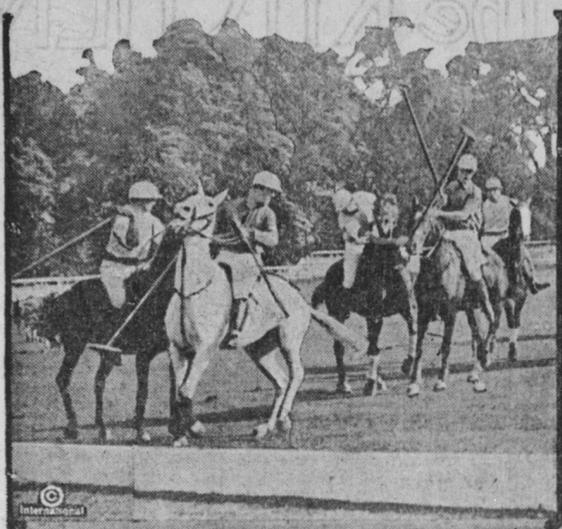


REVIVE POLO SPORT ON PACIFIC COAST



Some of the Action Which Thrilled the 8,000 Spectators at the Recent Meadowbrook-Bryn Mawr Championship Contest at Philadelphia.

Polo, virtually nonexistent during the war, will experience a revival during the coming winter and spring which promises to place it again among the leading outdoor pastimes in California. Many of the West's prominent players served in the army and the return of these men will serve to stimulate interest in the game.

Coronado and Del Monte, as in former years, will be the center for polo enthusiasts. Already stables of polo ponies are arriving to be prepared for the various tournaments.

Three tournaments, two at Del Monte and one at Coronado, it is believed, will draw the cream of teams from the United States and Canada.

The principal events of the season will be the invitation tournaments at Del Monte, February 1 to 10; the annual spring tournament at Del Monte, March 28 to April 15, and the fourteenth annual polo tournament at Coronado, March 1 to April 1.

For the first time since the season of 1917, the Pacific Coast All-American

polo trophy will be competed for during the coming midwinter tournament at Coronado. This trophy was won in 1917 by the Meadowbrook four, composed of G. M. Kecksher, C. P. Beadleston, Malcolm Stevenson (captain), and Carlton Burke. The Meadowbrook four won the trophy by defeating the Miami Valley team, captained by Max Fleischmann.

Season Opens January 1. The season will officially open at Coronado on January 1 with the inauguration match. Weekly cup matches will follow every Saturday and Sunday. During the tournament from March 1 to April 1, in addition to the All-American trophy, players will compete for the California challenge, Pacific Coast junior championship and Joseph Jessop challenge trophies.

At Del Monte during the coming season there will be two regulation fields in addition to a practice area. The fields are said to rank among the best in the country and plans are being made to care for a large number of players.

EDDIE M'GOORTY GETS COIN

Boxer, Now in England, Should Come Back With Roll That Will Make Rivals Envious.

Boxing is the most popular sport in England right now, and promoters and fighters north while are getting rich. Eddie McGoorty has picked up a bundle over there, and if he does not spend the wad should come home with a roll that will make his rivals in the States exceedingly envious.

They charge as high as \$50 for ring-side seats in London without anybody squawking, and the guys in the back rows sometimes have to plunk down the equivalent of one of our \$5 notes



Eddie McGoorty.

for a distant peek at the doings. This price scale prevails in all classes where the matches are attractive enough.

Can you imagine Pal Moore and Jimmy Wilde boxing to an American audience that slumped down from five cases up to a half century to see the midgests perform? If you can, you have a vivid imagination! Yet they can get away with it over there.

ORIOLES TO TRAIN IN SOUTH

Manager Dunn of Baltimore Looking Up Place to Take His Team, for Conditioning.

Jack Dunn trained his Orioles at home last spring and then walked away with the pennant in the International league race, but he does not plan to do any more home training. He is now angling for a location in the sunny Southland.

COLLEGES RACE BY AIR IN CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP

Aerial racing as a recognized sport is under consideration at Harvard, Yale and Columbia universities, according to members of the Aerial club at the last named institution. Invitations will, in all probability, be sent to other colleges, asking their active co-operation in this movement. A three-cornered cross-country race by airplane next spring between Columbia, Harvard, and Yale, modeled after the recent New York-Toronto flight, is planned.

GOSSIP AMONG SPORTS

Cleveland chess enthusiasts have organized a league.

Connie Mack's Athletics were last for the fifth consecutive year.

Yale won the freshman cross-country run, defeating Harvard 22 points to 33.

"Babe" Ruth declares he may tour the country with an independent team next year.

Shorty Miller, former star quarterback at Penn State, is playing professional football.

Trapshooting in the United States will be supervised in the future by a committee of ten members.

Max Carey is said to be much benefited in health since going to Cuba with the barnstorming ball losers.

Frank J. Marshall, chess expert, plans a tour of the country, taking in the leading centers, including Canada.

Manager Mike Kelley has returned to St. Paul without signing to boss the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast league.

Freak pitching is to be abolished by the majors. The pitchers would also like to see the kibosh put on freak batting of the Ruth order.

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, denies the story that originated in the east that he is trying to make a trade for "Rabbit" Maranville of the Braves.

The Interstate League, involving Wellsville, Olean and Jamestown, N. Y., Bradford, Oil City and Franklin, Pa., is to be revived with Pat Dougherty, the old White Sox outfielder, as president.

COLT BRINGS \$50,000

Galroy, a two-year-old colt by Royal Realm, out of Gallinoti, by Gallinote, out of Serenata, by Chavering, was sold for \$50,000 at the October Newmarket sales. This is one of the biggest prices ever paid for a youngster in England. Other big prices were realized at the sale.

STANDARD BALL IDEA STIRS GOLF PLAYERS

Rule Would Meet Hard Opposition in U. S. and Canada.

No Definite Action Taken at Meeting of Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews—Matter Seems to Be in Abeyance at Present.

Although the Royal and Ancient club of St. Andrews at its last meeting took no definite action on the standardization of golf balls, the matter was discussed. Prior to the meeting it was reported on seemingly good authority that it was the intention of the rules of golf committee to introduce a rule standardizing the flouter, writes Joe Davis in Chicago Tribune.

In order to give the golf trade a chance to unload its stock of heavier balls, it was proposed to make the change take effect at the close of the present season.

For the time being the matter seems to be in abeyance, and while the matter of standardization never has been officially discussed by the United States Golf association, the national body would have to take official action if the British authorities decided to adopt a standard ball.

Although the U. S. G. A. and the Royal and Ancient club differ in their interpretation of the amateur rule, the only difference in the playing rules is that the U. S. G. A. sanctions the use of the mallet-headed putter, which is barred in Great Britain.

Commenting on the proposed legislation the Canadian Golfer says:

"It is sincerely hoped that the rules of golf committee will not be so ill advised as to adopt such a radical departure without first consulting the powers that be in this and other golfing countries. In Canada the rules and regulations of the game as laid down by St. Andrews are faithfully followed, but it is a grave question if any such change as that mooted in connection with the standardization of the ball would be acceptable here. The rules of golf committee must hasten slowly, very slowly, before making any such rash decision. It certainly would be retrograde legislation.

The chief objections made to the rubber-cored ball are that it gives a good response to a half-hit shot; that it makes recovery from hazards too easy, so that the bad shot does not receive the punishment it deserves, and that its resiliency makes it much harder to control on a hard green and so introduces an element of luck in approaching and putting.

"All these objections apply most strongly to the flouter and much less strongly to the small, heavy ball, which it is proposed to abandon. One thing is sure: If St. Andrews does attempt to standardize the flouter, its ruling will not be observed in Canada or the States. It will commit golfing suicide as far as its influence here is concerned."

MADE LITTLE ON BIG BATTLE

Tex Rickard, Great Fight Promoter, Disappointed at Way Things Turned Out at Toledo.

"I notice it stated that the Dempsey-Willard fight drew \$410,732," said a New York sporting man, who was officially connected with the big fight at Toledo. "Well, the gate receipts might have amounted to that much, but not a penny was made on the venture. Even Tex Rickard, who has been rated



Tex Rickard.

as the world's greatest promoter, was disappointed over the way things turned out.

"After settling for the arena and paying off the boxers there wasn't enough coin left to buy a square meal. I also noticed that it was stated that the Toledo boxing commission's share of the proceeds was something like \$30,000. That's a dream. I am sure that there was nothing for the commission after all expenses were paid."

Tract Is Added to National Forests

1,116,000 Acres in Thunder Mountain Region of Idaho Set Apart.

HAS LONG BEEN A MENACE

Recurring Forest Fires Have Endangered Adjoining Portions of National Forests—Great Tract Is Difficult of Access.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington, D. C.—In accord with almost unanimous sentiment in Idaho and in response to considerations vitally affecting adjoining national forests, congress has set apart 1,116,000 acres of land in Idaho known as Thunder Mountain region, as national forest lands. This great tract, difficult of access and having not over 1 per cent of its area suitable for agriculture, has for years been the scene of destructive fires and devastation due to overgrazing. It is now to be added to the Payette national forest which adjoins it on the south and west, and the Idaho national forest which adjoins it on the north and west. The area lies approximately 100 miles northeast of Boise. Because uncontrolled, it has been a recurring menace to the adjoining national forests by reason of fires that have gained great headway in its vast unpatrolled regions.

Swept by Forest Fires.

What has taken place in the Thunder Mountain region, according to officials of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, is typical of what would have taken place in most of the national forests had these areas not been protected. Three hundred thousand acres, or approximately one-third of the area, has been swept by forest fires in the past two years, destroying approximately 700,000,000 feet of timber. The mining resources, after being superficially exploited by miners with scant equipment, have remained practically undeveloped. Much of the wild life has been ruthlessly exterminated, and the grazing lands have been destroyed by nomadic herds. The number of sheep which have been grazing without restriction or regulation during the past year total nearly 300,000, whereas a fair estimate of the "carrying capacity" of the entire country has been placed at 75,000 to 10,000 head of sheep.

There are no towns or villages in the whole region. The log buildings of the first settlement on Monumental creek still stand—vacant, specter-like reminders of the boom days of many years ago. Hundreds of claims which

were located during the rush of 1901 have been abandoned. Some high-grade ores have been found, and the general belief is that the region contains an abundance of low-grade ore, but its commercial use has not been possible because of inadequate transportation facilities. Control of the area as National Forest land, once opposed because it was feared that it might retard mine development, is now seen to be a practical step toward proper use of the mining resources, as well as conservative utilization of grazing facilities.

Travel Is Difficult.

At present the roads, trails, and bridges are in a sad state of disrepair, making travel over them on foot or by horseback impossible. One of the important undertakings of the forest service, now that the tract has been added to adjoining national forests, will be to supply the area with improved lines of travel.

A large and important watershed is included in this area, which is estimated to supply at least 1,000 second-feet of water to the Columbia river at low-water periods. It is roughly estimated that more than 100,000 horsepower could be generated from waters rising in the area. The region includes no natural wonders, large lakes or

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING URGED ON METHODISTS

New York.—Collective bargaining "as an instrument for the attainment of industrial justice," is recommended in a report by the executive committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, which requests ministers and members of the church "steadfastly to insist on its application and constantly to promote in the Christian spirit discussion of the methods by which it might be applied."

features of special scenic interest. Deer and trout are plentiful, and there are said to be a few wild sheep and goats.

AIRPLANE IN CHURCH WINDOW

One in London Dedicated to Saint Michael, Patron Saint of Airmen.

London.—The church in Spanish place which King Alfonso attended on his visit to London has received recently a new window in honor of St. Michael the patron saint of airmen. It shows an airplane with the inscription, "Defende Nos in Proelio."

It is said to be the first window in which a flying machine has been a feature of a church design.

Mishap to Auto Stirs All Slovakia

Soldier Cuts Telegraph to Make Repairs and Results Are Astonishing.

HAS DIPLOMATS WORRIED

Ties Up Railroad Traffic and Results in Congestion That Takes Month to Straighten Out—Week to Restore Wires.

Szabadka, Slavonia.—When a wheezing little automobile of American make, driven by a Serbian soldier, broke down on a country road 40 miles from here, it started an international tangle which rolled up until it had the diplomats of four countries worried.

Here are some of the things that began to happen:

"Three hundred cars of French merchandise bound for Roumania piled up

on the four switches of the railroad yards here and congested things until not a wheel could move.

A Red Cross supply train of 30 cars, bound for Bucharest, came up behind the French trains and completed the tieup of communications.

Ten Americans were marooned for nine days on board the Red Cross train.

Sends Train to Investigate.

Roumanian merchants who were relying on the prompt delivery of the French goods sent a special train from Bucharest to investigate the delay.

Szabadka, an important town on the frontier between Hungary and Serbia, was cut off from all communication with the outside world.

The Serbian soldier who was the innocent cause of all this trouble was driving his car merrily northward one day when the steering gear went wrong. He stopped, found the cause of the difficulty and decided that he needed a piece of stout wire to repair the damage. He reached up to the long-hanging, single-wire telegraph line and cut off a generous section. Having fixed his car, he drove blithely on. The wire gave out presently and he renewed it twice, three, four or five times, from the telegraph line beside the road.

Meanwhile the trains of French merchandise had begun arriving at Szabadka. Official sanction was necessary for the cars to proceed. The frontier officials framed the proper sort of telegram, and it was duly countersigned and presented to the operator.

Trains Congest Yards.

He reported that the wire was "not working." So the frontier officials decided to wait until it began to work. They waited two days, while more and more trains drew into the congested yards. Szabadka was cut off from wire communication. Mails go only once a week, and then only if trains are running.

The telegraph officials finally decided to send out a line-repairing party. The party returned after another day's delay, with the announcement that so many breaks had been found their supply of spare wire had given out.

Meanwhile, congestion in the yards increased and the appeals from the French conveyors, the American conveyors and the Roumanian merchants became more urgent. It was a full week, however, before the wires had finally been restored and the official visas obtained. By that time the blockade had become so complicated that it will probably take a month to put Szabadka back on a normal basis.

GENERAL WOOD AND FAMILY



Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Wood and their family, in the first photograph taken of them together since the general's return from France. The sons, Capt. Leonard Wood, Jr., and Lieut. Osborne C. Wood, went into the service at the outbreak of the war, the captain serving with the Eighty-first division in France. The daughter, Louise, is still in school.

Must Ride Wild Moose To Be Member of Club

Nipisiguit River, Can.—One of the most unusual sportsmen's associations is the Moose Riders of the Nipisiguit. To qualify a man must ride moose in the presence of a guide in good standing. He must get a photo and have this placed in the book of records there, together with the signatures of witnesses and guide. He then receives a metal badge picturing a man riding a moose and the words "Moose Rider of Nipisiguit."

Wore Sister's Shoes to Fool Police.

Camden, Pa.—For months detectives followed what were evidently the footprints of a woman burglar. Five small boys were arrested and confessed to a long series of housebreakings. One of the youngsters said that he always wore his sister's shoes while on the job.

FACE MUCH RED TAPE

Americans Find Travel in Germany Is Difficult.

Absence of Official American Representation in Berlin Causes Embarrassment.

Berlin.—Lack of American official representation in Berlin is causing American travelers considerable embarrassment.

The Spanish embassy representing American interests can sometimes help the traveler, but more often not. It has too much business to handle. And red tape unwinds slowly in Germany.

As a result of this situation Americans coming here are complaining considerably of the situation.

England and France are liberally represented on missions here. America has none. And its interests have to be conserved mainly by the Amer-

ican legations in The Hague and Copenhagen.

Two stranded American sailors reached town recently, expecting passports here. They were penniless but expected a lift. They couldn't get a passport right away; maybe by waiting long enough they might have had one through the Spanish embassy. Probably they passed the borders somehow "on their own." It can be done, but it's unpleasant.

And at the same time an American business man arrived with a perfectly good pass, but found he needed to travel to Czechoslovakia to complete an important deal. Could he get his pass amended here? No, he had to travel to Copenhagen and run the risk of losing his business deal through the delay.

These are only sample cases. Daily Americans with difficulties as bad as or worse than those above cited are here, and find that the U. S. A. isn't among those present.