had spoken to one prominent Conservative who, with his two sons, had worked against Mr. Upham in March last, but who had told him that all three would both vote and work for Upham this time. Mr. Brown said he looked for a rousing majority for the Liberal candidate.

## AMUSEMENTS

### NEW PICTURE PLAY AT NICKEL TODAY

This is the day the Nickel's excellent company of players change their portion of the programme and the pictorial drama selected is one with more than usual appealing force. It is what is known as "human" in interest, being the story of a prisoner and his faithful wife and children. The pictures are out of the ordinary in lifelikeness, making the combination of voice and photograph practically human in completeness. In fact the management say that no device yet tried by the immense Keith circuit of houses as satisfactory as the human talking pictures, with the result that the instigator of this idea has been engaged by the Nickel owners to manage all dramagraph companies in Keith American and Canadian houses; that the expense is greater but the results real and natural. The other new features today will be the songs by Miss Foley and Mr. Cairns and the pictures are A Woman's Way, the latest biograph sensation; Pathe's The Peer's Conquest, and a great laugh, An Artful Husband.

### THE GREAT CAMERAPHONE IN OPERA HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Yesterday's announcement to the effect that Mikado would be staged and sung in the Opera House Monday and Tuesday evening, by a remarkable combination of moving pictures and phonograph, has created interest. It has been brought to pass by a marvelous invention called the Cameraphone, which has only of late been successfully launched on the amusement world. Many probably can hardly believe such an entertainment is possible, but doubters are invited to attend the Opera House Monday evening and learn for themselves what an advance has been made in moving pictures by the arrival of the Cameraphone. Each show must necessarily be short and one act only will be presented, as it is expected that a very large number must necessarily be accommodated. The programme will change three times during the week and Mikado will be sung Monday and Tuesday only.


It isn't so difficult to strengthen a weak stomach if one goes at it correctly. And this is true of the heart and kidneys. The old fashioned way of dosing the stomach or stimulating the heart or kidneys is surely wrong! Dr. Shoop first pointed out this error. "Go to the weak or ailing nerves of these organs," said he. Each inside organ has its controlling or "inside nerve." When these nerves fail then these organs must surely falter. This vital truth is leading druggists everywhere to dispense and recommend Dr. Shoop's Restorative. A few days test will surely tell! Sold by all druggists.


## FERRY SCHEDULE WILL BE CHANGED

Beginning with next Monday evening the time schedule of the ferry will be changed and twenty minute trips will be run after 10 o'clock at night. It was originally intended to make the change as soon as the Ludlow was placed on the route but, as some delay has arisen, the Western Extension will be the first boat to give the increased service.

By substituting twenty minute trips the steamer will cross six times after 10 p. m. instead of four as at present and will give a service from the city side ten minutes later.

The boat will leave the east side floats as follows: 10, 10.20, 10.40, 11, 11.20 and 11.40. It is believed that the change will be much appreciated and that it will do away with much of the crowding which now prevails on the last few trips.

# BUSINESS MEN EXAMINED BY MARINE INVESTIGATORS

## Enquiry Into the Workings of the St. John Branch of the Marine Department Was Continued Yesterday Afternoon—Work of the Commission is Now Well Advanced.

At the afternoon session of the marine enquiry, yesterday, P. J. Mooney, B. R. Macaulay, Miss Melick, bookkeeper for the St. John Iron Works, George McAvity and John A. McAvity, were examined.

**Afternoon Session.**

On resuming in the afternoon, Mr. Macaulay's examination was continued by Mr. Perron.

Replying to questions, Mr. Macaulay said Mr. Brown was present to explain the entry of $33.66. A promissory note for $157.80, signed by F. J. Harding and dated Oct. 14, 1908, which was shown him by counsel, was, he said, for the balance owing on Mr. Harding's account. A check dated Nov. 20, 1907, to "cash or bearer" for $256.20 he had never seen before but he presumed it was one of the transactions. Other checks were shown the witness and he made similar replies. With reference to a check for $325 dated Feb. 21, 1908, he said it was "tight," that was it was redeemed the same day. The checks were loose or tight. Most of them were loose. He could not tell why a check dated May 28, 1908, was payable to "order" instead of to "cash or bearer." It might be on Mr. Harding's account.

Mr. Perron—"I presume that all checks on his account were to 'order,' the others, for loans, were to 'cash or bearer'"?

Mr. Macaulay—"Probably. It looks like it."

Mr. Perron—"These transactions seem to amount to about $4,000 or $5,000. You don't presume to tell us anyone could get checks from you like that?"

Mr. Macaulay—"No, nor Mr. Harding either. The exchange of checks was only for a few days."

Mr. Perron—"No doubt this went on for a number of years?"

Mr. Macaulay—"Yes."

Mr. Perron—"You knew Mr. Harding was the agent?"

Mr. Macaulay—"Yes."

Mr. Perron—"You signed with a little more grace perhaps on that account?"

Mr. Macaulay—"No, I would have advanced the money to Mr. Harding to the same extent if he had not been the agent."

Mr. Perron—"You would have made the same allowances and gifts?"

Mr. Macaulay—"I might have."

Mr. Perron—"Would you?"

Mr. Macaulay—"I can't say."

Mr. Perron—"Now Mr. Macaulay do justice to yourself. Would you have done the same if Mr. Harding had not been the agent?"

Judge Cassels—"No, you know you would not. If you say you would I would not believe you. We must judge by ordinary dealings in every-day life and by the relationship and facts. The inference is too plain to bother further about."

Reference was then made to the special account of $33.66. Mr. Macaulay said a gift was made to Mr. Harding out of friendship. It was put in as cash to clear up the books.

Mr. Perron asked for further explanations and the examination of Mr. Macaulay was suspended until the books were produced.

Mr. Watson called Mr. Vroom or Mr. Arnold but neither was present. Counsel mentioned that there were twenty-nine checks payable to "cash" endorsed by Mr. Vroom or by the firm. The largest was for $800 and altogether they amounted to about $7,000 and extended over a period of two or three years.

**Bookkeeper of St. John Iron-works.**

Miss Melick, bookkeeper in the St. John Iron Works, was called and questioned by Mr. Watson. She said she had been employed there since July, 1907. There were cash entries in the books which referred to Mr. Harding. She knew the checks were going to him. She was told by Mr. McDonald to keep them as "cash." A statement of the money Mr. Harding received could be made up from the check book but not in all cases as it would be difficult to discriminate. Five checks dated in 1905, 1906 and 1907 with Mr. Harding's name on the back were identified by the witness.

**P. J. Mooney.**

P. J. Mooney was the next witness. Replying to Mr. Watson, he said his firm were general contractors and brick manufacturers. They had done considerable business with the department. They supplied men when required. There was no written contract, but the price was usually fixed beforehand. They sold at the market price to the department the same as to anyone else. Men were hired at $3.60 or $3.85 and supplied to the department at $4 or $4.25. The department were unable to hire the men direct. He had known Mr. Harding for some time, in a business way, and had taken orders from him over the telephone. He had found him pretty close. His accounts were either paid by a check from Mr. Harding or by the department.

Mr. Watson—"Do you know Mr. Kelly, inspector of lights?

Mr. Mooney—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"Were you ever approached to make him a present"

Mr. Mooney—"No. He borrowed $40 from me once and sent me a moose head because he knew I wanted one."

Mr. Watson—"When did he borrow the money?"

Mr. Mooney—"On June 22, 1906. He met me at the post office one evening and I gave it to him in cash."

Mr. Watson—"Did you enter it up in the cash book?"

Mr. Mooney—"No, but I told my bookkeeper, Mr. McKenna, to enter it up to John Kelly, and put it down as a loan."

Mr. Watson—"Excellent! Is it on the books yet?"

Mr. Mooney—"Yes, I never bined Mr. Kelly for it. He spoke to me about it some six months ago, and said it was time it was paid."

Mr. Watson—"And what did you say?"

Mr. Mooney—"I told him there was lots of time. It's on the books still."

Mr. Watson—"And is the moose head on the books still?"

Mr. Mooney—"No, it's on the wall." (Laughter.)

Mr. Watson—"Were there any other presents?"

Mr. Mooney—"Not that I know of. I made some repairs to his house. In all the amount on the books came to $135."

Mr. Watson—"What else?"

Mr. Mooney—"Nothing."

Mr. Watson—"Try again."

Mr. Mooney"I think there was a box of cigars but that's all."

Mr. Watson—"And Mr. Kelly was certifying to your accounts all this time. You were kind and generous to him and never forgot he was in the department?"

Mr. Mooney—"He's been a friend of mine for years."

Mr. Watson—"What about Capt. Bisset? What did he get?"

Mr. Mooney—"Nothing. I never gave Capt. Bisset the value of a 5 cent piece or worked for him."

Mr. Watson—"Who else had presents?"

Mr. Mooney—"No one."

Mr. Watson—"Why not?"

Mr. Mooney—"I don't know. I suppose I was on the outside."

Mr. Watson—"Did you ever give Mr. Harding checks?"

Mr. Mooney—"Not that I know of."

Mr. Watson—"Did you ever get checks from him?"

Mr. Mooney—"Yes, for departmental work."

Mr. Watson then handed the witness a check for $394 dated May 5, 1906 and payable to "cash" and asked what he received it for.

Mr. Mooney replied that it must be for work done for the department. He did not know why it was not a government check. He could not account for it being payable to cash. It seemed irregular.

Another check with the endorsement "drawn Oct., 1904, payment Vanwart Bros. account outstanding, deposited Harding & Co." was shown the witness but he said he knew nothing about it. There were other checks of a similar character.

Mr. Mooney said he must consult his books and see the entries.

Mr. Watson replied that there appeared to be a mystery somewhere. He did not understand it.

Mr. Mooney's further examination was deferred awaiting the production of his cash book.

**George McAvity.**

George McAvity was called. In reply to Mr. Waston, he said he was a member of the firm of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd. The firm had been in business since 1835. He had been in the business 36 or 38 years. They did an extensive business as hardware merchants, brass founders and machinists. He was in the manufacturing department with J. H. McAvity. Thomas, John A., and Stephen McAvity were in the hardware department.

Mr. Watson—"I see in the three years ending June 1907, your firm did business with the department to the extent of $42,000. What did the work chiefly consist of?"

Mr. McAvity—"General hardware and steam fittings. We do not keep books at the factory; the business done is transferred to the head office every day."

Replying further, Mr. McAvity said his firm had done work for the department on written orders from Mr. Harding. Regular prices were charged. He could not tell what profit was made. The average profit was 10 per cent.

Mr. Watson—"I am informed that your profit has been much more. What officials do you know in the department?"

Mr. McAvity—"Mr. Harding, Mr. Kelly, Capt. Bisset and Mr. Morris. I have seen them all occasionally."

Mr. Watson—"Did you make them an occasional gift for the benefit of the business?"

Mr. McAvity—"I never gave a dollar to any of the officials. I have made loans or accommodation to the agent."

Mr. Watson—"When was the last loan?"

Mr. McAvity—"In February or March. There were two loans in that time. They were loans made personally by myself. I am not familiar with what may have been done by the firm."

Mr. Watson—"How much in March?"

Mr. McAvity—"$248."

Mr. Watson—"And in February?"

Mr. McAvity—"$500."

Mr. Watson—"How much is Mr. Harding in now?"

Mr. McAvity—"His total liability is $1,300. These were not business transactions, but personal loans.

Mr. Watson—"Have you any record or entry of them?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Mr. Watson—"Did you take a note?"

Mr. McAvity—"I never asked for it."

Mr. Watson—"Did he offer it?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"Can you produce the checks?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"Whn did you last see the check book?"

Mr. McAvity—"On Oct. 28, in my office."

Mr. Watson—"Can you find it?"

Mr. McAvity—"I hope so. It's either lost or destroyed."

Mr. Watson—"Which?"

Mr. McAvity—"I cannot tell."

Mr. Watson—"What has become of it?"

Mr. McAvity—"It was destroyed by my orders."

Mr. Watson—"What day was it destroyed?"

Mr. McAvity—"I can't say."

Mr. Watson—"How was it destroyed?"

Mr. McAvity—"I gave instructions for it to be put in the furnace."

Mr. Watson—"Who destroyed it?"

Mr. McAvity—"Mr. Atkinson."

Mr. Watson—"What else was destroyed?"

Mr. McAvity—"There were three things in the bundle, a check book, checks and bank book."

Mr. Watson—"When did the check book start?"

Mr. McAvity—"Probably in January, 1908. It was most of it used."

Mr. Watson—"You made a total destruction?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes, fer a special purpose."

Mr. Watson—"Did you get the book from the bank and destroy that?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Mr. McAvity said further that the account referred to was a special one and as it had been closed there was no further use for the checks, check book and bank book, which were destroyed.

Mr. Watson—"Were Mr. Harding's checks for election purposes?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Judge Cassels—"Were Mr. Harding's checks on the same basis as the election account?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes, but not for the same purpose. It was not the firm's money but my own. The checks would have been refunded. I had two accounts."

Mr. Watson—"How do you arrive at the

Mr. McAvity—"The two checks and a balance from 1907."

Mr. Watson—"So this exchanging of checks has resulted in Mr. Harding being in $1,300?"

Mr. McAvity—"I first lent him money twenty-five years ago, and the last time was in February. The last check I had from him was some time last year."

Mr. Watson—"Do you have to account for the money in this special account?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Mr. Watson—"How much did it amount to? About $25,000?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes, about that."

Mr. Watson—"Starting in 1904 what transactions have your firm had with Mr. Harding?"

Mr. McAvity—"I would not know."

Mr. Watson—"Well, with you personally?"

Mr. McAvity—"I have the stubs of the check books. There is one item in 1908 for $425."

Mr. Watson—"Charged up in your personal book?"

Mr. McAvity—"I hope so. I could find the stubs. They were thrown into the vault."

Mr. Watson—"I want them at 10 a. m. tomorrow."

Reference was made to the letter books of the firm from 1904 and Mr. McAvity said they could be produced.

Mr. Watson—"Would there be any notes from Mr. Harding, any requests?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes, asking to exchange checks."

Mr. Watson—"How would you get them?"

Mr. McAvity—"By messenger."

Mr. Watson—"What is his name?"

Mr. McAvity—"Robert Allen."

Mr. Watson—"What did you do with his checks?"

Mr. McAvity—"Deposited them in the bank."

Mr. Watson—"Meantime you were getting orders and selling to the department."

Mr. McAvity—"The business was selling at the market price. I gave Mr. Harding my own personal checks. I have known him as a friend for nearly forty years."

Mr. Watson—"Didn't you connect the two?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Judge Cassels—"You had an interest in the firm; you were sharing in the profits."

Mr. McAvity—"I never thought of the profits."

Judge Cassels—"Did you ever press Mr. Harding for payment?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Judge Cassels—"The transactions seem to have been of two kinds, making advances for him to repay, and exchanging checks. Did you charge any interest?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Judge Cassels—"Didn't you think these transactions were improper?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Judge Cassels—"Do you think so now?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes; I thought I was the only one assisting my own personal friend."

Mr. Watson—"Did you ever tell the minister of your friendship for Mr. Harding?"

Mr. McAvity—"I asked him to give Mr. Harding an increase in salary."

**John A. McAvity.**

John A. McAvity was called. Replying to Mr. Watson, he said he was not aware his firm had been getting more orders than any other firm in the province. The department's account was a good one. He would not say it was one of the best. He appreciated a favor and considered he was under a compliment to anyone who gave him an order. He had loaned Mr. Harding one or two checks. It might have been more. He could not say whether Mr. Harding had forty or fifty checks from the firm. He signed some of them. They were made payable to "cash." It was out of the ordinary way

Mr. Watson—"Knowing you were signing for the firm, tell me why you did not put Mr. Harding's name on the checks?" of business.

Mr. McAvity—"It was a loan."

Mr. Watson—"You put 'cash' to conceal his name, isn't that the plain truth?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"And it was put on all checks to conceal?"

Mr. McAvity—"Yes."

Mr. Watson—"Any reason to conceal the agent?"

Mr. McAvity—"No."

Mr. Watson—"Why did you do it?"

Mr. McAvity—"Because he paid the checks by checks in exchange. We do it with others."

Judge Cassels—"You didn't conceal the name without a motive. In plain English, you were receiving orders from the department and he was the agent.

Mr. McAvity—"It was not done for business, it was friendship."

Mr. Watson—"In friendship there's nothing to conceal. I suppose it was done because he might be injured in the department as your personal friend."

Mr. McAvity—"Yes."

The hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—J. T. Hallisey, who has been for some time acting superintendent of the Halifax and St. John division of the Intercolonial Railway, has been formally appointed to the position of superintendent.





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## MATTHEWSON IS ONLY PAID $4,000 A YEAR

### Star Twirler of Giants Got Comparatively Small Salary During Past Season.

If the reports are true regarding the salary paid Christy Matthewson by the New York club, the amount is a big surprise to the baseball public, and it is not surprising that Matthewson has determined upon demanding a big increase before he signs a contract for next season.

In speaking of the report recently, one who is close to the big twirler said: "Would the New York club let Christy Matthewson get away if that great pitcher made a decided stand for an increase in salary? Well, that is the proposition—that the New York club will be called on to face when the time comes for Matty to sign his next contract with the club. That $50,000 offer said to have been made for Matthewson was a fake rumor; still, even that fabulous sum would not be a ridiculous one to pay for his services.

"Matthewson's contract with the New York club called for a salary of $4,000 for the season of 1908. Now, doesn't that sound ridiculous considering the salaries that star pitchers of Matthewson's class are thought to receive, and the financial success that attached to baseball during this season's phenomenal race?

"It seems ridiculously small, too, when the fact is taken into consideration that Matty has been the star pitcher of the country even since he became a Giant, with the exception of 1906, the year he had not fully recovered from the effects of an attack of diptheria.

"Christy Matthewshon has made more money for the National league than any pitcher who was ever in the ranks. He virtually saved the life of the National league, too, when the older organization was almost in a state of disruption, at the time the American league secured so many of the star players."

## THE BURNS-JOHNSON GO

### Conditions Provide That the Champion Will Get $30,000 Win, Lose or Draw.

The conditions for the Burns-Johnson fight in Australia, Dec. 26, are as follows: Fight in a 16-foot ring; referee not to break the men, who are to fight themselves free; fight to a finish; either man can wear fingerless kid gloves or soft bandages next to the hands, but not both; Burns to receive $30,000, win, lose, or draw; Johnson to receive $5,000 and expenses, win, lose, or draw; syndicate to select referee 30 days before contest.

## ST. JOHN BASKETBALL LEAGUE IS FORMED

Last night in St. Stephen's rooms a meeting of basket ball enthusiasts was held, and the St. John Basket Ball League was formed. The league will be composed of teams from Mission church, Portland Y. M. A., and two teams from St. Stephen's Y. P. S. Wm. Paterson was elected president and Alfred Smith, secretary.

It was decided that no team could play more than two men who play in any other league; also that seniors who have played during 1907, 1908, 1909 shall be debarred from the St. John Basket Ball League. George Emery was decided upon as the official referee.

It was decided to play all games on Thursday evenings, playing double headers each night, thus ensuring a strenuous night of sport. The following schedule was agreed upon:

St. Stephen's rooms—Dec. 3, Portland vs. Mission; St. Stephen 1st, vs. St. Stephen's 2nd.

Mission rooms—Dec. 10, Portland vs. St. Stephen's 1st; Mission vs. St. Stephen's 2nd.

Portland rooms—Jan. 7, Portland vs. St. Stephen's 2nd; St. Stephen's 1st vs. Mission.

## TOM LONGBOAT BEAT FOUR MEN

### Indian Won Against Relays of Runners in Five Mile Race in Nigara Falls.

Tom Longboat, in his relay race at Niagara Falls on Monday evening, vanquished his four opponents by two laps, the course being 16 laps to the mile. A large crowd was present to see the Indian run. For the first mile W. Hughes, of Niagara Falls, was the first opponent, and at the finish of the first mile the Indian led by 1½ laps. Strumball, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., lost one lap on the second mile. Altman, of Buffalo, took up the third mile and half distance, 2½ miles, the Indian led by three laps. At three and a half miles Driscoll, the champion long distance runner of the 4th Regiment Athletic Club, Buffalo, tackled the Indian and decreased his lead two laps.

At the four mile post Hughes again tackled the Indian and decreased his lead to 1½ laps, but Longboat put on a spurt and easily gained the lost ground, and added half a lap more. In the last half mile Strumbull tackled him a second time decreasing his lead to two laps, which the Indian won the race by. He ran in good form, keeping up a steady, killing pace for his opponents, using his head throughout the race. Time, 25 minutes, 25 seconds. Longboat covered the first 2 miles in 9 minutes 25 seconds.

## ST. JOHN CURLERS MAY TAKE THE TRIP

### One or two Members of the Thistle Club May Take Advantage of Royal Caledonion Invitation to Scotland.

Som time ago, an invitation was issued by the Parent Curling Club of Scotland in behalf of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club to the branches of that organization in Canada to send representatives to Scotland for the latter part of January or first of February, 1909.

The first call was for seven Canadian rinks altogether—two from Manitoba, two from Ontario, one from Nova Scotia and two from Quebec. The Thistle Club of this city is included in the last named division. It was their intention at first to send a rink of their own men but E. M. Smith, the secretary, said last night that he did not think it likely they will be officially represented.

Nothing definite, however, will be decided until after Dec. 1 and it is probable enough that one or two of the members may go over on their own initiative. The branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in Montreal recently sent out a circular to the various clubs interested in which they desired that the names of one or two members willing to go should be sent to them before Dec. 1. They also intimated that the clubs sending representatives would be expected to contribute $1 for each of the club membership towards paying the expenses of the trip across. The expenses of the visitors while in Scotland, it was said, would be defrayed by the clubs there.

### BOUTS THIS WEEK

Thursday—Bill Papke vs. Stanley Ketchel, Colma (Cal.) Abe Attell vs. Freddie Welsh, and Monte Attell vs. Kuthos, Vernon (Cal.) Young Donahue vs. Harry Scroggs, Manchester (N.H.) Cyclone Thompson vs. Kid Dalton, Marysville (Cal.) Peter Sullivan vs. Dick Givens, Salt Lake City. Jeff Doherty vs Amby McCarry, Holyoke. Jimmy Gardner vs. Jimmy Clabby, New Orleans. Tommy Sullivan vs. Tony Caponi (p.m.), Al Kubiak vs. George Gunther (evening.) Kid Beebe vs. Eddie Kelly, Rochester, New York. Al Delmont vs. Monk the Newsboy, Lymansville (R.I.)

Friday—Jack Morgan vs. Ed. Smith, Columbus. Fred Buckland vs. Ralph Erne, Philadelphia.

## THIS DOES NOT LOOK PROMISING FOR RACE

### Tom Longboat's Manager and Alfred Shrubb Cannot Agree on Terms for Meeting of the Men.

Tom Flanagan and Alfred Shrubb met at the Waldorf Hotel in Hamilton, Ont., on Monday afternoon in an attempt to arrange a match between Shrubb and Longboat. After two hours' wrangling the conference broke up with the match just as much an affair of the future as ever. Flanagan offered to match Longboat for a series of three races, ten, fifteen and twenty miles, the last named race to be run first.

Shrubb agreed to three races, but insisted on running the ten mile event first.

Both were obdurate, and no settlement had been reached when the meeting broke up. Flanagan went back to Toronto, and Shrubb went to New York.

Shrubb announced that this was his last year at the game, and he was eager to finish his career with a series of three races between himself and Longboat. Much bad feeling was displayed between Flanagan and Shrubb, the later being forced to make his proposals through a third party.

## ALFRED RIGGS IS HEARD FROM AGAIN

### Freak Bicycle Rider is Living in Halifax and is Anxious for New Laurels.

Alfred Riggs, the world's champion downhill high-wheeled bicycle rider, who resides in Halifax, challenges all comers for a race down Salter street, on a high-wheeled bicycle. Mr. Riggs claims that he won the world's championship in St. John twelve years ago, when he rode a quarter-mile down King street in twenty-one seconds. He says that Sergeant Baxter, of the St. John police force, witnessed the race, and anyone doubting his right to the championship can communicate with the St. John officer. Mr. Riggs will endeavor to secure the old high-wheeled bicycle owned by R. S. Archibald, which is still in existence.—Halifax Herald.

## ITALIAN CAR WINS AUTOMOBILE RACE AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Race Course, Savannah, Ga., Nov. 25—A little red Italian car, with four cylinders, which hummed like a giant bumble-bee and with an American driver at the wheel won the first international light car race ever held in this country today. In doing so the car and driver set a high record of 52.56 miles an hour for the 196 mile journey over a part of the circuit which will be used tomorrow by the grand prize runners.

William M. Hilliard of Boston, in a Lancia car named after the famous Italian driver, proved the winning combination. The elapsed time was three hours, forty-three minutes and thirty-three seconds.

Robert Burman, driving Buick car No 8, finished second, more than six minutes behind the winner. L. B. Lorimer, seated at the throttle of Chalmers-Detroit No. 10, fought his way into third position; E. R. Hearnes Buick No. 11 was fourth and Al. Poole's Italian Isotta was fifth. Then came a whole flock of two-cylinder Maxwells, Arthur See in No. 9, finishing six and Carl Kelsey in number 17, finishing seventh. Costello's Maxwell No. 12 and Munweiler's No. 15 were running in eighth and ninth positions respectively, when the race was called off.





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