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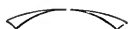
RICHARD K. FOX

THE LIFE AND BATTLES

—OF—

JACK JOHNSON

CHAMPION PUGILIST OF THE WORLD



Together with the Complete Records of John L. Sullivan,
James J. Corbett, Robert Fitzsimmons, James J. Jeffries,
Tommy Burns, Peter Jackson and Jim Flynn.

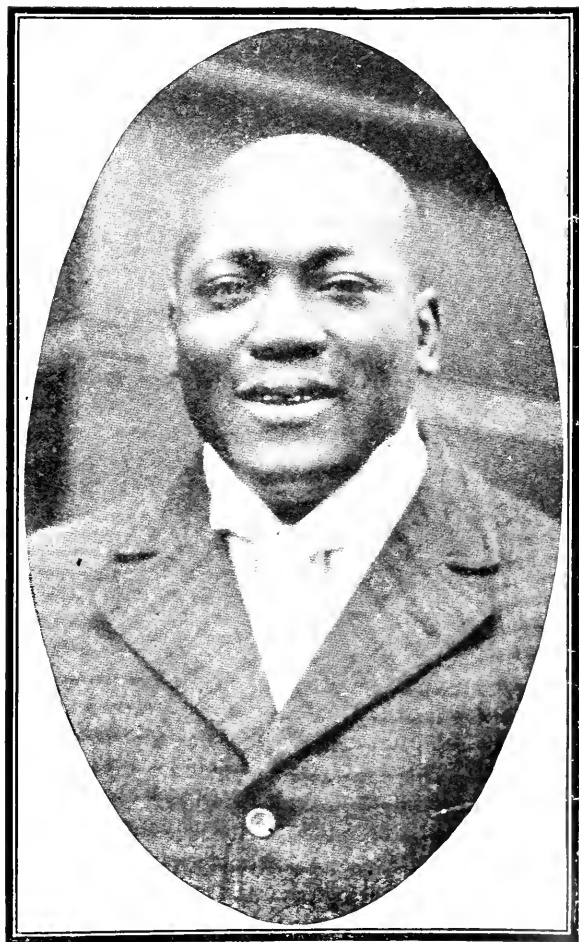


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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Johnson's Career - - - - -	9
Burns-Johnson Battle - - - - -	39
In the Ring - - - - -	41
Battle by Rounds - - - - -	43
Battle with Jack O'Brien - - - - -	48
Battle with Stanley Ketchell - - - - -	50
Fight by Rounds - - - - -	50
Arranging the Fight - - - - -	55
Johnson-Jeffries Battle - - - - -	64
Fight by Rounds - - - - -	66
Statistics of the Battle - - - - -	73
Johnson's Record - - - - -	74
Jeffries' Record - - - - -	76
John L. Sullivan - - - - -	77
James J. Corbett - - - - -	80
Robert Fitzsimmons - - - - -	82
Tommy Burns - - - - -	85
Peter Jackson - - - - -	87
Jim Flynn - - - - -	88

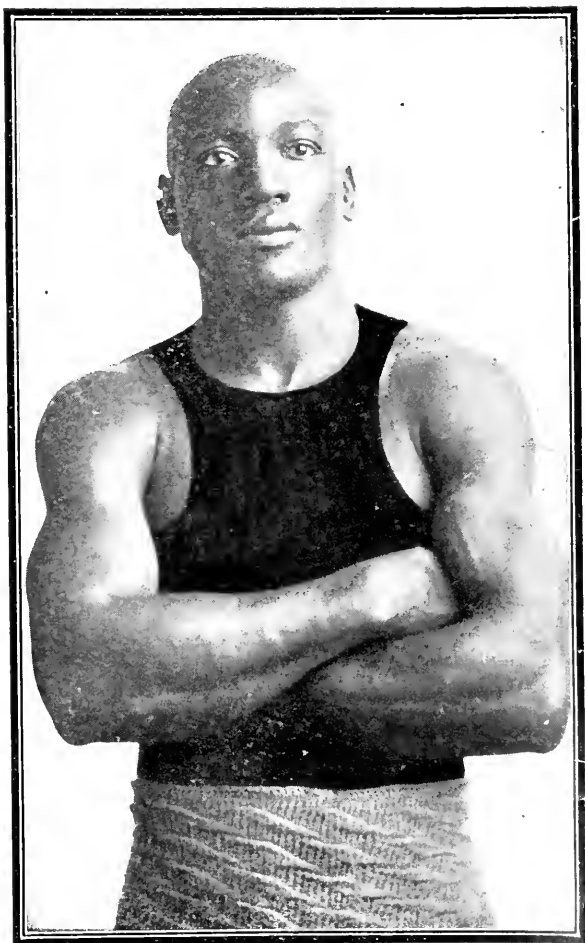


THE CHAMPION'S SMILE.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE

Richard K. Fox	-	-	-	-	-	2
The Champion's Smile	-	-	-	-	-	6
Jack Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	8
Johnson in London	-	-	-	-	-	10
Johnson in Training	-	-	-	-	-	12
James J. Jeffries	-	-	-	-	-	14
John L. Sullivan	-	-	-	-	-	16
James J. Corbett	-	-	-	-	-	18
Robert Fitzsimmons	-	-	-	-	-	20
Tommy Burns	-	-	-	-	-	22
Sam Langford	-	-	-	-	-	24
Joe Jeannette	-	-	-	-	-	26
Sam McVey	-	-	-	-	-	28
Molineaux	-	-	-	-	-	30
Joe Walcott	-	-	-	-	-	32
Joe Gans	-	-	-	-	-	34
George Dixon	-	-	-	-	-	36
Johnson's Remarkable Muscles	-	-	-	-	-	38
Jeffries Takes His Time	-	-	-	-	-	40
Jeffries in Bad Shape	-	-	-	-	-	42
Tex Rickard, Fight Promoter	-	-	-	-	-	44



JACK JOHNSON, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

JOHNSON'S CAREER

There is nothing spectacular about the career of Jack Johnson, and his earlier fighting record does not mark the champion. As in the case of Peter Jackson, white pugilists, in many cases, have drawn the color line on him. Up to the time he fought Burns he really had no chance to show what he could do. But that battle and the one with Ketchell gave the public a line on his real ability.

He began his career in 1897, when he beat S. Smith in ten rounds; later he put Jim Rocks away in four rounds. In 1898 he knocked out Reddy Bremer in three rounds, and beat Jim Cole in four. He fought a fifteen round draw with Henry Smith. He went twelve rounds to a draw in 1899 with Pat Smith, and the next year beat Josh Mills in twelve rounds, and Klondike in twenty rounds.

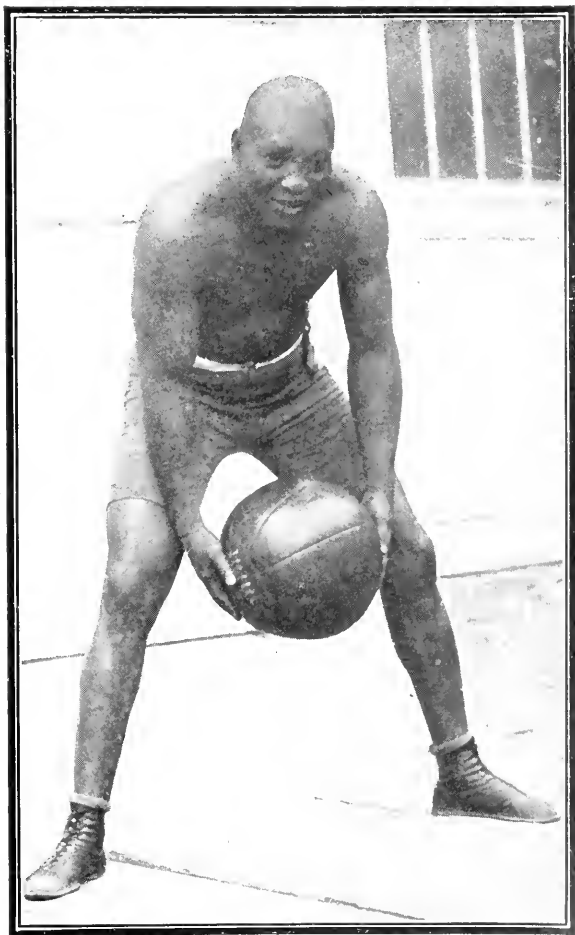
In the latter part of 1901 he met Joe



JACK JOHNSON IN LONDON.

Choynski in his home town. This battle brought his name before the public and after winning several battles in the Southwest he was taken to Chicago, where he continued to win and to show signs of cleverness. In that year he had three knockouts to his credit, as follows: Charley Brooks, two rounds; Horace Miles, three rounds, and George Lawler, ten rounds. This showed that he had a punch. The next year, 1902, he added six knockouts to his credit, and one of the defeated men was Jack Jeffries, a brother of the then champion, who had begun to show promising signs as a boxer, but he only lasted five rounds with the black man.

His first defeat was at the hands of the veteran boxer, Joe Choynski, with whom he was matched by the Galveston Athletic Club in March, 1901. He was outclassed from the start, as might have been expected from a man with his limited experience. He did very well, however, in the first and second rounds, but in the third he was caught on the jaw with

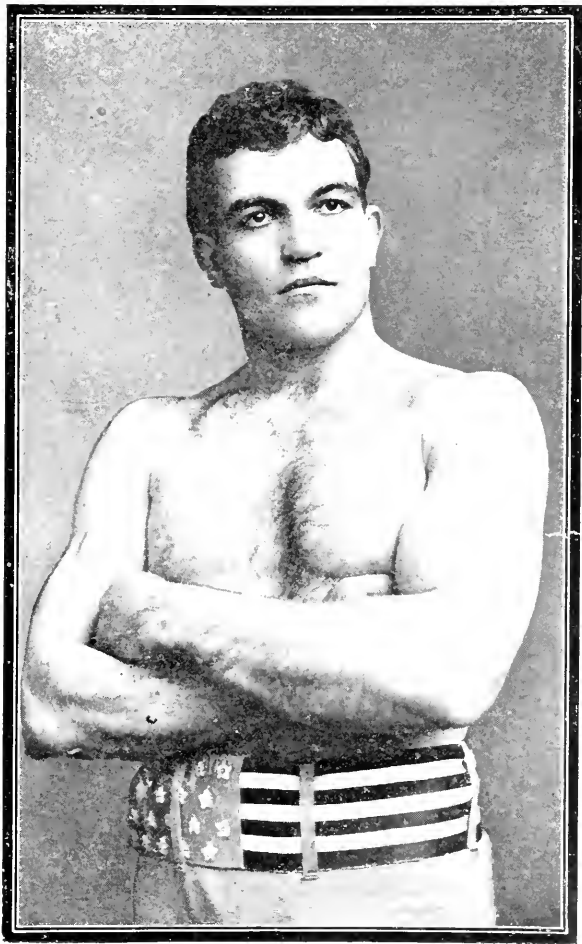


JACK JOHNSON IN TRAINING.

a right hook, and he went down and out. For this contest both men were arrested at the instigation of Gov. Sayers, and held in \$5,000 bail, but they were eventually released.

The big year for Johnson, so far as number of fights engaged in was concerned, was 1902, when he was one of the principals in sixteen contests, losing not one, and having four draws. This was the year that he met Jack Jeffries, brother of Jim, and played with him for five rounds before he dropped him for the count.

Probably his hardest battle of the year was on October 31, when he met George Gardiner, the middleweight champion of New England, before the San Francisco Club of San Francisco, Cal., and he surprised the people at the ringside who came to see the clever New Englander hang another scalp on his belt. Johnson forced the fight from the start, and kept up the pace during the entire twenty rounds, winning the decision with plenty to spare. This battle brought him more prominently



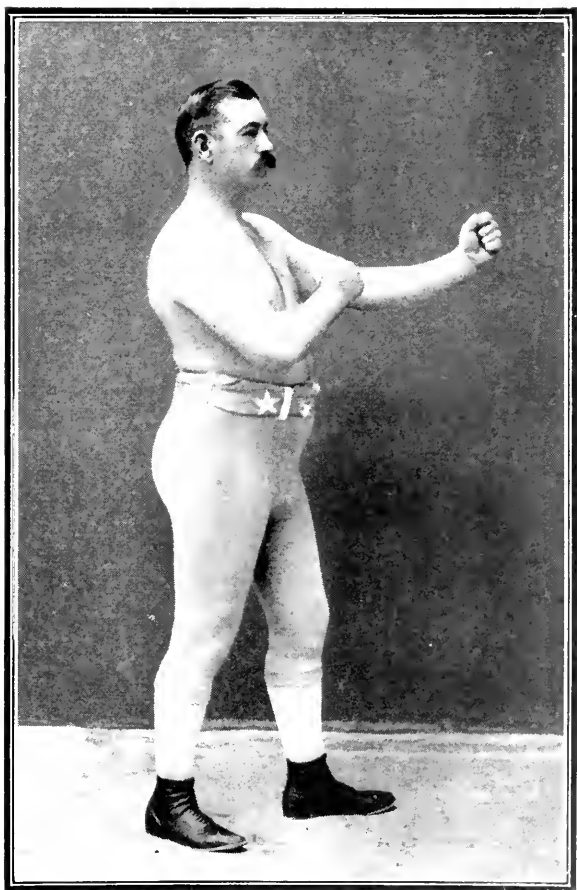
JAMES J. JEFFRIES,

before the public than all of his previous contests put together.

After that he met and defeated in six rounds at Los Angeles, Cal., Fred Russell, and again on February 23, 1903, he outpointed Denver Ed Martin in twenty rounds in the same town.

Sam McVey, who is at present cutting a wide swath in pugilistic circles in Paris, was Johnson's next opponent. He was a tough customer, capable of taking a good licking and coming back, and he had a punch, too. They came together in Los Angeles, on February 27, 1903, and the bout went the limit of twenty rounds, but from the first the issue was never in doubt, for it was Johnson all the way. The man who is now champion showed then that he had a good punch in either hand, that he was quick, aggressive and resourceful. At the finish the decision went to him, and justly, too.

The next day he announced that he was going after Jeffries, for he wanted a chance



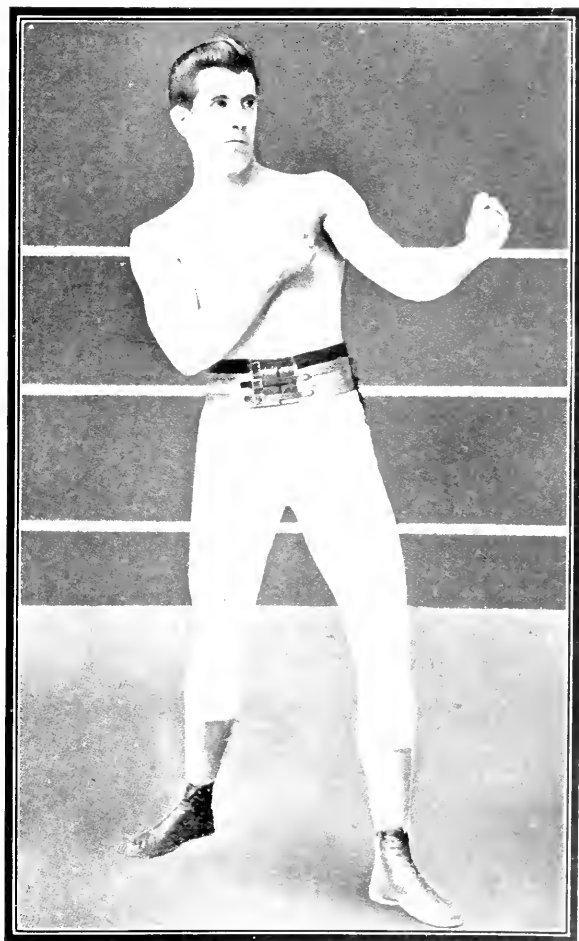
JOHN L. SULLIVAN

at the title that was to come to him later on. He claimed at that time that he was the logical opponent for the big fellow and he was also sure that he could beat him. But the champion evaded him, having drawn the color line since he met Hank Griffin in 1901.

Johnson won all of his battles during the year of 1903, beating the rugged McVey twice.

His first opponent in 1904 was Black Bill, whom he met in a six-round exhibition bout in Philadelphia. On April 22, in San Francisco, he knocked out McVey in the twentieth round, putting a quietus on the aspirations of that boxer and proving conclusively who was the master. He also won from Frank Childs in Chicago in six rounds, and finished up the year by knocking out Ed Martin in Los Angeles in two rounds.

Marvin Hart gave him his first real setback, getting the decision at the end of twenty rounds in San Francisco on March 28, 1905. Hart won, however, purely on his aggressiveness, as at the end of the fight he was badly



JAMES J. CORBETT

beaten and in miserable shape, while Johnson, on the other hand, showed scarcely a mark. He hit cleaner, he showed more cleverness, and he would have won easily had he forced the fighting instead of allowing Hart to set the pace.

From that time on he went steadily up, his speed, his cleverness and his ring generalship increasing, and he soon began to be recognized as a dangerous factor in the heavyweight division. The only thing that kept him down was his color, and there are plenty of sporting men today who say that if he had been given his chance he would have been champion long ago, and Tommy Burns would have been in the scrap heap with the rest of the second raters. The only man of his own color capable of competing with him was Joe Jeannette. They met several times, but no one who ever saw these battles had any doubt but that Johnson was the master at all stages of the game and could have done with Jeannette just as he pleased.



ROBERT FITZSIMMONS

The fact that Johnson beat Sam Langford in Chelsea, Mass., in fifteen rounds, on April 26, 1906, showed his class, because Langford is and always has been a dangerous man in the ring in any company, as a glance at his record will show.

At Philadelphia on July 17, 1907, he knocked out the redoubtable Fitzsimmons in two rounds, and the same year he put away Charley Cutler in one round and Jim Flynn in eleven.

For the past five years his course on the pugilistic ladder has been steadily upward, and he has come into his own at last. During his long chase of Tommy Burns he expressed the greatest confidence in his ability to put away the man who was proclaiming himself the champion. Time and time again he said he would finish the battle, if ever they met, inside of fifteen rounds, and those who have seen him box anywhere, and not prejudiced against him on account of his color, were convinced that he could do just as he said.

There has been a lot of talk about a "yellow

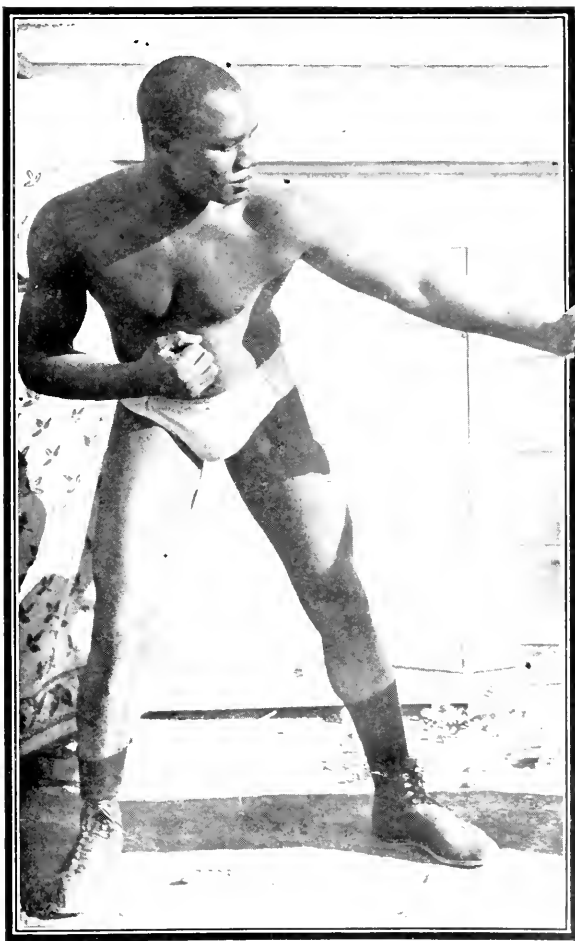


TOMMY BURNS, EX-CHAMPION

streak" that he is said to possess. He may have it, but if he has no one has yet found it out, so there is no use in mentioning it again.

He is built magnificently, is strong as a lion, is clever, scientific, and carries a great punch in either hand. He fought for a small purse because he knew he was going to be the champion before he left the ring. He was convinced that he was the best man and so he was willing to fight to prove it, as a champion should.

This big fellow heads the list of famous negro fighters, beginning with Molineaux, the giant black who fought Tom Cribb twice for the championship of England in the early part of the present century; and when you come to review the histories of the two men they are strangely alike in everything except that Johnson won what he went after. Molineaux went from Virginia, alone and penniless, to face the greatest fighting man the world knew at that time. He wasn't taken seriously at first, but after one or two hard tryouts the



SAM LANGFORD.

sporting men of England became convinced that he had enough of the fighter in him to make Cribb step a bit. They were matched and the battle of thirty-three rounds lasted fifty-five minutes. Though he was compelled to give in, Molineaux gave Cribb a fearful beating, so much so that the champion had to be assisted from the ring.

The second battle between these two attracted a great deal of attention in England, as there were many who believed that Molineaux could beat the champion. But in this they were mistaken, as the sturdy negro lasted but eleven rounds. Here is what a writer of the day had to say about it:

“The battle, which lasted only nineteen minutes and ten seconds, left no doubt as to the superiority of Cribb. The science of Molineau at the opening of the fight was quite equal to that of the champion, but the condition of Cribb was far better, his temper more under control, and although there was no question as to Molineaux's courage, which



JOE JEANNETTE.

almost amounted to ferocity, Cribb was his superior in steadiness and self-possession."

Jack Johnson, born in Galveston, Texas, on March 31, 1878, is now the heavyweight pugilistic champion of the world, and from all indications is likely to remain so for some time to come. He becomes a notable figure in more ways than one and is the first negro boxer to gain the coveted title.

Never has any other boxer the world over shown such persistency in following up a champion as Johnson did when he first made up his mind to go after Tommy Burns. He would scarcely have succeeded in obtaining a meeting with the elusive French-Canadian, however, had it not been for Sam Fitzpatrick, veteran boxer and manager, who took the black man under his wing and literally chased Burns almost around the world. Negotiations were first begun in America, but nothing came of them, and Burns went to England to gather what easy money was in sight in that country. When Burns became the idol of the English

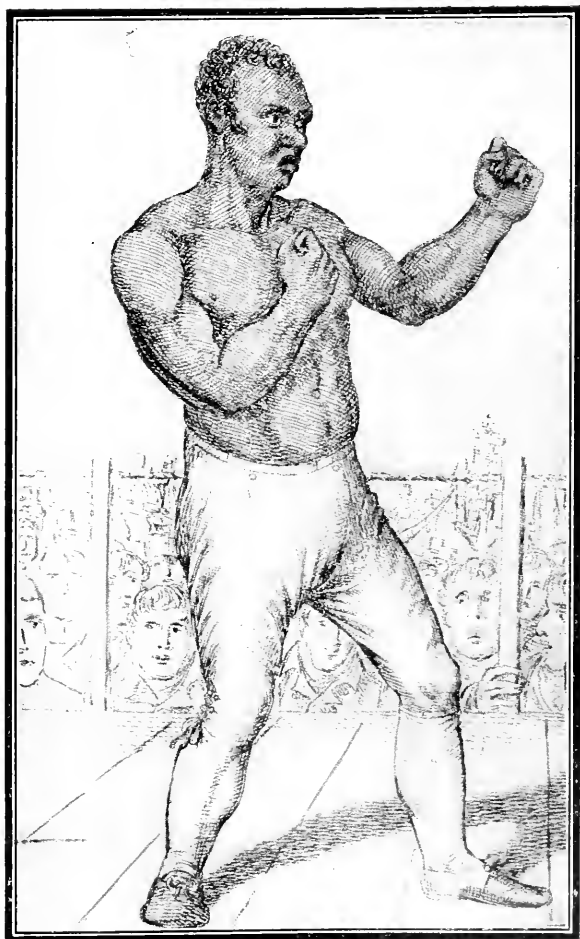


SAM McVEY.

and Irish sport-loving public by his decisive victories over their best men, Fitzpatrick made another move in his campaign by going to England and trying to force Burns into a match. The demands that the champion made for his end of the purse, win, lose or draw, were considered unfair, and Burns lost much of the good wishes of the public by the severe criticism of the British press.

Many thought that the next move in Burns' campaign of evasion would end matters and that Fitzpatrick would never get for his negro boxer the chance for the title. This was when Burns set sail for Australia from England, a point that seemed too far off for the other combination, whose funds were being fast used up in their pursuit.

Fitzpatrick and Johnson, however, did not give up the chase, for they had the word of Burns that he would fight when his demands were acceded to. Over in the Antipodes the champion was finally cornered, for a promoter, Hugh McIntosh, was found who was willing to



MOLINEAUX, WHO FOUGHT TOM CRIBB IN 1810.

guarantee Burns \$30,000, no matter what the outcome, and Johnson was only too willing to accept \$5,000 as his end. McIntosh, who is a man little more than thirty years old, showed great nerve in arranging all the details, as he stood to lose a vast amount if the interest did not prove enormous.

One of the big initial items of expense was the building of a stadium at Rusheutter's Bay, capable of holding twenty thousand persons, at a cost of \$10,000. The advance sale of seats, however, for nearly a month before the scheduled date assured the success from a financial standpoint. Seats sold as high as \$50, and the cheapest bench to be had cost \$5.

No event in a generation aroused the Australians as did this fight. An association of clergymen made an effort to have the mill stopped, but their attempt proved unavailing against the outburst of popular enthusiasm. The Premier of Australia, himself an old-time athlete, was just as much interested in the combat as the ordinary "bushwhacker," and



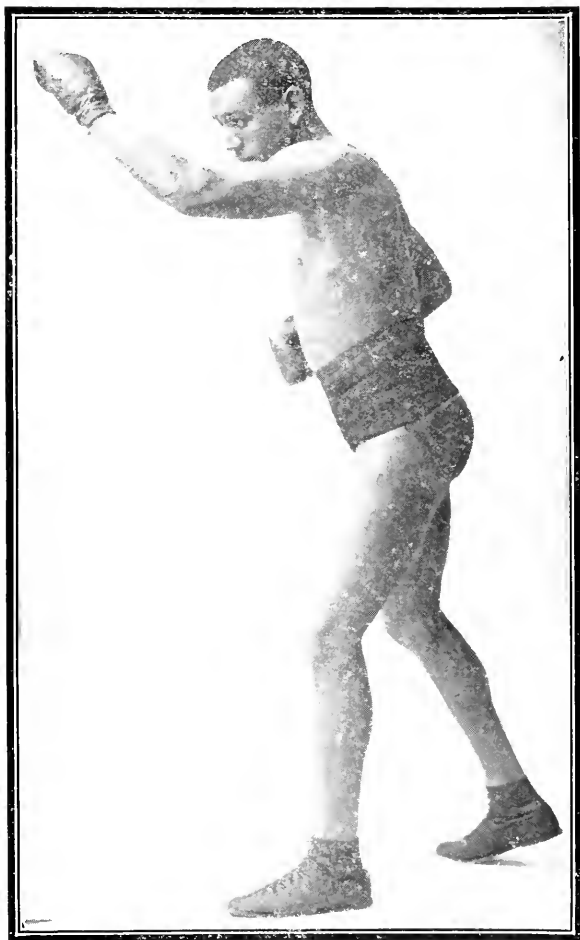
JOE WALCOTT

many of the leading business men and those identified with the government showed their eagerness to see the battle by their purchase of choice seats long before the date set.

In place of the jibing criticisms that were meted out to McIntosh because of what the Australians thought was foolhardiness, there is nothing now on the island continent but words of praise.

Rumors of all kinds were rife that the fight would be "fixed" and that Johnson would be bought off. When it was said that Burns had wagered \$10,000 on his chances many of the "wise" sport followers were further convinced that Burns had been up to some more crafty tricks. That the battle was to be strictly on the level was asserted by McIntosh in the following cablegram over his own signature :

"The fight will be absolutely on the level. You can bet on it with confidence. Johnson would not have chased Burns for nearly twelve thousand miles to get a match and then throw it, while Burns would not 'lay down' to a



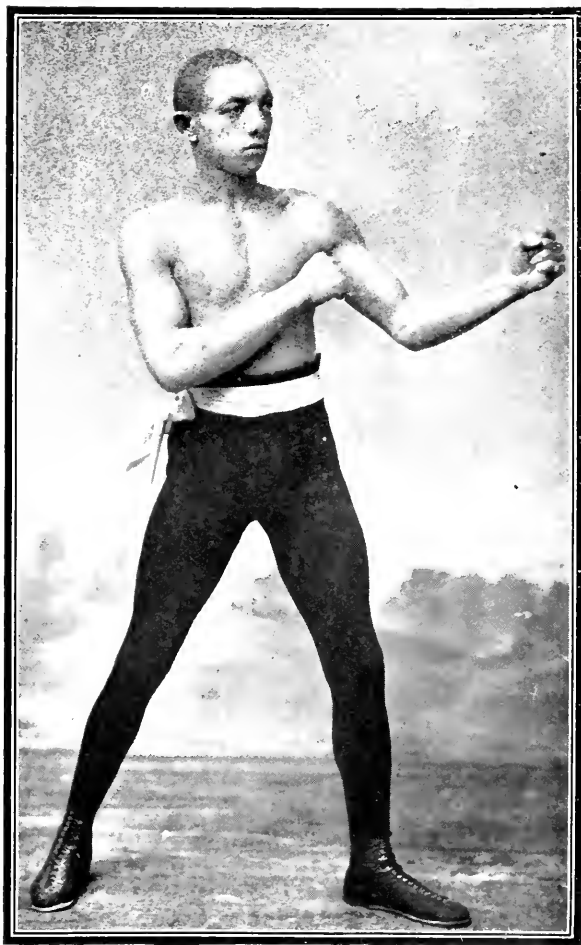
JOE GANS.

negro. The earning capacity of either of these men in the event of victory would be greater than by indulging in a fake. So take it from me that the mill will be decided on its merits."

Now that Fitzpatrick's campaign in following Burns to the other side of the world with his negro challenger has ended in success he will be hailed as one of the shrewdest handlers of fighters in the history of the ring. Fitzpatrick had Peter Jackson when that negro was the most feared heavyweight in the game.

Corbett was the only champion aspirant who had nerve enough to face Jackson, and even Jim "passed up" Peter after their famous "no contest" at San Francisco. Sullivan drew the color line on Jackson, and Fitzimmons was frank enough to admit that he wanted none of Jackson's game. Jackson failed to take care of himself and was down and out when Jim Jeffries whipped him.

Fitzpatrick also handled George Lavigne, when he was the lightweight champion.

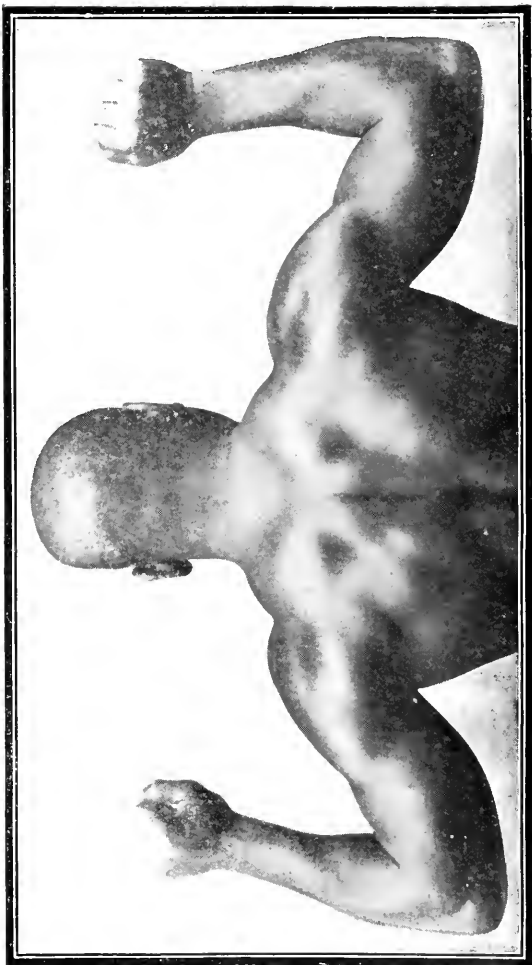


GEORGE DIXON.

The Johnson-Burns match was the first heavyweight championship battle staged outside of the United States in years. John L. Sullivan won the title from Paddy Ryan at Mississippi City nearly thirty years ago, and James J. Corbett beat Sullivan in New Orleans. Bob Fitzsimmons whipped Corbett in Carson City, Nev., and James J. Jeffries defeated Fitzsimmons at Coney Island.

Burns whipped O'Brien at Los Angeles and defeated Bill Squires, the champion of Australia, in San Francisco. Then he went to England and beat Gunner Moir, the champion of England, in London. He also vanquished Jem Roche, the champion of Ireland, in Dublin.

Sullivan fought only one battle abroad while he was champion, his memorable contest with Charlie Mitchell in Chantilly, France. It was a draw. Jackson whipped Slavin in London for the championship of England and Australia.



THE REMARKABLE BACK MUSCLES OF JOHNSON.

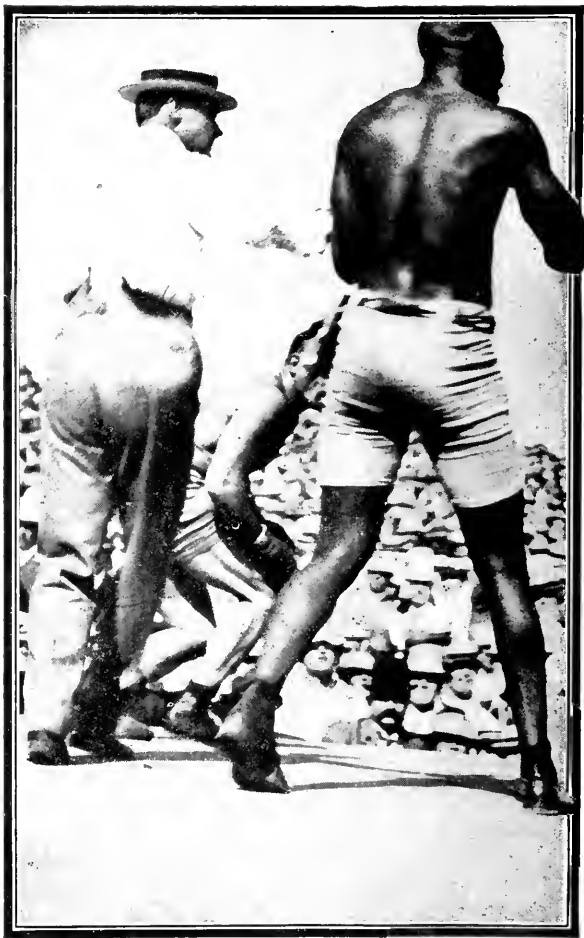
BURNS-JOHNSON BATTLE.

The fight was scheduled to take place at eleven o'clock in the morning of December 26, 1908, and so great was the excitement and the desire of the Australians to see it that hundreds came from the outer districts the night before and slept in the open in order to be on hand in the morning. One hour before the bell was to be rung for the contest every seat was taken by a crowd estimated at between eighteen and twenty thousand persons, who had paid into the box office a sum estimated at from \$150,000 to \$175,000.

STATISTICS OF THE FIGHTERS.

Here are the weights and dimensions of the men when they went into the ring:

Burns.	Johnson.
27 years.....	Age30 years
5 ft. 7¼ in.....	Height 6 ft. 1¾ in.
176 pounds.....	Weight 196 pounds
74½ in.....	Reach72¾ in.
12 in.....	Forearm13 in.
13¼ in.....	Biceps 14½ in.
16 in.....	Neck17 in.
40½ in.....	Chest 43¼ in.
32½ in.....	Waist33 in.
38 in.....	Hips 37 in.
23 in.....	Thigh 22½ in.
15¼ in.....	Calf16 in.



JEFF TAKES HIS TIME GETTING UP.

IN THE RING.

At 10.42 a. m. Johnson entered the arena, accompanied by his seconds, Sam Fitzpatrick, Mullins, Unholz, Lang and Bryant. Wild cheers greeted him, and the big black man turned and bowed to all four sides of the ring.

Just as Johnson took his seat Burns appeared. He was smiling and the plaudits of the spectators were even more enthusiastic than those accorded Johnson. Burns took up his position in the western corner of the ring, surrounded by his seconds, Keating, O'Keefe, O'Donnell, Burke and Russell.

When the cheering had died down somewhat Johnson crossed over and shook Burns by the hand. The Canadian glanced at the big mauleys of the Texan and noticed that both were covered with bandages. Fearful that perhaps they might not be of the soft surgical kind he scrutinized them closely, but, finding them to his satisfaction, he made no objection.

The announcement was made that if during



SHOWING WHERE JOHNSON HAD JEFFRIES IN BAD SHAPE.

the contest the police should interfere and stop it, the referee would immediately give a decision based on points scored.

When Burns stripped it was noticed he wore elastic bandages about his elbows. Johnson shouted across the ring, half angrily, "You must take those off."

THE BATTLE BY ROUNDS.

First Round.—After a few moments of preliminary sparring Johnson reached Burns with a sharp upper cut and the Canadian went to the floor, remaining there for the count of eight. He signalled to his seconds that he was all right, however, and when he arose sailed in for Johnson's body. Johnson swung a hard right to the head, and Burns staggered backward nearly across the ring from the impact of the blow. Then Burns, rushing in, planted a right of great force on Johnson's chin and by an excellent display of boxing warded off a return. Johnson, nevertheless, managed to put through a stinging left to the head at the sound of the gong.

Second Round.—When the gong clanged Johnson yelled across to the approaching Burns, "Come right on," and he swung his right and landed hard on Burns' chin. The champion's ankle gave way under him and he went down. He was up immediately, however, and Johnson got to close quarters with him and placed right and left to face and body. Burns' left eye here commenced to swell. Johnson thus far had the better of the battle.



TEX RICKARD, FIGHT PROMOTER.

The big black man was coming all the time and he swung a terrific left into Burns' stomach. Burns was doing but little. He was bleeding from the mouth and apparently was tired. The men were clinched as the bell rang.

Third Round.—Burns swung his right to Johnson's head and then did some wonderful execution at infighting, chopping his right to the ribs frequently. Johnson during the round landed some terrific blows to the kidneys.

Fourth Round.—When the men met in the centre of the ring Johnson shot a heavy right into Burns' ribs. The men talked wildly to each other, each seemingly intent upon getting the other excited and landing the money winning punch. During the jeering they sparred fiercely, but few blows were struck. Then Johnson swung left to the body and Burns brought right to head. Johnson, closing in, threw a terrific right and left to the head of the Canadian. The bell found the men in a hard clinch.

Fifth Round.—Apparently refreshed from his minute's rest, Burns started the round briskly, landing his right on Johnson's head and punching the body with both hands. Johnson managed to slip over a few rights to the head during the round.

Sixth Round.—Johnson rushed and Burns clinched. Breaking loose, however, with one hand, Johnson swung his right a dozen times into the white man's ribs. Burns jolted Johnson's body frequently and swung his right hard over the ribs and put a stiff left to the stomach several times. Johnson treated these blows as a joke, laughing at the crowd and making sarcastic remarks to

his opponent as he hustled Burns into a corner and scored a couple of rights to the body.

Seventh Round.—Johnson rushed Burns across the ring, dealing out rights in which there was no mercy. Burns got a left to Johnson's jaw and Johnson raised a lump under Burns' right eye in return. Burns here seemed to be losing strength. Johnson was landing repeatedly on Burns' eye, meanwhile addressing the people about the ringside, and though Tommy was working dexterously at infighting he placed several terrific blows on Burns' ribs, dropping him to the floor for a few seconds.

Eighth Round.—Burns' eyes were puffed up and he was bleeding from the mouth when he emerged from his corner. The white man's blows apparently had little effect on the Texan, who went severely about belaboring the head of the champion.

Ninth Round.—“Come on, Tommy; swing your right!” yelled Johnson as the gong rang. Burns responded by calling the negro a “yellow dog.” There was not very much fighting, probably more talking, during this round.

Tenth Round.—Both men seemed tiring. Johnson still used his fists effectively on Burns' head and stomach and Burns was doing all he could in reply. His blows, however, lacked steam.

Eleventh Round.—The perspiration pouring off the body of Johnson made it look not unlike highly polished walnut. Burns tried to cross his right over, but Johnson cleverly avoided him, meantime laughing at the champion.

Burns is outclassed and Johnson apparently is invulnerable. When the bell rang Burns limped to his corner.

Twelfth Round.—Johnson continued to rush and Burns took a tremendous lot of punishment gamely. His jaw is greatly swollen.

Thirteenth Round.—Johnson continued to play for the injured eye and the cut mouth of Burns, which was swollen twice its normal size. Blow after blow the colored man rained upon him, and the gong alone saved the white man from defeat, for he was reeling and groggy as it rang.

During the intermission between the thirteenth and fourteenth rounds the police officials consulted together, and it seemed probable that they would stop the fight in the next round. McIntosh went to Burns' corner and had a talk with the champion, who declared that he was strong. McIntosh then asked the police not to interfere.

Fourteenth Round.—Johnson went right after Burns when time was called. The white man warily backed away, but Johnson, following him up, dropped Burns with a heavy right to the head. "One, two, three," slowly counted the referee, and Burns remained down until eight seconds had been tolled off. When he arose Johnson flew at him like a tiger, and, using both hands unmercifully, soon had the champion tottering. The police then jumped into the ring and stopped the fight.

Hugh D. McIntosh, the referee, immediately declared Johnson the winner. He added that he considered it the best fight he ever had witnessed in Australia and that both men had fought most fairly.

THE BATTLE WITH O'BRIEN.

Johnson's next fight was in the arena of the National Athletic Club Philadelphia, Pa., on May 19, 1909, when he met Philadelphia Jack O'Brien for six rounds. Johnson gave his weight at 205 pounds, while O'Brien stated he weighed 162 pounds.

O'Brien gamely carried the fight to the big colored fellow during most of the rounds. But in doing this O'Brien got some very hard bumps and was pretty badly hurt at times, and there was no doubt that the champion had the better of the contest.

At times Johnson cut loose with great vigor and then it was that O'Brien was punished severely. The white man was down several times, although only once on a fair knock-down. Once O'Brien was carried through the ropes by one of Johnson's fierce rushes and had it not been for the assistance of those on the outside he would have fallen to the floor on the other side of the ring.

The blow that knocked O'Brien down was delivered in the fifth round and came in the midst of a fierce rally on the part of the colored fellow. His lefts and rights drove O'Brien backward as wind would drive chaff, and a short right, the kind for which Johnson is famous, caught O'Brien under the left eye. Jack went down as though kicked by a mule, but came up quickly without waiting for the count.

The mark of the blow was plainly visible, for blood trickled from an abrasion and a swelling about the size of a mouse slowly appeared, O'Brien wisely tried to hold until he could gather his senses, but the burly negro shook him off and shot home two or three more lefts and rights, which O'Brien slipped or parried.

THE FIGHT WITH KETCHELL.

At Jimmy Coffroth's Colma, Cal., arena on Oct. 16, 1909, Johnson retained the heavy-weight championship of the world by knocking out Stanley Ketchell in the twelfth round. The end came so suddenly that when Ketchell rolled to the floor and Referee Welch counted him out the 10,000 persons crowding the arena were absolutely quiet for a full minute.

THE BATTLE BY ROUNDS.

First Round.—The men dispensed with the usual formality of shaking hands as they walked to the centre of the ring. The discrepancy in stature and weight was particularly noticeable as they came together. Johnson towered above the white man. The first point scored was by Johnson, who landed a hard left to the stomach after a good deal of fibbing by each. Each man was cautious, feeling out the other. Twice Johnson landed with effect as Ketchell hustled him around the ring and forced him against the ropes. Then he sidestepped out of the danger spot and the bell rang with the men in the centre of the ring fighting cautiously. Ketchell looked nervous throughout, while Johnson smiled continually.

Second Round.—They ran to a clinch and Referee

Welch pried them apart. On the break Johnson shot a straight left to the nose and soon repeated it. At every clinch Ketchell tried with short-arm blows for the stomach. In a clinch Ketchell uppercut hard to the jaw with his left. This angered the champion, who rushed in landing left and right on the body. Ketchell went to the floor with considerable force, although his fall was due more to a slip of the foot than a blow. He was up quickly and rushed in, but had great difficulty in getting under Jack's long reach. Johnson merely toyed with him until the bell ended the round.

Third Round.—They sparred for thirty seconds and then closed in, swinging right and left at close range. Ketchell landing on the body once with his right. Ketchell drove his right high on the breast, and as they clinched Johnson uppercut twice with the right. The referee separated them. They again rushed in close, Johnson putting in short rights and left to the stomach. The white man uppercut with left to the face as they broke from a clinch. Just before the round ended Johnson swung his right to the jaw. Ketchell went to his corner, however, dancing, and looked fresh. Johnson kept up a running fire of conversation with his seconds during the minute respite.

Fourth Round.—After much sparring Johnson rushed in, forcing his man to the ropes. Placing his arms around Ketchell he fairly carried him to the centre of the ring. Ketchell swung a terrific right intended for Johnson's jaw. It just missed, but it was a close shave. Johnson then

steadily backed away as they sparred for a lead with Ketchell following. He then sent a hard right to the jaw, but Ketchell kept constantly teasing him in an effort to make him lead. It was a tame round.

Fifth Round.—Ketchell opened with a left to the body to which Johnson replied with two lefts to the face. Johnson sent Ketchell's head back with two straight lefts to the nose. Ketchell again essayed to force Johnson to lead. Ketchell showed unexpected cleverness at blocking. Johnson then swung his left twice to the face and the men sparred at long range, Johnson working in a left to the face. Neither man showed damage as the round ended.

Sixth Round.—Each missed a left swing, and then Ketchell landed a left to the body and followed with another left to the jaw. Johnson countered with a left to the stomach. Johnson shot out his left catching Ketchell on both hands as the latter threw up his guard and Ketchell was sent to the floor. He jumped up smiling. Johnson gave him a warm reception. He uppercut with right to the jaw and raked Ketchell's face with a succession of lefts to the jaw. Ketchell continued to force the pace but was met with two lefts on the nose that started blood. Johnson had a good lead at the end of the round.

Seventh Round.—Johnson swooped in with two lefts on the nose, Ketchell countering with a hard left hook on the body. Johnson shot another straight left to the nose and Ketchell missed a terrific left swing for the jaw. As they closed in Johnson uppercut with right to the jaw. Blood flowed from Ketchell's nose. At close quarters

Johnson landed several times on the nose and face. Suddenly Ketchell swung his left with terrific force. It caught the champion solidly on the jaw, raising a big lump that was perceptible to the spectators. It was the best blow of the fight.

Eighth Round.—Johnson immediately closed in, landing twice with his left on the face. The fighters roughed it, shoulder to shoulder, and Ketchell worked in a hard right uppercut to the jaw. The referee separated the men, Johnson landing left and right on the face as they broke. Ketchell missed with another of his terrific swings and almost went through the ropes from the force of his effort. Johnson forced his opponent back gradually and landed a left to the jaw. Ketchell again missed a hard right swing and again nearly went through the ropes from its misdirected force.

Ninth Round—They closed in, each landing short-arm rights on the face. The referee was forced twice to break the men from clinches. The champion sent in four stinging straight lefts to the face, but Ketchell did not break ground. On the contrary, he rushed in, hammering at the champion's stomach, but his blows were smothered. Ketchell planted his left over the ribs and Johnson countered with a short left to the jaw. Johnson again hooked his left to the jaw and a clinch followed. Johnson broke it up with a hard straight blow to the face. Immediately after, however, the men were again wrestling. Johnson swung Ketchell almost off his balance. Getting him against the ropes he sent a right wallop to the stom-

ach and Ketchell winced. Johnson patted Ketchell on the stomach with his open hand as the bell clanged. Ketchell looked worried as he took his chair.

Tenth Round.—After a clinch Johnson sent two light lefts to the stomach and quickly shifted to the jaw, where he connected twice and Ketchell started spitting blood. Johnson wrestled Ketchell to the floor, then lifted him up and placed him in the centre of the ring. In a mid-ring rally Johnson sent three straight lefts to Ketchell's sore mouth and nose, starting the blood afresh.

Eleventh Round.—After some desultory sparring Ketchell whipped his left to the kidneys and missed two hard swings for the jaw. It was noticeable that the right uppercut that Johnson used with good effect in his other fights had little effect upon Ketchell. The Michigander landed a terrific right almost on the point of the jaw. The champion immediately clinched and seemed content to rest. Ketchell forced the fighting, seeking to follow up the advantage, but could not solve his opponent's defense. Ketchell's battered face was proof that Johnson's constant left jabs were reaching their mark.

Twelfth Round.—Ketchell suddenly rushing in sent his right to the jaw. Johnson fell flat upon his back and the fall seemed to have injured him, but the tricky champion was waiting for him. He swung a hard right to the jaw and then a left to the body. As Ketchell fell backward Johnson sent another right swing to the face and the white man went to the mat as if he had been shot. There he lay, blood streaming from his mouth. He made a weak effort to rise, but fell back and was counted out.

ARRANGING THE BIG FIGHT.

Then began negotiations for the big battle between Johnson and James J. Jeffries. All this while there had been talk of bringing the two men together, and at last Jeffries was induced to come out of retirement. The result of a lot of talk was the following:

Form of agreement entered into this eleventh day of August, 1909, between Jack Johnson, of Galveston, Tex., and James J. Jeffries, of Los Angeles, Cal.

1. It is agreed between these men mutually that they shall box a certain number of rounds, the same to be anywhere from 20 to 100, for the heavyweight championship of the world.

2. Contest to be held before the club offering the best inducements and mutually agreed upon by the contestants.

3. The division of the purse shall be on a basis of either 60 per cent. and 40 per cent. to winner and loser, respectively, or 75 per cent.

and 25 per cent. or winner may be permitted to take the entire amount. The decision in this matter to rest with James J. Jeffries.

4. The sum of \$5,000 each is to be posted with Charles A. Comiskey of Chicago as a guarantee of good faith and the fulfillment by each side of the terms of this agreement. Said money to be posted within seventy-two hours. It is further agreed that the above named \$5,000 shall operate as a side bet on the result of the contest.

5. It is further agreed that the club will be selected and mutually agreed upon sixty days from date, at which time all further details will be mutually agreed upon.

6. Contest to take place not later than six months from date of selecting club and the signing of final articles.

(Signed) SAM BERGER for JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

(Signed) JACK JOHNSON.

Then there was another meeting at which this agreement was drawn up and signed.

The agreement entered into this day between

Jack Johnson and James J. Jeffries provides for the following:

1. They agree to box for the heavyweight championship of the world.

2. They agree to box for the club, organization or person offering the best financial inducement.

3. Bids for the contest must be submitted on Dec. 1, 1909, at 3 P. M. at the Hotel Albany, New York city.

4. Each club, organization or person making a bid for this contest must have a representative on the ground who will post \$5,000 in coin or certified check to make good any and all stipulations of this bid.

5. Referee to be selected when the club's bid is accepted.

6. It is hereby agreed that the contest shall be forty-five rounds or more.

7. The purse shall be divided 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser.

8. Each of the contestants herewith posts with Robert P. Murphy, of New York, as tem-

porary stakeholder the sum of \$10,000. Of this sum each posts \$5,000 as a wager or side bet on the result of the contest and \$5,000 as a forfeit to guarantee compliance with these articles.

9. The contest shall take place not later than July 5, 1910.

10. It is hereby understood and agreed that the contest shall be fought under straight Marquis of Queensberry rules and with five ounce gloves.

11. The final stake and forfeit holder is to be decided upon when the club is selected.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of October, 1909.

(Signed) JAMES J. JEFFRIES, SAM BERGER.

JACK JOHNSON, GEORGE LITTLE.

Witness: BOB VERNON, WILLIAM J. WRIGHT,
ROBERT P. MURPHY.

The meeting to open the bids and decide the details of the match was scheduled to take place in New York city, on Dec. 1, but Police Commissioner Baker decided this proceeding

would be unlawful and threatened to arrest Johnson and Jeffries and all the principals if they met for this purpose, and the scene of the gathering was transferred to Naegeli's Hotel in Hoboken, N. J.

The scenes at the opening of the bids were dramatic. As was expected the stakes were so high that only the heaviest gamblers had a chance to sit in the game. Six men only sat in the big game. They were Eddie Graney, Tex Rickard, Jack Gleason, Jimmy Coffroth, Tom McCarey and Hugh McIntosh. Coffroth was pooled with and represented by Jack Gleason. McIntosh's cards were played by Phil King, his American representative.

Stakeholder Bob Murphy took his seat at the head of the table. George Little and Jack Johnson were on Murphy's left and Tom McCarey and Sam Berger on his right. Seated around the table or pushed about in the crowd that surged through the room were the other bidders, Jack Gleason, Tex Rickard, Eddie Graney and Phil King.

Graney's bid was read first. As president of the Tuxedo A. C., of San Francisco, he made three propositions to the fighters. First he offered them 80 per cent. of the gross receipts, with a guarantee of \$75,000, the entire picture privileges to go to the contestants. Second, 80 per cent. of the gross receipts, \$70,000 guaranteed, with \$20,000 for, or 33 1-3 per cent. of the moving picture privileges. Third, 90 per cent. of the gross receipts, with no guarantee and the entire moving picture privileges.

Graney's bid was accompanied by a certified check of \$5,000, as a guarantee of good faith. In his bid he stipulated that he would hold the bout in an open pavilion, seating 25,000, with a guaranteed seating capacity of 25,000, in or within five miles of San Francisco.

Jack Gleason, pooled with Jimmy Coffroth, was the next to be considered. The Gleason-Coffroth proposition offered the fighters a purse of \$125,000 with no picture privileges, or a guaranteed purse of \$75,000 with 66 2-3 per

cent. of the moving picture profits, or 80 per cent. of the gross receipts with 66 2-3 per cent. of the picture privileges. Gleason promised to post \$30,000 immediately upon accepting his first offer, \$20,000 on agreeing to the second proposition, or \$10,000 if the fighters chose his third offer. Gleason posted a New York draft for \$5,000 with his bid, and stipulated that the bout would take place in Colma, Ocean View or San Francisco, on July 4, 1910.

McIntosh's bid was the third opened. The Australian proposition was as follows:

"I guarantee each man for the contest in America, \$37,500; if the contest is held in England, \$40,000; in France, \$40,000; in Australia, \$50,000, all rights reserved. I make the alternative offer that if the contest is held in either America, England or France, Jeffries and Johnson may have the whole of the gross gate, less \$10,000, with a minimum guarantee of \$25,000 to each man, all rights reserved by me. If in Australia, whole gross gate receipts without deduction, and with a guaranteed

minimum of \$37,500 to each man, all rights reserved by me. My second alternative offer is that I will give purses in America or France of \$50,000 and one-third of privileges.

“For the pictures I offer: In England, \$13,000 and one-fourth interest; in Australia, \$20,000, all rights reserved. The contest to take place at a date to be named by me during the year 1910, each contestant to receive not less than three months’ notice. Five thousand dollars will be deposited by me as a forfeit to guarantee my good faith.”

Then Tex Rickard handed a sealed envelope to Murphy, and as the stakeholder carelessly tore open the envelope, Rickard cautioned:

“You had better be careful with that envelope, Mr. Murphy. It contains money.”

It did. Rickard inclosed \$20,000 with his offer, fifteen \$1,000 bills and a check for \$5,000. When Master of Ceremonies Murphy began to read, “G. L. Rickard, of Ely, Nev., and John J. Gleason, San Francisco, submit the following bid,” further commotion was

caused, for it was seen that Gleason not only had tied up with Coffroth, but also was bound up with Rickard. The Nevada mine owner and the California baseball magnate offered the fighters a guaranteed purse of \$101,000, with 66 2-3 per cent. of the moving picture privileges. The bids stipulated that the bout would be held on July 4 in California, Nevada or Utah. Besides the \$20,000 accompanying his bid, Rickard announced that he would post \$20,000 more sixty days before the fight and would put up an additional \$50,000 forty-eight hours before the encounter.

Tom McCarey's was the last bid to be opened. McCarey, in behalf of the Pacific A. C., of Los Angeles, offered the fighters the entire gate receipts and 50 per cent. of the moving picture privileges, or a guaranteed purse of \$110,000 with 50 per cent. of the moving picture privileges. If the contestants accepted the McCarey proposition, new and final articles must be signed within twenty-four hours.

Berger and Johnson both asked Murphy to read again the Graney and Rickard propositions. The two discussed the bids for a time and then asked for twenty-four hours in which to consider them.

On the following day all the principals met in Hoboken, and without any formalities accepted Rickard's bid, carrying with it the greatest gambling proposition ever heard of.

Tex Rickard, who was the promoter of the record-drawing fight between Joe Gans and Battling Nelson at Goldfield, Nev., on Sept. 6, 1906, is a celebrity of the gold fields of Alaska and the mining camps of Nevada and the Southwest, who has lost fortunes time and again only to win them back on another turn of Fortune's wheel.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES BATTLE.

The battle took place as scheduled, but not in California. Governor Gillett, for reasons best known to himself, stepped in at the eleventh hour and prohibited a continuance

of the arrangements, and also announced that he would call out the militia in case an attempt was made to pull off the contest in California. Rickard then went to his home State, Nevada, and within a short time procured assurances from the business men of Reno that the license would be subscribed and he would be helped in every way to erect a suitable arena. Both training camps were then transferred to quarters in the neighborhood of Reno. A day or so before the Fourth the purse was cut to 60 and 40 instead of 75 and 25 per cent.

It was announced that Charley White, of New York, would act as second referee, to take the place of Rickard in case anything occurred before or during the battle to require the substitution of another man.

The men were examined by physicians, according to the laws of Nevada, and pronounced to be in the best possible physical condition.

On July 4 the great arena was filled with

20,000 people, and shortly after two o'clock the principals were in their corners. Johnson entered the ring at 2:30, and Jeffries followed two minutes later. In Johnson's corner were Billy Delaney, Tom Flanagan, Barney Furey, Kid Cotton and Frank Sutton. Behind Jeffries were Jim Corbett, Joe Choynski, Sam Berger, Farmer Burns, Abe Attell, Bob Arrstrong and Roger Cornell. Timekeeper was George Harting. Timekeeper for Johnson, Stanley Ketchell; for Jeffries, Billy Gallagher; Announcer, Billy Jordan, of San Francisco. Referee, Tex Rickard; second referee, in case of an emergency, Charley White, of New York. There were no preliminary bouts.

Time was called at 2:37, and both advanced to the centre of the ring.

THE BATTLE BY ROUNDS.

First Round—Jeff walked in and Johnson gave ground. Johnson led a straight left. Then a clinch followed. Jeff hooked a left on the neck and in the clinch sent a left to the body. Johnson responded with a left and they continued to stand breast to breast,

trying for inside blows. As they broke Jeff sent a left to Johnson's neck and crossed to the body. The round was tame. As they turned to their corners, Jeff tapped Johnson on the shoulder and smiled.

Second Round—Jeff assumed his crouch, but missed his first attempt. Jack forced the pace and Jeff stepped nimbly away. Jack sent a left to Jeff's face, and as they clinched ripped a hard uppercut to Jeff's chin. They held together and were unwilling to give each other any chance. Jeff sent a right to the ribs and took a left on the face at close quarters. Jeff crouched and waited for Johnson, but he was not willing. They came together without a blow and Johnson tried his uppercut but missed. Jeff put a right on Jack's shoulder and pushed him about. When they broke Jack shot his left hard to Jeff's face and tried his uppercut but missed again. Then there was a lot of wrestling and not much fighting. The gong rang without a good blow having been struck.

Third Round—Johnson fell into a short left to the stomach. They clinched. Jack dashed a left to the nose and they clinched again. Johnson missed with right and left uppercuts and then Johnson tried a vicious right to the head, but Jeffries ducked and clinched. Johnson was very cautious in the break-aways. Johnson sent two light rights to the head and they clinched. At the bell Jeffries sent a light left to the head. The round was even.

Fourth Round—Johnson sent a left to the head. Jeffries blocked Jack's right to the same place and a

clinch followed. Jeffries sent three hard rights to the stomach. Johnson put a left to the head. Johnson's nose was bleeding. Jeffries goes into a clinch. Johnson sends a right to the kidneys. In the clinch he sent a straight left to the head and then took one in return. They elinched. Johnson held in the elinches. Johnson went against the ropes and took three jabs to the stomach. The crowd went wild at Jeffries' showing. At the break Johnson sent a right to the ear, without damage. Jeffries had a shade the better of this round.

Fifth Round—They sparred and Johnson kept talking to Jeffries. He kids Jim in the clinches. Jeffries rushed in with left to the ribs. Then a clinch. Johnson sent a long left to the stomach, but did no damage. Jack worked a left uppercut to jaw, and Jim's mouth was slightly cut. He dashed in and sent two lefts to face. They sparred and Johnson backed away. He appeared to be very cautious and played on the defensive. Jeffries sent a straight left to mouth, and another to the nose, increasing the flow of claret from that organ. They were clinched at the bell. Round even.

Sixth Round—The pace was slow up to this time without doing much damage to the men. Johnson shot a left to Jeff's face and closed Jeff's right eye. Jack missed two rights. Jeff's nose was bleeding when the gong rang. When Jeff took his seat his seconds got busy with his eye, but Jeff told them that it was O. K. It was Johnson's round.

Seventh Round—Jeff walked right in. Jack led right

and left and missed. Jeff's eye was badly swollen and he rubbed it with his glove. He feinted about and tried to draw Johnson on, but the negro declined to come in. Jeff stepped in with left to body, but missed it and took a left on the head. Jeff hooked a left to the jaw. Johnson sent in lefts to the face. Jeff pulled his way into another clinch, but failed to land. He drew Jack into a lead and shot a left to the face. In a close quarter mix-up Jack sent his left to the face.

Eighth Round—They sparred at the opening and Johnson feinted. They rushed into a clinch and Jack hooked to the ear with a left. Johnson sent two rights to the head and repeated a moment later. Johnson blocked beautifully. In a half clinch Jeffries pounded the stomach. Jeffries ducked a left and took a right on chest. They clinched again. Johnson sent a left to the stomach. Johnson held in the clinches and referee breaks them. Johnson forced a clinch, hammering the kidneys. Johnson tried a terrific right hook to the jaw but missed. Johnson sent a left to the head. Jeffries dashed in with a right, but it was blocked. They clinched and Jack tried right to head, but was short. They were clinched at the bell. Johnson's round by a slight margin.

Ninth Round—Jeff stood up and walked into a left to the chest. "Make him fight," yelled Corbett. "Never mind, just wait," said Johnson. Johnson walked in and tried left for body. Jeff got inside of it and put his head against Jack's chest and shoved the black fellow back to the ropes. Jeff took it all in calmly and seemed to be waiting the opportunity to land a good one. Jeff walked

into two left jabs on the face. They did no damage. His wrist landed hard on the ribs and Johnson did not appear to like it. It was Jeff's round.

Tenth Round—They came up slowly. Jack shot a left to the face, but Jeff brushed it away and responded with a left to the body. Jack again missed a lightning right to the jaw. Jeff put his shoulder against Johnson's body and shoved him back. At close range Johnson sent a left uppercut to Jeff's face. Jeff got under a left lead and seemed to want to wear Jack out by bearing his weight and shoving him. Jeff struck out two lefts to face from a clinch and got one of the same kind. Jeff took two lefts on the face when they broke. He stepped in quickly and shot a left to the body as gong rang.

Eleventh Round—They walked up carefully, Jeff finally trying his left only to find it blocked. He took a left in face three times, but smiled and talked to Jack. They broke away from a clinch and Johnson sent a stiff left uppercut to the face and a right to the body. He kept Jeff bobbing his head to keep away from the right uppercut whenever they came together. In a clinch Jack sent two uppercuts to face and Jeff appeared tired. They shoved about, Jeff with his head on shoulder and when they finally broke Jack hooked left to nose, drawing blood. Jeff appeared tired, compared with Johnson. Just before the call of time Jeff rushed in and sent left and right to body, but Jack was going away and was not hurt. Decidedly Johnson's round.

Twelfth Round—Jim walked over waiting for a chance to get inside Jack's defense. Jack simply

waited and then drew back and hooked a left to face. "Thought you said you were going to have me wild," said Johnson to Corbett's taunts. Jeff bored his way to close quarters, but got a left on the sore nose for his reward. His nose bled freely and as he turned to take his seat at the gong he spat out a mass of blood. Jeff was not worried apparently and looked fresh.

Thirteenth Round—When they broke Johnson sent a left to the body and a right uppercut to the chin. "Stick there, Jim," shouted Corbett. Jeff stuck until he was forced away. Then he took two lefts and a right uppercut to the jaw. Holding him with right on shoulder, Johnson sent in three lefts to face in quick succession and then an uppercut to the face. Jeff seemed to be slow. He could not solve Johnson's defense and took all the blows that came his way. Jack swung a left to the face and then calmly clinched. Jeff continued to come in. The round was all Johnson's.

Fourteenth Round—Jeff's eye was almost closed. Jeff walked into a left to the ear. Jack tapped the big fellow on the face twice and blocked Jeff's attempt at close fighting. Jeff took three straight lefts to face and got in a left to face. Jeff's lefts were blocked by Johnson before they could get within six inches of his face. "How you feel, Jim?" said Jack, as they closed in and clinched. "How you like 'em?" Jeff wore a sober look and made no response. He took three more lefts. "They don't hurt," said Jeff.

Fifteenth Round—When the men faced each other it was plain to all that Jeffries was in distress. His face was

puffed and bleeding from the punishing lefts and rights he had received, and his movements were languid. He shambled after the elusive negro, sometimes crouching low with his hand stuck out in front, and sometimes standing erect. Stooping or erect, he was a mark for Johnson's accurately driven blows. Johnson simply waited for the big white man to come in and chopped his face to pieces. They came into a clinch after a feeble attempt by Jeffries to land a left hand blow on the body, and as they broke away Jack shot his left and right to the jaw in a flash. Jeffries staggered back against the ropes. His defensive power seemed to desert him in an instant. Johnson dashed at him like a tiger. A rain of lefts and rights delivered at close quarters sent Jeffries reeling blindly. Another series of short, snappy punches and the big white giant went down for the first time in his ring career. He fell under the top rope, over the lower one and onto the overhang of the platform. Resting on his haunches and right elbow Jeffries looked around in a dazed way and got up at the count of nine. While he was down Johnson stood almost over him until Rickard waved him back. He stood ready to strike, and when Jeffries arose from his knees he dashed in again. Jeffries reeled about and tried to clinch, but Johnson eluded him, and as the old champion swung around to the South side of the ring he jolted him twice on the jaw. Jeffries sank to his knees weak and tired, but got up again at the count of nine. It was then that Jeffries' friends began to call to Rickard to stop the fight.

Rickard gave no heed to these appeals, Jeffries was

helpless now, and as he staggered to his feet the negro was waiting for him. A left, a right and another left, short, snappy, powerful blows, found their mark on Jeffries' chin and he went down for the third time. Again he sprawled over the lower rope, hanging half outside the ring. The timekeeper raised and lowered his arm, tolling off the seconds. He had reached the count of seven when some of Jeffries' seconds put foot inside the ropes and Rickard walked between the fallen man and the negro champion. Placing his hand on Johnson's shoulder he declared him the winner. While Jeffries was not counted out, this was merely a technical evasion. It was evident that he could never have got up inside ten seconds.

STATISTICS OF THE BATTLE.

Johnson's share of the money was \$145,600, as follows:

Sixty per cent. of the purse	- - - - -	\$60,600
Bonus	- - - - -	10,000
Share of moving pictures	- - - - -	50,000
Total	- - - - -	\$120,600
Earned after signing articles and before fight	-	25,000
Total	- - - - -	\$145,600

Jeffries' end was as follows:

Forty per cent. of the purse	- - - - -	\$40,400
Bonus	- - - - -	10,000
Share of moving pictures	- - - - -	66,666
Total	- - - - -	\$117,066
Earned after signing articles and before fight	-	75,000
Total	- - - - -	\$192,066
Total earned by both fighters	- - - - -	\$337,666

The gate receipts amounted to \$270,775; there were 15,760 paid admissions; the profits on the battle which went to Rickard and Gleason were about \$120,000.

JACK JOHNSON'S RECORD.

Born Mar. 31, 1878, Galveston, Tex. Height 6 ft. 1¾ in. Weight, 195 pounds

1897 : Beat—S. Smith 10 rounds. Jim Rocks, 4 rounds.

1898 : Knockout—Reddy Brenner, 3 rounds. Won—Jim Cole, 4 rounds.

Draw—Henry Smith, 15 rounds.

1899 : Draw—Pat Smith, 12 rounds.

1900 : Beat—Josh Mills, 12 rounds. Draw—Klondike, 20 rounds.

1901 : Knockout—Horace Miles, 3 rounds. Charley Brooks, 2 rounds.

George Lawlor, 10 rounds. Won—John Lee, 15 rounds. Jack McCormick, 7 rounds.

Jack McCormick, 7 rounds. Knocked out by—Joe Choynski, in March, 1901, 3 rounds.

1902					Rounds				
Jan.	17	Frank Childs	- -	Draw	Chicago	- - -	-	6	
		- Dan Murphy	-	Knockout		- - -	-	10	
		- Ed Johnson	- -	Knockout		- - -	-	4	
Mar.	7	Joe Kennedy	-	Knockout	Oakland	- -	-	4	
Mar.	15	Joe Kennedy	- -	Knockout	San Francisco	-	-	4	
		- Bob White	- -	Won		- - -	-	15	
		- Jim Scanlon	-	Won		- - -	-	17	
May	16	Jack Jeffries		Knockout	Los Angeles			5	
		- Klondike	- -	Knockout		- - -	-	13	
		- Billy Shift	- -	Draw		- - -	-	10	
June	20	Hank Griffin	-	Draw	Los Angeles	-	-	20	
		- Hank Griffin	-	Draw	Los Angeles	- -	-	12	
		- Pete Everett	- -	Won		- -	-	20	
Oct.	21	Frank Childs	-	Won	Los Angeles	- -	-	13	
Oct.	31	George Gardiner	-	Won	San Francisco	-	-	20	
Dec.	4	Fred Russell	- -	Won	Los Angeles	- -	-	5	
1903									
Feb.	5	Denver Ed Martin	-	Won	Los Angeles	-	-	20	
Feb.	27	Sam McVey	-	Won	Los Angeles	- -	-	20	
Apr.	16	Sandy Ferguson		Won	Boston	-	-	10	
May	11	Joe Butler	-	Knockout	Philadelphia	- -	-	3	
July	31	Sandy Ferguson		No decision	Philadelphia	-	-	6	
Oct.	27	Sam McVey	-	Won	Los Angeles	- -	-	20	
Dec.	11	Sandy Ferguson	-	Won	Colma	- -	-	20	
1904									
Feb.	15	Black Bill	- -	No decision	Philadelphia			6	
Apr.	22	Sam McVey	-	Knockout	San Francisco			20	
June	2	Frank Childs	- -	Won	Chicago	- -	-	6	
Oct.	18	Ed Martin	- -	Knockout	Los Angeles	- -	-	2	

JOHNSON'S RECORD Continued.

1905				Rounds.	
Mar.	28	Marvin Hart -	Lost	San Francisco -	20
Apr.	25	Jim Jeffords -	Knockout	Philadelphia -	4
May	2	Black Bill -	Won	Philadelphia -	4
May	9	Joe Jeannette -	No decision	Philadelphia -	3
May	9	Walter Johnson -	Knockout	Philadelphia -	3
June	26	Jack Munroe -	No decision	Philadelphia -	6
July	13	Morris Harris -	Knockout	Philadelphia -	1
July	13	Black Bill -	No decision	Philadelphia -	3
July	18	Sandy Ferguson -	Won on foul	Chelsea -	6
July	24	Joe Grim -	No decision	Philadelphia -	6
Nov.	25	Joe Jeannette -	Lost on foul	Philadelphia -	2
Dec.	1	Yg. Peter Jackson	Draw	Baltimore -	12
Dec.	2	Joe Jeannette -	No decision	Philadelphia -	6
1906					
Jan.	16	Joe Jeannette -	No decision	New York -	3
Mar.	14	Joe Jeannette -	Won	Baltimore -	15
Apr.	26	Sam Langford -	Won	Chelsea -	15
Apr.	19	Black Bill -	Knockout	Wilkesbarre -	7
June	18	Charley Haghey -	Knockout	Gloucester -	1
Sept.	3	Billy Dunning -	Draw	Milwaukee -	10
Sept.	20	Joe Jeannette -	No decision	Philadelphia -	6
Nov.	8	Jim Jeffords -	No decision	Philadelphia -	6
Nov.	26	Joe Jeannette -	Draw	Portland -	10
1907					
Feb.	19	Peter Felix -	Knockout	Sidney, Aus. -	1
Mar.	4	J. Lang -	Knockout	Melbourne, Aus. -	9
July	17	Bob Fitzsimmons	Won	Philadelphia -	2
Aug.	28	Charley Cutler -	Knockout	Reading -	1
Sept.	12	Sailor Burke -	No decision	Bridgeport -	6
Nov.	2	Jim Flynn -	Knockout	Colma -	11
1908					
June		Al McNamara -	Won	Plymouth -	4
July	31	Ben Taylor -	Knockout	England -	8
Dec.	26	Tommy Burns -	Won	Australia -	14
1909					
May	19	Phil Jack O'Brien -	No decision	Philadelphia -	6
June	30	Tony Ross -	No decision	Pittsburg -	6
Sept.	9	Al Kaufman -	No decision	San Fran. -	10
Oct.	16	Stanley Ketchell	Knockout	Colma -	12
1910					
July	4	James J. Jeffries -	Knockout	Reno, Nev. -	15
1912					
July	4	Jim Flynn -	Won	Las Vegas -	9

JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

James J. Jeffries was born in Carroll, Ohio. His first battle of record was with T. VanBuskirk, whom he knocked out in two rounds. He beat Peter Jackson in three rounds, Tom Sharkey in twenty rounds, and then came East to show his calibre. He was a failure, for he was billed to box two men at the Lenox Athletic Club, in New York, Armstrong and Steve O'Donnell. He beat the former in ten rounds, but claimed he had hurt his hand and could not go on with O'Donnell. That was on August 5. His next appearance in the ring was when he gained the title by knocking out Bob Fitzsimmons. He won again in the same year from Tom Sharkey at Coney Island, the contest going the limit, but it was a questionable decision, the sailor forcing the fight all the way and mixing it at the finish. Many of the leading sporting men who witnessed the battle were of the opinion that it should have been a draw at least.

For twenty-three rounds before the same club, on May 11, 1900, Corbett made Jeffries look like a novice, punching him when and where he pleased without a return, until the big fellow ended matters by catching the ex-champion on the jaw with a left hook and putting him down for the count.

Jeffries met Hank Griffin, Joe Kennedy and Gus Ruhlin in 1901 taking on Old Fitz in San Francisco on July 25, 1902, and knocking him out in eight rounds. He agreed to put Jack Munroe, the Butte miner, out in four rounds at Butte, Mont., but failed, and so lost the decision.

He knocked out Corbett in ten rounds on August 14, 1903, in San Francisco, and beat Jack Munroe in the same city the year following.

RECORD.

Born 1875, Carroll, Ohio. Height 6 ft. 1½ in. Heavyweight. White.

1897: Knockout—T. VanBuskirk, 2 rounds. Dick Baker, 9 rounds. Draw—Gus Ruhlin, 20 rounds. Joe Choynski, 20 rounds.

1898: Won—Joe Goddard, 4 rounds. Peter Jackson, 3 rounds. Pete Everett, 3 rounds. Tom Sharkey, 20 rounds. Bob Armstrong, 10 rounds.

1899: Knockout—Bob Fitzsimmons, 11 rounds. Won—Tom Sharkey, 25 rounds.

1900: Knockout—Jack Finnegan, 1 round. Jim Corbett, 23 rounds.

1901

Sept. 17	Hank Griffin	- -	Won	Los Angeles	- -	4
Sept. 27	Joe Kennedy	- -	Knockout	Los Angeles	- -	2
Nov. 15	Gus Ruhlin	- -	Won	San Francisco	- -	5

1902

July 25	Bob Fitzsimmons	- -	Knockout	San Francisco	- -	8
Dec. 10	Jack Munroe	- -	Lost	Butte	- -	4

1903

Aug. 14	Jim Corbett	- -	Knockout	San Francisco	- -	10
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1904

Aug. 26	Jack Munroe	- -	Won	San Francisco	- -	2
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1910

July 4	Jack Johnson	- -	Knockout by	Reno, Nev.	- -	15
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JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

They call him "The Noblest Roman of Them All." And it isn't without reason, either, for he was a great man, and he is a great man, who was always on the level. His popularity will never fade nor wane.

John L. Sullivan was born on October 15, 1858. In his early days he appeared in many boxing contests in and around Boston, where he soon became a popular favorite. The first battle which brought him to the notice of the general public was with Donaldson, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Sullivan beat him easily, but the loser was not satisfied and challenged the Boston Strong Boy to meet him with hard gloves for \$500 a side. They met in a room in Cincinnati on December 28, 1881. By running away Donaldson lasted ten rounds before he was knocked out. Later, when Sullivan came to New York, he made the announcement that he would give any man in the world \$50 who would stand up against him for four rounds. The first man to try for the money was Steve Taylor, but his seconds threw up the sponge in two rounds.

It was then that Mr. Richard K. Fox began to take an interest in pugilism, and he expressed his willingness to back Sullivan or anyone else against him in a battle for the championship of the world. Mr. Fox offered, also, to have made a valuable and handsome belt to be emblematic of the title. At that time the only suitable antagonist for Sullivan seemed to be Paddy Ryan. It didn't take very long to arrange matters, and on October 5, 1881, Sullivan's representatives were in the POLICE GAZETTE office and the match was made for \$2,500 a side, to be held within one hundred miles of New Orleans, La., on February 7, 1882.

The fight was held at Mississippi City and was the beginning of a new era in pugilism in America. Over 15,000 persons were present at the ringside. A moment before time was called, William H. Harding, then the sporting editor of the POLICE GAZETTE, stepped into the ring and gave Ryan \$1,000 presented by Richard K. Fox, with which to bet on himself. The bet was taken and the money placed in the hands of Harry Hill, the official stakeholder. Then began a fight that made pugilistic history, and created more excitement in this country than all of the other pugilistic battles which had preceded it. The contest lasted nine rounds and started Sullivan on the road to success.

After a short tour in which he met all comers, agreeing to stop them in four rounds, Sullivan, at a benefit in Washington Park, New York, July 4, 1882, agreed to give \$500 to Jimmy Elliott and \$250 to any other

man who would last four three-minute rounds against him. No one but Elliott appeared to claim the chance to make a little change. Elliott lasted a trifle over three rounds. In the early part of the fourth round he was hit so hard that his handlers thought he had been killed.

With the object in view of fostering the boxing game Richard K. Fox had a short time previous sent to England for Jim Collins, better known as Tug Wilson, to come over and meet Sullivan. The latter refused to make a match with him until he had first had a bout with the gloves, so the matter was arranged and Madison Square Garden, New York, was secured for the purpose, on the evening of July 17, 1882. The occasion resulted in a record-breaking crowd. Wilson was to stay four three-minute rounds, and if he succeeded he was to get \$1,000 and half of the gate money. By not standing up and fighting, and falling to avoid punishment whenever the opportunity offered, and by taking the full count every time, Wilson managed to stay the required four rounds and won the money. But it wasn't a fight, by any means, it was a farce. After this affair Mr. Fox offered to back Wilson against Sullivan for \$5,000 a side, but the champion refused to even consider it.

Sullivan's next contest of note was with Charley Mitchell, the boxing champion of England, at Madison Square Garden, New York, May 4, 1883. Mitchell was quite sure he could stay four rounds with the champion. The Boston Boy had the Englishman beaten in three rounds when he fought him down and had fallen on top of him. But when Mitchell got to his feet, apparently dazed, Captain Williams jumped into the ring and stopped the battle.

As in the case of Tug Wilson Sullivan refused to meet Mitchell later in a twenty-four foot ring.

After this fight Mr. Fox sent for and backed Herbert Slade, the Maori, who was then in New Zealand with Jem Mace. The men met at Madison Square Garden on August 6, 1883, Sullivan agreeing to put the Maori away inside of four rounds. He had no trouble this time, as three rounds were enough for the New Zealander.

After that Sullivan appeared in minor contests, meeting such men as Dominick McCaffrey, Patsey Cardiff, Alf Greenfield and others.

In July, 1887, Mr. Fox posted \$1,000 with the New York *Clipper* to bind a match between Jake Kilrain and Sullivan, for the POLICE GAZETTE diamond belt, \$5,000 a side and the championship of America, but Sullivan refused to meet Kilrain.

On November 23, 1886, Sullivan met Paddy Ryan in a four-round contest for gate money. Ryan was knocked out in the third round.

Sullivan and Charley Mitchell met at Chantilly, France, on March 10, 1886, in a battle for \$2,500 a side, under the rules of the London prize ring. After thirty-nine rounds, which took three hours and eleven minutes, the battle was declared a draw on account of darkness.

And now came the battle for the largest stake ever fought for up to that time, \$20,000 and the POLICE GAZETTE diamond belt. It was pulled off at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889. Sullivan's opponent on this occasion was Jake Kilrain, who represented the POLICE GAZETTE. As in the case of Ryan, Mr. Fox had given \$1,000 to Kilrain to bet on himself. Under a broiling sun the men fought seventy-five rounds, Kilrain being unable to appear for the seventy-sixth.

Sullivan's Waterloo came in the ring of the Olympic Club, New Orleans, La., September 7, 1902, when he met James J. Corbett. It can be told in a few words, this downfall of a great champion who had held his own for twelve years. For twenty-one rounds he stood up against youth and cleverness, and then he settled down on the floor of the ring, losing a purse of \$25,000, a side bet of \$10,000, and the title, but not his popularity.

RECORD.

Born Oct. 15, 1858, Boston, Mass. Height 5 ft. 10½ in. Heavyweight. Color, white.

1880: Knockout—George Rooke, 2 rounds. J. Donaldson, 10 rounds. Exhibition—Joe Goss, 3 rounds.

1881: Won—Steve Taylor, 2 rounds. John Flood, 8 rounds. Knockout—Fred Crossley, 1 round. James Dalton, 4 rounds. Jack Burns, 2 rounds.

1882: Won—Paddy Ryan, 9 rounds. John McDermott, 3 rounds. Knockout—Jimmy Elliott, 3 rounds. Exhibition—Tug Collins, 4 rounds. Joe Coburn.

1883: Won—Charlie Mitchell, 3 rounds. Herbert A. Slade, 3 rounds.

1884: Won—Fred Robinson, 3 rounds. George M. Robinson, 4 rounds. Enos Phillips, 4 rounds. John M. Latlin, 3 rounds. Alf Greenfield, 2 rounds. Knockout—Al Marx, 1 round. Dan Henry, 1 round. William Fleming, 1 round.

1885: Won—Alf Greenfield, 4 rounds. Jack Burke, 5 rounds. Dom. McCaffrey, 6 rounds. Police Interference—Paddy Ryan.

				Rounds	
1886					
Sept. 18	Frank Herald	- - -	Won	Allegheny	- - 2
Nov. 13	Paddy Ryan	- - -	Knockout	San Francisco	- - 3
Dec. 23	Duncan McDonald	- - -	Draw	Denver Col.	- - 4
1887					
Jan. 18	Patsy Cardili	- - -	Draw	Minneapolis	- - 6
1888					
Mar. 10	Charley Mitchell	- - -	Draw	Chantilly France	39
1889					
July 8	Jake Kilrain	- - -	Won	Richburg	- - 75
1892					
Sept. 7	Jim Corbett	- - -	Lost	New Orleans	- - 21
1896					
Aug. 31	Tom Sharkey	- - -	No Decision	New York	- - 3

JAMES J. CORBETT.

James J. Corbett was born in California September 1, 1866, and was twenty-six years old when he became champion of America by beating Sullivan. His first battle of any note was with David Eiseman when he was eighteen years of age. He won in two rounds. Then he met James Dailey, whom he beat in four rounds. He bested Buffa'o Costello and Duncan McDonald, but his first important contest was with Joe Choynski on a barge in the middle of the Sacramento River. They fought with small gloves, and it is said that more money was wagered on this fight than on any that ever took place in California. Choynski was out-classed and was beaten in twenty-seven rounds. Corbett did not come into general public notice, however, until he met Jake Kilrain in a six-round contest at New Orleans. After that he bested Dominick McCaffrey easily. Returning to the Coast he made a match with Peter Jackson for a purse of \$10,000. Jackson was the favorite, and the California Club officials stopped the battle at the end of the sixty-first round with a decision of a draw.

After a successful theatrical tour he met Charlie Mitchell in 1894 at Jacksonville, Fla. It was a short, sharp, fierce battle. Corbett knocking the Englishman cold in three rounds.

He fought Tom Sharkey a four round draw in San Francisco, and then on March 17, 1897, he went down to defeat at Carson City, Nev., before Bob Fitzsimmons. The battle lasted fourteen rounds, and a punch on the solar plexus made the Australian champion of the world.

On November 22, 1898, he met Tom Sharkey in New York for the second time, and was being beaten by the rugged sailor when McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, jumped into the ring, and Sharkey was awarded the fight on a foul.

Corbett and McCoy met in Madison Square Garden on August 30, 1900, and McCoy was knocked out in five rounds. It has always been claimed that this contest was prearranged, and that those who were "in right" knew in advance what the outcome would be.

RECORD.

Born Sept. 1, 1866, San Francisco, Cal. Height, 6 ft., 1 in. Heavyweight.
Color, white.

1886: Knockout—Billy Welch, 1 round. Lost—Billy Welch, 4 rounds.

1887: Draw—Jack Burke, 8 rounds.

1888: Draw—Frank Glover, 3 rounds.

CORBETT'S RECORD—Continued.

1889: Won—Joe Choynski, 4 rounds. Knockout—Joe Clovnski, 27 rounds. Draw—Dave Campbell, 10 rounds. Police interference—Joe Choynski, 4 rounds.

1890: Won—Jake Kilrain, 6 rounds. Dom. McCaffrey, 4 rounds. Exhibition—Mike Donovan, 3 rounds.

1891: Won—Ed. Kinney, 4 rounds. Draw—Peter Jackson, 61 rounds. Exhibition, John L. Sullivan, 4 rounds. Jim Hall, 4 rounds.

1892: Won—Bill Spillings, 1 round. Bob Caffrey, 1 round. John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds. No decision—Joe Lannon.

1894: Knockout—Charlie Mitchell, 3 rounds. Peter Courtney, 6 rounds.

1896: Draw—Thomas Sharkey, 4 rounds.

						Rounds
1897						
Mar. 17	Bob Fitzsimmons	-	Lost	Carson	-	14
1898						
Nov. 22	Tom Sharkey	-	Lost on Foul	New York	-	9
1900						
May 11	Jim Jeffries	-	Knocked out by	Coney Island		23
Aug. 30	Kil McCoy	-	Knockout	New York		5
1903						
Aug. 14	Jim Jeffries		Knocked out by	San Francisco		10

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

Robert Fitzsimmons, when he met Corbett, fought for the Championship of the World, and it was so specified in the articles of agreement. He was the Champion of Australia, and the English title at that time was divided between Peter Jackson, Jem Smith, Slavin and Charley Mitchell, so that in winning from Corbett he really became the first champion of the world. He was born in Cornwall, England, June 4, 1862, but spent most of his early life in Australia. He was a born fighter, so that it did not take him long to learn the science of the game.

When Jem Mace reached the town of Timaru with his troupe of boxers, Fitz presented himself as a candidate for fistic honors and knocked out four of Mace's men in one night. That was his beginning. A year later the young blacksmith met all comers at Mace's second visit, and put five men away off the reel, even offering to fight Mace himself. After a few battles he went to Sydney, where he added to his reputation by knocking out half a dozen men. It was there that he was beaten by Jim Hall, but there is a question as to whether or not that go was on the level. The money he got out of that contest brought him to America.

His first fight in this country was with Frank Allen, in San Francisco, who quit with his wrist broken. After demonstrating his superiority, he decided to go after Jack Dempsey, the Nonpareil. The match was made the Olympic Club of New Orleans getting it, and the men met on January 14, 1897. At that time Dempsey was the holder of the middleweight championship belt which had been presented to him by Richard K. Fox. It was an historic battle and attracted a great deal of attention. Although Dempsey was an overwhelming favorite, Fitzsimmons beat him unmercifully, and knocked him out in the thirteenth round, after begging him to quit, gaining the middleweight championship.

Then arrived on the scene Peter Maher, "Champion of Ireland." The Olympic Club of New Orleans got the bout for a \$10,000 purse, and the men met on March 2, 1892. It looked like a good fight for a while but Fitz showed his superiority and Maher quit at the end of the twelfth round. Then, on March 8, 1893, came his fight with his old opponent Jim Hall, of Australia. It was held in the arena of the Crescent City Athletic Club of New Orleans. Nearly all of the New York money went on Hall. In the fourth round he was hit flush on the jaw, and knocked out so thoroughly that it was twenty minutes before he revived, and many thought he was dead.

His next important battle was with Joe Choynski at the Boston (Mass.) Theatre, June 17, 1894. It was carded to go eight rounds, and if, at the expiration of that time, both men were on their feet, it was to be a draw. Choynski was badly beaten in the fifth round, only the call of time saving him, and in the sixth the contest was so one-sided that the police interfered, so it was called a draw anyhow.

The next to come along was Dan Creedon, who called himself middleweight champion of Australia. He got his in two rounds in the Olympic Cluo of New Orleans on September 25, 1894, and it was five minutes before he knew what hit him.

Then negotiations were entered into with William Brady, who represented Corbett, with the object in view of securing a match with the champion, but nothing came of them. Fitz while showing at Syracuse, N. Y., accidentally killed Con Riordan, his sparring partner, but at the subsequent trial was discharged.

He fought Peter Maher at Langtry, Texas, on February 21, 1896, and knocked him out in exactly ninety-five seconds.

Fitzsimmons met Sharkey at the Mechanic's Pavilion, San Francisco, December 2, 1896. Wyatt Earp, a gun man, was referee. In the seventh round Fitzsimmons had his man beaten. In the eighth round he uppercut him and sent him down and out. Sharkey tried to rise, but could not, and the referee gave the decision to the sailor amid the hisses of the crowd.

There was a contest in the courts over the payment of the purse of \$10,000, but it was eventually given to Sharkey.

For the second time articles of agreement were signed between Fitzsimmons and Corbett, who were to fight for the title and the Police Gazette \$5,000 Diamond Belt. At a meeting held in the POLICE GAZETTE office, Dan Stuart was present, prepared to give a purse of \$15,000 for the contest. The date was set for March 17, 1897, and Mr. Fox was selected as stakeholder. At the second meeting Carson City, Nev. was named as the battle-ground. The result has already been told, except that when Corbett found that he had been beaten and Fitzsimmons had received the decision, he wanted to continue the battle. Brady was wild and challenged Fitz to meet Corbett again for \$20,000 a side, but the crowd didn't take him seriously.

Fitzsimmons held his title a trifle over two years, and then he was matched to meet James J. Jeffries on June 9, 1899, at Coney Island. He put up a good, game battle, but the boilermaker was too heavy for him.

He absorbed punishment like a glutton, and in the eleventh round Jeff dropped the Australian for the count and ended his championship career.

After that Fitz met Jeff Thorne in Chicago, and put him away. He also beat Jim Daly; knocked out El. Dunkhorst in two rounds; Gus Ruhlin in six rounds; and then got square with Tom Sharkey by putting him away in two rounds at Coney Island. On July 25, 1902, he fought Jeffries a second time in San Francisco, and was knocked out in eight rounds. His last fight was with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien in San Francisco. He lost in thirteen rounds.

RECORD.

Born June 4, 1862, Elston, Cornwall, England.

1890: Won—Billy McCarthy, 9 rounds. Knockout—Arthur Upham, 5 rounds. Lost—Jim Hall, 4 rounds.

1891: Won—Black Pearl, 4 rounds. Knockout—Jack Dempsey, 13 rounds. Abe Congle, 2 rounds.

1892: Won—Peter Maher, 12 rounds. Knockout—James Farrell, 2 rounds. Joe Godfrey, 1 round. Jerry Slattery, 2 rounds. Millard Zender, 1 round.

1893: Won—Jack Hickey, 3 rounds. Knockout—Jim Hall, 4 rounds. Phil Mayo, 2 rounds. Warner, 1 round.

1894: Knockout—Frank Kellar, 2 rounds. Dan Creedon, 2 rounds. Draw—Joe Choynski, 5 rounds.

1896: Knockout—Peter Maher, 1 round. No decision—Peter Maher, 3 rounds. Lost on Foul—Tom Sharkey, 8 rounds.

1897: Won—James J. Corbett, 14 rounds.

1899: Knockout—Jeff Thorne, 1 round. Knocked out by—Jim Jeffries, 11 rounds.

						Rounds	
1900							
Mar. 27	Jim Daly	- - -	Won	Philadelphia	-	1	
April 30	El. Dunkhorst	-	Knockout	Brooklyn	- -	2	
Aug. 10	Gus Ruhlin	- -	Knockout	New York	- -	6	
Aug. 24	Tom Sharkey	- -	Knockout	Coney Island	-	2	
1902							
June 25	Jim Jeffries	- -	Knocked out by	San Francisco	-	8	
1903							
Sept. 30	Con Coughlin	- -	Knockout	Philadelphia	- -	1	
Oct. 14	Joe Grim	- - -	No decision	Philadelphia	- -	6	
Nov. 25	George Gardiner	-	Won	San Francisco	-	2	
1904							
July 23	Phila Jack O'Brien		No decision	Philadelphia	- -	6	
1905							
Dec. 20	Phila Jack O'Brien		Lost	San Francisco	-	13	
1907							
July 17	Jack Johnson	- -	Lost	Philadelphia	-	?	

TOMMY BURNS.

(NOAH BRUSSO)

Tommy Burns is the man who picked up his title on the road. He never fought for it, but annexed it after the retirement of Jeffries. He was born on June 17, 1881, at Hanover, Ont., and his first battle was with Fred Thornton, whom he knocked out in five rounds. He did the trick twice. He was a hard worker at the game, fighting ten men in his second year out. After he had become a self-styled champion, he went abroad and picked up a lot of easy marks, knocking them all out, one after the other. Jack Palmer, Jem Roche, Jewey Smith, Bill Squires and Bill Lang all went down before him, and then he was practically forced to make a match with Jack Johnson. That is an old story now, but it is a well-known fact that from the time the first bell rang Burns never had a look in.

RECORD.

Born June 17, 1881, Hanover, Ontario. Height, 5 ft. 7 in. Color white.
1900: Knockout—Fred Thornton, twice, 5 rounds each.

1901: Knockout—Billy Walsh, 5 rounds. Archie Steele, 2 rounds. Ed. Sholtreau, 1 round. Billy Walsh, 6 rounds. Dick Smith, 9 rounds. Reddy Phillips, 9 rounds. Jack O'Donnell, 8 rounds. Won—Dick Smith, 10 rounds. Tom McCune, 10 rounds. Lost—Mike Schreck, 10 rounds.

1903				Rounds			
- - -	Jim O'Brien	- -	Won	Delray	- - -	10	
Mar. 26	Dick Smith	- -	Knockout	Delray	- - -	2	
Mar. 26	Reddy Phillips	- -	Draw	Delray	- - -	3	
- - -	Harry Peppers	-	Knockout	Detroit	- - -	2	
- - -	Tom McCune	- -	Knockout	Detroit	- - -	7	
- - -	Jimmy Duggan	-	Knockout	Houghton	- - -	9	
Oct. 25	Billy Moore	- .	Won	Houghton	- - -	10	
- - -	Jack Hammond	-	Knockout	S. Marie	- - -	3	
- - -	Jack Butler	- -	Knockout	S. Marie	- - -	2	
- - -	Jack O'Donnell	-	Knockout	Evanston	- - -	11	
- . -	Ben O'Grady	- -	Knockout	Detroit	- - -	3	
1904							
- - -	George Shroshree	-	Knockout	Chicago	- - -	5	
Feb. 27	Mike Schreck	- -	Draw	Milwaukee	- - -	6	
- - -	Tony Caponi	- -	Draw	Chicago	- - -	6	
- - -	Tony Caponi	- -	Won	Chicago	- - -	6	

BURNS' RECORD—Continued.

1904						Rounds	
-	-	-	Joe Wardinski	-	Knockout	Salt Lake	- 1
Aug.	20		Cyclone Kelly	-	Knockout	Tacoma	- 4
Sept.	16		Billy Woods	-	Draw	Seattle	- 15
Oct.	7		Jack O'Brien	-	Lost	Milwaukee	- 6
Dec.			Indian Joe	-	Knockout	Ballard	- 6
1905							
Mar.	7		Jack Sullivan	-	Draw	Spokane	- 20
May	3		Dave Barry	-	Won	Tacoma	- 20
June	7		Hugo Kelly	-	Draw	Detroit	- 10
July	28		Hugo Kelly	-	Draw	Los Angeles	- 20
Aug.	31		Dave Barry	-	Knockout	San Francisco	- 20
Oct.	17		Jack Sullivan	-	Lost	Los Angeles	- 20
1906							
Feb.	23		Marvin Hart	-	Won	Los Angeles	- 20
Mar.	28		Jim O'Brien	-	Knockout	San Diego	- 1
Mar.	28		Jim Walker	-	Knockout	San Diego	- 1
Oct.	2		Jim Flynn	-	Knockout	Los Angeles	- 15
Nov.	28		Phila Jack O'Brien	-	Draw	Los Angeles	- 20
1907							
Jan.	10		Joe Grim	-	No decision	Philadelphia	- 3
May	8		Jack O'Brien	-	Won	Los Angeles	- 20
July	4		Bill Squires	-	Knockout	San Francisco	- 1
Dec.	2		Gunner Moir	-	Knockout	London	- 10
1908							
Feb.	10		Jack Palmer	-	Knockout	London	- 4
Mar.	17		Jem Roche	-	Knockout	Ireland	- 1
Apr.	18		Jewey Smith	-	Knockout	France	- 5
June	13		Bill Squires	-	Knockout	France	- 8
Aug.	24		Bill Squires	-	Knockout	Australia	- 13
Sept.	2		Bill Lang	-	Knockout	Australia	- 6
Dec.	26		Jack Johnson	-	Lost	Australia	- 14
1910							
April	11		Bill Lang	-	Won	Australia	- 20

PETER JACKSON.

Born July 3, 1861. Height, 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Heavyweight. Color, black.

1882: Draw—Jack Hayes. Knockout—Jack Hayes, 7 rounds. Sam Briton, 20 minutes. Mick Dooley, 3 rounds.

1884

Rounds

July 26	Bill Farnan	.	Lost	Melbourne, Aus.	-	3
- - -	Bill Farnan	.	Draw	Melbourne, Aus.	-	6

1886

Sept. 25	Tom Lees	.	Won	Sydney, Aus.	-	30
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1888

Aug. 24	George Goffrey	.	Won	San Francisco	-	19
Dec. 27	Joe McAuliffe	.	Knockout	San Francisco	-	21

1889

Apr. 26	Patsy Cardiff	.	Won	San Francisco	-	10
May 1	Shorty Kincaid	.	Won	Virginia City, Nev.	-	2
July 11	Sailor Brown	-	Knockout	Chicago	- - -	4
July 30	Mike Lynch	.	Won	Buffalo	- - -	2
Aug. 5	Paddy Brennan	.	Won	Buffalo	- - -	1
Aug. 9	Ginger McCormick	.	Knockout	Hoboken	- - -	2
Aug. 19	Jack Fallon	-	Won	New York	- - -	4
Oct. 5	Alf Mitchell	.	Won	London	- - -	3
- - -	Jack Partridge	.	Won	London	- - -	5
- - -	Jem Young	-	Won	London	-	3
- - -	Jack Watts	-	Won	London	- - -	3
- - -	Coddy Meddings	.	Won	London	- - -	3
- - -	Alf Ball	-	Won	London	- - -	3
Oct. 13	Jack Watson	-	Won	London	- - -	3
Nov. 11	Jem Smith	-	Won	London	- - -	2

1890

Jan. 27	Jack Ashton	.	No decision	Brooklyn	- - -	3
Mar. 4	Jack Fallon	.	Knockout	Williamsburg	-	2
- - -	Dick Keating	-	Knockout	Louisville	- - -	4
May 19	Ed Smith	.	Won	Chicago	- - -	5
July 23	Tom Johnson	-	Won	Marysville, Cal.	-	-
Oct. 21	Joe Goddard	.	Draw	Melbourne, Aus.	-	8

JACKSON'S RECORD—Continued.

	1891					Rounds
May 24	Jim Corbett	- -	Draw	San Francisco	-	61
	1892					
Jan. 12	Al Fish	- - -	Won	Chicago	- - -	2
Jan. 12	Jack Dalton	- -	Knockout	Chicago	- - -	3
May 30	Frank Slavin	-	Knockout	London	- - -	10
	1893					
- - -	Jim Jeffries	- -	Lost	San Francisco	-	3

JIM FLYNN.

(ANDREW CHIARIGLIONE.)

Born Dec. 24, 1879, Brooklyn, N. Y. Height, 5 ft. 9½ in. Heavyweight, Italian-American. Color, White.

1901: Knockout—Chambers, 4 rounds. Ed Seaman, 4 rounds. Ray Condy, 2 rounds. Won—Fred Davis, 6 rounds. Pat Malloy, 6 rounds. Fred France, 6 rounds. Kid Dawson, 3 rounds.

1902: Knockout—Jack Lavell, 2 rounds. George Condie, 2 rounds. Joe Tracy, 15 rounds. Barney Passow, 12 rounds. Ed Burns, 11 rounds. Jack Graham, 7 rounds. Won—Willard Bean, 20 rounds. Won-foul—Jack Graham, 5 rounds. Draw—Joe Cotton, 20 rounds. Dummy Rowan, 20 rounds.

1903: Knockout—Wm. Malloy, 20 rounds. Kid Rowley, 2 rounds. Austin Yale, 7 rounds. Eddie Kelly, 20 rounds. Lost—Jack Root, 8 rounds. Draw—Tom Kinsley, 15 rounds. Tom Kinsley, 20 rounds.

1904: Knockout—Tom Kissile, 3 rounds. Ed McCoy, 3 rounds. Tim Hurley, 6 rounds. Ed Cooley, 8 rounds. Ed Cooley, 6 rounds. Won—Cyclone Kelly, 20 rounds. Won-foul—Tim Hurley, 7 rounds. Draw—Andy Walsh, 20 rounds. Harry Peppers, 10 rounds. Morgan Williams, 20 rounds. Tommy Riley, 20 rounds. George Gardiner, 10 rounds.

1905: Knockout—Morgan Williams, 4 rounds. Dummy Rowan, 4 rounds. Jimmy Rowan, 6 rounds. Andy Malloy, 2 rounds. Draw—Tom Riley, 10 rounds.

1906: Knocked out by—Tommy Burns, 15 rounds. Draw—Jack (Twin) Sullivan, 20 rounds.

1907: Knockout—George Gardiner, 18 rounds. Dave Barry, 7 rounds. Bill Squires, 6 rounds. Knocked out by—Jack Johnson, 11 rounds. Won—Jack (Twin) Sullivan, 20 rounds. Won-foul—Tony Ross, 18 rounds. Draw—Jack (Twin) Sullivan, 20 rounds.

1908: Knocked out by—Al Kauffman, 9 rounds. Sam Langford, 1 round. Draw—Jim Barry, 10 rounds. No decision—J. (Twin) Sullivan, 10 rounds. Jim Barry, 10 rounds. Battling Johnson, 10 rounds. Won—Battling Johnson, 10 rounds. Battling Johnson, 10 rounds.

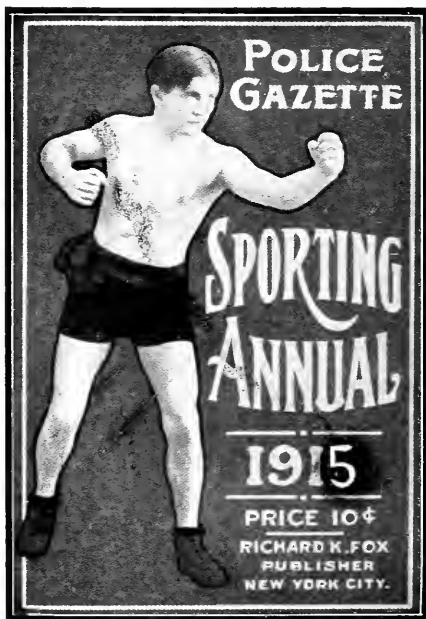
FLYNN'S RECORD Continued.

1909					Rounds		
Mar. 19	Billy Papke	- -	No decision	Los Angeles	- -	-	10
June 1	Mont. Jack Sullivan	-	No decision	Los Angeles	- -	-	10
July 14	Billy Papke	- -	No decision	Los Angeles	- -	-	10
July 30	Phil. Jack O'Brien	-	No decision	Denver	- -	-	6
Sept. 22	Bill Pettus	- -	Won	Pueblo	- -	-	10
Oct. 30	Jack Burns	- -	No decision	Los Angeles	- -	-	10
Dec. 31	Joe Willis	- -	Knockout	Los Angeles	-	-	10
1910							
Feb. 8	Sam Langford	-	No decision	Los Angeles	- -	-	10
Mar. 17	Sam Langford	-	Knocked out by	Los Angeles	- -	-	8
1911							
Jan. 2	Tony Caponi	-	Won	Los Angeles	- -	-	9
Mar. 28	Al Mindino	-	Knockout	Muskogee	- -	-	4
May 5	Al Kaufman	-	Knockout	Kansas City	- -	-	10
Sept. 15	Carl Morris	-	Won	New York	- -	-	10
Nov. 20	Charley Schmidt	-	Draw	Fort Worth	- -	-	4
Dec. 27	Tony Caponi	-	Knockout	Salt Lake City	- -	-	3
1912							
Jan. 18	Al Williams	- -	Knockout	Toronto	- -	-	2
July 4	Jack Johnson	-	Lost	Las Vegas	- -	-	9



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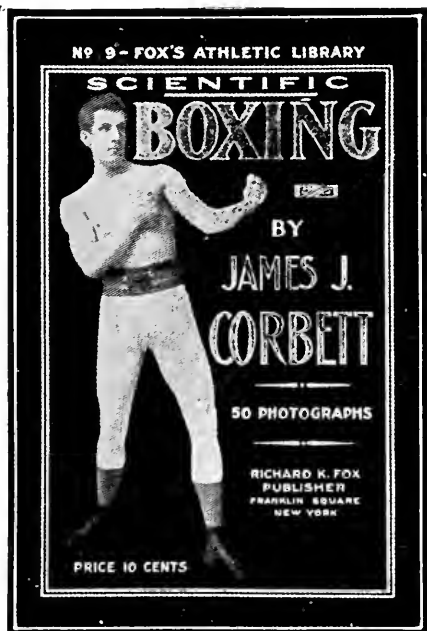
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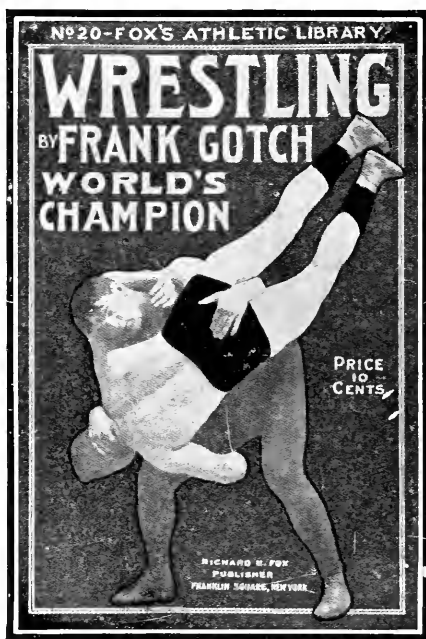


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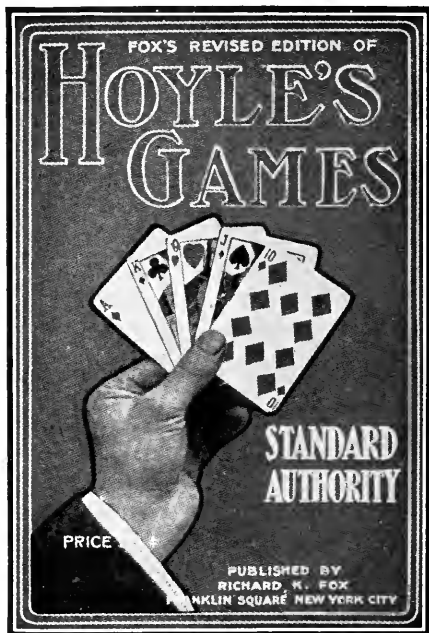
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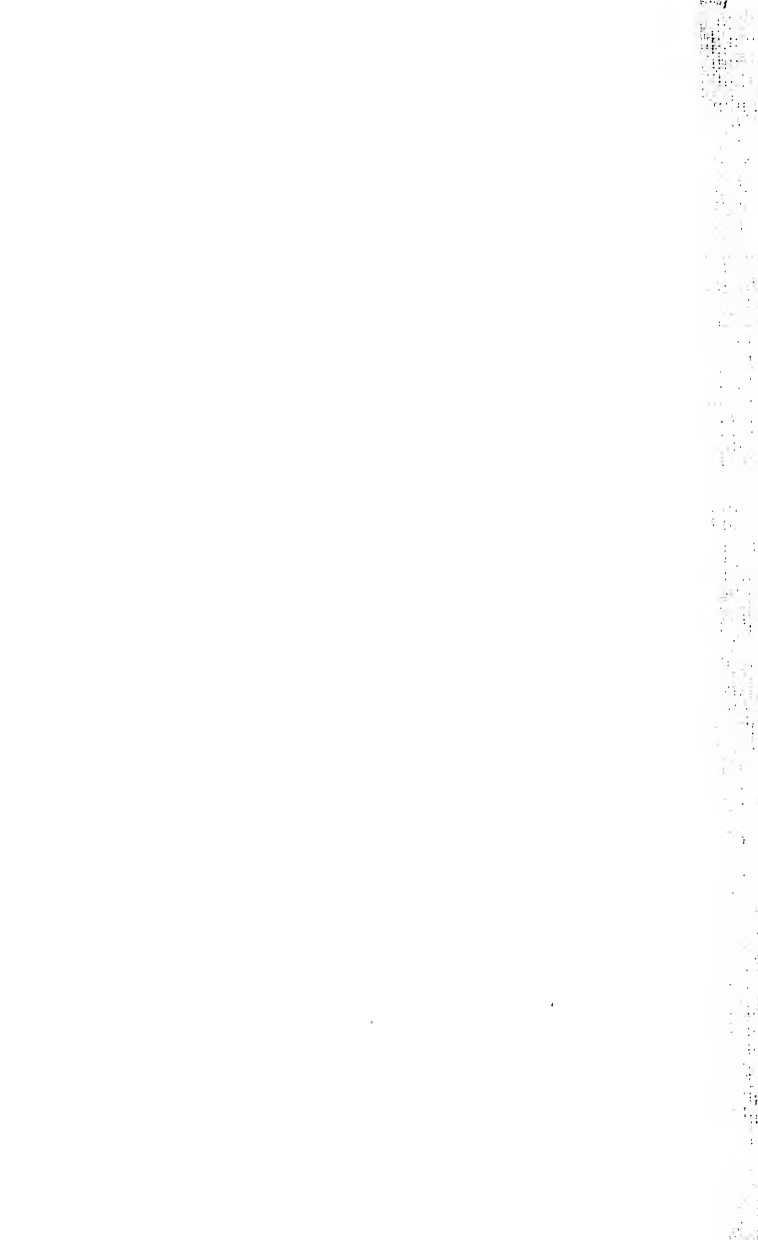
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