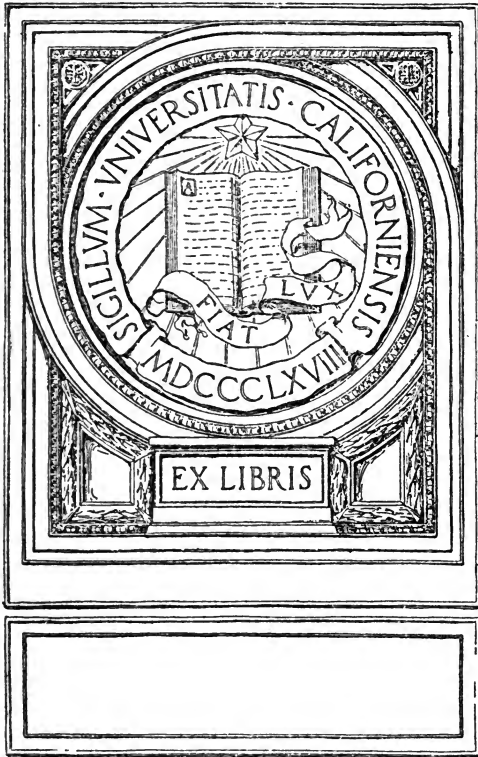


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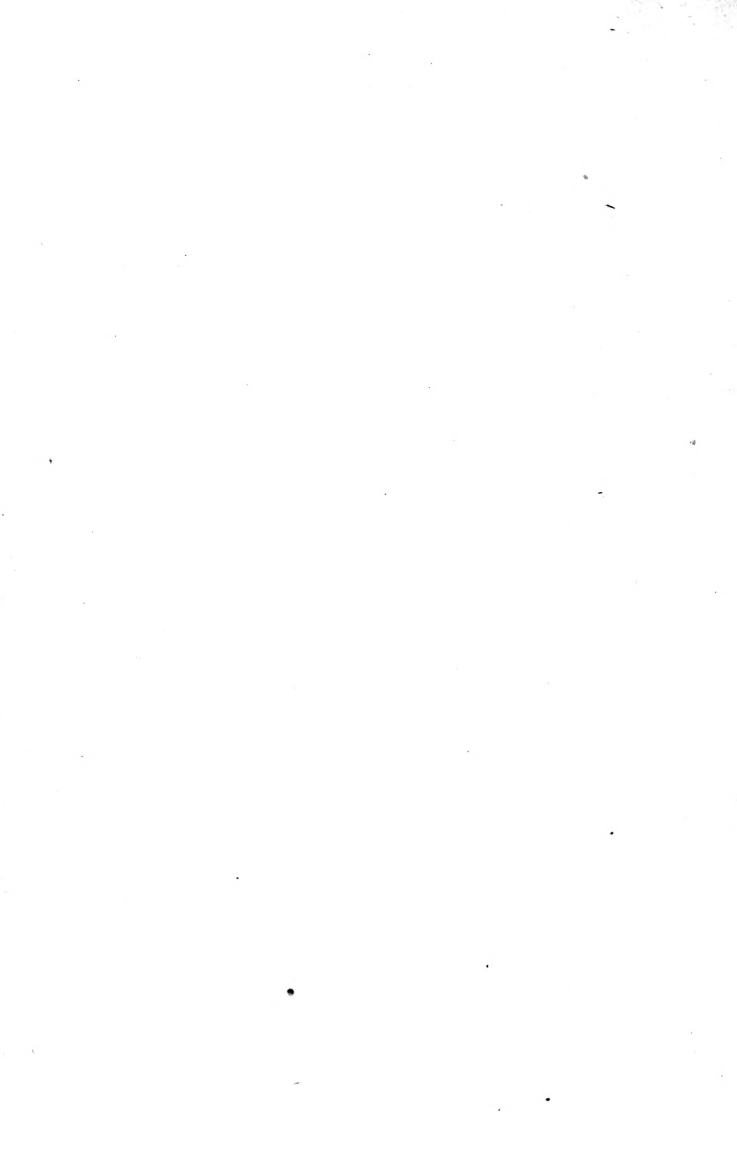


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DEDICATED TO

Baron Pierre DeCoubertin

TO WHOSE PERSEVERANCE AND ZEALOUS WORK FOR THIRTY YEARS
IS DUE THE REVIVAL AND FINAL SUCCESS

OF THE

Olympic Games



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Honorary President Olympic Games, 1912.

SPALDING "RED COVER" SERIES OF
ATHLETIC HANDBOOKS
No. 17R

THE OLYMPIC GAMES STOCKHOLM 1912

EDITED BY

JAMES E. SULLIVAN

American Olympic Commissioner to the Olympic
Games of 1912



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TO WHOM
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HIS MAJESTY KING GUSTAVE V., OF SWEDEN.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS CROWN PRINCE GUSTAVE, OF SWEDEN.
President of the Swedish Olympic Committee.

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BARON PIERRE DECOUBERTIN,
President International Olympic Committee.

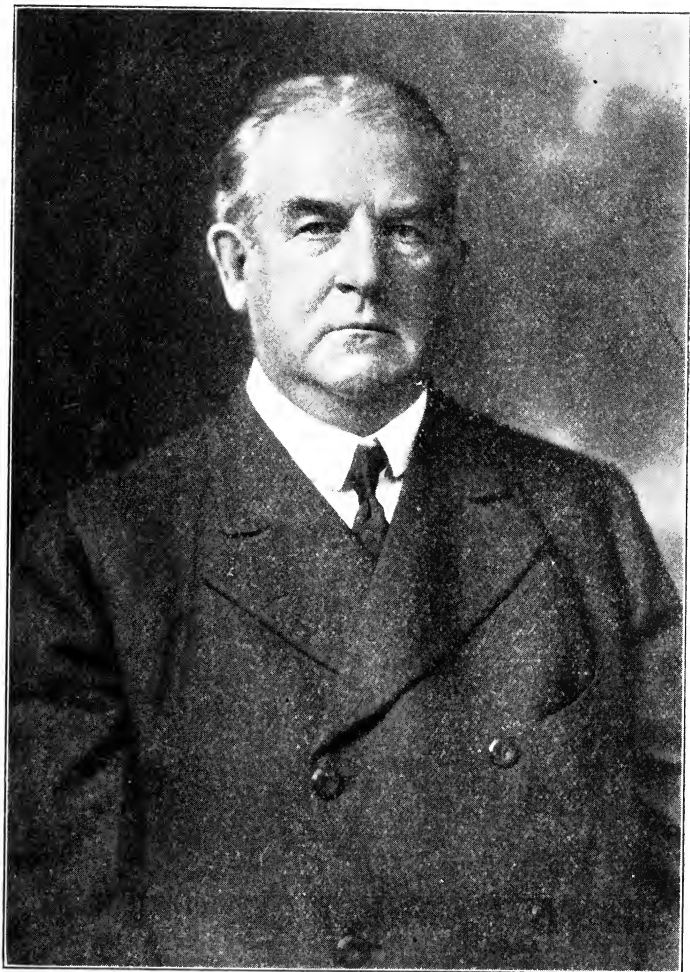
INTRODUCTION

The Fifth Olympiad, held under the auspices of the Swedish Olympic Committee at Stockholm, will unquestionably go down in history as the greatest of all international contests, as well as the premier gathering of the world's most expert athletes. Twenty-seven countries sent teams of more or less size and merit for thirty-one events on the track and field programme, and a majority tried for such odd contests as the aquatics, gymnastics, wrestling, rowing, fencing, shooting, cycling and yachting.

Chiefly on account of the fact, that originally the Olympic Games only embraced track and field contests, that part of the programme, as at all previous Olympic struggles, proved to be the most attractive. On it was focussed the main strength of the teams, and the battle for supremacy, both individually and for points, produced one continuous string of the most sensational performances. Record after record went tottering to oblivion and in many instances new marks saw the light, and of a quality which even the most enthusiastic followers of amateur sport had calculated to be impossible to modern prowess.

While almost every track event is worthy of a descriptive chapter in itself, there are two which stand out in bold relief, and these are the 1,500 and 800 meters, the latter being the greater, as it was the means of contributing a new world's record for the half-mile. An extra string had been put at the 880-yard mark, and though the winner hesitated slightly after hitting the finish of the 800 meters, he reached the half mile in 1 minute 52 1-2 seconds. There in the broad light of day, at a great occasion, among the choicest of the world's competitors, and before the world's keenest experts, all previous marks for the 800 meters and half-mile were blotted out and the new ones substituted were of a caliber simply bordering on the marvelous. The young man to perform the feat was an American and it is still more satisfactory to remember that the second and third were also Americans and that they beat the previous record.

The track and field part of the programme occupied the Stadium, or Stadion, as the Swedes termed it, from July 6th to 15th, the grand opening occurring on the former date. Everything that went to make the inaugural was propitious, the weather was glorious, and a bright, warm sun shone on the arena, making the flags of all nations ruffling in the breeze



A. G. SPALDING,

First American Director to the Olympic Games from the United States;
appointed by President McKinley to Olympic Games at Paris, 1900.

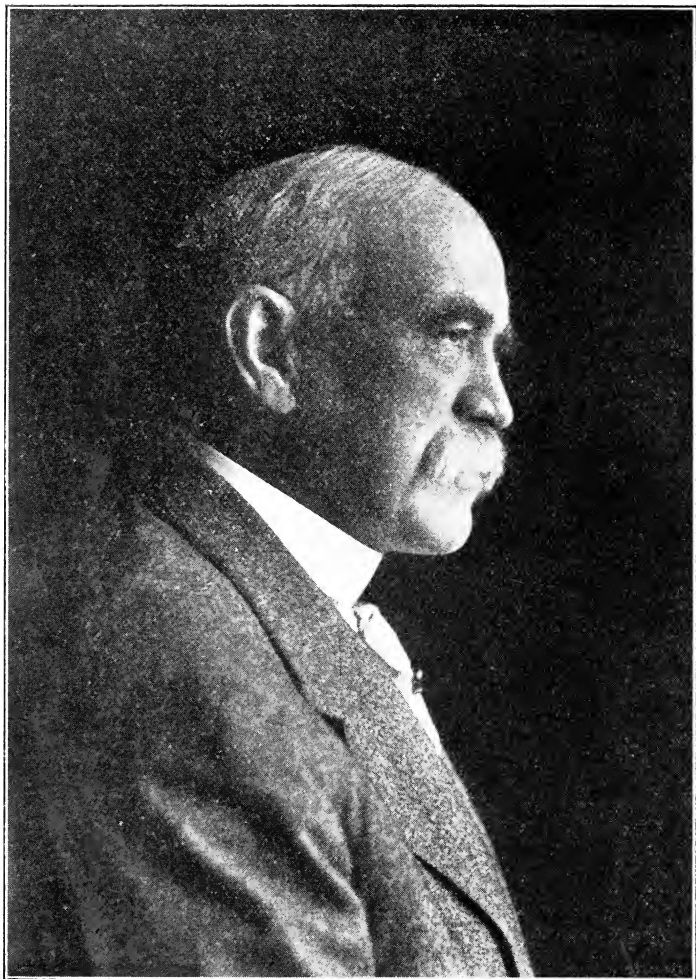
resemble an enormous multi-colored bow. Long before the hour set for the ceremonies to begin the streets were thronged with persons quietly wending their way to the Stadium. Trolley cars, cabs, hacks and taxis were crowded to double their capacity, and any sort of a conveyance was at a premium.

At one o'clock, to the fanfare of heralds and the applause of the waiting multitudes, King Gustave V., accompanied by the Queen, the Crown Prince Gustave Adolphe and the royal household, entered the Stadium, the arrival of their majesties being the signal for the festival to begin. As the Swedish ruler entered the royal box the band played the national anthem and in a few minutes the gates were thrown open and the teams began to enter. The general impression among the spectators was that the athletes would line up alphabetically, by nations, in front of the royal box, but that was not done. In such case the Americans would naturally be ranged according to the letters "A" or "U," standing for America or United States, but that did not happen, for the country's official designation on the programme was "Forenta Staterna," which is Swedish for United States. England was styled "Storbritannien," France was "Frankrike," Germany was "Tyskland," and so on with nearly all the countries entered. As each team came in it was applauded, the Americans receiving a tremendous cheer. Of the visitors the Finlanders aroused the most enthusiasm, a company of Finnish girls dressed in gray being no doubt the prime cause of the warm reception. Besides the track and field team, the Swedes were represented by a big contingent of men and women gymnasts, and the Stadium fairly shook with cheering when they appeared, bringing up the rear.

After the groups came to a standstill the International Olympic Committee, headed by the Crown Prince, took its place before the royal box. Just then an immense choir at the far end of the Stadium sang a hymn, accompanied by several bands, after which the Rev. Oscar Clemens Aehfeldt, the royal pastor, preached a short sermon. The Rev. R. S. De Courcy Laffan, a member of the British Olympic Committee, offered a prayer in English, followed by a wish for the peace and friendship of the world. Then came the most solemn part of the ceremony, when everybody uncovered and, standing, sang the well-known Lutheran hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God."

For a few moments there was a solemn stillness as the Crown Prince advanced to the front of the international group and addressed the King, saying:

"In every country the physical development keeps pace with the intellectual. Physical culture is again occupying the place it formerly held in the life of nations. But if athletics are to



COL. ROBERT M. THOMPSON,
President of the American Olympic Committee and the largest contributor to
the Olympic Fund.

be of great importance, all must take interest in them. The more athletes the better. The aim of athletics is to develop the physique of all nations, not of a favored few.

"It is but natural that the athletes of every country should meet like you are doing to-day and measure their strength in peaceful rivalry. This, of course, is done every year in more or less important contests, but the most important athletic struggle is the quadrennial Olympiad, which alone is of sufficient importance to gather the athletes of every civilized country.

"As far as we are able to judge, the Fifth Olympic Games will be the greatest international gathering of athletes that the world has ever seen. We wish to thank the International Olympic Committee for the great confidence shown us Swedes when they accepted our invitation to arrange for the Fifth Olympic Games in Stockholm.

"We believe that we have done our best; and we know that our motto always has been and ever will be: **THE BEST WILL CONQUER.**

"Your Majesty! In the name of the Swedish Organization Committee I beg you to declare the Olympic Games in Stockholm opened."

Amidst a profound silence the King advanced to the front of the royal box and in the clearest accent said:

"To-day, with justifiable pride and joy, we Swedes see athletes from all parts of the world around us. It is a great honor for Sweden that the Fifth Olympic Games should take place in Stockholm, and I wish you and all the friends and followers of sport a hearty welcome to this peaceable International Contest of Nations. May the same noble thoughts that found an expression in the Olympic Games of antiquity be so carried out that these competitions become conducive to the physical health and development of the wide world. With these words I now declare the Olympic Games in Stockholm to be opened."

As the King retired to his seat the trumpeters, standing on the battlements of the towers of the Stadium, clad in ancient costumes, blew several long blasts. This was in keeping with the custom of the early days of Greece when the heralds proclaimed to the world that the Olympic Games had begun. As the last echo of the bugles died away on the distant hills the Crown Prince lifted his hat and called for three cheers, which were given with tremendous vigor. Then the athletes resumed their march, each squad saluting as it came in front of the King. No sooner had the last man disappeared outside the gate than the lanes were strung out for the 100 meters and the battle royal on the track for the supremacy of nations in athletics began without further delay.



PROF. WILLIAM M. SLOANE.

American Member of the International Olympic Committee; member Board of
Governors Amateur Athletic Union.

THE OLYMPIC IDEA—ITS ORIGIN, FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS

BY WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE,

Professor of History in Columbia University and Senior
Member of the International Olympic Committee.

(Reprinted from the Century Magazine)

Some thirty years ago, M. Pierre de Coubertin, a young Frenchman whose heartstrings had been wrung by the humiliation of his country in 1870, began to study outdoor life in England and America. He traveled extensively, published several books on the subject, and in his own land was the organizer of clubs for cultivating the more strenuous, inspiring, and daring sports which had hitherto been neglected.

The motto of M. de Coubertin was "*Ludus pro Patria.*" Its spirit took possession of all continental Europe (especially where patriotism was strongest), either because of its comparative novelty or because the particular country was menaced by internal or external danger. M. de Coubertin again took the lead, summoning to the Sorbonne representative delegates, selected chiefly from his wide personal acquaintance in different countries, for the combined purpose of deliberation and action.

The meeting, which assembled on June 23, 1894, was not imposing either in numbers or in the personal distinction of those who attended it; but it was impressive from the place of its session, from the associations aroused by the great hall of the Sorbonne, oldest of Western universities, from the interest it awakened in the enlightened public, and, above all, from the earnestness of the delegates. And there was faith, that mighty mustard-seed. The result of the conference was the adoption of the Olympic Idea, and the formation of an International Olympic Committee, the object of which was, first and above all else, to define and promulgate a purpose, until then rather vague; secondly, in the fullness of time to revive Olympic contests.

Of this committee the writer has been a member from the beginning, until now, by priority of interest and anticipation, he is almost, if not quite, the dean of its regular floor members. The president, even premier in council and prime mover in action, is Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The committee's foremost task—that with which it began its labors—was to arrive at



GUSTAVUS TOWN KIRBY.

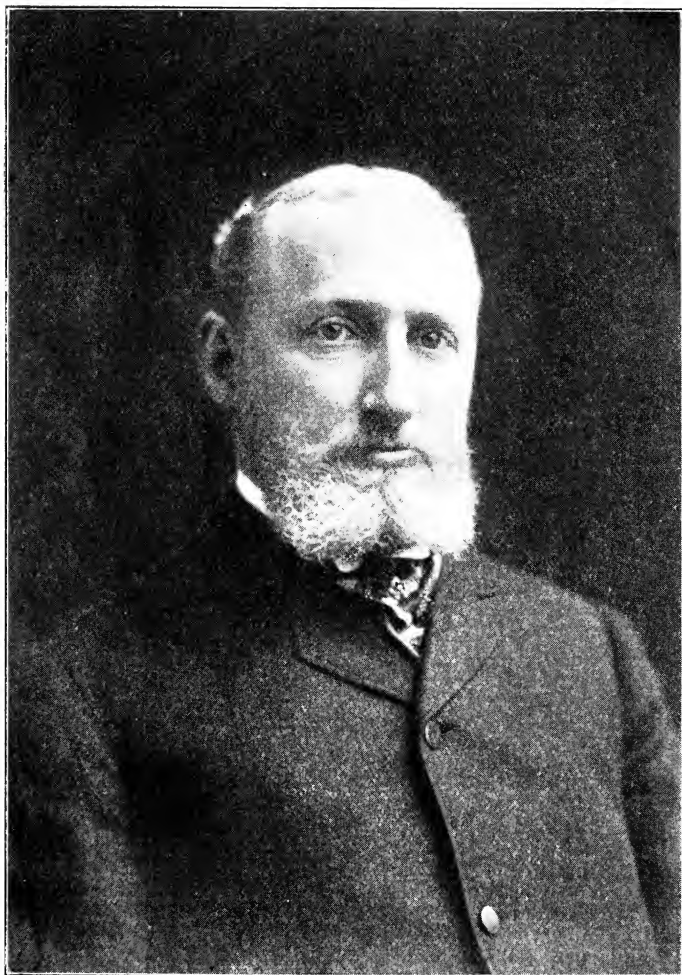
**President Amateur Athletic Union; Chairman Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. Advisory
Committee; Member Recreation Commission, New York City;
Member American Olympic Committee.**

some general definition of the Olympic Idea by the study of the merits and demerits of the spirit shown at ancient Olympia in Greece; to select those concepts which were still vital and useful, and to adapt them to modern conditions; in short, to get an outline of policy, and try it out by experiment and practice.

For this purpose the president, a man of classical training and spirit, consulted not only men of similar caliber in his own land, but those in other countries as well, making extended journeys for the purpose. In America he was greeted enthusiastically, winning many valiant hearts to his cause. Here, as elsewhere among the select few, the Olympic Idea became almost an obsession; the many of course could not find time to bother with an idealist and his strange doctrines. But the little handful in each country was undismayed. There was lively corresponding, comparing, and suggesting; finally came the appointment of a small volunteer executive committee in Paris, whose modest expenses were borne in part by slender contributions from those in the International Committee, but mainly, however, by themselves. So by fairly rapid stages the idea took form and grew.

That the nucleus of the Olympic meeting must be field and track athletics is inevitable, because these have become the common possession of vigorous, enterprising youth the world over. The various events can, moreover, be standardized with greater ease; that is, the details of rules, judges, and possible styles are not difficult to arrange with equal justice to all. In regard to field and track athletics there is likely to be less particularism, less national jealousy, than in other forms of contests. From the very outset, in the first Olympic gathering at Athens, common ground for friendly emulation was easily established.

From this position it was inevitable that further discussion would ensue, and for twenty years it has gone on in the public forum of all countries, until opinion has become alert, conceptions have been clarified, and the earnest desire for definition applicable to the widest field has become poignant. Clear, stable, and definite legislation will be possible if, as proposed, a congress of delegates from all the great federations of sports can meet at Paris in 1914 in order to establish the standard Olympiad and thereby to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first meeting at the Sorbonne. Lack of space forbids the history of Olympic evolution or even the recapitulation of the events which have furnished its environment. There have been thirteen plenary sessions of the International Committee, in Paris (1894, 1901, 1902); Athens (1896, 1906); Havre (1897); London, (1904, 1908); Brussels (1905); The Hague (1907); Berlin (1909); Luxemburg (1910); and Budapest (1911). Four general congresses have been summoned by the committee, and



BARTOW S. WEEKS,

Member Executive Committee of the American Olympic Committee; Chairman of Transportation Committee, and who for nearly a year did much of the work of the Team Selection Committee and attended to all matters pertaining to the transportation of the team.

held under its auspices, for the discussion of vital questions, and a fifth should be held in 1914 to create the type Olympiad. Throughout this period *The Olympic Review*, now in its seventy-fourth number, has appeared regularly; and most important of all, under the auspices of the committee, four great international contests have been held: the first at Athens, as was seemly (1896); the second in Paris (1900); the third in St. Louis (1904); the fourth in London (1908). The fifth was held in Stockholm, in July of the present year. The committee has forty-four members, from thirty-one countries; each of these has a National Olympic Committee, larger or smaller, and for the Stockholm games there were entries from forty nations.

How far the Olympic Idea may go is not yet determined. Its definition for present uses is sufficiently fixed on the lines of its first appearance: first, to create and strengthen bonds of friendship, such as ought to exist among all civilized nations, by frequent, peaceful intercourse; secondly, to purify sport, abolish selfish and underhand methods in the struggle for athletic supremacy, secure fair play for all, even the weakest, and, as far as possible, make the *contest* and not the *victory* the joy of the young. Incidentally the Olympic Idea in this form is steadily and beneficently permeating the physical training of most nations to-day. That is an enormous gain; but there is more to be hoped for. To realize these hopes, athletic habits must be common to all. Thus far, whichever nation has been our host for the four-year period has naturally exercised a high measure of control in preparing the programme, fixing the rules, and selecting the judges. The system has worked fairly well, and it would be rather utopian to suppose that a people taxing itself to the extent of half a million dollars for building a stadium, creating an administration, entertaining its guests, and for all incidentals besides, should forego any advantage for its own contestants by the complete surrender of itself and its athletic ways into the hands of such an international body as has been described. Yet such a surrender to a competent athletic senate would be a superb tribute on the altar of international friendship, and there is a way to secure it, a method already suggested earlier in this article, a plan still inchoate, but in process of careful study; namely, the summoning of a representative, federal, athletic congress of all nations, composed of delegates formally elected by the different national federations of sports, and granted full power to legislate.

It would be the duty of this congress, probably meeting at long intervals, first, to fix a type programme; secondly, to promulgate rules; and thirdly, to create a body of impartial, international judges and juries, possibly even a final court of



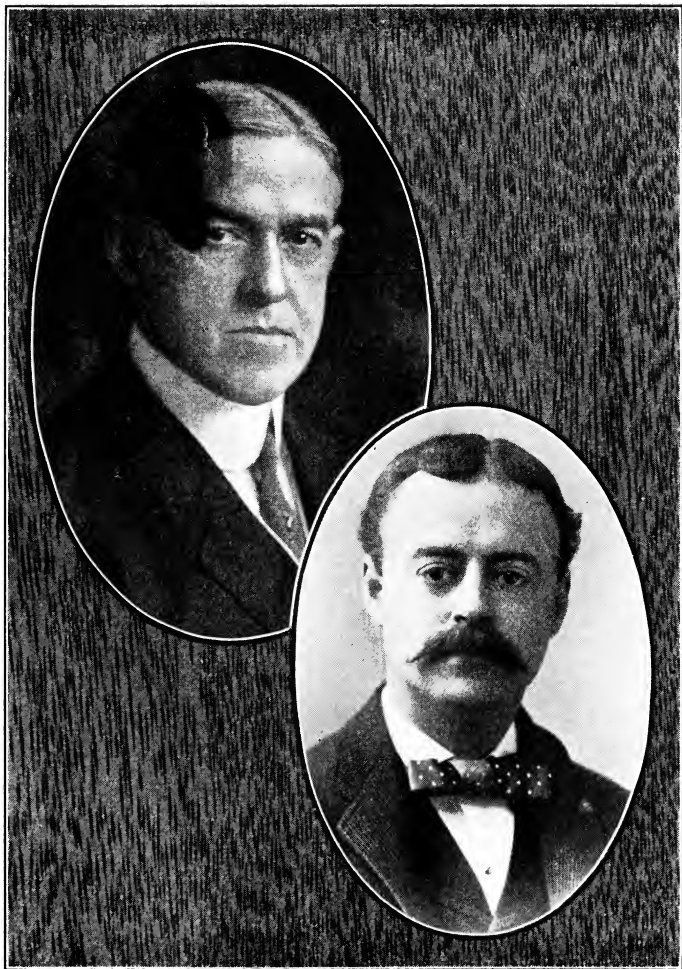
JULIAN W. CURTISS,
Treasurer American Finance Committee, Olympic Games, 1912.

appeal for the adjustment of unforeseen difficulties—a body which would be continuous and easily summoned at short notice. It is almost certain that such a congress will meet in Paris during 1914. All depends on how widely it is desired. Its success would mean the fixing of the Olympic Idea and its perpetuation. All nations proposing to hold the Olympic Games would thus be cognizant of the conditions beforehand, and graceful acquiescence in them would be as far-reaching an influence as that of The Hague Tribunal, and an example of priceless value to the rising generations.

Another extension of the Olympic Idea is already in progress; that is the inclusion of other sports in the period of the Olympiad. The Stockholm programme included tennis, horsemanship, yachting, cycling, shooting, swimming, gymnastics, and a modern pentathlon, to test the ability of those who do several things well, and are not expert in one to the exclusion of everything else.

In ancient Greece there was only one Olympia to which at first all the little nationalities, and eventually the greater ones, repaired without question, and during the contests there was a general truce in order that all might be safe in their going and coming. The modern Olympiads so far have been favored by peace, but should there be war between the nations, the idea of rotating in meeting-places would have of necessity to be abandoned, at least temporarily. What then? The struggle for balance of power between the free and the slave State systems of America, between the Northern and Southern countries of Europe, has wrought havoc in the past by setting one nation against another, fanning ambition into selfish rivalry and rivalry into bloodshed, conquest and expansion, the end of which has been empire. But it has had one beneficent result—the neutralizing of the small states of Europe—states which are models to the world in showing what peace and security can enable men to accomplish for the general welfare. Of these states the most central is Switzerland, which has been called the railway turntable of Europe. Wherever and whenever war-dogs may be unchained, it is at peace.

Sentimentally, of course, Athens would be the natural refuge for a peace movement based on international competition under the Olympic Idea. Its superb stadium, restored by the generosity of Averof, further emphasizes its fitness. The Greeks were so impressed with this conviction that after the first successful meeting they and their friends set on foot a movement to secure all future Olympic meetings for their city. Other nations, through their representatives, protested, with the very sound argument that general interest must be secured and intensified



EVERETT C. BROWN,
Chicago, Ill.

Member Executive Committee
American Olympic Committee and
Chairman Western Finance Committee.

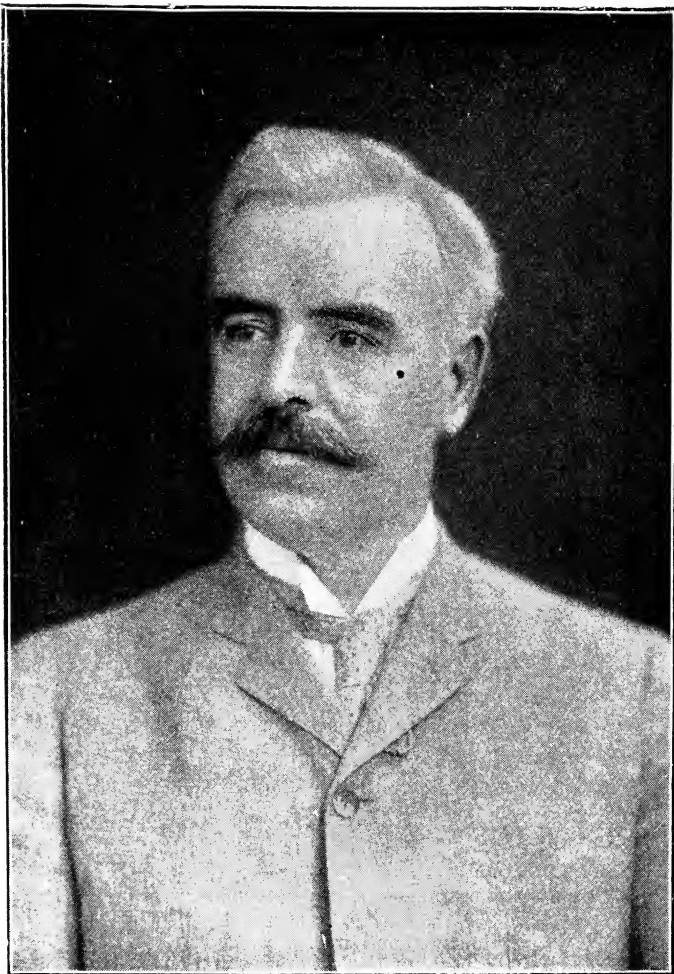
COL. GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Boston, Mass.

Member American Olympic
Committee.

by a long period of rotation. Then was evolved the plan of interim meetings, alternating every two years with the others. But a single trial sufficed to show plainly that there could be only one series of Olympiads, and the interim meetings were abandoned.

Athens is as remote from European centers as America, and, notwithstanding the luxuries of ocean greyhounds, ten days of travel is still a troublesome barrier. Perhaps in the future the main Olympia will be in Switzerland, with a subsidiary one in America. Of course these are only visions. Meanwhile other visions have become realities, and these realities have brought about other international contests for which the name Olympic is earnestly desired. This cannot be fairly or honestly granted, although to all such contests the International Committee is friendly. It has pledged its hearty co-operation with the Panama games at San Francisco in 1915, and has offered an Olympic medal for excellence in the modern pentathlon. But one must protest and cry aloud, appealing to the general sense of fairness, against calling even such an important international contest "Olympic." That designation should be reserved primarily for the quadrennial contests of athletes, but likewise for those contests of other generous rivals in sport and the arts which occur in rotation at the great capitals of the world under the auspices not of one nation, but of all.

The record of American athletics at the six Olympiads is brilliant in two ways: first, that interested friends have been so liberal in raising funds sufficient to send on long journeys the many selected to represent the country, and, second, in the success of the contestants. Our victors have taken as many first prizes, twice over, as those of all other lands combined; and of five Marathon races they have won two. It has been largely due to American enthusiasm and interest that other lands have come to exhibit the same qualities. Four of the original founders remain at their posts beside the president and the writer: Colonel Balck of Sweden, M. Collot of France, and the famous Bohemian novelist, Dr. Jiri Guth. These, with many who are dead, and more who are still alive, have maintained the cause against many discouragements, until now it is triumphant. But the lifelong devotion of M. de Coubertin, his tact, his ingenuity, his self-sacrifice in time and money, in short, the qualities of faith and merit, have been the chief reason for the solid establishment of the enterprise.



J. E. SULLIVAN,

Appointed by President Taft American Commissioner to the Olympic Games at Stockholm, 1912; appointed by President Roosevelt American Commissioner to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by President Roosevelt American Commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906; Director and Manager Olympic Games, St. Louis, 1904; Assistant Director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900.

THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

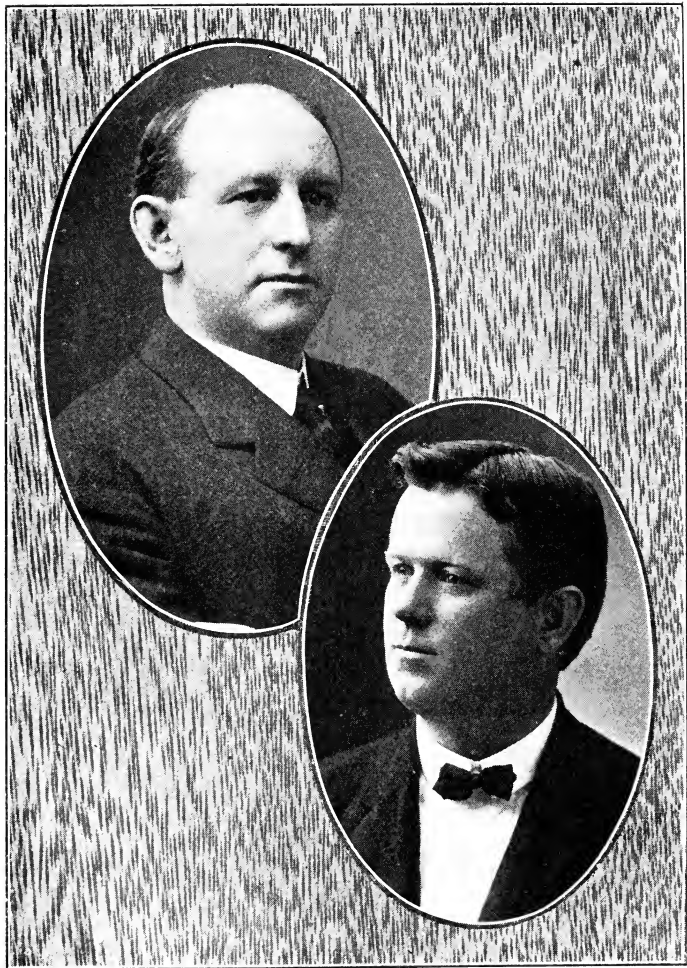
BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

At my request and in agreement with the plan I had placed before the International Congress, which was assembled at the Palais de la Sorbonne in Paris, it was determined on the twenty-third of June, 1894, to revive the Olympic Games, and resolved that they should be held every fourth year in one or other of the great capitals of the world. In order to superintend and develop the duties of the institution a permanent International Olympic Committee was appointed, with power to fill any vacancies that might arise in the course of time, so as thereby to be independent of organizations already existing, and their rivalry. This was in pursuance of endeavors long thought of and long prepared. I have elsewhere explained the reasons why I considered such a revival of the Olympic Games, in a modern form, to be of advantage for athletics—too many injurious and unprincipled elements threatened to annihilate true sportsmanship; the Olympic Games were the necessary remedy.

The International Olympic Committee has not betrayed the great task with which it was entrusted. Every year has given it increased reputation and increased strength, and by its efforts there have been celebrated the five first Olympiads (Athens, 1896; Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912), under conditions which have often been difficult, but which have been overcome in a most brilliant manner. It has met every year in different countries, under the patronage of the rulers of those lands, and has been received in a most flattering way by the authorities. It has been an element of peace and union for rival associations which were very often hostile to each other.

The Committee has at present forty-five members belonging to thirty-one different countries. Five of the founders still remain at their post; besides myself these are Professor W. M. Sloane (United States of America), Colonel V. G. Balck (Sweden), E. Callot (France), and Dr. Jiri Guth (Bohemia). Amongst those whom death has taken, General von der Asseburg (Germany) and Sir Howard Vincent (England) live in immortal memory. I salute them when I call to mind these names which are so dear to us.

As was said above, the International Olympic Committee is a permanent one and renews itself in such a way that there is at least one member, sometimes even three or four, for every land that is represented. The number of the countries that can



WM. F. GARCELON,
Boston, Mass.
Member American Olympic
Committee.

THOMAS RILEY,
Boston, Mass.
Member American Olympic
Committee.

be represented is unrestricted. The members are regarded as the delegates of the International Olympic Committee to the sporting and athletic associations in the respective countries. They are not allowed to be entrusted by these associations with any commission calculated to bind them more than as individual members of the Committee or that can influence their independence in voting. They are chosen for an unlimited period.

The task of the International Olympic Committee is not only to secure the regular celebration of the Games, but also to form plans, or to organize all the measures, which may serve to increase the reputation of athletics and to lead them along the desired paths. With this purpose in mind congresses have been held at Havre (1897), Brussels (1905), Paris (1906). The Congress at Havre, at which the President of the French Republic was present, discussed questions concerning hygiene, morals and athletic pedagogics. The Congress at Brussels, which was held under the patronage of King Leopold II, treated the question of athletic technics. The Congress of 1906 renewed the bonds existing between art, literature and sport. On this occasion the important resolution was passed that to every future programme of the Olympic Games there should be added five competitions, viz., in architecture, painting, music, sculpture and literature. These competitions are open to works that have not previously been made public and which have been directly inspired by sports. In 1911 the International Olympic Committee discussed the plan of a "Modern Olympiad" and for this purpose has arranged a competition in which the architects Messrs. Monod and Laverrière of Lausanne were the victors.

It is in Lausanne, too, that a new congress is to be held in 1913; on this occasion it will be scientific in character and will be devoted to the study of questions in the domains of physiology and athletic psychology. Finally, the International Olympic Committee has determined to celebrate the twenty years' anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games by a congress in Paris in 1914, to which delegates from all the national Olympic Committees will be called for the purpose of drawing up fixed and definite rules for the celebration of the Olympiads. This grand memorial celebration will precede the holding of the sixth Olympiad, and will be a worthy completion of the immense work which the International Olympic Committee has performed since its institution in 1894.

As the author of the revival of the Olympic Games and as the president of the International Olympic Committee, it is my privilege to here express to my colleagues the deep feelings of gratitude which I entertain for their valuable, faithful and untiring assistance. It is our friendship and our unity that have given us strength.



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF,

Director Panama Exhibition, San Francisco, 1915. Through Mr. Skiff's efforts as Director of the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the Olympic Games of 1904 were secured for St. Louis, the only time the event has been held in America.

ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

Acting on the request of the Swedish Olympic Committee to create an American Olympic Committee for the Fifth Olympiad, Prof. William M. Sloane appointed Mr. James E. Sullivan of New York, secretary of the American Olympic Committee and immediately conferred with him relative to the appointment of a committee that would arouse interest throughout the entire United States in the Fifth Olympiad. As a result of this conference the following were chosen:

<p style="text-align: center;">HON. PRESIDENT,</p> <p>Hon. William H. Taft, Washington.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TREASURER,</p> <p>Julian W. Curtiss, New York.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PRESIDENT,</p> <p>Robert M. Thompson, New York.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECRETARY,</p> <p>James E. Sullivan, New York.</p>

VICE-PRESIDENTS

<p>August Belmont, New York. Everett C. Brown, Chicago, Ill. Andrew Carnegie, New York. Hon. Victor J. Dowling, New York. J. J. A. Ehrensward, Washington, D. C. George J. Gould, New York. S. R. Guggenheim, New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, New York. Harold F. McCormick, Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p>A. G. Mills, New York. J. Pierpont Morgan, New York. F. J. V. Skiff, Chicago, Ill. J. W. Spalding, New York. Rodman Wanamaker, New York. Bartow S. Weeks, New York. Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, New York. Hon. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., New York.</p>
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MEMBERS AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

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FREDERICK W. RUBIEN,

Member American Olympic Committee; Chairman Plan and Scope Committee on
Welcome to Returning Olympic Athletes. at New York. August 24. 1912.

S. R. Guggenheim, New York.
 Dr. Luther H. Gulick, New York.
 Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Brooklyn.
 E. K. Hall, Boston, Mass.
 Lee F. Hanmer, New York.
 E. T. Hart, New York.
 Dr. George K. Herman, Chicago, Ill.
 Evans Holbrook, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 H. R. Holmes, Denver, Colo.
 Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Baltimore, Md.
 Charles C. Hughes, New York.
 W. F. Humphries, San Francisco.
 Maj. W. M. Inglis, Seattle, Wash.
 Darwin R. James, Jr., Brooklyn.
 W. C. Johnston, St. Louis, Mo.
 R. F. Kelsey, New York.
 Gustavus T. Kirby, New York.
 W. A. Lambeth, Charlottesville, Va.
 H. H. Latham, Chicago, Ill.
 Walter H. Liginger, Milwaukee, Wis.
 A. J. Lill, Boston, Mass.
 Hon. Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston.
 J. T. Mahoney, New York.
 Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Springfield, Mass.
 H. W. McDavitt, New York.
 Charles J. McDermott, New York.
 R. Tait McKenzie, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gustave Moe, New York.
 George B. Morison, Boston, Mass.
 W. P. Murray, Cleveland, O.
 W. Scott O'Connor, New York.
 John J. O'Connor, St. Louis, Mo.
 Prof. E. O'Neill, Berkeley, Cal.
 W. Osterburg, New York.
 Charles A. Painter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, Kansas.
 George F. Pawling, Philadelphia.
 Henry G. Penniman, Baltimore, Md.
 Sidney S. Peixotto, San Francisco.
 Prof. W. L. Phelps, New Haven.
 James R. Pilkington, New York.
 George D. Pratt, New York.
 W. Roper, Princeton, N. J.
 Edward C. Racey, Chicago, Ill.
 William T. Reid, Jr., Belmont, Cal.
 Thomas F. Riley, Cambridge, Mass.
 Frederick W. Rubien, New York.
 Robert Connell Sands, New York.
 C. W. Savage, Oberlin, Ohio.
 Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, New York.
 George A. Schneider, Cleveland, O.
 A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis, Mo.
 F. J. V. Skiff, Chicago, Ill.
 Hon. Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn.
 J. Walter Spalding, New York.
 Alonzo A. Stagg, Chicago, Ill.
 Nathan P. Stauffer, Philadelphia.
 Lieut. J. W. Stillwell, West Point.
 C. B. Stuht, Spokane, Wash.
 B. P. Sullivan, New Orleans, La.
 Col. Robert M. Thompson, N. Y.
 Col. N. B. Thurston, New York.
 F. Vonnegut, Indianapolis, Ind.
 P. J. Walsh, New York.
 Rodman Wanamaker, New York.
 Bartow S. Weeks, New York.
 Evert Jansen Wendell, New York.
 Carleton White, Chicago, Ill.
 H. L. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Francis M. Wilson, New York.
 Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, New York.
 M. F. Winston, Lynn, Mass.
 Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., N. Y.
 Norman L. Wymard, Washington.

The following Executive Committee was appointed:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Allison V. Armour, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward E. Babb, Boston, Mass.
 Everett C. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 Julian W. Curtiss, New York.
 Dr. Luther H. Gulick, New York.
 Gustavus T. Kirby, New York.
 Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston, Mass.
 Frederic B. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 William M. Sloane, New York.
 James E. Sullivan, New York.
 Robert M. Thompson, New York.
 Bartow S. Weeks, New York.
 Evert Jansen Wendell, New York.

On Thursday evening, December 7, 1911, a meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the New York Athletic Club, and among the matters taken up were the appointments of a Team Selection committee and a manager and a trainer for the team. Mr. Matthew P. Halpin, of New York, was unanimously selected as manager, and Mr. Michael C. Murphy, of Philadelphia, as trainer. The following Team Selection committee was appointed:



EDWARD E. BABB,
Boston, Mass.
Ex-President Amateur Athletic Union.
Member American Olympic Committee.

TEAM SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Dr. Frank Angell, Leland Stanford.	W. F. Humphries, San Francisco.
Colonel H. T. Allen.	W. C. Johnston, St. Louis, Mo.
Allison V. Armour, Chicago, Ill.	Lieut. Albert S. Jones.
Edward E. Babb, Boston, Mass.	R. F. Kelsey, New York.
Lieut.-General John C. Bates.	Gustavus T. Kirby, New York.
Romeyn Berry, New York.	Lieut.-Commander Harris Laning.
G. W. Billings, New York.	Joseph B. Maccabe, Boston, Mass.
Theodore Bland, St. Louis, Mo.	W. P. Murray, Cleveland, O.
Everett C. Brown, Chicago, Ill.	Prof. E. O'Neill, Berkeley, Cal.
P. J. Conway, New York.	C. A. Painter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Julian W. Curtiss, New York.	George F. Pawling, Philadelphia.
L. DiBenedetto, New Orleans, La.	James R. Pilkington.
A. F. Dugosh, San Antonio, Tex.	Frederic B. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
T. Morris Dunne, Portland, Ore.	E. C. Racey, Chicago, Ill.
John J. Elliott, San Francisco, Cal.	Thomas F. Riley, Boston, Mass.
J. B. Franklin, Los Angeles, Cal.	F. W. Rubien, New York.
Thornton Gerrish, New York.	Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, New York.
H. L. Geyelin, Philadelphia, Pa.	William M. Sloane, New York.
A. S. Goldsmith, Seattle, Wash.	A. A. Stagg, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Luther H. Gulick, New York.	James E. Sullivan, Chairman, New York.
E. K. Hall, Boston, Mass.	Lieut.-Colonel N. B. Thurston.
Dr. Graeme Hammond, New York.	Bartow S. Weeks, New York.
Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Baltimore, Md.	Evert Jansen Wendell, New York.

Following this, frequent meetings of the Executive Committee were held, at which the question of transportation was thoroughly discussed, and Col. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. Bartow S. Weeks, Mr. Allison V. Armour and Mr. G. T. Kirby, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, were appointed a committee of four to report on a proposition submitted relative to the chartering of the steamship "Oceanic," and on the question of transportation. The committee reported unfavorably on the proposal to charter the "Oceanic," but suggested that the "Finland" of the Red Star Line would make an ideal boat for the purpose. After several conferences with the steamship agents the "Finland" was chartered by the American Olympic Committee and reservations placed on sale, after a sufficient and suitable space had been set aside for the team the Committee proposed to send.

Responding to the urging of Treasurer Julian W. Curtiss, the chairmen of the various local finance committees made great efforts to collect a sufficient amount of money to enable the Committee to meet its obligation to the Red Star Line and to carry out its plan of taking to Stockholm every athlete capable of scoring points for the United States. The Finance Committees of Boston, Chicago and San Francisco were especially fortunate in receiving subscriptions, the San Francisco *Examiner* holding an athletic meeting, the proceeds of which were turned over to the Olympic Fund. A trip made by Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby, member of the Executive Committee and President of the Amateur Athletic Union, was instrumental in arousing increased interest



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Kristian Hellstrom, General Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, to whom a great deal of the success of the Olympic Games of 1912 is due.

throughout the West and Middle West and the effect was felt in the number of contributions.

The question of selecting a suitable date for the Eastern try-out meeting was one that greatly worried the Committee. Entries closed with the Swedish Olympic Committee on June 13, 1912. Owing to the inclement weather in the East it was impossible to hold try-outs on a date early enough to enable the American Committee to select the team and forward the entries to Stockholm before the designated date. At the meeting of the International Olympic Committee at Budapest, however, the matter was presented to the Swedish Olympic Committee by Prof. William M. Sloane and Mr. Allison V. Armour, the American members of the International Olympic Committee, and the Swedish Olympic Committee kindly consented to permit the American Committee to make as many entries as they desired prior to the date of closing entries, those not selected being cancelled by cable before June 13.

The Harvard Stadium was secured as the place to hold the Eastern try-outs, and June 8, the earliest available date, was set for the meeting. The Western try-outs were held on Marshall Field, Chicago, on the same day, and the Far West try-outs at Leland Stanford University on May 18.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Departure of the "Finland," chartered by the American Olympic Committee to carry the American Athletes to Sweden,
from New York, June 14, 1912.

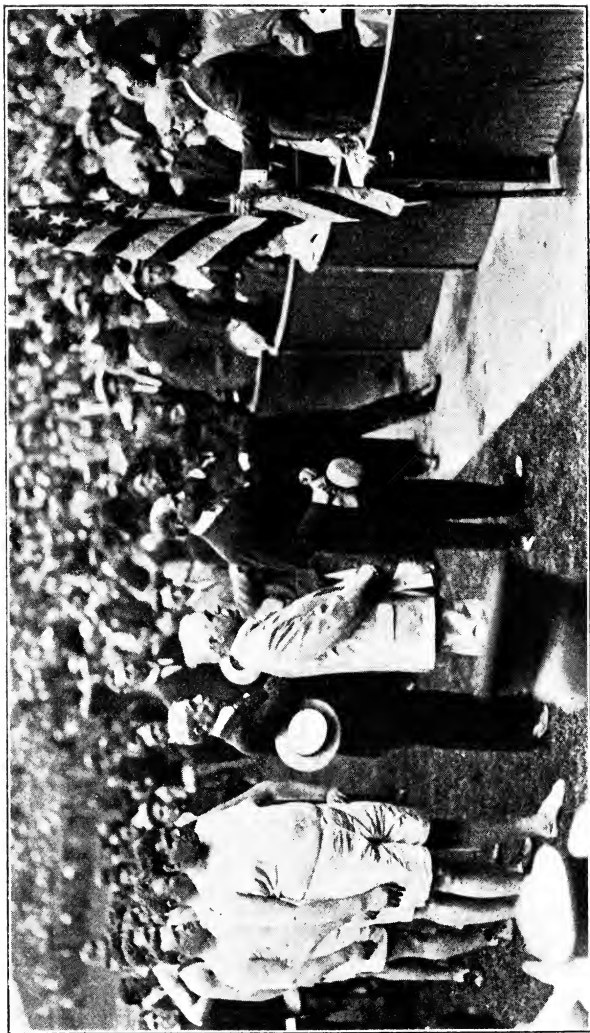
THE STEAMSHIP FINLAND TRIP

The departure of the S. S. Finland of the Red Star Line, chartered by the American Olympic Committee to take the American Olympic athletes direct to Stockholm, from the port of New York, on Friday, June 14, was an innovation in the history of American athletics. It was the first instance of an ocean-going vessel being secured to take exclusively a representative team of athletes to uphold the prestige of America. The departure of the Finland, with the greatest team ever selected to represent any one country in an athletic event, has been described elsewhere. In all 274 passengers were on board, 164 of them being members of the American Olympic competition.

Arrangements were made prior to departure looking to the diet and means of keeping the athletes in condition. As the trip was necessarily a long one, promiscuous indulgence in the great variety of food that comprised the ship's menu would serve to possibly incapacitate some of the athletes. Consequently the dining rooms were divided, the athletes having their own cuisine, every one of course being first class. Owing to the fact that the American Committee practically owned the boat there was no second or third class and no discrimination was made whatever.

It is doubtful if there ever was an athletic invasion to compare with that made by the American Olympic team of 1912. Provisions were made by the American Committee so that the athletes could enjoy some of the advantages of a modern gymnasium on board the Finland. A cork track, 100 yards long and wide enough for two men to run abreast, was constructed on the upper deck especially for the sprinters, which the distance men also found useful. Mr. Michael C. Murphy, the athletic trainer of the team, cautioned the men before the steamer reached the ocean swells, on the necessity of being very careful to avoid getting leg-sore from the bounding of the boat. The advice bore good fruit, for outside of slight soreness in the shins and muscles, nothing serious whatever happened to the men on the trip. It was particularly noticeable that all the athletes appreciated the importance of their journey and took the best of care of themselves, thus helping the trainer secure the best possible results.

After the first day out Trainer Murphy and Manager Halpin prepared a schedule, dividing the men into groups, each with a



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Reception to the American Olympic Team, prior to their departure for Sweden, at American League Park, New York, June 12, 1912. Col. Thompson about to hand over the flag which was presented to the team and which was subsequently carried in the parade in the Stadium at the opening of the Olympic Games.

leader, according to the events in which they were to compete, and they were told just how and when to work. The men reported on deck daily at 10:30 in the morning and at 3:00 in the afternoon and faithfully kept the schedule. It was a sight long to be remembered. Nearly all the runners and jumpers did a little sprinting and practiced starts and the distance men circled the deck, which was about a tenth of a mile in circumference. Each group started off by itself with a leader, and all the men took to their work and stuck to it religiously. The Marathon men would start running with the milers and distance men and would keep it up until long after all the other athletes had retired. While the runners were doing their work the jumpers would get out their implements on another section of the deck and practice jumping, skip the rope and throw the medicine ball. Outside of putting the shot and passing the medicine ball around the weight men naturally found the greatest trouble in practicing their specialties, owing to the limited working room. Walking was indulged in to some extent, but it must be confessed the big fellows were not over anxious for work. They sat around and enjoyed themselves and relied on their natural ability. The discus champion, James Duncan, was one of the first to be affected by the ocean roll, and for some days suffered from mal-de-mer. When he finally began to regain his accustomed health an ingenious idea occurred to him by which he hoped to get some practice. He brought out his discus and had the ship's carpenter bore a hole in it, through which he ran a rope, the other end of which was tied to the deck railing, and proceeded to heave the implement out into the ocean and haul it back by the rope. This was continued for two days, after which he was advised to stop, as it would make him slow and one-sided. He thereafter confined his efforts to throwing the medicine ball and indulging in the numerous deck games.

Deck shuffleboard, quoits, and other forms of shipboard amusement formed the means of passing many hours, not occupied in training. Mr. Arthur McAleenan of the New York Athletic Club put up several prizes, which brought out many entries, and the games were closely contested. It gave the boys something to do to pass the time away and they all enjoyed it.

The swimmers were under the direct charge of Mr. Otto Wahle of the New York Athletic Club, who was appointed by the American Committee to look after them, and he performed his work well. The swimmers practiced in a canvas tank about fifteen feet in length and five in width, which was filled daily. A belt, suspended from a rope, was placed around the swimmer's waist which held him in the center of the tank and he then went through all the motions of swimming. This was not only quite a



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Some of the trophies awarded in the different events.

novelty for the travelers, but also an unusual object lesson, as they had the good fortune to see the world's greatest swimmers at close range and study the individual strokes of each.

On the after deck of the boat was built an imaginary tennis court. It consisted of a backstop, about ten feet in height, with a black line extending across about the height of a tennis net, and for hours and hours each day Mr. Theodore Roosevelt Pell would take the deck and persistently practice such strokes as were possible. In this way he kept himself in pretty fair condition.

The rifle men did their practice on the upper deck, usually early in the morning, under the watchful eye of Lieutenant A. S. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Libbey and Lieutenant-Colonel Foltz.

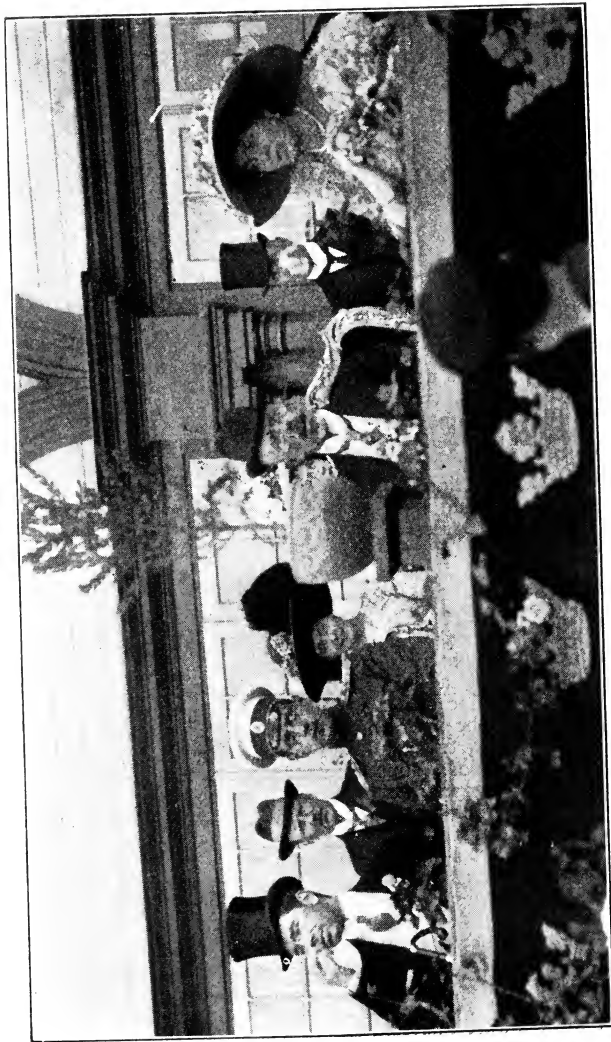
Dr. R. H. Sayre, in charge of the small arms contestants, had a revolver gallery erected at the stern. Shooting with duelling pistols, the same as was used in Stockholm, at a man target, was practiced twice a day, two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon, the distance being twenty-two yards instead of the regulation thirty. The revolver team did not practice the deliberate fire or fifty meters shooting at the bullseye target, on account of the motion of the vessel, as it was thought that the other practice would be more beneficial. The scores of the shooters showed a progressive increase day by day.

Manager W. C. Stroud of the bicycle team had his men work on the forward deck. Each member of the team was provided with a bicycle securely lashed to the structure of the vessel. It was a pretty sight to see these nine men at their work.

The one wrestler on the team had his branch of the sport all to himself and had a hard time getting someone to work out with him. "Bill" Hayward, a well known Western trainer, was on board. Mr. Hayward cheerfully consented to give the youngster some work, and he succeeded admirably.

Certainly the fencing team, under the direction of Dr. Graeme H. Hammond and Prof. Dungey, put in their full amount of practice during the voyage. There were no laggards and all worked on deck morning and afternoon, in order to get as much practice as possible before they met the foreign experts. All admitted that the fencers had the hardest proposition before them than any of the other groups. It was something new to have a team from America compete against the experts of the world in this branch of sport. If the deck was being used by the track athletes, the fencers would do their work in the dining saloon or other available rooms. Nothing would interfere with their daily practice.

The life aboard the Finland was very similar to that one will see daily at the training quarters of the prominent clubs or col-



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

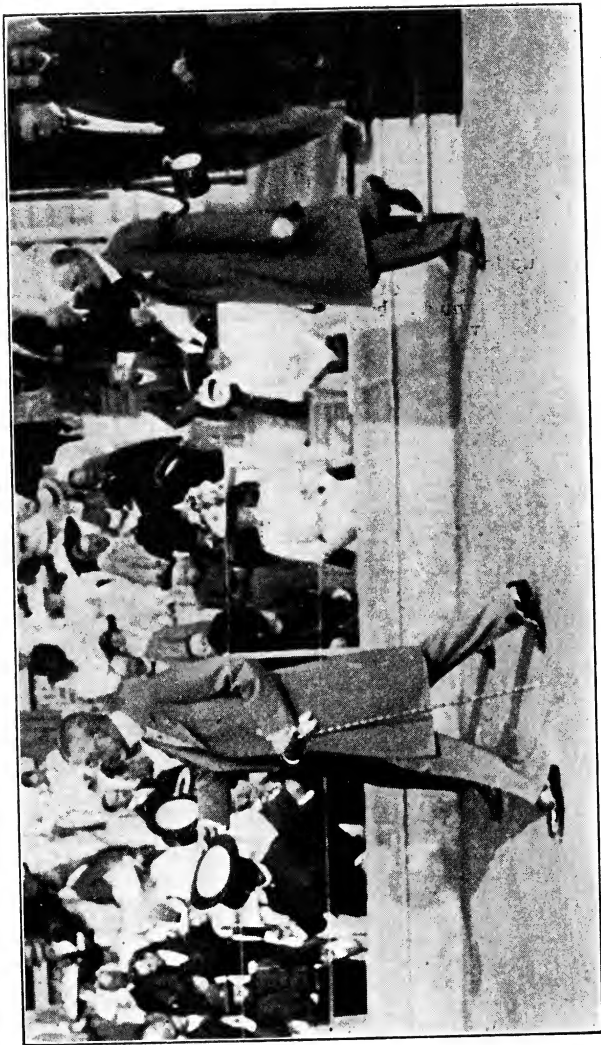
The Royal Family interested spectators at the games. Left to right—His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Gustave Adolphe ; Grand Duke Dimitri, of Russia ; His Majesty King Gustave V., and the Crown Princess.

leges. The boys were prohibited from sitting in the smoking room during the day and eating between meals was also under the ban. One prominent newspaper correspondent aboard said he felt that it was a great opportunity to be able to be aboard a ship with such a group, and added that it was too bad that some of the large educational societies did not make arrangements to have representatives accompany the Olympic team in order to observe the gentlemanly conduct of the contestants and the methods followed to keep in good condition. It was an example worth holding up to the youth of our land. Work—it was work, day in and day out. Some of the men began to think they were being worked too much, but Trainer Murphy knew best. Undoubtedly there was never a finer lot of young gentlemen gathered together before for athletic purposes.

Ten days passed and at last the boys were able to do some outdoor track work on terra firma. As previously stated, some of them were affected by the bounding of the vessel and it was a great relief when they found that they could work out on land for a couple of days. As soon as Antwerp was reached, where a stop was scheduled en route to Stockholm, Manager Halpin and his assistant, Paul Pilgrim, of the New York Athletic Club, who was one of the stars at Athens in 1906, got in touch with the athletic authorities of that city and through the kindness of Mr. Paul Havenith, President of the Beershot Athletic Club, the American team was permitted to use the grounds of that club during their stay in Antwerp.

The first day on European soil turned out to be very disagreeable. All the men went to the field and just as they started to work out it started to rain. The Belgians told them not to mind the rain, that it would be all over in a few minutes. However, on that particular day it did not let up, but that did not stop anyone. All were too eager to find out what Neptune had left them. It was remarkable to see how they would pick out spots on which they could do a little fast work. The weight men and pole vaulters all found spots here and there which enabled them to get some good outdoor exercise.

The boys were not allowed to extend themselves the first day and no time was taken of the different runs nor were the field events measured, but all were in fine spirits and each time a good throw was made with the hammer or discus a new Belgian record was instantly claimed and allowed—by themselves. On the second day many of the men worked twice; in fact, the majority of the men donned their athletic costumes both morning and afternoon—it was a continuous performance at the Beershot A. C. grounds, much to the edification of the Belgian athletes. Trainer Murphy and Manager Halpin went out to the



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
His Majesty King Gustave V. coming on the field at the solemn closing to present the prizes and laurel wreaths to the winning athletes.

grounds each morning and stayed all day, watching that some of the newer men did not overdo it and noting the style and methods of those unfamiliar to them, whose prowess previous to the try-outs had never been revealed. Practice was kept up almost to the moment that the Finland resumed the voyage, the boys being ordered out on the third day—the day of sailing. Promptly at noon on Wednesday, June 26, the band started to play and with all the passengers and members of the team again on board, to the cheers and good wishes of their Belgian hosts, the Finland sailed for Stockholm, the Mecca of the athletic world in 1912.

In looking over the following list of passengers who enjoyed the Finland's glorious trip to the city of the Fifth Olympiad one quickly notices the names of many men who have been famous in the annals of American athletics, "old-timers" now, but who acted and were as enthusiastic as the youngest Olympic competitor aboard. It would be invidious to select any single names from amongst such a roster of those that have ever been in the vanguard of America's athletic advance; their names and records are known wherever athletics are practiced. Had there been some historian of the rise and progress of athletics in America on the vessel, he would have had the opportunity—which may never again occur—of securing from these men authentic, first-hand data of the old days of athletics—unique memories and stories from the lips of the actors themselves. Let us hope that some of these, at least, may be preserved. The ladies also were not unrepresented, as a fair proportion were on board, ready to cheer for our victorious athletes in the Stockholm stadium. Below is a complete list of those who made this never-to-be-forgotten voyage on the good ship Finland:

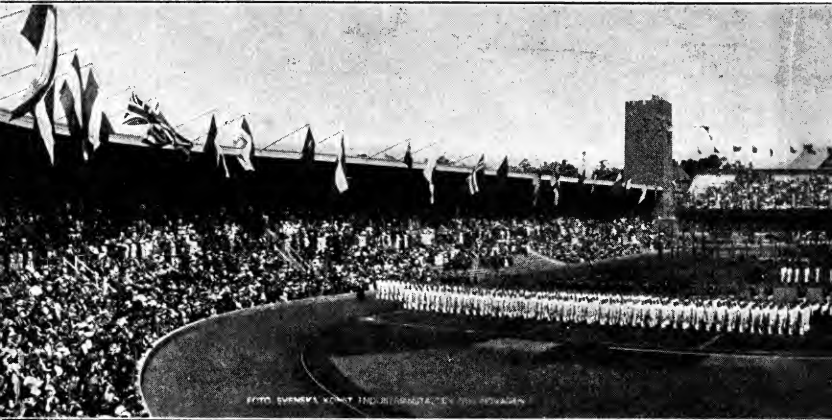
LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. Benj. W. Adams	Mr. William L. Bowman
Sergt. H. L. Adams	Mrs. Bowman
Mr. Platt Adams	Mr. Eugene Boyd
Mr. Francis P. Albertanti	Mr. Lawrence D. Bragg
Mr. Fred W. Allen	Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge
Capt. Edward L. Anderson	Mr. George H. Breed
Mr. Lewis R. Anderson	Mr. Edward T. Brennan
Mr. Harry S. Babcock	Mr. C. E. Brickley
Miss Baker	Capt. Allan L. Briggs
Ensign H. T. Bartlett	Mrs. Allan L. Briggs
Mr. John Becht	Mr. George V. Brown
Mr. Edw. I. Beeson	Mr. Avery Brundage
Mr. S. H. Bellah	Mrs. Brundage
Mr. F. V. Belote	Mr. H. E. Buermeyer
Mr. Tel S. Berna	Mrs. Buermeyer
Mr. John A. Biller	Capt. C. L. Burdette
Mr. Vaughn S. Blanchard	Mr. Jervis W. Burdick
Mr. George V. Bohng	Mr. Edward R. Bushnell
Dr. F. N. Bonine	Mr. R. L. Byrd



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
The Crown Prince delivering his speech at the opening of the Games.

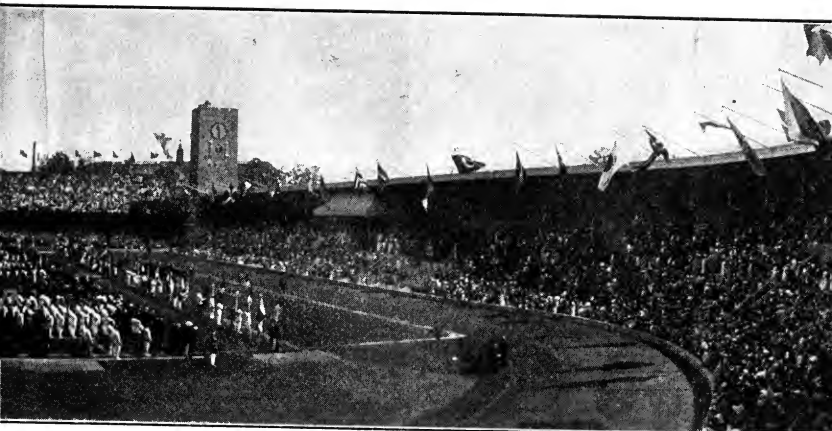
- Mr. David S. Caldwell
 Mr. John R. Case
 Mr. Clarence C. Childs
 Mr. George A. Chisholm
 Mr. Carl C. Cooke
 Mr. Alfred R. Conkling
 Mr. J. Ira Courtney
 Mr. Frank J. Coyle
 Mr. Ralph C. Craig
 Mr. Alfred H. Curtis
 Mrs. Curtis
 Miss Helen Curtis
 Miss Maurine Curtis
 Prof. J. L. Dungey
 Mr. Ira N. Davenport
 Mr. Martin A. Delaney
 Mrs. Delaney
 Mr. Clarence H. De Mar
 Mr. John A. Dietz
 Mr. P. J. Dolfen
 Mr. J. J. Donahue
 Mrs. Donahue
 Mr. Howard P. Drew
 Mr. Gordon B. Dukes
 Mr. James H. Duncan
 Mr. Martin T. Durkin
 Mr. Clarence S. Edmundson
 Mr. John J. Eller
 Mr. Harold B. Enright
 Mr. Egon R. Erickson
 Mr. Joseph Erxleben
 Mr. Eberhard Faber
 Mrs. Faber
 Mr. Terence Farley
 Mrs. Farley
 Mr. Edw. L. Farrell
 Mr. Daniel J. Ferris
 Mr. Edw. J. Fitzgerald
 Mr. Forrest Fletcher
 Mr. Joseph Forshaw, Jr.
 Miss Lucille Forshaw
 Lieut. Col. Fredk. S. Foltz
 Mrs. Foltz
 Mr. W. H. Fritz, Jr.
 Mr. George W. Gaidzik
 Mr. John J. Gallagher, Jr.
 Miss Dorothy Garrison
 Miss Eulalia Garrison
 Mr. Thomas Gavin
 Mr. P. C. Gerhardt
 Dr. John Ernest Gignoux
 Mr. Simon P. Gillis
 Mr. Leo. Goehring
 Mr. L. B. Goodwin
 Lieut. E. F. Graham
 Sterling E. Graham
 Mr. Harry J. Grumpelt
 Mr. Albert L. Gutterson
 Mr. Sherman Hall
 Mr. John J. Hallahan
 Mr. Thomas J. Halpin
 Mr. M. P. Halpin
 Dr. Graeme H. Hammond
 Mrs. Hammond
 Miss Helen Hammond
 Miss Martha M. Hanan
 Mr. Eugene Hart
 Mr. Charles A. S. Hatfield
 Mr. Martin N. Hawkins
 Mr. William Hayward
 Mr. H. J. Hebner
 Mr. Harold W. Heiland
 Mr. Harry H. Hellawell
 Mr. Oscar F. Hedlund
 Capt. Guy V. Henry
 Mrs. Henry, Nurse and Infant
 Mr. Donald Grant Herring
 Mrs. Herring
 Capt. Fred S. Hird
 Mr. Harold B. Hoff
 Mr. Harland W. Holden
 Mr. George L. Horine
 Mr. Kenneth Huszagh
 Mr. Frank C. Irons
 Sergt. John E. Jackson
 Mr. John O. Johnstone
 Lieut. Albert S. Jones
 Miss Jones
 Mr. John Paul Jones
 Duke Kahanamoku
 Mr. Frederick H. Kaiser
 Mr. Fred W. Kelly
 Mr. James Kinlock
 Mr. Abel R. Kiviat
 Mr. Ernest Kockler
 Mr. Joseph Kopsky
 Mr. William J. Kramer
 Mr. Paul Krimmel
 Mr. Al. Kruschel
 Mr. A. P. Lane
 Lieut. Com. Harris Laning
 Lieut. M. W. Larimer
 Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr.
 Mrs. Ben Lear
 Sergt. William H. Leushner
 Lieut. Col. William Libbey
 Mr. Thomas H. Lilley
 Mr. Edward F. Lindberg
 Mr. Donald F. Lippincott
 Mr. Alvin Loftes
 Mr. Thomas Loughran
 Mr. Arthur McAleenan
 Mrs. McAleenan
 Mr. Kenneth McAleenan
 Mr. Henry McAleenan
 Miss Rita McAleenan and Maid
 Mr. Arthur McAleenan, Jr.
 Mr. Walter McClure
 Mr. Wallace M. McCurdy
 Mr. M. McDermott
 Dr. W. Neil McDonnell
 Mr. Patrick McDonald
 Mr. Perry McGillivray
 Mr. Matthew J. McGrath



SOLEMN OPENING OF OLYMPIC
The Athletes of All Nations Assembled in the Stadium, at Attention,

Mr. Duncan M. McLean
 Mr. John A. McLoughlin
 Mr. Louis C. Madeira, 3rd
 Mr. H. F. Maguire
 Mr. W. C. Martin
 Mr. Frank Meissner
 Mr. James A. Menaul
 Mr. James E. Meredith
 Mr. Eugene R. Mercer
 Mr. Alvah T. Meyer
 Mr. James S. Mitchel
 Lieut. Jno. Carter Montgomery
 Mrs. Montgomery
 Miss Montgomery
 Nurse and Infant
 Mr. A. M. Mucks
 Mr. Emil J. Muller
 Mr. Frank D. Murphy
 Mr. M. C. Murphy
 Miss Murphy
 Mr. James Nasson
 Mrs. E. H. Nelson
 Miss Nelson
 Mr. Frank T. Nelson
 Mr. Nicholas T. Nerich
 Miss Katherine Newman
 Mr. John P. Nicholson
 Mr. Wesley M. Oler, Jr.
 Lieut. C. T. Osburn

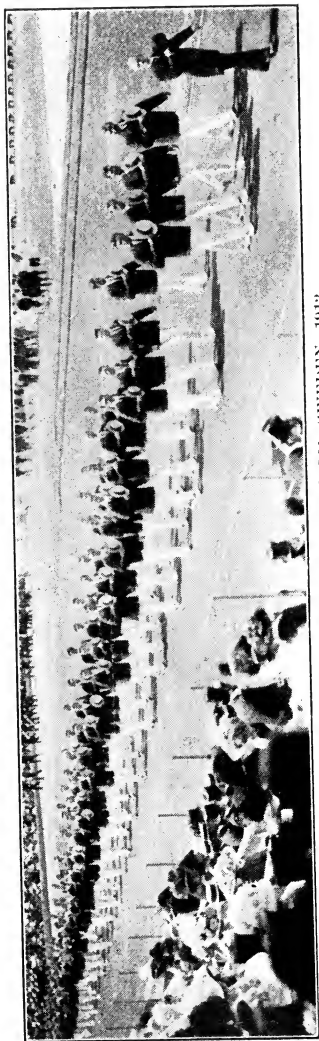
Mr. N. J. Patterson
 Mr. George S. Patton
 Mrs. Patton
 Lieut. George S. Patton, Jr.
 Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr.
 Miss Patton
 Mr. Theo. Roosevelt Pell
 Mrs. Pell
 Mr. Allan M. Penfield
 Mr. George W. Philbrook
 Mr. George L. Pierce
 Mr. Richard F. Piggott
 Mr. Jesse Pike
 Mr. Paul H. Pilgrim
 Mr. Albertson Van Zo Post
 Mr. Edwin M. Pritchard
 Mr. Herbert N. Putnam
 Lieut. Harold M. Rayner
 Mr. Charles D. Reidpath
 Mr. James H. Reilly
 Mr. E. Renz
 Mr. G. W. Retzer
 Mr. Howard G. Reynolds
 Mr. John J. Reynolds
 Mr. Charles W. Rice
 Mr. Leslie B. Rich
 Mr. Almer W. Richards
 Mr. Lawson Robertson
 Mr. Hans Roedder



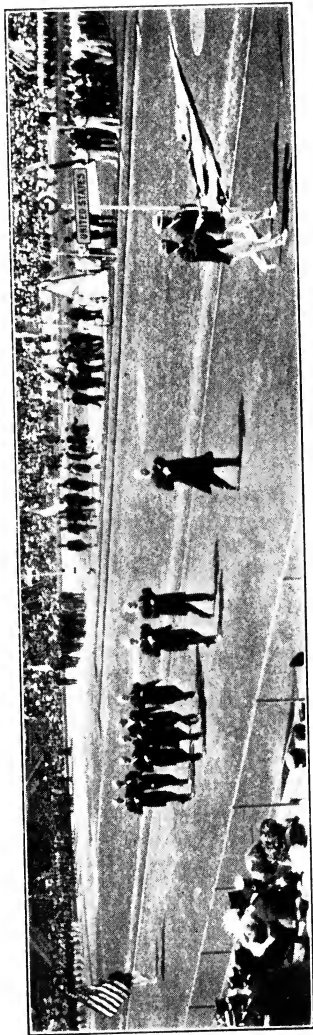
GAMES, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912

as His Majesty King Gustave V. Declared the Fifth Olympiad Opened

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mr. Ralph W. Rose | Mr. Rupert B. Thomas |
| Mr. James M. Rosenberger | Col. Robert M. Thompson |
| Mr. Thomas Russell | Miss Ruth Thompson |
| Mr. Michael J. Ryan | Mr. James Thorpe |
| Miss Ruth Sands | Mr. J. F. Turrill |
| Mr. Alfred Ernest Sauer | Mr. James Twohig |
| Dr. Reginald H. Sayre | Mr. H. V. Valentine |
| Mr. H. B. Scharman | Mrs. Valentine |
| Mr. Carl Schutte | Mr. Alfred Voellmeke |
| Mr. Samuel Schwartz | Mr. Otto Wahle |
| Mr. Henry Louis Scott | Adm. Richard W. Wainwright |
| Dr. Henry E. Sears | Mrs. Wainwright |
| Mr. Wm. Edward Seybel | Mr. Phil Ware |
| Miss Mary Seybel | Mr. Charles Warke |
| Mr. Melvin W. Sheppard | Mr. Glenn S. Warner |
| Mr. W. G. Shepherd | Mr. James Wendell |
| Mr. Andrew Sockalexis | Mrs. Eustace Wheeler |
| Mr. A. N. Smith | Mr. P. M. Whelan |
| Mr. Harry J. Smith | Mr. Lawrence A. Whitney |
| Dr. Raymond Spear | Major Charles E. Whitney |
| Mr. W. A. Sprout | Mr. Clement P. Wilson |
| Mr. D. M. Stern | Miss Julia Wood |
| Mr. Jerome Steinert | Mr. George S. Woolley |
| Mr. Gaston Strobino | Mr. Harry T. Worthington |
| Mr. W. C. Stroud | Mr. George Wright |
| Mr. James E. Sullivan | Mr. Marc S. Wright |
| Mr. John J. Sweeney | Mr. Garnett M. Wikoff |
| Mr. Norman S. Taber | Mr. Donnell B. Young |
| Mr. Louis Tewanima | |



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
The American Athletes, led by Manager M. P. Halpin, saluting as they passed the Royal Box.

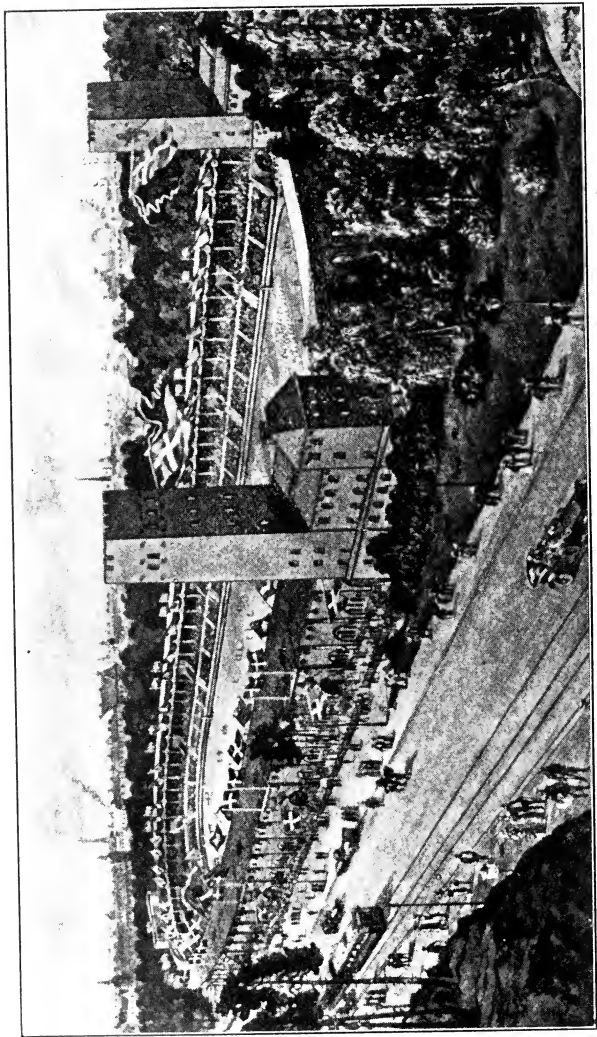


OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Standard Bearers and American Olympic Committeemen passing the Royal Box on the Opening Day of the Olympic Games.

If anything had happened to Trainer Murphy there was an abundance of material in the way of professional trainers on board, Lawson Robertson, of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, being the most prominent. An old-time amateur champion athlete himself and a member of two previous American Olympic teams, he has undoubtedly brought out more champions in his short career as a professional trainer than any other trainer of the present day; "Bill" Hayward, famous on the Pacific Coast; big, good-natured Glenn Warner, the Carlisle Indian School coach, who accompanied Louis Tewanima and Jim Thorpe; Martin Delaney of Chicago; James Kinlock of South Paterson, N. J., and A. H. Smith of the University of Maine, who was particularly anxious to watch over and look out for the interests of the young Indian, Sockalexis, and was sent abroad especially for that object.

That the newspapers and news gathering agencies of the United States appreciated the importance of the Olympic Games and the interest displayed in the performances of the American athletes will be thoroughly understood from the representative list of newspaper correspondents on board the Finland, some of the best men in America at their specialty being assigned to report the daily happenings, were to be found, among them being James S. Mitchel, of the New York Herald, the dean of the profession, also an ex-Olympian of the Athens trip, at one time the world's greatest weight thrower, and a man who has won more championships probably than any dozen men aboard; John Hallahan of the Boston Globe, ever popular; Reynolds of the Boston Post; Whelan, a free lance doing work for the New York Sun; Brennan of the American Press Association; Howard Valentine of the New York Globe; F. P. Albertanti ("Francis") of the New York Evening Mail, a general favorite. Last, but not least, was W. G. Shepherd of the United Press Association. Mr. Shepherd has covered all sorts of important events, not only in the United States but all over the world, and naturally his narratives of his experiences were many and fascinating.

Then there was the photographic staff. One would think it was an expedition to the North Pole or that a world-deciding battle was to be fought, so many cameras were in commission. The American Press Association, the International News Service and the United Press Association were represented professionally, as were several of the newspapers, besides which were the many amateurs intent on getting pictorial reminiscences of this eventful trip. The American Sports Publishing Company had its special photographer on board and many of the photographs in this book are by him.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
The Stadium.

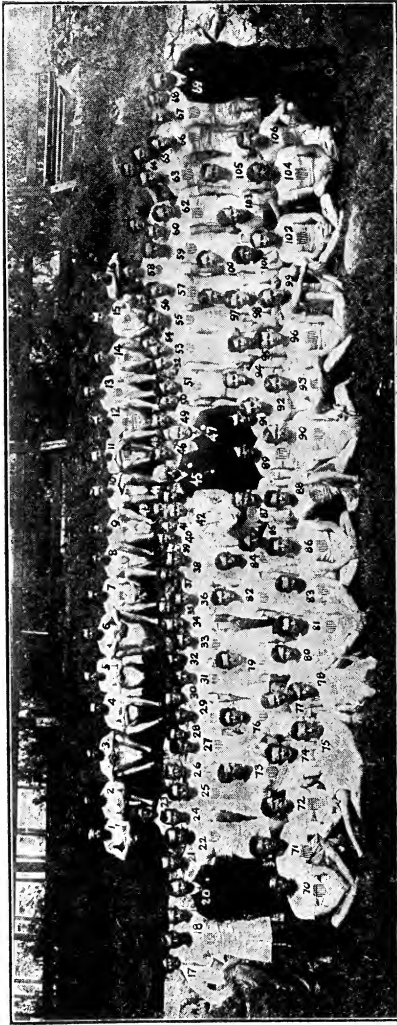
THE STADIUM

The Stadium is built of grey-violet Swedish brick and undressed granite. The plan shows a typical amphitheater in the form of a horseshoe magnet, only the arena being open to the sky. The two arms of the building rest against the rocky slope at the north, being there built into the hill by means of two watch towers, behind which lie the administrative buildings on the flanks of the sloping background. This slope is crowned by an arcade which completes the frame of the arena and the united buildings at the flanks. Under the amphitheater and along the corridor there are arranged the royal foyer, all the dressing-rooms, shower-baths, and toilet-rooms for the athletes, the luncheon kitchen, the promenade arcades, etc. The seats in the amphitheater can be reached only from the outer promenade by means of twelve staircases each of which leads to the center of a section of the amphitheater. Admission to the interior competing fields is gained through four portals, one at the southern end, distinguished by two octagonal entrance towers; one in the middle of the northern arcade, and one at each of the eastern and western watch towers. Admission to the park is gained by three groups of entrances for the amphitheater and one for each half of the northern slope.

The arena contains a foot ball field, places for the jumping and throwing competitions, and around all these, a running track, the inner circumference of which measures 383 meters. During the winter the arena can be used as a skating rink.

The composition of the building is a modern, independent, organic development of early mediæval Swedish architecture. Round the southern end runs an outer, open arcade, looking towards the park. Its contrefort is crowned by granite blocks intended for sculptured figures, a cyclus of thirty erect figures in life size. The eight sidewalks are flanked in pairs by similar blocks. On the great eastern tower there is an immense block of black hammered iron, with two granite figures representing the first pair of human beings belonging to northern mythology, Ask and Embla.

The Stadium will become a center for northern athletics and it will also be a forum for open-air festivities of every kind. As its acoustic properties are excellent it will be possible to have choir-festivals, public meetings and open-air theatrical representations there.



AMERICA'S WINNING TRACK AND FIELD TEAM, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1, John J. Gallagher; 2, A. Voellmecke; 3, Egon Erickson; 4, Samuel Bellah; 5, James M. Rosenberger; 6, Emil J. Muller; 7, John R. Case; 8, Thomas J. Halpin; 9, J. O. Johnstone; 10, Leo Goehring; 11, G. A. Chisholm; 12, James J. Donahue; 13, James Wendell; 14, J. A. Menaul; 15, Frank C. Irons; 16, George W. Philbrook; 17, James Thorpe; 18, Fred. H. Kaiser; 19, Eugene R. Mercer; 20, Michael C. Murphy, Trainer; 21, Clarence S. Edmundson; 22, Lawrence A. Whitney; 23, Avery Brundage; 24, Louis B. Anderson; 25, H. F. Worthington; 26, M. W. Hawkins; 27, Fred. W. Allen; 28, Wesley M. Oler; 29, N. J. Patterson; 30, Matthew J. McGrath; 31, Harold W. Helland; 32, John P. Nicholson; 33, Melvin W. Sheppard; 34, Vaughn S. Blanchard; 35, Louis C. Madeira, 3rd; 36, Forest Fletcher; 37, Harry S. Babcock; 38, George V. Bonhag; 39, Edward L. Farrell; 40, Harold F. Holden; 41, Donnell B. Young; 42, Matthew P. Halpin, Manager; 43, Tel S. Berna; 44, William H. Fritz, Jr.; 45, James E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner; 46, Platt Adams; 47, Joseph B. Maccabe, American Committeeman; 48, Michael J. Ryan; 49, Benjamin Adams; 50, Joseph Forshaw; 51, James M. Duncan; 52, Charles Brickley; 53, David Caldwell; 54, Simon P. Gillis; 55, Edward J. Renz; 56, Patrick J. McDonald; 57, J. W. Burdick; 58, Alma W. Richards; 59, Harold Haff; 60, Carl C. Cooke; 61, Clarence C. Childs; 62, Herbert N. Putnam; 63, Edwin M. Pritchard; 64, Ralph W. Rose; 65, A. M. Mucks; 66, John Paul Jones; 67, Harry J. Smith; 69, Paul H. Pilgrim, Assistant Manager; 70, Edward F. J. Lindberg; 71, Richard L. Byrd; 72, John J. Eller; 73, Gordon B. Dukes; 74, Wallace M. McCurdy; 75, Marc S. Wright; 76, H. Louis Scott; 77, Clement P. Wilson; 78, Oscar F. Hedlund; 79, Harold B. Enright; 80, William J. Kramer; 81, Abel R. Kiviat; 82, Walter McClure; 83, Harry Hellawell; 84, Howard P. Drew; 85, Samuel Schwartz; 86, Donald F. Lippincott; 87, Harry Grumpelt; 88, James Edwin Meredith; 89, Ira N. Davenport; 90, Albert L. Gutterson; 91, Frank J. Coyle; 92, Norman S. Taber; 93, F. V. Belote; 94, Charles D. Reidpath; 95, Andrew Sockalexis; 96, Ralph C. Craig; 97, Frank D. Murphy; 98, Fred. W. Kelly; 99, John J. Reynolds; 100, Garnett M. Wikoff; 101, Louis Tevanima; 102, Peter C. Gerhardt; 103, J. Ira Courtney; 104, George L. Horine; 105, Rupert B. Thomas; 106, Edward J. Fitzgerald.

THE FIFTH OLYMPIAD

BY JAMES E. SULLIVAN, OLYMPIC COMMISSIONER

The real feature, of course, of the Olympic Games, no matter where held, is the track and field events that take place in the Stadium. It is true that in whatever country an Olympiad has been sanctioned, events have been added to the programme to make it as attractive as possible, and also to lengthen it so that it will extend over a certain period, but that part in which the greatest interest is taken and upon which the eyes of the world are focused is the track and field events, without which the Olympic Games would be a dismal failure. This is not only true of Stockholm but also of Athens, Paris, St. Louis and London.

When the announcement was made that the Fifth Olympiad would take place at Stockholm those of us who had more or less intercourse with the Swedes at the Olympic Games held in 1904, 1906 and 1908 realized that they would do something out of the ordinary, and they did. The Stadium was erected at a very large expenditure and was as near perfect as one could expect. It has a seating capacity of 27,000, and is well constructed, although from an athletic standpoint it could have been better planned. In its arrangement it is doubtful if there ever has been a Stadium so complete, and a standard has been set by the Swedes that will be hard for other nations to surpass insofar as it pertains to Stadium construction. One fault, however, in the Stadium at Stockholm that should be remedied in the construction of future athletic plants was the necessity of running the 200 meter dash in lanes around one turn and running the 400 meter race around a path with two turns. It is to be hoped that in future the quarter-milers will be given a chance to run their favorite race with a straightaway of at least 250 yards—a turn and a full straightaway to the finish—somewhat on the lines of those at the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale and other places. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that if there ever was an athletic plant as nearly perfect as human skill could make it, that plant was at Stockholm, and no matter how critical one may be, it must be conceded that the Stadium was most complete and reflects great credit on the Swedish Olympic Committee. Sweden, through its athletic officials and competitors, has been preparing for the Olympic Games for some years. At Athens, Paris, St. Louis and London they were in evidence, and from their atten-



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Three American Flags raised in the Stadium when American athletes scored first, second and third in 100 Meters, 800 Meters, 16-lb. Shot, 110 Meters. Hurdle, and Pole Vault.

tion to every detail it was apparent that when the time came to hold the Olympic Games in Stockholm something would be done that would please the entire athletic universe. The Swedes are sportsmen of the true type.

Much has been written in relation to the organization of the Olympic Games and how the privilege comes to each country to hold them, but that is merely organization. The Swedish Olympic Committee, having been accorded the privilege of holding the Fifth Olympiad with absolute power to name the events and the officials and make the rules, did so. No one criticized the committee for taking over the games under such conditions. Nevertheless I feel firmly convinced that if the Olympic Games are to be perpetuated each and every country that furnishes the contestants will have to be consulted in relation to the rules and events, and the International Committee, if it is to have any longer life, shall decide. If the committee, will make the rules and decide on the events to be contested, and at once, the entire athletic world will accept its decision as final. But if the committee is going to Berlin in 1916 uncertain as to rules and events, it is inevitable that the countries that furnish the contestants will lose interest. This is no criticism of the Swedish Olympic Committee or of those who worked so hard to make the Olympic Games of 1912 a success, as nearly all countries knew in advance what events would be contested and what rules would prevail. They took them, sent their teams to compete, and have a perfect right to criticize and make suggestions for the betterment of future contests.

As to officials, there is no reason why all of the officials should come from one country. No matter where the games are held, each country that has representation should have officials on the field. There should be that fellowship on the field that is not there at present, and never has been there. If there is to be an international jury why should it be there in name only, with the members seated so far away from the scene of action that they could never decide intelligently any protest that might arise? If there is to be an international jury its members should be at the track and on the field near the competitions.

We have some perfectly equipped athletic plants in the United States, there are some in England, and Athens was well nigh perfection, but never before have we had such a field as the Swedes presented to the athletes of the world during the month of July, 1912. There was a running track second to none, jumping pits, and every necessity anticipated, competent officials were in charge, assisted by a well drilled force of attendants to see that any requests of the contestants were carried out. The



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

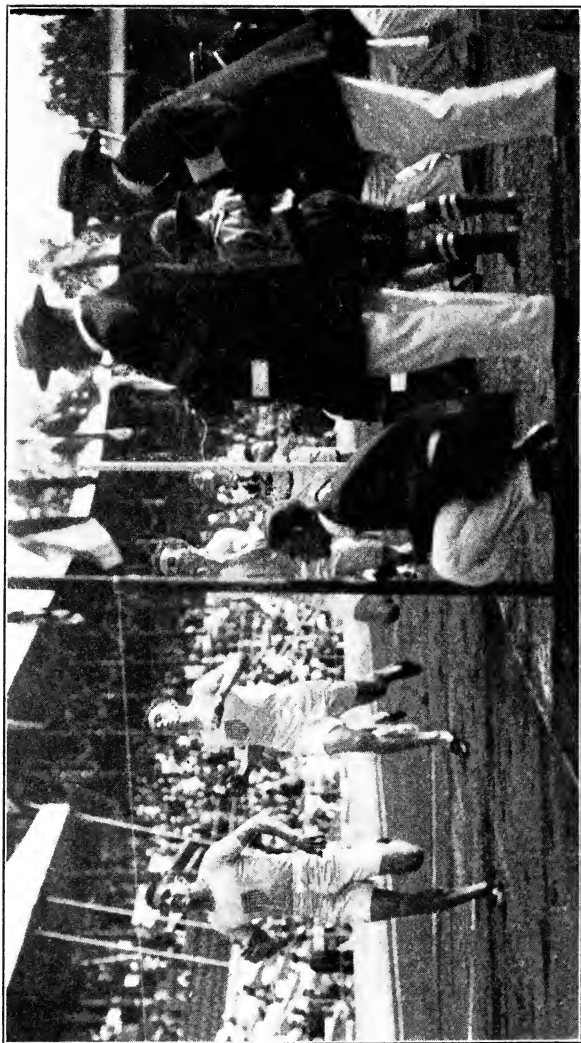
His Royal Highness Crown Prince Gustave Adolphe, who presented the third prizes to the athletes.

judging of the events was without question, and it must be remembered that the Swedes had had very little experience in international or other large athletic meetings.

The official starter covered himself with glory when one considers that he undertook to fill that arduous position under rules that would worry even the most expert.

When the announcement was made in this country that there was to be no penalty for a false start it was received with a feeling of apprehension. The rules were construed to mean that if a man broke away and stole a couple of yards on the starter it would be a start. However, that was really not the case. As a matter of fact, if a contestant did beat the gun and get away, an official blew a whistle and the men were compelled to come back. There was no penalty. When the facts were explained to our sprinters and they saw personally how the matter worked out, many of them were inclined to favor that method of starting, for in this country, if there is a bad start, our rules do not permit a recall, with the result that, in many cases, particularly in handicap races, one contestant sometimes receives an advantage to which he is not entitled. It would be a good thing to have a uniform rule on starting. If the start is an unfair one, allow the starter to recall the contestants and start over, but penalize the offender or offenders. In my opinion, with many years of attendance at athletic events, the Swedish starter acquitted himself most creditably. Very few of the final heats that he sent away were subject to comment, and when a man can do that under such trying rules it proves that he must be very competent and should receive the commendation of all.

Electrical timing apparatus in connection with instantaneous photography at the finish was, to a certain extent, a step forward, but it is doubtful if it served the purpose. So long as the human agency enters into the decision, there will always be a doubt in the minds of onlookers where a close race has been run. It was said that the photograph taken at the finish of each race from the high platform was snapped by hand, same as with any ordinary camera. This could be improved by attaching an electrical apparatus to the end of the finish tape, and when the man broke the tape it would snap the camera. In the electrical timing and starting, the system was far behind that used by the A.A.U. at St. Louis in 1891. At the latter city, when the starter fired his gun, it started the watch at the finish and when the winner hit the tape the watch stopped and recorded the winner's time. In Stockholm the watch was started the same as in St. Louis, but as the winner crossed the finish, one of the



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Finish of the 800 Meter Race. Meredith winning from Sheppard and making a new world's record for both the 800 meter and half mile.

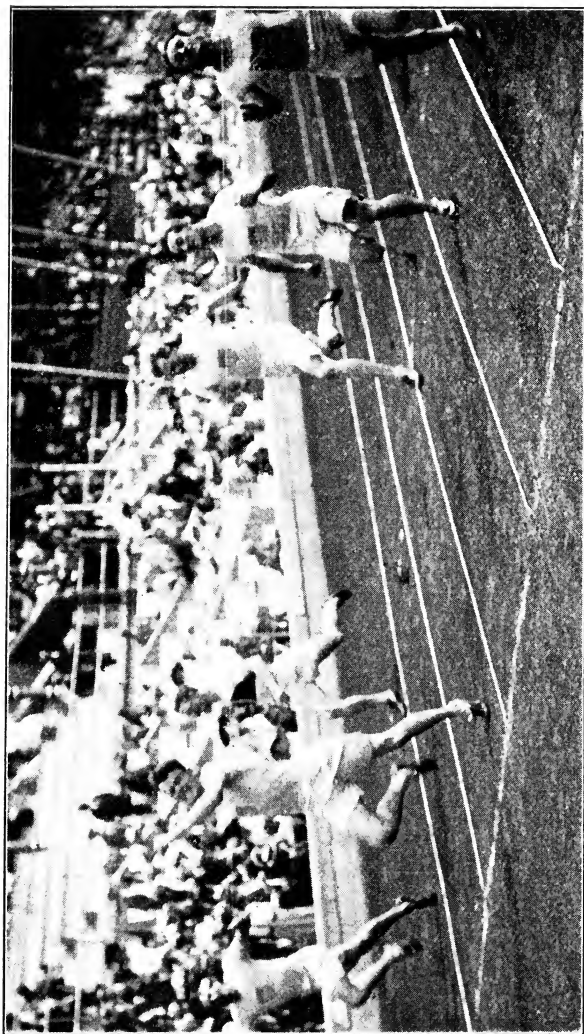
officials would press a button which would stop the watch, therefore leaving the decision to the judgment of one official. The Swedes could have made the timing system absolutely perfect if they had followed the St. Louis system of 1891 and improved it by having a separate finish tape in each lane which would record the time of each as he finished. In this way the apparatus would not only act as a timer, but positively decide in what position each man finished.

The events themselves produced some of the most remarkable racing ever witnessed in international competition. The fields of starters were larger than ever. As a matter of fact, the total number of entries in the Olympic Games went away beyond expectation, over four thousand athletes having entered, nearly four times the number at Athens in 1906.

As usual the contests produced several athletic wonders who will go down in athletic history. As in all previous Olympic Games, the athletes from the United States showed their superiority. In 1896, at Athens; in 1900, at Paris; at St. Louis in 1904; at Athens, 1906, and at London four years ago the American runners, jumpers and weight throwers clearly demonstrated their superiority. It was immaterial whether the American representation was large or small, when the final computation was made it was found that the men carrying the Stars and Stripes had excelled, and the meeting at Stockholm this year was no different from the ones that preceded. Nevertheless, in the games of 1912 other countries furnished some surprises and some athletic wonders, and what Berlin may develop in 1916 time alone will tell.

To describe the performance of each man is of course out of the question in a work like the present volume and during the Olympic period at Stockholm so many sensational races were contested that it is almost impossible to go into details of any one particular performance without having to slight another of almost equal importance.

To have been an official part of an expedition like the American invasion of Sweden in 1912, means something to one deeply interested in the outcome and it is doubtful if the average person only casually interested in athletics can thoroughly appreciate the feeling—how it affects one—the nervous strain. For months you have been planning; attending to the thousand and one details that arise, wondering how many the finances will permit to comprise the team, finally the selection, and then to have all questions answered, sometimes in seconds and other times in minutes—with always the possibility of the wrong answer.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

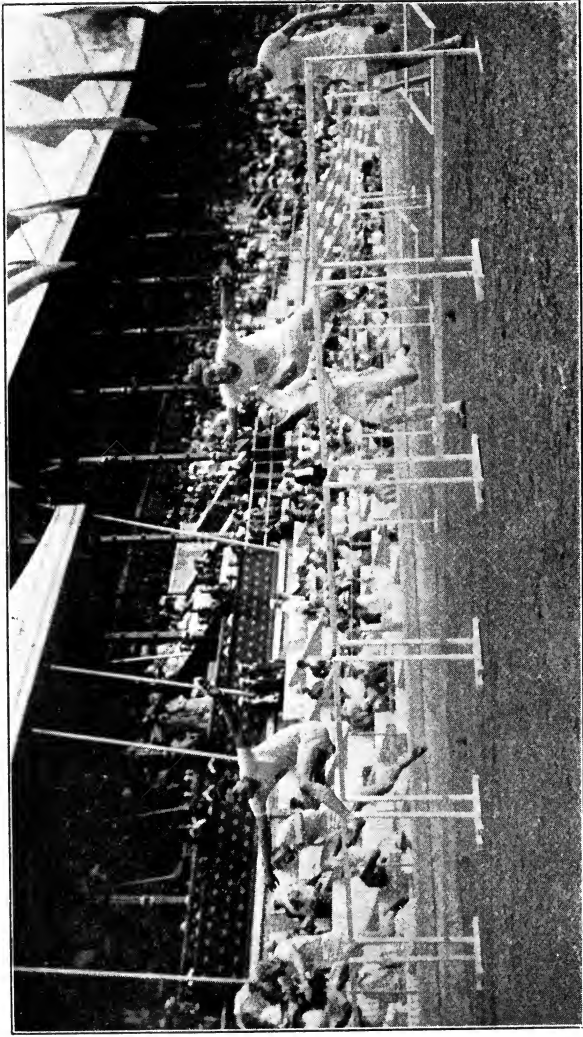
Final heat of 200 Meter Race—Ralph Craig, University of Michigan, first; Donald F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, second; W. R. Applegarth, Great Britain, third; C. D. Reidpath, Syracuse University, fourth; D. B. Young, Amherst College, fifth.

When the day of the "solemn opening" at last has arrived the Stadium filled to its capacity and the Royal Family in their places in the state box, the band and the athletes of all nations file in and assemble on the field facing the celebrities, the International Committee solemnly walk before the royal box and the President steps forward and delivers his address. The Crown Prince then delivers an address to the King and His Majesty answers and declares the Olympic Games opened. There is something about it all that is beyond definition, particularly in this country of ours, where athletic meetings are considered "hurly-burly" affairs. Then when all is quiet again, the clerk of the course calls, "all out for the hundred," and the games are on. If you are interested, you are then under a strain that words can hardly explain. The hundred is under way—heats, and semi-finals—and some of those that you expected to figure in the final heats are eliminated and the unexpected happens.

At Stockholm the United States athletes came through with precision and when the final heat of the "100" was reached America had five out of the six starters, the only "outsider" being Patching, the phenomenal sprinter from South Africa. Only four of the five sprinters started in the final, however, as Drew, who many expected to win the race, was unable to continue on account of a strained tendon.

When the five starters went to the mark for the final it was regretted by all of the American contingent that there was no penalty for a false start. The statement has been made that the American athletes purposely broke away from the barrier to upset Patching. That statement is absolutely false. As a matter of fact, this method of starting took a lot out of our boys. When our athletes took their marks the "team" was eliminated; each man was there to win and to grasp the laurel wreath that represented the sprinting superiority of the world. Each one was extremely nervous, keyed to the highest tension, and realizing that a lost fraction of a second meant defeat. This was the sole reason for the many false starts in the final heat of the "100." The fact that the American athletes scored one—two—three in the sprint showed that we easily surpass the world in that department.

We must all acknowledge the wonderful sprinting ability of Ralph Craig, formerly of the University of Michigan, and in his college days the greatest sprinter we had. He equalled several world's records during his college career. Craig was out of the game for a long time and many believed that he could never come back and run anywhere near his old form. He did come



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

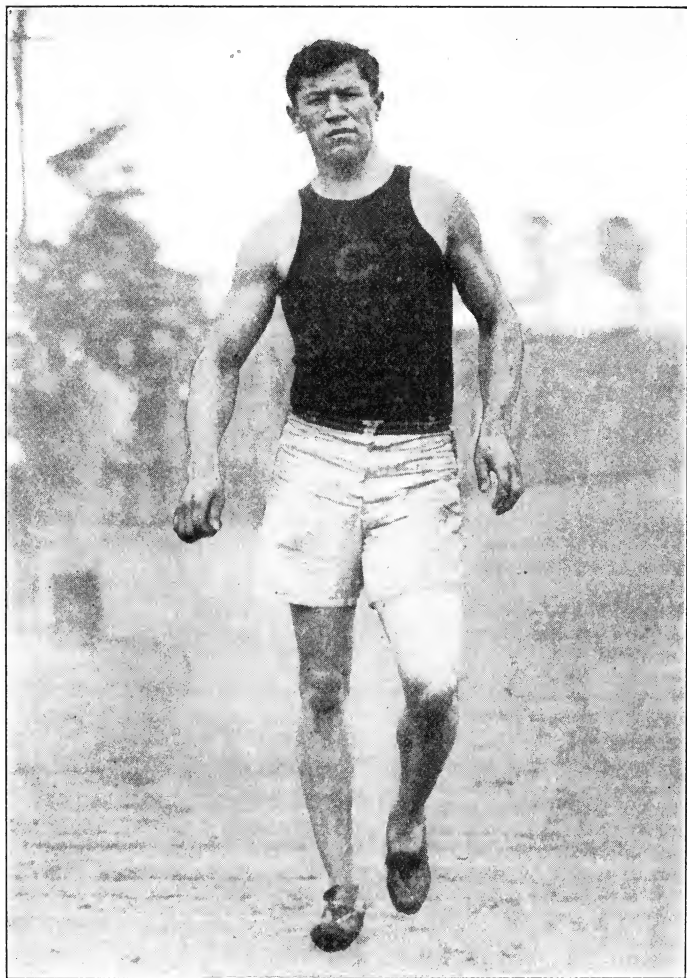
Final heat of 110 Meter Hurdle Race. F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California, first; J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan University, second; M. W. Hawkins, third; John R. Case, University of Illinois, fourth.

back, however, and his winning of both the 100 and 200 meter races at Stockholm were two great performances.

The running of Lippincott in the sprints was a revelation. Lippincott was a freshman at the University of Pennsylvania in 1911 and ran a few good races for the Red and Blue. The team selection committee of the American Olympic Committee had great faith in him, and although his performances on this side of the water did not warrant his selection on the first list, the committee felt that perhaps he might come around and named him on the supplementary list. The wisdom of this was proven by his being placed in both the 100 and 200 meter races.

Volumes could be written, if one wanted to specialize, on the heats and finals of the 400, 800 and 1500 meter races. Each and every day the heats and finals furnished some phenomenal racing. To many the sensational feature and the most thrilling race of the Olympic Games was the 800 meter, which is a little short of a half mile. In this race the world's greatest half-milers toed the mark. The race was exciting from beginning to end and the finish will never be forgotten. It brought to light a new world's record holder in "Ted" Meredith, the great middle distance runner from Mercersburg Academy. Meredith's record had preceded him to Stockholm, his performances as a schoolboy being well known. The form he showed in the quarter and half mile events in scholastic games had earned him a place on the team, but many athletic experts felt that the old timers, of the type of Sheppard and Davenport, at the critical moment would outgeneral the youngster. In this they were wrong. Meredith won in a blanket finish with Sheppard and Davenport. Meredith not only won the world's championship, but he made a new Olympic record for the 800 meters and a new world's record for the half mile. Here we have a schoolboy, one who at the time of the last Olympic Games had not yet entered college, winning the world's championship and grasping the much coveted half mile record. That certainly is glory enough for one day. Then, to make everything even, a couple of days later, in his trial heat of the 400 meter, he broke the Olympic record for the distance.

Reidpath, that sterling quarter-miler, who during the year 1912 added to his record the fastest quarter mile performance ever made in college competition, having run the distance in 48 seconds flat, won the 400 meter championship from Braun, that gritty quarter and half mile representative of Germany, but only after one of the greatest 400 meter races ever seen in the world.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
James Thorpe, the world's greatest all-round athlete; winner of Pentathlon and Decathlon.

Thanks to the persistence of the American Olympic Committee members present, the quarter mile final at Stockholm was contested in lanes. It was hardly necessary, but owing to the feeling that had been created in connection with the games at Stockholm, where the impression had got abroad that when one man started in a race against five from another country, the five would outgeneral the one, the committee felt that the only fair way would be to have lanes and let the best man win.

The efforts of the American Committee to convince the Swedish Committee that lanes would be the only solution of the problem was long but fruitless. After two days the American Committee was overruled and the Swedish Committee decided that there would be no lanes. Nevertheless, the American Committee insisted that if there was to be a fair race without criticism it should be run in lanes. At the last minute the Swedish Committee acquiesced and the final heat of the 400 meters was run in lanes. Had this race not been run in lanes, the Americans would undoubtedly have finished one—two—three, instead of first and third, because our second best man—if not our best—Lindberg, drew the outside lane and many think it cost him first or second place. However, the result was gratifying as it was, the much-feared Braun was beaten and no one could say that he was not given a fair chance.

The 1500 meter race certainly was a sensational one, and we must all take our hats off to that sterling British runner, Jackson. In athletics, one can safely trust the records. An expert can go over the athletic records of a country where there is some standard of time or measurement and form a pretty fair idea of what kind of competition to expect at a common meeting ground, such as the Olympic Games, unless a world's wonder suddenly leaps into prominence, which is not usually the case. The United States had several 1500 meter men with records of 4.15 $\frac{2}{5}$, 4.16 and 4.18 for a mile, and should have finished one—two—three. Jones, Kiviat, Taber and Hedlund were old campaigners, all tried and true, and surely when any one suggested the mere possibility of Jackson beating such a quartette, he was laughed at. But Jackson did break that combination, and I doubt if in my thirty-five years in athletics I ever saw a man run with such rare good judgment. Jackson's style in his preliminary heat was impressive, and I watched him, as I realized that there was the man our boys had to beat. Jackson paid no attention to pace. He trailed the field for the greater part of the distance, and only had in mind his own race. He had his schedule, and he knew if he could be within striking



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

James Edward ("Ted") Meredith, winner of the 800 Meters Run, creating a new world's record for the distance. Time, 1m. 51 9-10s. Meredith also made a new world's record for the 880 Yards Run. Time, 1m. 52 1-2s,

distance on the bell lap, he had a sprint that few milers have, one that would bring him home ahead of all others, and it certainly did.

If the American runners had ran the kind of a race that Jackson did perhaps there would have been a different story to tell to-day. Our boys watched one another. Kiviat felt that he had to beat Jones and kept his eyes on him all through the race. Taber knew that he had that wonderful finish that made him the sensation of the college year, but none of them ever expected to have Jackson come up at the critical moment and snatch the honors from them. After the excitement attending the race had subsided I was asked by Mr. C. W. Williams of the Hearst Syndicate to describe it for publication in the American papers, and although the contest has become a matter of history, I cannot do it better now than at the finish of the race itself. The cablegram was as follows:

"The 1500 meter has proved a terrible disappointment. I did not think there was a man living who could break up our wonderful combination—John Paul Jones, Abel Kiviat, Norman Taber and Mel Sheppard. All I can say is that the man who did beat them is one of the greatest, brainiest racers in the world. He should be England's idol. Although I was sure America would win this event, the name of Jackson haunted me ever since I saw him in the semi-final heat. I marked his name on my programme, unconsciously selecting him as winner, as is my habit of doing after sizing up a field. I realized all along that Jackson was good. Yet not even now will I admit that he is a better man than Kiviat. Kiviat was not in his best form in Sweden. The long voyage disagreed with him. To back up my argument, I wish to call attention to the fact that Jackson did not beat Kiviat's record. That is pretty strong proof. But we may as well begin training now against Jackson for the 1500 meter in the Olympiad of 1916. All of our boys deserve much credit. John Paul Jones was not the Jones of old—I know that. After his semi-final with Jackson I said so. Nobody believed me. Kiviat was handicapped by drawing the outside position. This forced him to lose many yards in getting the pole. Taber did as well as was to be expected. But poor Mel Sheppard! It cut me to the heart to see that grand old veteran go down to such a crushing defeat. Yet he ran the race he planned. At the very start he jumped to the front and tried to keep the crowd back with a slow pace that would leave him strong for a sprint at the finish. If Mel had had that sprint left in him, Jackson could never have caught him. Jackson has a tremendous springy stride and a long, rangy build, just right for a miler. He used excellent judgment, letting the others have their own



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The three Americans that finished first, second and third in the 110 Meters Hurdle Race. F. W. Kelly in the center, winning; James I. Wendell, second, and M. W. Hawkins on the right, third.

way, and lagging almost at the rear until the last lap. Then he shot out like a racehorse. The race was cleanly run. Fourteen starters are too many in a running event, yet I failed to see any jostling. I had talked long and loud how I would like to see the man who could beat the American runners in this event. Well, I saw."

Of course, the Olympic Games had its Craigs, Reidpaths, Merediths and Jacksons, but there was another contestant, long to be remembered, and that is Hannes Kolehmainen of Finland. We, in America, had heard of him, read of him, and I published his picture in the Athletic Almanac, but we never expected that he would prove to be such a wonderful piece of running machinery. Kolehmainen was really the sensation of the Olympic Games. He ran heats in the 10,000 meter, stopped, looked around and smiled at the second man. In the final he stopped and watched the second man finish. In the 5,000 meter heat he walked away as though it was an everyday occurrence. Then with everyone speechless with amazement at his prodigies, Kolehmainen proceeded to win his heat in the team race, after which he went out and won the cross-country race, apparently without even an effort. I have been an official at four of the five Olympic Games since their revival in 1896, and have seen all the great distance runners of America and Europe, and when they ran one hard race it was all that they wanted to run, but never in my life have I had the pleasure of seeing such a phenomenal piece of human machinery as this representative of Finland—to the American team a name more nautical than geographical. He always won without an effort. His smile and that whole souled something that we call personal magnetism endeared him to the hearts of all, and then to think that he comes from a nation that is not athletic, as we know the term. Kolehmainen told us that he was led to take up running by reading accounts of the Olympic Games at Athens in 1906 and wanted to become a runner—and he succeeded. He comes from a land where the training table is unheard of, and certainly disproves the theory of many trainers and athletes of past ages who decried the idea that an athlete could secure valuable aid from books.

The field events at the Olympic Games comprised the usual standard events: hammer, shot, discus, pole vault, javelin, high and broad jumps, in which events the American athletes again demonstrated their superiority, but the Swedes had two events on the programme never held heretofore—the Pentathlon and Decathlon. These two events were added to the Olympic Games in Sweden to give the world a chance to see the type



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Albert L. Gutterson, University of Vermont; winner of Running Broad Jump.
A new Olympic record, distance, 24ft. 11 1-5 in.

of athlete that comes from countries that believe in all-around excellence, the claim having been made that certain nations—especially America—specialized, some in sprinting, some in jumping, throwing the weights, etc., but here were two events that would give to each nation a chance to show its proficiency in all-around work. A mistaken impression had become prevalent in Europe that the American athlete was a specialist. Of course, to us it was ridiculous. The average American amateur athlete can probably perform meritoriously in many more athletic events, outside of his specialty, than any other athlete in the world, not to mention proficiency in some field pastime—what athlete is not an adept at our national game of base ball? So these two events were put on to give the athletes of the world a chance to show their all-around ability.

I was told by one of the members of the International Committee, at Stockholm, who voted to have these events on the programme, that while America was conceded to have the best chance in the standard track and field events, the Pentathlon and Decathlon were sure to be won by a European, owing to the fact that the Continent produced the best type of all-around men. What a shock it was when James Thorpe, that wonderful all-around athlete from the Carlisle Indian School, demolished all theories and calculations. His performances were marvelous.

The "blue ribbon" event of the Olympic Games is the Marathon race, there is no argument about that. America would rather win the Marathon race than any other three races on the programme, but we did not, and we want to bow, and gracefully, too, to McArthur of South Africa, a great runner.

The showing of the Americans as a team was a most wonderful exhibition of distance racing. Twelve men started; ten finished. These ten men were in the first eighteen. Our first man, Strobino, finished in third position. Strobino left Paterson, N. J., the unheralded champion, and to-day he stands out as the premier American Marathoner. The others finished fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, fifteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth. All were in excellent shape, some of them not run out, and the experts think that if a few had extended themselves earlier in the race the finish might have been different. On the whole, America established its right to the all-around distance championship of the world, for no other country of the world ever equalled our record in a Marathon race.

While America naturally receives credit for the remarkable showing of her athletes, no article on the Olympic Games is complete without an appreciation of the sterling athletes that



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

A. W. Richards, Brigham Young University; winner of Running High Jump.
Height, 6 ft. 3.98 in.

represented Sweden and Finland in the Olympic Games. As the point score shows, the United States was first, Finland second and Sweden third. The showing of Finland was of course wonderful when one considers that this score was rolled up by a few men. Sweden's score was made by a well balanced team, which must be reckoned with in future.

Finland had four great athletes on its team—Kolehmainen, Niklander, Taipale and Saaristo—and, much to the astonishment of all, Finland finished one—two—three in the javelin throw (with both hands). Taipale defeated Duncan of America in the discus (best hand), and in doing so created a new record. From the records made in America by Duncan, very few had any doubts as to his ability to win. Sweden defeated the pick of the Americans in the hop, step and jump and finished one—two—three. In the field it was a three-cornered battle between the Swedish, Finnish and American athletes.

"It is customary at all Olympic Games to have a platform at one end of the Stadium with three flagpoles on which the flags of the different nations are raised when their representatives win certain places, and great was the joy in the American section when the three American flags were displayed, telling to all the results—first, second and third—in the 100 meter dash, 800 meter run, 110 meter hurdles, putting the shot, and the pole vault, but it is impossible to describe the feelings of the twenty thousand or more Swedes when their national banner on the three flagstuffs indicated that Sweden took first, second and third in the hop, step and jump. When Finland finished first, second and third in the javelin an encouraging and sympathetic cheer arose from all. It was not the Finnish flag that went to the masthead, but the Russian flag, with a pennant attached on which the word "Finland" was printed in bold relief.

While it is true that the battle for points was keen between the twenty-seven nations represented, and all due recognition was given to the victors, it must not be overlooked that winners, and winners only, will not make the Olympic Games popular. We must not forget the losers, as all concerned put forth their best efforts, and with the approach of another Olympiad, four years hence, the lessons learned in Sweden in 1912 will have borne fruit and while we hope to again see the triple signal of victory for America, we will not be disappointed if it does not appear as frequently as in the past, but be glad that America was able to point the way in international contests to the nations of the world.

While it is admitted that in the distance running events, Koleh-



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

F. W. Kelly, University of California; winner of 110 Meters Hurdle Race.
Time, 15 1-10s.

mainen, the Finnish distance runner, was the bright particular star, we must not overlook the high class performances of some of the other men that took part in these events. For instance, Bouin of France, who had startled the world with his remarkable distance running during the past couple of years, should not be overlooked, as he was a contender in the 5,000 meters run, and a very important one. The form he displayed in his heat proved conclusively that the records that had been sent broadcast from France in relation to his running were not exaggerated. He won the fifth heat in this race quite easily in 15 minutes and 5 seconds, which was by far the fastest preliminary heat. In the final, Kolehmainen will long remember the race that this wonderful Frenchman gave him and the contest will be long remembered by the twenty thousand or more spectators that witnessed that thrilling race. It was really a match race, after the first few laps, between these two great runners, and the finish that they furnished will never be forgotten. Bouin was just beaten in record time—that is the answer. We must all proclaim this French runner as one of the wonders of the Fifth Olympiad.

In the 10,000 meters race, which was also won by Kolehmainen, Louis Tewanima, the little Hopi Indian of the American team, gave a remarkable exhibition of grit and persistency. This young Indian, who hails from the Carlisle Indian School, the hero of many thrilling races, stuck to his work in a true Indian fashion, and many thought at one time that he had a chance to defeat the great Kolehmainen, but it was not to be. Tewanima proved, however, that with Kolehmainen out of the way, he was superior to all other long distance runners—and the world's best were on the mark for this race. All Americans can feel proud of the wonderful race that Tewanima ran against the best in the world.

Team and relay racing formed an important part of the Fifth Olympiad. The 400 meters relay race for teams of four men, each man to run 100 meters, was won by a team that was not the best team entered. The United States team defeated Great Britain in the first heat of the semi-final round, but was disqualified for not passing the small piece of wood or baton within the allotted space, which permitted the British team to compete in the final. Great Britain won the final, with Germany second. Germany was also disqualified for the same offense as the American team, and the second prize was given to Sweden. The time made by the German team in their preliminary heat, 42.3 seconds, stands as the Olympic record.

The cross-country race in connection with Olympic Games was



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

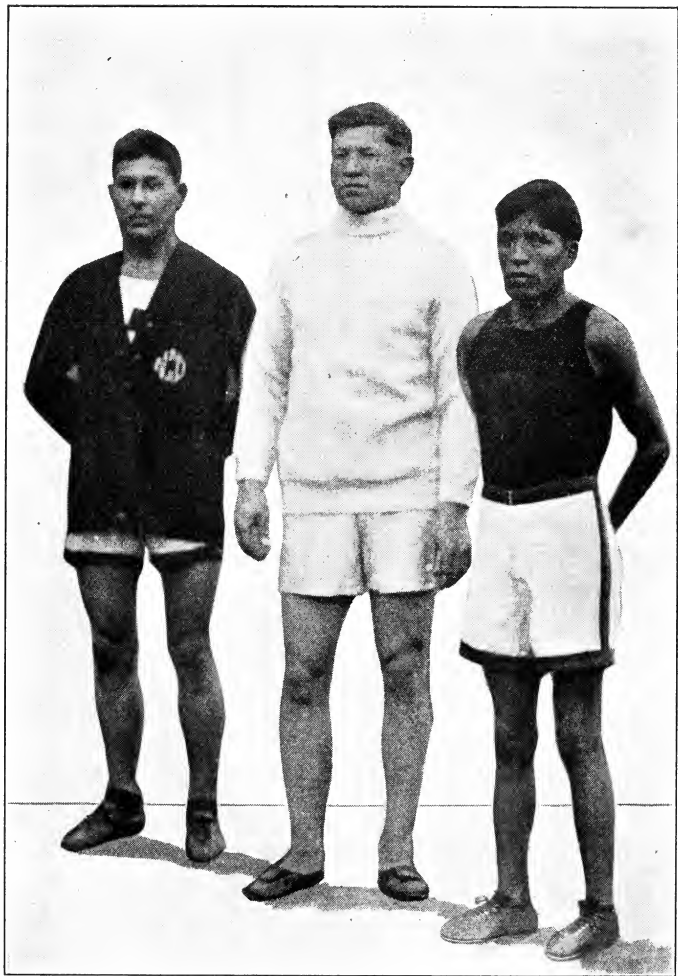
Two of America's Crack Sprinters—1, Donald F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, third in 100 meters and second in 200 meters races. Made new world's record in his heat in 100 meters race, time, 10 3-5s.; 2, Ralph Craig, University of Michigan, winner of both 100 and 200 meters races.

a new feature, and the conditions were such that it is hoped no other country will ever duplicate them. Here was an Olympic championship scheduled months in advance and the route of the course was kept secret. Why should this be so? I hope it will be a long time before there will be another race in connection with Olympic Games where the contestants go to the mark without knowing over what kind of a course they will have to run. The Olympic course of 1912 was a very stiff one and, as a matter of fact, it killed off some of the greatest cross-country runners in the world. In this race Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finn, again demonstrated his ability and had no trouble in winning the first prize. The Swedes won the team championship, with the Finns second and the English third. All of the teams that finished are entitled to a great deal of praise. The first man wearing the shield of the United States to finish was young Hellowell, who came in twelfth. He ran a wonderfully game race and made a remarkable showing when it is considered that he came in ahead of all the crack British cross-country runners. Hellowell certainly deserves a great deal of credit for his persistency and stoutheartedness in coming through such a grueling race.

While it is true that the world's greatest stars performed in the track events, we must not overlook the men who took part in the field events, where the world's best compete in their specialties. Is it any wonder there was unrestrained joy in the hearts of the Finns when the three Finnish pennants were raised to the tops of the flagstaves indicating the victories of Saaristo, Siikaniemi and Peltonen of Finland in the order named in the javelin throwing competition (with both hands)? Saaristo, the new wonder at this game, threw the javelin over 200 feet with his right hand and over 157 feet with his left, a record that will no doubt remain for a long time.

In the discus throw (free style) those of us who had been following the wonderful work of James H. Duncan in the United States felt confident that he would win this event. Niklander, the big Finn, was the only one feared in this particular event, but the best Duncan could do was to finish third. Duncan was beaten by Taipale, a Finlander, whom we had heard of very little, and Byrd, Duncan's team mate. Taipale's throw of 148 feet 3.9 inches created a new Olympic record for this style. It must be said, however, that Duncan was far from being right on the trip. The long sea voyage did not agree with him. His best performance in Stockholm was far behind his average performance in America.

In the pole vault, a new Olympic record was created by Harry

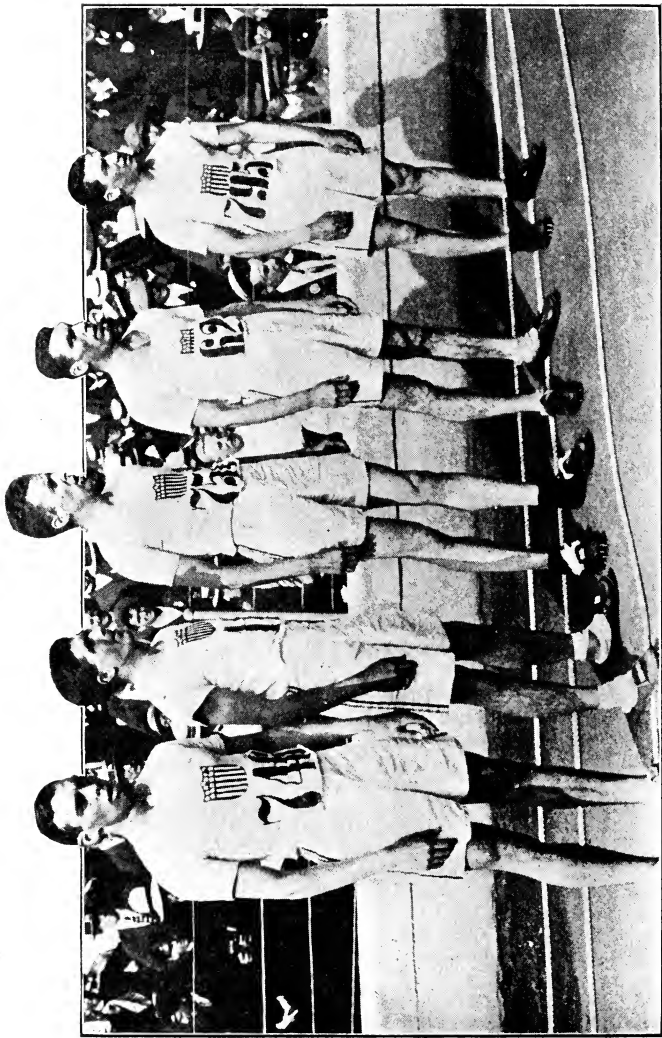


OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
The three Indians—Sockalexis, Thorpe and Tewanima.

Babcock of the American team. He vaulted 12 feet 11 1-2 inches. This was another event in which the three American flags were hoisted, denoting the winning of first, second and third places, and it gave the American enthusiasts a good chance to cheer. Babcock was first, and M. S. Wright and Frank Nelson tied for second at 12 feet 7 1-2 inches. The vaulting witnessed at Stockholm was remarkable. It is doubtful if we ever have had in the history of the world such fine performances in the final of a pole vault. One has merely to glance at the records made in the final to see how remarkable this vaulting really was: Babcock (U.S.A.), 12 feet 11 1-2 inches; Wright and Nelson (U.S.A.), 12 feet 7 1-2 inches; Murphy (U.S.A.), Uggla (Sweden), Happenny (Canada), 12 feet 5.6 inches; Bellah (U.S.A.), 12 feet 3.6 inches; Dukes, Coyle and Fritz (U.S.A.), 11 feet 11 3-4 inches, and Paseman (Germany), 11 feet 1.9 inches. The performance of any one of the first seven men could have won the world's championship at the Olympic Games at Athens, in 1896; Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; Athens, 1906, or London, 1908.

In the standing high and broad jumps Ray Ewry was missed. This world's greatest jumper decided, for business reasons, not to try for the American team, although if Ewry had signified his intention of going to Stockholm, I think the Committee would have selected him on his past performances. His records show he was the best in the world at Paris, St. Louis, Athens and London. Without him records were not expected, but it was a good thing for America that we had the Adams brothers, although in the standing broad jump both Platt and Ben Adams incurred defeat at the hands of Tsielitiras of Greece, who performed so meritoriously at London in 1908. The experts felt we would have to develop another Ewry in order to defeat the Greek. He was a beginner in 1908, at London, and has been consistently at work ever since. His performance shows what four years of hard training and competition will do for an athlete. In the standing high jump the Adams boys turned the tables on the Greek, Platt finishing first and Ben second, the Greek taking third.

The running broad jump was somewhat of a disappointment. One might wonder why that remark is made when we look at the performance of Gutterson, the American who won with a jump of 24 feet 11 1-5 inches, but from the records made before leaving the United States, first, second and third places were expected in this event. Mercer and Worthington, had they jumped to form, would have taken second and third places for us. However, the long drawn out voyage on the Finland, and lack of practice for a couple of weeks had its effect and, on the whole, the Americans should congratulate themselves that



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The American Team that won the 3,000 Meters Team Race. Left to right: Norman S. Taber, Louis Scott, Tel S. Berna, George V. Bonhag and A. R. Kiviat.

Gutterson jumped to form. Many felt Gutterson had the ability to jump 25 feet when pressed.

In the hop, step and jump the American contingent were blanked—outclassed—and there was unbounded joy among the Swedes when the three national flags were displayed, denoting a triple victory for the Swedish representatives. The American chances in this particular event were not considered seriously, as there was no one entered from the United States in this event whose performance gave any hope of winning.

In the shot putting and hammer-throwing events, those who had analyzed the various records of the world felt the United States had very little opposition in the weight events; in fact, the only man feared was Niklander, the giant from Finland. The American Committee and those responsible for the selection of the Olympic team had carefully reviewed the records of the athletes in America and also those abroad and came to the conclusion that Niklander would be the greatest stumbling block. Nevertheless they felt that at the critical moment the tried campaigners would come through, and their judgment was affirmed. McDonald, that sterling and popular champion, finished first; Rose was second and Whitney third. However, Niklander's performance justified the reports of his proficiency and proved that he is to be reckoned with in future international competitions. He certainly had the Americans anxious, for a time, about their laurels in the shot putting event (with both hands), but Pat McDonald and Ralph Rose were not to be denied and came through and the Stars and Stripes again went up for first and second places, with Niklander responsible for Finland in the third.

The Fifth Olympiad certainly was an American triumph. Not only were premier honors won on track and field, in shooting and swimming, but, for the first time in the history of the Olympic Games, base ball, our national game, was included in the Olympic programme. Before the team sailed from America the American Olympic Committee received a number of letters from base ball enthusiasts, asking if it would not be possible to have a game played at Stockholm, to show the Swedes what the great summer pastime was like. The American Committee at once took the matter up with Mr. Kristian Hellström, Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, and the Committee added the game to the official programme, selecting July 10 as the date. The game was scheduled to be played at the Stadium, commencing at 7 o'clock in the evening, there being light enough in that latitude to permit play until 10 o'clock.

When the team sailed, Manager Halpin took base ball suits



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Matthew J. McGrath, winner of Hammer Throwing competition. Distance,
179 ft. 7.1 in., a new Olympic record.

and paraphernalia enough for two full teams. It was planned to make up two teams from the members of the American track and field team, as there was a sufficient number of men who had played base ball in their high school or college days to make up two nines strong enough to give a good demonstration of the national pastime. So the men got together and picked a team from the Western members, who called themselves the "Finlands," the team from the East being named the "Olympics." Charles Brickley, captain of the Harvard freshmen base ball team for 1912, was selected to lead the East, or "Olympics," and Ira N. Davenport, formerly of the University of Chicago, was honored with the captaincy of the Western team, or "Finlands."

Those in charge of the American team did not consider that it would be good judgment to allow the boys to play their game until after all their track competitions were over, as an injury to one of the men might cost America a world's championship, so it was reluctantly decided to abandon the date set by the Swedish Committee, July 10. As this was the only date open in the Stadium, the American Committee decided to play the game on the athletic field in the rear of the Stadium, known as Ostermalms Idrottspalats, on July 16.

Mr. J. S. Edstrom, Vice-President of the Swedish Olympic Committee, and Mr. E. Johnson, a Swedish gentleman, who spent a number of years in the United States and had become a great base ball enthusiast, asked the American Committee if they would not arrange to play an All Swedish team. Mr. Johnson, who had organized a Swedish team, felt that it would be a fine chance for his men to gain experience by playing against men who were expert at the game. The game was arranged as Mr. Johnson suggested and easily won by the Americans. It was really remarkable to see how well the Swedes fielded and hit, but they knew nothing of what is popularly known as "inside base ball." The game between the "Finlands" and the "Olympics," however, was a good demonstration of our national game and was enjoyed by the foreigners, who, although they could not always understand the finer points of the game, admired the action and enthusiasm of the players. Mr. George Wright of Boston, famous in his day as shortstop of the champion Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1867-8 and later of the Boston and Providence teams of the National League, umpired one game and gave many points to the Swedish players.

The Committee is indebted to Messrs. J. S. Edstrom and Kristian Hellström for their efforts in having base ball included in the Olympic programme, and with Mr. E. Johnson, who has already organized the Vesteras base ball team of Sweden, work-



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

A. R. Taipale, Finland,, winner Throwing the Discus, best hand; James H. Duncan, America, third, and L. R. Byrd, America, second.

ing hard to establish base ball in his country, the game is bound to get a foothold there and advance with rapid strides.

The game played between a nine selected from the American Olympic athletes and a Swedish native team, and the contest for the championship of the steamship Finland between two teams organized from the Olympic athletes, selected from the Eastern and Western sections of the United States, who made the trip on the vessel and called for this particular occasion, "Olympics" and "Finlands," should prove conclusively that the statement was wrong that the American athlete, as represented in the Stadium, was a specialist.

By "specialist" was meant to convey the impression that an athlete who shone in the 100 yards run could only run 100 yards, that the half miler is a half miler exclusively, and that the broad jumper would not recognize a discus if it was shown to him. In other words, the American athlete thought of no other pastime than his own specialty. The base ball contests and the eagerness with which the most prominent athletes sought to enroll for the two games, demonstrated to those fortunate enough to be present at Stockholm that the American athlete was just as versatile as he was proficient in his alleged "specialty."

And while base ball was played primarily to give Europeans a chance to see what our great national pastime is like, our athletes could have just as readily shown a game of college foot ball or basket ball, played in championship style. And I venture to go farther and make a statement that if it had been winter and skating was in order there would be found members of the team who could give even the leading Swedish skaters an interesting contest.

In other words, I doubt if there has ever been another athletic team in the history of the world that was equal to the American team of 1912 in all-around proficiency. Not a man there who could not show true championship form in at least three or four different sports. The work of our men in the two all around competitions, the Decathlon and the Pentathlon, and the showing of James Thorpe, the winner of them, should forever remove from any doubting minds the impression that Americans specialized for one event. Thorpe's record has not been equalled and will not be equalled for many years. And Thorpe had a reputation in other lines of sport long before he began to attract attention in track and field athletics, for besides being a splendid base ball player, he is a star lacrosse player and has the honor of being selected by the leading authority on foot ball in



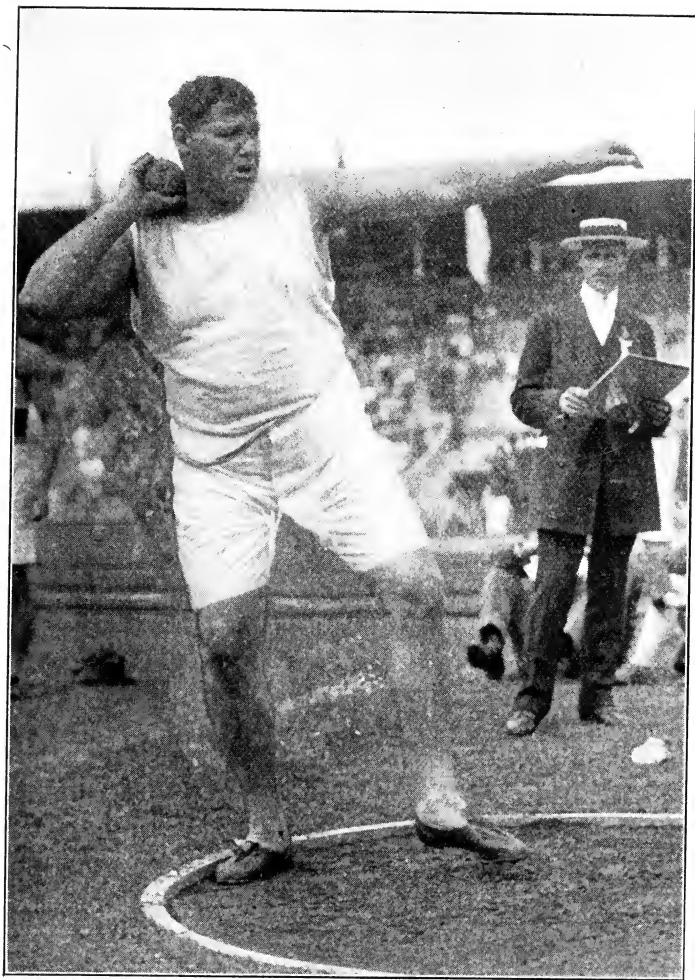
OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Lieut.-Com. Harris Lanning of the American Rifle Team, in company with Col. R. M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, explaining the mechanism of the American rifle to His Majesty King Gustave V.

America, Mr. Walter Camp, as a member of the blue ribbon—though mythical—team, the "All America Foot Ball Team."

As before stated, the most important feature of the Olympic Games is that portion devoted to track and field contests. Still the other events scheduled in connection with the Olympic Games must not be overlooked, especially the rifle, pistol and trap shooting. As a matter of fact those in control of government affairs, especially the representatives of the Army and Navy, pay more attention to the firearm results than they do to track and field scores.

Our rifle, gun and pistol teams covered themselves with glory, scoring a sweeping victory in all three departments, the most important one, however, in the eyes of the military departments of the nations of the world, being the team rifle competition. In this event the team from the United States duplicated its former glorious Olympic victory and gave a wonderful exhibition of rifle shooting. The ease with which our rifle men excelled caused widespread comment among European officers and others interested and in some quarters it was insinuated that perhaps it was the rifle. This, of course, was ridiculous to the American marksmen, because it is a matter of record that the rifle they used was not the most expensive kind and only cost in the neighborhood of fifteen or sixteen dollars. It was not a patented gun. There was no secrecy about the doings of the American rifle team or the rifle used. The men shot in the open and cheerfully showed their rifles to anybody and everybody that wished to inspect them. Nevertheless, the reports persisted and finally became so pronounced that His Majesty King Gustave V. asked Kristian Hellström, Secretary of the Swedish Olympic Committee, to have the American Committee submit one of the rifles used by the Americans for examination and explanation. This letter was sent to Commissioner Sullivan by Secretary Hellström and in turn Commissioner Sullivan requested Manager Halpin to get in touch with Commander Lanning and have him take one of the rifles used by his team to His Majesty King Gustave V. and explain same minutely. This was done, and a photograph on another page will show Commander Lanning explaining the rifle to the King of Sweden. The American rifle team scored its victory because it was absolutely the most expert team of riflemen in the world.

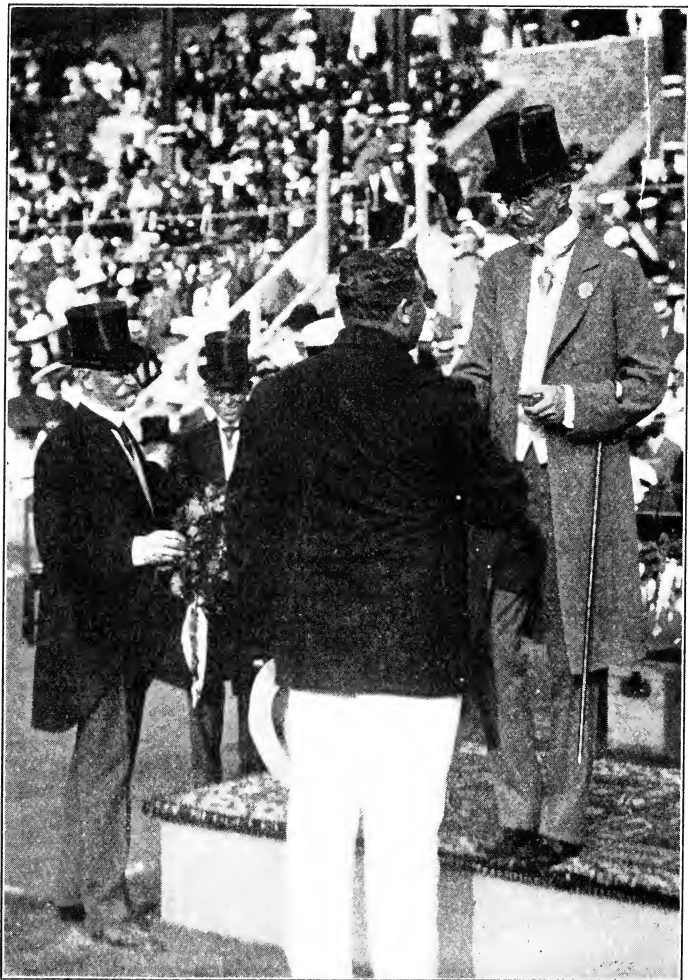


OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Ralph W. Rose, America, winner of Shot-put (both hands). Distance, 90 ft. 5.4 in.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN TEAM

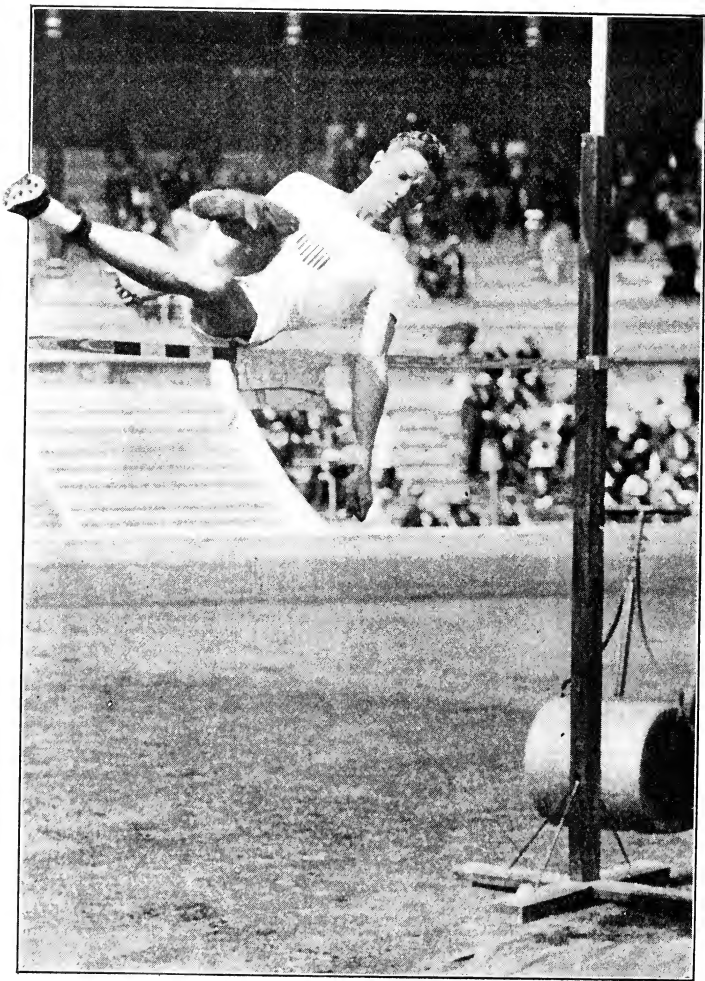
TRACK AND FIELD.

NAME.	EVENT.	ENTERED FROM.
Adams, B.....	Jumper	New York A.C.
Adams, P.....	Jumper	New York A.C.
Allen, F. W.....	Broad jump	Univ. of California
Anderson, L. R.....	Miler	Univ. of Nebraska
Belote, F. V.....	Sprinter	Chicago A.A.
Burdick, J. W.....	High Jump	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Berna, T. S.....	Distance	Cornell University
Bonhag, G. V.....	Distance	Irish-American A.C.
Brickley, C. E.....	Hop, step and jump..	Harvard University
Blanchard, V. S.....	Hurdler	Bates College
Babcock, H. S.....	Jumper	New York A.C.
Bellah, S. H.....	Pole vault	Multnomah A.C.
Brundage, A.....	Pentathlon	Chicago A.A.
Byrd, R. L.....	Jumper	Chicago A.A.
Chisholm, G.....	Hurdler	Boston A.A.
Coyle, F. J.....	Pole vault	Chicago A.A.
Case, J. R.....	Hurdler	Indiana University
Courtney, J. I.....	Sprinter	Seattle A.C.
Childs, C. C.....	Hammer	New York A.C.
Craig, R. C.....	Sprinter	Detroit Y.M.C.A.
Caldwell, D.....	800 meters	Mass. Agricultural Coll.
Cooke, Carl C.....	Jumper	Ohio State College
Dukes, G. B.....	Pole vault	New York A.C.
Drew, H. P.....	Sprinter	Springfield H.S.
DeMar, C. H.....	Marathon	North Dorchester A.C.
Davenport, I. N.....	400 meters	Chicago University
Donahue, James.....	Decathlon	I.-A.A.C., Los Angeles
Duncan, James.....	Discus	Bradhurst Field Club
Eller, John J.....	Hurdler	Irish-American A.C.
Edmundson, C. S.....	800 meters	Seattle A.C.
Erxleben, J.....	Marathon	Missouri A.C.
Enright, H. B.....	High jump	Dartmouth University
Erickson, E. R.....	High jump	Mott Haven A.C.
Fitzgerald, E. J.....	Distance	New York A.C.
Fritz, Jr., W. H.....	Pole vault	Cornell University
Forshaw, Jr., J.....	Marathon	Missouri A.C.
Fletcher, F.....	Jumper	Univ. of Notre Dame
Farrell, E.....	Hop, step and jump..	Boston A.A.
Gerhardt, P.....	Sprinter	Olympic Club
Gallagher, Jr., J.....	Marathon	Yale University
Guttererson, A. L.....	Broad jump	Univ. of Vermont
Grumpelt, H. J.....	High jump	New York A.C.
Goehring, Leo.....	Jumper	Mohawk A.C.
Gillis, S.....	Hammer	New York A.C.
Halpin, T. J.....	800 meters	Boston A.A.
Holden, H. W.....	800 meters	Boston A.A.
Heiland, H. W.....	Sprinter	Xavier A.A.
Haff, H. B.....	400 meters	Univ. of Michigan
Hedlund, Oscar.....	Miler	Boston A.A.
Hellawell, H. H.....	Cross-country	New York A.C.
Hawkins, M. N.....	Hurdler	Univ. of Oregon
Horine, G. L.....	High jump	Olympic Club



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
King Gustave V. of Sweden, crowning Patrick J. McDonald, winner of the
Shot-Put event, best hand.

NAME.	EVENT.	ENTERED FROM.
Irons, F. C.	Jumper	Chicago A.A.
Johnstone, J. O.	High jump	Worcester Academy
Jones, J. P.	Miler	Cornell University
Kaiser, F.	Walker	New York A.C.
Kiviat, A. R.	Miler	Irish-American A.C.
Kramer, W. J.	Distance	Long Island A.C.
Kelly, F. W.	Marathon	Los Angeles A.C.
Lang, L. C.	Sprinter	Oxford University
Lindberg, E. F.	400 meters	Chicago A.A.
Lilley, T. H.	Marathon	North Dorchester A.A.
Lippincott, D. F.	Sprinter	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Madeira, 3rd, L. C.	Miler	Univ. of Pennsylvania
McCurdy, W. M.	Distance	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Meyer, Alvah	Sprinter	Irish-American A.C.
Mercer, E. R.	Jumper	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Meredith, J. E.	800 meters	Mercersburg Academy
Maguire, H. F.	Distance	Unattached
Murphy, F. D.	Pole vault	Univ. of Illinois
McClure, W.	Miler	Univ. of Oregon
Menaul, J. A.	Decathlon	Chicago A.A.
McDonald, P. J.	Shot	Irish-American A.C.
Mucks, A. M.	Discus	Chicago A.A.
Muller, E. J.	Discus	Irish-American A.C.
McGrath, M. J.	Hammer	Unattached
Nelson, F. T.	Pole vault	Harvard Law School
Nicholson, J. P.	Hurdler	Univ. of Missouri
Oler, Jr., W. M.	High jump	New York A.C.
Patterson, N. J.	Miler	Chicago A.A.
Pritchard, E. M.	Hurdler	Irish-American A.C.
Piggott, R. F.	Marathon	North Dorchester A.A.
Putnam, H. N.	800 meters	Cornell University
Philbrook, G. W.	Pentathlon	Univ. of Notre Dame
Reidpath, C. D.	400 meters	New York A.C.
Ryan, M. J.	Marathon	Irish-American A.C.
Richards, A. W.	High jump	Brigham Young Univ.
Reynolds, J. J.	Marathon	Irish-American A.C.
Rose, Ralph	Shot	Olympic Club
Renz, E.	Walker	Mohawk A.C.
Rosenberger, J. M.	400 meters	Irish-American A.C.
Sheppard, M. W.	800 meters	Irish-American A.C.
Scott, Louis	Distance	South Paterson A.C.
Sockalexis, A.	Marathon	North Dorchester A.A.
Sherman, B. F.	Hammer	Unattached
Smith, H. J.	Marathon	Bronx Church House
Strobino, G.	Marathon	South Paterson A.C.
Schwartz, S.	Walker	Pastime A.C.
Thomas, R.	Sprinter	Princeton University
Taber, N. S.	Miler	Brown University
Tewanima, Louis	Marathon	Carlisle School
Thorpe, J.	Decathlon	Carlisle School
Voellmeke, A.	Walker	Pastime A.C.
Wendell, J.	Hurdler	New York A.C.
Whitney, L.	Shot	Boston A.A.
Wilson, Clement	Sprinter	Coe College
Wikoff, G.	Distance	Ohio State University
Worthington, H.	Broad jump	Exeter Academy
Wright, M.	Pole vault	Dartmouth College
Young, D. B.	400 meters	Boston A.A.
Ziegler, W.	Hammer	Oxford University



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
George L. Horine, third in Running High Jump.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Gaidzik, George W....	Fancy and high diving.	Chicago A.A.
Hebner, Harry J.....	Backstroke and relay..	Illinois A.C.
Huszagh, Kenneth....	100 meter and relay...	Chicago A.A.
Kahanamoku, Duke....	100 meter and relay...	Honolulu Surf Club
McAleenan, Arthur, Jr.	Fancy and high diving.	New York A.C.
McDermott, Michael...	Breast stroke	Chicago A.A.
McGillivray, Perry....	100, 400m. and relay...	Illinois A.C.
Nerich, Nicholas T....	100, 400m. and relay..	New York A.C.
Reilly, James H.....	400, 1500m. and relay..	New York A.C.

CYCLING.

Road race, round Lake Malar, 200 miles.

Meissner, F.....	Western Michigan Cycling Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Kruschel, A.....	Alma Athletic Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pike, J.....	Century Road Club of America, Hoboken, N. J.
Steinert, J.....	Hicksville A.C., Hicksville, L. I.
Kopsky, J.....	Morningside A.C.; New York, N. Y.
Martin, W.....	St. Louis C.C.; St. Louis, Mo.
Loftes, A.....	New York A.C., Providence, R. I.
Schutte, Carl.....	St. Louis C.C., Kansas City, Mo.
Becht, J.....	Empire City Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORSE RIDING.

In charge of Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Foltz.

Henry, Captain Guy V.....	13th Cavalry, U.S.A.
Lear, Jr., Lieutenant B.....	15th Cavalry, U.S.A.
Graham, Lieutenant E. F.....	15th Cavalry, U.S.A.
Montgomery, Lieutenant J. C.....	7th Cavalry, U.S.A.

REVOLVER AND PISTOL TEAM.

Dr. R. H. Sayre...	Manhattan Revolver and Pistol Association, New York
J. A. Dietz.....	Manhattan Revolver and Pistol Association, New York
A. P. Lane.....	Manhattan Revolver and Pistol Association, New York
Hans Roedder.....	Manhattan Revolver and Pistol Association, New York
Dr. H. E. Sears.....	Beverly, Mass.
P. J. Dolfen.....	Springfield Revolver Association, Springfield, Mass.

UNITED STATES RIFLEMEN.

Team Captains—Lieutenant-Commander Harris Laning, United States Navy; Lieutenant Albert S. Jones, Secretary National Rifle Association of America.

Team Adjutant—Lieutenant-Colonel William Libbey, New Jersey National Guard.

Team Surgeon—Past Assistant Surgeon W. Neil McDonnell, United States Navy.

TEAM.

Lieutenant C. T. Osburn.....	United States Navy
Sergeant John E. Jackson.....	Iowa National Guard
Captain Allan L. Briggs.....	United States Army
Captain C. L. Burdette.....	West Virginia National Guard
Sergeant Harry L. Adams.....	United States Army
Captain Fred S. Hird.....	Iowa National Guard
Hospital Steward Warren A. Sprout.....	United States Navy
Ensign Harold T. Bartlett.....	United States Navy
William F. Leushner.....	Buffalo, N. Y.
Ed. L. Anderson.....	Birmingham, Ala.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Hans Kolehmainen, Finland, winner of 5,000 Meters Race, 10,000 Meters Race, 8,000 Meters Cross-Country Race, and winner of first heat of the Team Race.

CLAY BIRD SHOOTING TEAM.

Charles W. Billings.....	New York Athletic Club
Ralph L. Spotts.....	New York Athletic Club
John H. Hendrickson.....	Brooklyn
James R. Graham.....	Chicago
Edward F. Gleason.....	Boston Athletic Association
Frank Hall.....	New York Athletic Club
Daniel F. McMahon.....	New York Athletic Club

FENCING.

George H. Breed	A. E. Sauer
A. V. Z. Post	Dr. G. M. Hammond
Sherman Hall	Lieut. Marc W. Larimer, U. S. N.
William Bowman	Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, U.S.A.
J. McLoughlin	James M. Moore
Dr. J. E. Gignoux	Frederick Schenck
Dr. S. D. Breckinridge	

FENCING—MODERN PENTATHLON.

Lieutenant George Smith Patton, Jr.

TENNIS.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, 1912.

Christopher W. Gitsham, South Africa, second in Marathon Race, about to break tape. His time was : 2h. 37m. 52s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, 1912.

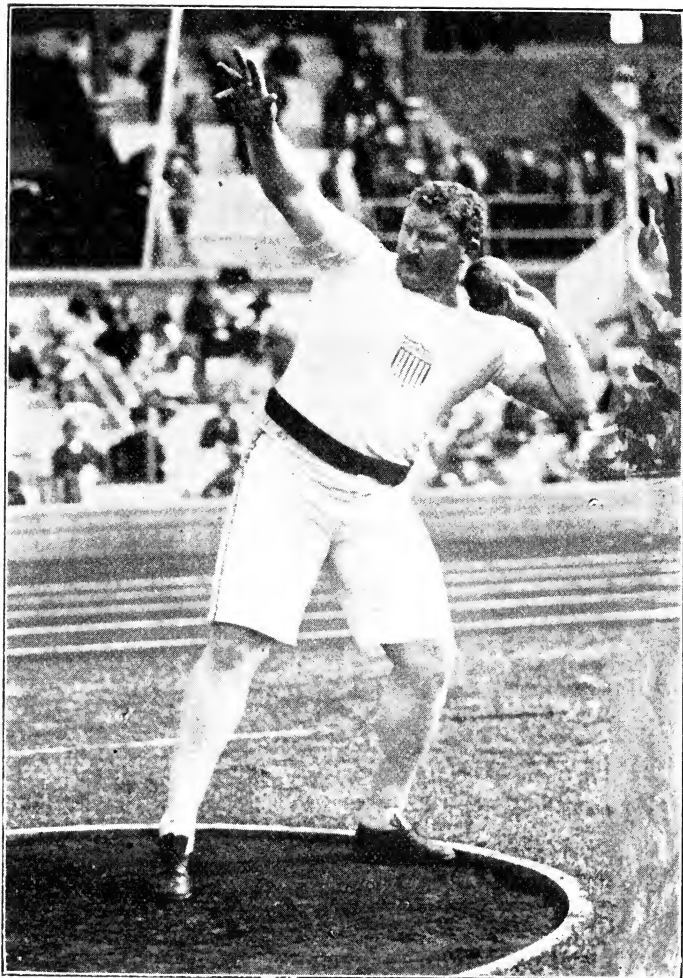
Gaston Strobino, America, crossing the finish line in third position in the Marathon Race. Time, 2h. 38m. 42 2-5s.

RECEPTIONS IN SWEDEN

American officials who have had the pleasure of meeting Swedish officials and working with them for the betterment of athletics, at Athens, Paris, St. Louis and London, became thoroughly convinced that the Swede was the ideal type of sportsman, and sooner or later, that great nation, known so well throughout the physical training world as one of the leaders, would take up the competitive side of track and field athletics, giving an account of themselves that would please all. From the very beginning of international competition it was seen that the Swedes and Yankees worked together. There existed a bond of friendship that was sure to be lasting. We watched Swedish officials at these games take in everything, and also saw Swedish athletes come to the games as novices, observe what was going on, watch the performance of this champion and that, then go home and train, become proficient, and come back and win championships.

It was with great pleasure that we received the representative of their governing body when he visited this country and we explained to him our system of training. He met our champions and became acquainted, because in athletics there is nothing secret. There are no secret programmes. There is nothing in athletics performed behind closed doors. The Swedes were interested, and the result of their earnest work in track and field athletics was gratifying to them, I am sure, when you look at the final score of the Fifth Olympiad. It was a well balanced team. Of course, they lacked one or two stars that could shine above all others, but athletic stars only come occasionally to a country. Eventually, however, the country with the well balanced team will surely win.

We knew of Sweden and had heard of Swedish hospitality and their ways of doing things; so, when the announcement was made that the Fifth Olympiad was to go to Stockholm, Sweden, there was great joy throughout this land of ours. It did not require very much talk on the part of our chief on the International Committee, Professor William M. Sloane, to start the organization of and arrange for a campaign or trip to Sweden. They who best knew the Swedes naturally wanted to go, as they felt confident there would await them a welcome such as comes from friends to friends. Long will we remember the reception we received when we steamed into the harbor at Stockholm; it was a royal welcome, perhaps only

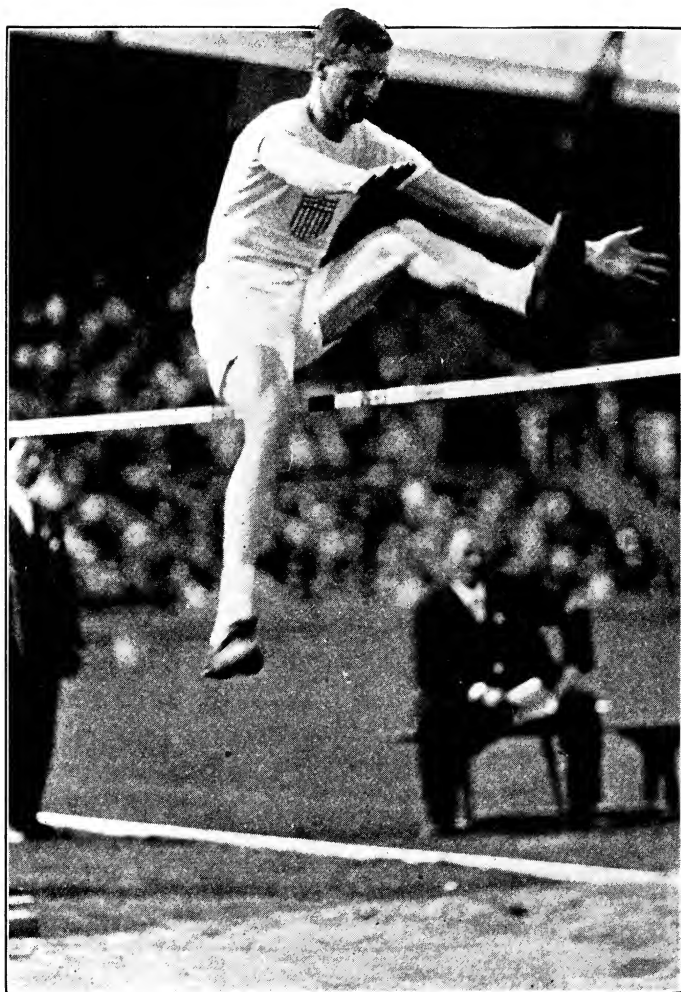


OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Patrick J. McDonald, who won the Shot-Put competition, best hand, and finished second to Rose in the Shot-Put, both hands.

excelled on two occasions, when our American team went to Athens in 1896 and 1906. The Swedes equalled the standard of hospitality set by the Greeks. When the Finland came to anchor at the dock, we were greeted by thousands of whole-souled Swedish sportsmen. They sang to us and cheered, and our boys returned the cheer, and then they sang their national hymn. As soon as the gangplank was lowered, the Swedish Olympic Committee came aboard and welcomed the American team to their shores—and it was a welcome. From that moment, if there existed any gates to Sweden, they were taken off and carefully put away until the Americans had left the country. Everything was open for us.

Of course, the Americans went on a mission. This mission was to create good feeling; to show the type of man this great country of ours produces; to bring to them the type of sportsman that comes from this glorious nation of ours, and to show the world that we play the game fairly—give and take, shake the hands of the victors when they won, just as we expect them to shake the hands of our men when we win, and to show there was that good, wholesome fellow-feeling which made us know that Baron de Coubertin's Olympic Idea had arrived, we would have a meeting, go back to our homes with the best of feeling, and know that at last the Olympic Games had developed into an ideal peace conference. It would take a much larger book than this to record the many acts of kindness and attention paid to our athletes, officials and visitors by the Swedes, particularly the Royal Family and Swedish Committee, who wished us to feel that the city was open to us. It was a feeling that impressed me deeply. The Royal Family endeared themselves to the hearts of all of our party, and the great interest that His Majesty the King and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince took in our athletes and their work was remarkable. They appreciated the grand way the Americans recognized Sweden by coming to them in a style that no other nation has ever attempted. It was a large and important expedition, meaning much not only for our own country but for the entire world—and as we do things, athletically, so others will follow our lead. That is the history of the Olympic Games. The interest of the Royal Family in them appealed greatly to us. The King, Crown Prince, Queen and Princess rarely missed an important event. They were at the Stadium for the stadium events; at the swimming pavilion and tennis contests, as well as the shooting and foot ball, and, above all, were particularly prominent at the opening and closing exercises of the Olympic Games held in the Stadium. When Olympic Games can be held with patronage of that kind they are sure to be successful, and each



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Platt Adams, America, winner of Standing High Jump. Height, 5 ft. 4 1-5 in.
Also second in Standing Broad Jump.

country that has held Olympic Games has set a standard in that respect that others must live up to, and the standard set by Sweden will be hard for other countries to maintain.

There was a social side to the Olympic Games, but it must be said in credit to those in charge of the affairs that at no time did the social side eclipse the athletic side. Of course, the social end of it in foreign countries is something to look forward to and appreciate. It is something different to our own, and, in order to give an idea of what was done for the athletes, visitors and officials at the Fifth Olympiad, it is only necessary to herewith publish the complete list of social functions:

Friday, June 28.—Reception festivities at the Strand Hotel, arranged by the Foot Ball Committee in honor of all those taking part in the Olympic foot ball competitions.

Sunday, June 30.—The Foot Ball Committee's dinner for honorees.

Wednesday, July 3.—Dinner by Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, on his yacht Katrina, for the presidents of the International Olympic Committee and of the Olympic committees of the nations represented at the games.

Thursday, July 4.—Solemn opening of the meetings of the International Olympic Committee at the Riksdag House. The Swedish Olympic Committee's lunch at Hasselbacken for the International Olympic Committee and ladies. Reception on board the Finland by the American team to the representatives (athletes and officials) of the nations represented at the games.

Friday, July 5.—Col. V. G. Balck's dinner for the International Olympic Committee. Farewell festivities at Hasselbacken, arranged by the Shooting Committee. Reception festivities at the Grand Hotel Royal, arranged by the Cycling Committee in honor of the officials and honorees.

Saturday, July 6.—H. M. the King's garden party at the palace, Logarden. Massed military concert in the Stadium, arranged by the Swedish Musicians' Association, in which ten conductors and three hundred musicians took part. The compositions by Swedish composers alone.

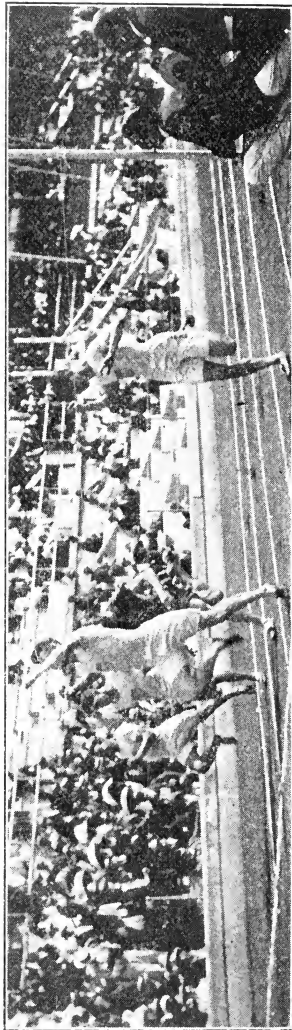
Sunday, July 7.—Official dinner at the Grand Hotel Royal, given by the Swedish Olympic Committee for officials and honorees, and conclusion of evening at the Opera Terrace. Display of Gotland popular sports and of the Icelandic Glima in the Stadium. First representation given by the Folkdansens Vanner Club (for the Promotion of Swedish National Dances) at the Royal Opera.

Monday, July 8.—Reception by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Hotel of the Minister for Foreign



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Start of the Final Heat in the 100 Meters Dash. From left to right—E. V. Belote, America; Donald F. Lippincott, America; G. H. Patching, South Africa; Ralph C. Craig, America, and Alvah T. Meyer, America.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Finish of the 100 Meters Dash; Craig, winning; Meyer, second; Lippincott, third.

Affairs. Farewell festivities at Hasselbacken, arranged by the Cycling Committee for competitors and officials of the cycling competition and for honoraries. Second massed military concert in the Stadium.

Tuesday, July 9.—Concert in the Stadium. Dinner given by H. R. H. the Crown Prince at his palace. Olympic festivities at Skansen for competitors in the games.

Wednesday, July 10.—Col. V G. Balck's reception. Banquet given at Saltsjobaden by the Publicistklubben (Swedish Institute of Journalists) for the representatives of the foreign press. Athletic competitions in the Stadium for the crews of the foreign men-of-war.

Thursday, July 11.—Dinner given by H. R. H. the Crown Prince in his palace. Children's concert in the choir hall, (Ostermalms Folkskola), arranged by the Swedish Choral Society. Dinner at Hasselbacken by the Fencing Committee. Gala performance at the Royal Opera House.

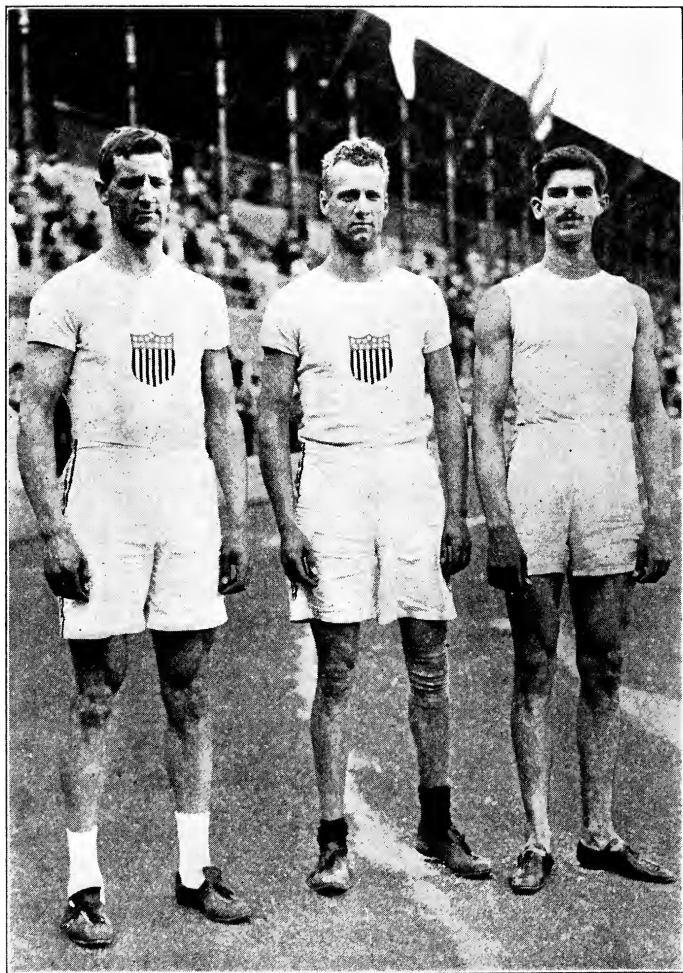
Friday, July 12.—Five-o'clock Tea, given by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee. First concert by the Swedish Choral Society in the Choir Hall. (Ostermalms Folkskola). Review of Swedish Boy Scouts in the Stadium, including a concert by the boys' brass bands affiliated to the Swedish Boy Scout Clubs; signalling exercises, popular outdoor games, etc.

Saturday, July 13.—Grand Choral Festival in the Stadium, arranged by the Swedish Choral Society. Reception banquet at Hasselbacken, given by the Committee on the Horse Riding competitions.

Sunday, July 14.—Dinner at Hasselbacken for the competitors in the Modern Pentathlon. Second representation by the Folkdansens Vanner at the Royal Opera House. Second concert by the Swedish Choral Society in the Choir Hall (Ostermalms Folkskola). Farewell festivities in the Stadium in honor of the assembled athletes. After supper then singing by a choir of more than three thousand men, music, fireworks, etc.

Monday, July 15.—Base ball game between the American team and Vesteras Basebollklubb at Ostermalms Idrottspalats. Aquatic festival (illumination, etc.) at Djurgardsbrunnsviken, arranged by the Stockholms Kappsimmingsklubb (Stockholm Swimming Club), the Swedish Amateur Swimming Association and the Committee for the Barnens Dag (Children's Summer Holiday Fund).

Tuesday, July 16.—Dinner given by H. M. The King at the Palace. Aquatic festival (illumination, etc.) at Djurgardsbrunnsviken, arranged by the Stockholms Kappsimmingsklubb (Stockholm Swimming Club), the Swedish Amateur Swimming



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Ben and Platt Adams, America, and C. Tsielitiras, Greece, who finished first, second and third in the Standing High Jump.

Association and the Committee for the Barnens Dag (Children's Summer Holiday Fund).

Wednesday, July 17.—Officers' feast at Saltsjobaden, arranged by the Committee on the Horse Riding competitions. Reception festivities at Hasselbacken, arranged by the Rowing Committee. Fireworks and illumination in the Stadium.

Thursday, July 18.—Dinner given by H. R. H. Prince Wilhelm at his palace. Subscription Ball at Hasselbacken, arranged by Faltridtklubben (Stockholm Cross Country Riding Club).

Friday, July 19.—The Royal Swedish Yachting Club's reception festivities at Nynashamn. Farewell festivities of the Rowing Committee.

Saturday, July 20.—Dinner given at Nynashamn by O. Holtermann, Chamberlain to H. M. the King.

Saturday, July 27.—H. R. H. Prince Wilhelm's garden party for yachtsmen at his palace. Farewell banquet at Hasselbacken given by the Kungl. Svenska Segel Sällskapet (Royal Swedish Yachting Club).

Besides these very important functions, the President of the American Olympic Committee, Col. Robert M. Thompson, tendered to His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, and the representatives of Olympic Committees from foreign countries in attendance at the games, an elaborate dinner aboard his yacht, *Katrina*, in the harbor at Stockholm. There was hardly an afternoon or evening while the Olympic Games were in progress in which Col. Thompson was not the host at some social event aboard his yacht, notably among which was a dinner to the American newspaper correspondents and the members of the American Olympic Committee in attendance at the games.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, 1912.

C. C. Childs, America, winner of third
place in Throwing the Hammer.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, 1912.

C. D. Bricker, Canada, second in
Running Broad Jump.

OLYMPIC RECORDS

The measurements for Olympic events are made in meters.
A meter equals 39.37 inches.

100 METERS RUN.

(109 yards 13 inches.)

Olympic record—10 3-5s.; Don F. Lippincott (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, T. E. Burke (U.S.A.), 12s. Paris, 1900, F. W. Jarvis (U.S.A.), 10 4-5s. St. Louis, 1904, A. Hahn (U.S.A.), 11s. Athens, 1906, A. Hahn (U.S.A.), 11 1-5s. London, 1908, R. E. Walker (South Africa), 10 4-5s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—C. Luther (Sweden), walkover. Second heat—I. Möller (Sweden), 1; P. Szalai (Hungary), 2; time, 11.5s. Third heat—J. Ira Courtney (U.S.A.), 1; I. Jankovich (Hungary), 2; time, 11 1-5s. Fourth heat—R. G. Rice (Great Britain), 1; R. Smedmark (Sweden), 2; time, 11 2-5s. Fifth heat—V. H. A. D'Arcy (Great Britain), 1; R. Povey (South Africa), 2; time, 11 1-5s. Sixth heat—R. Rau (Germany), 1; V. Racz (Hungary), 2; time, 11.5s. Seventh heat—W. A. Stewart (Australia), 1; J. Aelter (Belgium), 2; time, 11s. Eighth heat—K. Lindberg (Sweden), 1; B. Vygoda (Bohemia), 2; time, 11 3-5s. Ninth heat—A. T. Meyer (U.S.A.), 1; F. Giongo (Italy), 2; time, 11.3s. Tenth heat—D. H. Jacob (Great Britain), 1; C. P. Wilson (U.S.A.), 2; time, 10 4-5s. Eleventh heat—F. V. Belote (U.S.A.), 1; R. Mourlon (France), 2; time, 11s. Twelfth heat—P. F. Gerhardt (U.S.A.), 1; F. L. Lukeman (Canada), 2; time, 11.1s. Thirteenth heat—J. A. Howard (Canada), 1; G. H. Patching (South Africa), 2; time, 11s. Fourteenth heat—A. E. Anderson (Great Britain), 1; R. B. Thomas (U.S.A.), 2; time, 11s. Fifteenth heat—H. P. Drew (U.S.A.), 1; E. Kern (Germany), 2; time, 11s. Sixteenth heat—D. F. Lippincott (U.S.A.), 1; W. R. Applegarth (Great Britain), 2; time, 10 3-5s. Seventeenth heat—R. C. Craig (U.S.A.), 1; F. Szobota (Hungary), 2; time, 11 1-5s.

WINNERS OF SEMI-FINAL HEATS.

First heat—Drew (U.S.A.), time 11s. Second heat—Patching (South Africa), time 10.9s. Third heat—Meyer (U.S.A.), time 10.7s. Fourth heat—Craig (U.S.A.), time 10.7s. Fifth heat—Lippincott (U.S.A.), time 10.7s. Sixth heat—Belote (U.S.A.) time 11.1s.

FINAL HEAT.

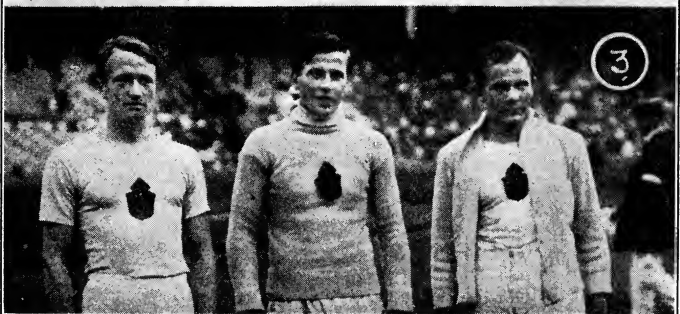
Craig (U.S.A.), 1; Meyer (U.S.A.), 2; Lippincott (U.S.A.), 3; Patching (South Africa), 4; Belote (U.S.A.), 5; time, 10 4-5s.

110 METERS HURDLES.

(120 yards 10 7-10 inches.)

Olympic record—15s.; Forrest C. Smithson (U.S.A.), London, 1908.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, T. P. Curtis (U.S.A.), 17 3-5s. Paris, 1900, A. C. Kraenzlein (U.S.A.), 15 2 5s. St. Louis,



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1—Hammer Throw—1, McGrath (U.S.A.); 2, Gillis (Canada); 3, Childs (U.S.A.).
2—400 Meters Run—1, Lindberg (U.S.A.); 2, Reidpath (U.S.A.); 3, Braun (Germany).
3—Javelin, right and left hand—1, Peltonen (Finland); 2, Saaristo (Finland); 3, Siikaniemi (Finland).

1904, F. W. Schule (U.S.A.), 16s. Athens, 1906, R. C. Leavitt (U.S.A.), 16 1-5s. London, 1908, F. C. Smithson (U.S.A.), 15s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—G. H. Chisholm (U.S.A.), 1; K. Solymar (Hungary), 2; time, 15.3s. Second heat—J. J. Eller (U.S.A.), 1; G. R. L. Anderson (Great Britain), 2; time, 16s. Third heat—M. W. Hawkins (U.S.A.), 1; G. I. Andre (France), 2; time, 16.1s. Fourth heat—F. R. Bie (Norway), 1; W. Wickholm (Finland), 2; time, 16 1-5s. Fifth heat—P. Eitel (Chili), walkover. Sixth heat—M. F. L. Delaby (France), 1; V. S. Blanchard (U.S.A.), 2; time, 16s. Seventh heat—E. M. Pritchard (U.S.A.), 1; H. E. H. Blakeney (Great Britain), 2; time, 16 2-5s. Eighth heat—J. P. Nicholson (U.S.A.), 1; D. Colbachini (Italy), 2; time, 16s. Ninth heat—F. W. Kelly (U.S.A.), walkover, time, 16 2-5s. Tenth heat—J. R. Case (U.S.A.), 1; H. von Bönninghausen (Germany), 2; time, 16.3s. Eleventh heat—K. Powell (Great Britain), 1; J. Wendell (U.S.A.), 2; time, 15 3-5s.

WINNERS OF SEMI-FINAL HEATS.

First heat—Powell, Great Britain, 15 3-5s. Second heat—Hawkins (U.S.A.), 15.7s. Third heat—Nicholson (U.S.A.), 15 2-5s. Fourth heat—Wendell (U.S.A.), 15.5s. Fifth heat—Kelly (U.S.A.), 15 3-5s. Sixth heat—Case (U.S.A.), 15 3-5s.

FINAL HEAT.

Kelly (U.S.A.), 1; Wendell (U.S.A.), 2; Hawkins (U.S.A.), 3; Case (U.S.A.), 4; Anderson (Great Britain), 5; Nicholson (U.S.A.), fell; time, 15.1s.

200 METERS RUN.

(218 yards 26 inches.)

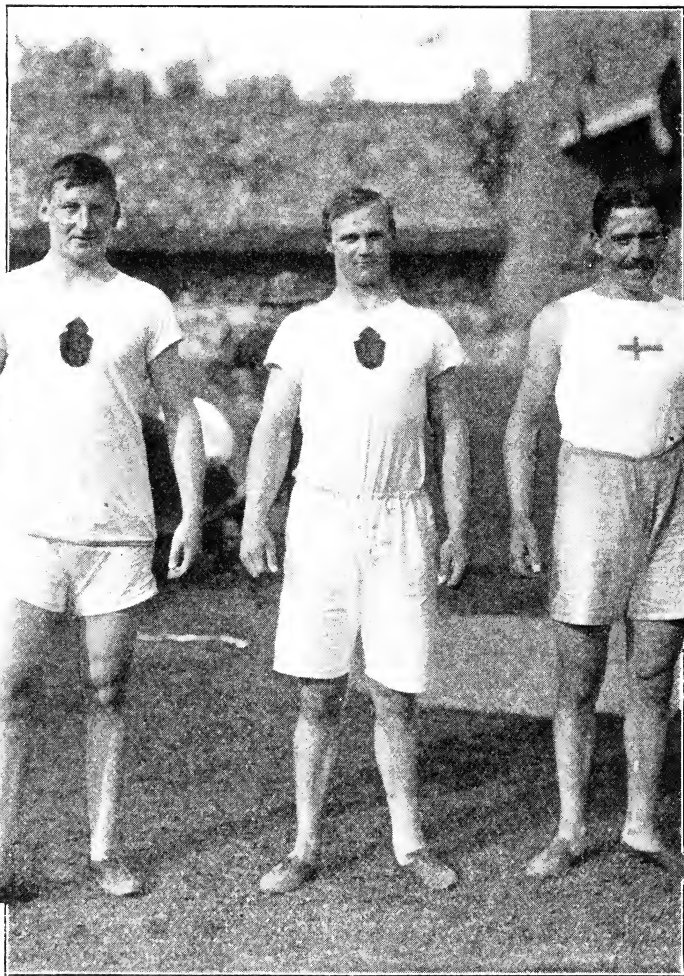
Olympic record—21 3-5s.; A. Hahn (U.S.A.), St. Louis, 1904.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; no race at this distance. Paris, 1900, J. W. B. Tewkesbury (U.S.A.), 22 1-5s. St. Louis, 1904, A. Hahn (U.S.A.), 21 3-5s. Athens, 1906; no race at this distance. London, 1908, R. Kerr (Canada), 22 3-5s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—C. D. Reidpath (U.S.A.), 1; G. J. B. Rolot (France), 2; time, 22 3-5s. Second heat—R. C. Craig (U.S.A.), 1; R. G. Rice (Great Britain), 2; time, 22 4-5s. Third heat—J. Ira Courtney (U.S.A.), 1; D. Macmillan (Great Britain), 2; time, 22.7s. Fourth heat—C. Luther (Sweden), 1; J. Grijseels, Jr. (Holland), 2; time, 23 3-5s. Fifth heat—W. R. Applegarth (Great Britain), 1; H. W. Heiland (U.S.A.), 2; time, 24.7s. Sixth heat—R. Rau (Germany), 1; A. Anderson (Great Britain), 2; time, 22.5s. Seventh heat—C. L. Cooke (U.S.A.), 1; R. Povey (South Africa), 2; time, 22 1-5s. Eighth heat—J. A. Howard (Canada), 1; F. Giongo (Italy), 2; time, 25s. Ninth heat—K. Lindberg (Sweden), 1; F. Mezei (Hungary), 2; time, 23.1s. Tenth heat—P. C. Gerhardt (U.S.A.), 1; V. H. A. D'Arcy (Great Britain), 2; time, 22.9s. Eleventh heat—D. F. Lippincott (U.S.A.), 1; I. Möller (Sweden), 2; time, 22 4-5s. Twelfth heat—A. T. Meyer (U.S.A.), 1; R. C. Duncan (Great Britain), 2; time, 24.1s. Thirteenth heat—D. R.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

A. R. Taipale, Finland; E. Niklander, Finland, and Magnusson, Sweden, who finished first, second and third in Throwing the Discus, both hands.

Young (U.S.A.), 1; C. N. Seedhouse (Great Britain), 2; time, 22 4-5s. Fourteenth heat—G. H. Patching (South Africa), 1; C. P. Wilson (U.S.A.), 2; time, 22.3s. Fifteenth heat—H. Herrmann (Germany), 1; I. Déván (Hungary), 2; time, 22.9s. Sixteenth heat—W. A. Stewart (Australia), 1; H. M. Macintosh (Great Britain), 2; time, 26s. Seventeenth heat—D. H. Jacobs (Great Britain), 1; S. Jacobsson (Sweden), 2; time, 23 1-5s. Eighteenth heat—T. Persson (Sweden), 1; R. Schurrer (France), 2; time, 23 1-5s.

WINNERS OF SEMI-FINAL HEATS.

First heat—Craig (U.S.A.), time 21.9s. Second heat—Applegarth (Great Britain), time 21.9s. Third heat—Young (U.S.A.), time 21.9s. Fourth heat—Lippincott (U.S.A.), time 21.8s. Fifth heat—Rau (Germany), time 22.1s. Sixth heat—Reidpath (U.S.A.), time 22.1s.

FINAL HEAT.

Craig (U.S.A.), 1; Lippincott (U.S.A.), 2; Applegarth (Great Britain), 3; time, 21.7s.

400 METERS RUN.

(437 yards 16 inches.)

Olympic record—48 1-5s.; C. D. Reidpath (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, T. E. Burke (U.S.A.), 54 1-5s. Paris, 1900, M. W. Long (U.S.A.), 49 2-5s. St. Louis, 1904, H. L. Hillman (U.S.A.), 49 1-5s. Athens, 1906, P. H. Pilgrim (U.S.A.), 53 1-5s. London, 1908, W. Halswelle (Great Britain), 50s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—J. M. Rosenberger (U.S.A.), 1; C. A. C. Poulenard (France), 2; time, 50 3-5s. Second heat—E. W. Haley (Great Britain), 1; M. W. Sheppard (U.S.A.), 2; time, 66 3-5s. Third heat—H. Braun (Germany), 1; J. E. Meredith (U.S.A.), 2; time, 50 3-5s. Fourth heat—P. Zerling (Sweden), 1; Y. Mishima (Japan), 2; time, 55 2-5s. Fifth heat—C. L. Lelong (France), 1; D. B. Young (U.S.A.), 2; time, 50 1-5s. Sixth heat—K. Stenborg (Sweden), 1; walkover. Seventh heat—C. B. Haff (U.S.A.), 1; E. Lunghi (Italy), 2; time, 50 2-5s. Eighth heat—F. Mezei (Hungary), 1; J. Dahlin (Sweden), 2; time, 50 4-5s. Ninth heat—E. Lindholm (Sweden), 1; J. Pedersen (Norway), 2; time, 51.4s. Tenth heat—E. F. J. Lindberg (U.S.A.), 1; J. T. Soutter (Great Britain), 2; time, 50 3-5s. Eleventh heat—C. S. Edmundson (U.S.A.), 1; E. J. Henley (Great Britain), 2; time, 50 1-5s. Twelfth heat—G. Nicol (Great Britain), 1; I. N. Davenport (U.S.A.), 2; time, 50s. Thirteenth heat—J. Person (Germany), 1; J. A. Wells (Great Britain), 2; time, 55 3-5s. Fourteenth heat—C. N. Seedhouse (Great Britain), 1; A. Pedersen (Norway), 2; time, 51.5s. Fifteenth heat—G. H. Patching (South Africa), 1; C. D. Reidpath (U.S.A.), 2; time, 51.1s.

WINNERS OF SEMI-FINAL HEATS.

First heat—Reidpath (U.S.A.), time, 48.7s. Second heat—Lindberg (U.S.A.), time, 48.9s. Third heat—Meredith (U.S.A.), time, 48.8s. Fourth heat—Haff (U.S.A.), time, 49.7s. Fifth heat—Braun (Germany), time, 49.2s.

FINAL HEAT.

Reidpath (U.S.A.), 1; Braun (Germany), 2; Lindberg (U.S.A.), 3; Meredith (U.S.A.), 4; Haff (U.S.A.), 5; time, 48 1-5s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

George H. Goulding, Canada, and Ernest J. Webb, Great Britain, first and second in the 10,000 Meters Walk.

800 METERS RUN.

(874 yards 32 inches.)

Olympic record—1m. 51.9s.; J. E. Meredith (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.*Winners at Previous Olympiads*—Athens, 1896, E. H. Flack (Great Britain), 2m. 11s. Paris, 1900, A. E. Tysoe (Great Britain), 2m. 1 2-5s. St. Louis, 1904, J. D. Lightbody (U.S.A.), 1m. 56s. Athens, 1906—P. H. Pilgrim (U.S.A.), 2m. 1 1-5s. London, 1908, M. W. Sheppard (U.S.A.), 1m. 52 4-5s.**STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.****TRIAL HEATS.**

First heat—D. N. Caldwell (U.S.A.), 1; E. Lunghi (Italy), 2; time, 1m. 58 3-5s. Second heat—P. E. Mann (Great Britain), 1; H. N. Putnam (U.S.A.), 2; time, 1m. 56s. Third heat—J. P. Jones (U.S.A.), 1; A. Z. Cortesao (Portugal), 2; time, 2m. 1 4-5s. Fourth heat—C. S. Edmundson (U.S.A.), 1; J. L. Tait (Canada), 2; time, 1m. 56.5s. Fifth heat—I. N. Davenport (U.S.A.), 1; F. H. Hulford (Great Britain), 2; time, 1m. 59s. Sixth heat—H. W. Holden (U.S.A.), 1; E. Björn (Sweden), 2; time, 1m. 58.1s. Seventh heat—J. T. Soutter (Great Britain), 1; M. W. Sheppard (U.S.A.), 2; time, 2m. 2-5s. Eighth heat—G. M. Brock (Canada), 1; J. E. Meredith (U.S.A.), 2; time, 1m. 57s. Ninth heat—E. J. Henley (Great Britain), 1; H. Braun (Germany), 2; time, 1m. 57 3-5s.

WINNERS OF SEMI-FINAL HEATS.

First heat—Meredith (U.S.A.), 1; Braun (Germany), 2; Sheppard (U.S.A.), 3; Putnam (U.S.A.), 4; time, 1m. 54 2-5s. Second heat—Brock (Canada), 1; Edmundson (U.S.A.), 2; Caldwell (U.S.A.), 3; Davenport (U.S.A.), 4; time, 1m. 55 7-10s.

FINAL HEAT.

Meredith (U.S.A.), 1; Sheppard (U.S.A.), 2; Davenport (U.S.A.), 3; time, 1m. 51.9s.

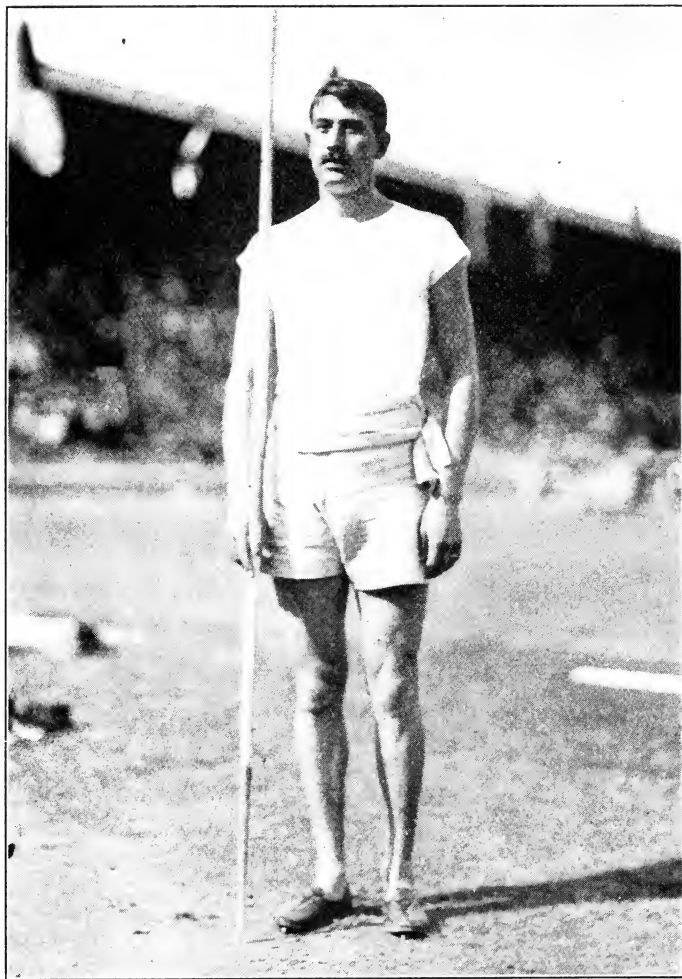
Meredith continued running to a mark at 880 yards, the time for the latter distance being 1m. 52 1-2s.

1500 METERS RUN.

(1,640 yards 15 inches.)

Olympic record—3m. 56 4-5s.; A. N. S. Jackson (Great Britain), Stockholm, 1912.*Winners at Previous Olympiads*—Athens, 1896—E. H. Flack (Great Britain), 4m. 33 1-5s. Paris, 1900, C. Bennett (Great Britain), 4m. 6s. St. Louis, 1904, J. D. Lightbody (U.S.A.), 4m. 5 2-5s. Athens, 1906, J. D. Lightbody (U.S.A.), 4m. 12s. London, 1908, M. W. Sheppard (U.S.A.), 4m. 3 2-5s.**STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.****TRIAL HEATS.**

First heat—M. W. Sheppard (U.S.A.), 1; L. C. Madeira (U.S.A.), 2; time, 4m. 27.6s. Second heat—N. S. Taber (U.S.A.), 1; P. J. Baker (Great Britain), 2; time, 4m. 25.5s. Third heat—A. R. Kiviat (U.S.A.), 1; H. Arnaud (France), 2; time, 4m. 4 2-5s. Fourth heat—A. N. S. Jackson (Great Britain), 1; J. P. Jones (U.S.A.), 2; time,



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

E. Lemming, Sweden, winner of Throwing the Javelin, best hand. Distance, 198ft. 11 3-8in.

4m. 10 4-5s. Fifth heat—J. Zander (Sweden), 1; E. Björn (Sweden), 2; time, 4m. 5-5s. Sixth heat—E. von Siegel (Germany), 1; O. F. Hedlund (U.S.A.), 2; time, 4m. 9-3s. Seventh heat—E. Wide (Sweden), 1; W. McClure (U.S.A.), 2; time, 4m. 6s.

FINAL HEAT.

Jackson (Great Britain), 1; Kiviat (U.S.A.), 2; Taber (U.S.A.), 3; Jones (U.S.A.), 4; time, 3m. 56 4-5s.

5000 METERS RUN. ✕

(3.10685 miles.)

Olympic record—14m. 36 3-5s.; H. Kolehmainen (Finland), Stockholm, 1912. Stockholm Olympiad was the first to have a race at this distance.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—G. V. Bonhag (U.S.A.), 1; A. Decoteau (Canada), 2; F. N. Hibbins (Great Britain), 3; time, 15m. 22 3-5s. Second heat—H. L. Scott (U.S.A.), 1; J. Keeper (Canada), 2; G. W. Hutson (Great Britain), 3; time, 15m. 23-5s. Third heat—M. Carlsson (Sweden), 1; E. Glover (Great Britain), 2; C. H. A. Porter (Great Britain), 3; time, 15m. 34 3-5s. Fourth heat—H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 1; H. Nordström (Sweden), 2; T. L. Berna (U.S.A.), 3; time, 15m. 38-9s. Fifth heat—J. Bouin (France), 1; T. Ohlsson (Sweden), 2; F. W. Johansson (Finland), 3; time, 15m. 5s.

FINAL HEAT.

Kolehmainen (Finland), 1; Bouin (France), 2; Hutson (Great Britain), 3; Bonhag (U.S.A.), 4; Berna (U.S.A.), 5; time, 14m. 36 3-5s.

10,000 METERS.

(6.21370 miles.)

Olympic record—31m. 20 4-5s.; H. Kolehmainen (Finland), Stockholm, 1912. Stockholm Olympiad was the first to hold a race at this distance.

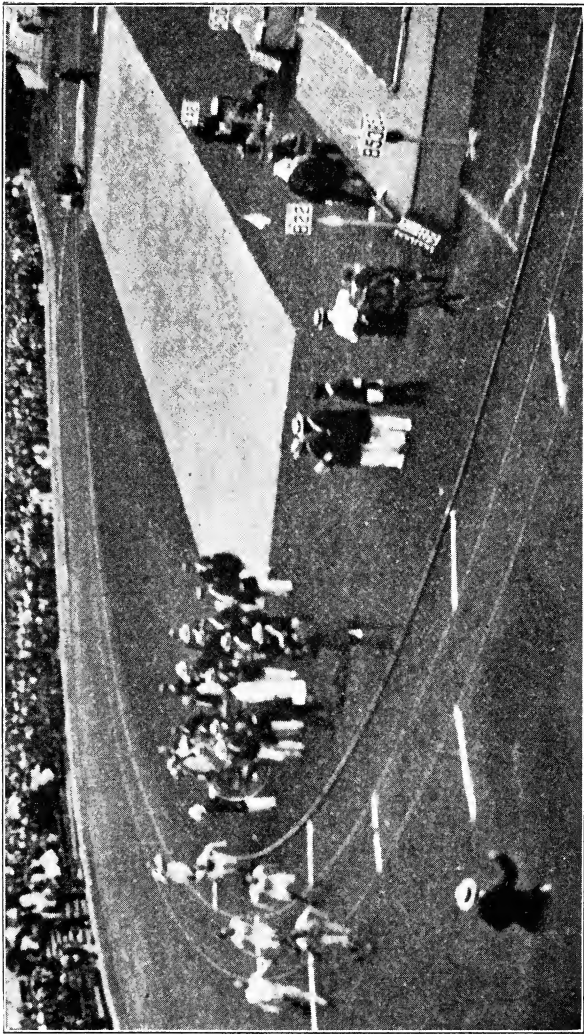
STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 1; J. Keeper (Canada), 2; G. Heuet (France), 3; J. Eke (Sweden), 4; E. Glover (Great Britain), 5; time, 33m. 49s. Second heat—L. Richardson (South Africa), 1; L. Tewanima (U.S.A.), 2; M. Carlsson (Sweden), 3; A. Stenroos (Finland), 4; A. Orlando (Italy), 5; time, 32m. 30-3s. Third heat—T. Kolehmainen (Finland), 1; W. Scott (Great Britain), 2; H. L. Scott (U.S.A.), 3; M. Persson (Sweden), 4; H. F. Maguire (U.S.A.), 5; time, 32m. 47 4-5s.

FINAL HEAT.

H. Kolehmainen (Finland), 1; Tewanima (U.S.A.), 2; Stenroos (Sweden), 3; Keeper (Canada), 4; Orlando (Italy), 5; time, 31m. 20 4-5s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The 400 meter relay race. Three lanes are shown and the usual allowance was made, so that each team would run the same distance. The whitewash marks in each lane show the section inside of which the baton had to be passed, 10 meters on either side of the center line being the space allowed for the runners to pass the baton. Similar sections were marked off at every 100 meters, the center line indicating the end of the sectional distance. In the final heat Germany was disqualified for passing the baton outside of the section at the second relieving point. This photo shows the men who were to receive the baton went back 10 meters to meet and relieve the first runners. The American team won their heat easily and then defeated Great Britain in the semi-final, but were disqualified for passing the baton outside of the section. It is very seldom that a 400 meter race is run in lanes around a turn, but the Swedish Olympic Committee felt that it would be the fairest and safest way. It is claimed that in short races of this kind, without lanes, the man that draws the pole and can hold it has an advantage over the others, as they have to pass him on the outside and necessarily run much farther.

RELAY RACES.

In the 400 meters relay each team was restricted to four runners, each of whom was to run 100 meters, carrying in his hand a baton which had to be passed to the runner relieving him on the mark. The baton could be passed within a space of 10 meters on either side of the 100 meters mark. The teams from the United States and Germany were disqualified because the officials reported that the baton was passed outside the 10 meter boundary.

400 METERS RELAY.

(437 yards 16 inches.)

Teams of four men, each man to run 100 meters.

Olympic record—42.3s.; German team (E. Kern, M. Hermann, R. Rau and K. Halt). Stockholm Olympiad was the first to have a race at this distance.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.**TEAMS.**

United States—C. P. Wilson, F. V. Belote, J. I. Courtney and C. L. Cooke.

Great Britain—W. R. Applegarth, V. H. A. D'Arcy, H. M. Macintosh, and D. H. Jacobs.

Canada—F. D. McConnell, J. A. Howard, H. B. Beasley and F. L. Lukeman.

Sweden—K. Lindberg, I. Möller, C. Luther and T. Persson.

Germany—E. Kern, M. Hermann, R. Rau and K. Halt.

Austria—G. Krojer, R. Rauch, F. Weininger and F. Fleischer.

France—P. Failliot, G. J. B. Rolot, R. Mourlon and C. L. Lelong.

Hungary—I. Jankovich, F. Szobota, V. Racz and P. Szalai.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—Canada, walkover, 46 1-5s. Second heat—United States, walkover, 43.7s. Third heat—Great Britain, walkover, 45s. Fourth heat—Sweden, walkover, 43.6s. Fifth heat—Germany defeated Austria, 43.6s. Sixth heat—Hungary defeated France, 43.7.

WINNERS OF SEMI-FINAL HEATS.

First heat—Great Britain, 43s. Second heat—Germany defeated Canada, 42.3s. Third heat—Sweden defeated Hungary, 42.5s.

United States team finished first in first heat, but was disqualified for passing baton outside of bounds.

FINAL HEAT.

Great Britain, 1; Sweden, 2; time, 42 2-5s.

German team finished second, but was disqualified for passing the baton outside of bounds.

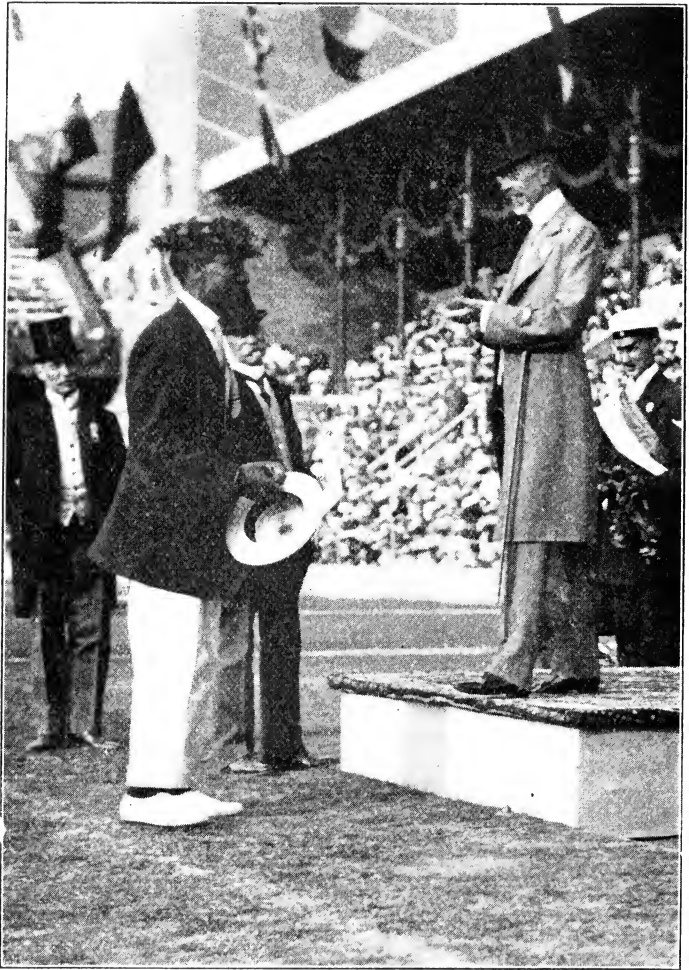
1600 METERS RELAY.

(1749.7776 yards.)

Teams of four men, each man to run 400 meters.

Olympic record—3m. 16 3-5s.; United States team (J. E. Meredith, M. W. Sheppard, E. F. Lindberg and C. D. Reidpath).

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1906; Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; no relay race on programme. London, 1906, United States team



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Duke Kahanamoku, winner of the 100 Meters Swim, after being crowned by His Majesty King Gustave V. of Sweden.

(W. F. Hamilton, N. J. Cartmell, J. B. Taylor and M. W. Sheppard), two men running 200 meters, one 400 meters and one 800 meters, 3m. 27 1-5s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TEAMS.

Canada—G. M. Brock, J. L. Tait, J. A. Howard and F. H. Gallon.
Great Britain—J. T. Soutter, C. N. Seedhouse, G. Nicol and E. J. Henley.
United States—J. E. Meredith, M. W. Sheppard, E. F. Lindberg and C. D. Reidpath.
Germany—H. Braun, M. Herrmann, E. Lehmann and H. Burkowitz.
France—C. O. C. Poulénard, P. Falliot, C. L. Lelong and R. Schurrer.
Sweden—J. Dahlin, K. Stenberg, E. Lindholm and P. Zerling.
Hungary—I. Déván, F. Mezei, E. Szerelemhegyi and O. Bodor.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—Great Britain defeated Canada, 3m. 19s. Second heat—United States defeated Germany, 3m. 23.3s. Third heat—France, 1; Sweden, 2; Hungary, 3; time, 3m. 22.5s.

FINAL HEAT.

United States, 1; France, 2; Great Britain, 3; time, 3m. 16 3-5s.

3000 METERS TEAM RACE.

(3280.833 yards.)

Olympic record—8m. 36 4-5s.; H. Kolehmainen (Finland team—H. Kolehmainen, E. Harju, F. W. Johansson, A. Lindholm and A. Stenross). Stockholm Olympiad was the first to have a race at this distance.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

TEAMS.

United States—G. V. Bonhag, T. S. Berna, A. R. Kiviat, H. L. Scott and N. S. Taber.
Finland—H. Kolehmainen, E. Harju, F. W. Johansson, A. Lindholm and A. Stenroos.
Germany—G. Mickler, G. Amberger, E. von Siegel, J. Person and G. Vietz.
Sweden—B. Fock, N. Frykberg, E. Wide, T. Ohlsson and J. Zander.
Great Britain—C. H. A. Porter, E. Owen, G. W. Hutson, W. Cottrell and W. C. Moore.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—United States first, 9 points; Finland second, 12 points. Second heat—Sweden first, 9 points; Germany second, 12 points. Third heat—Great Britain first, walkover.

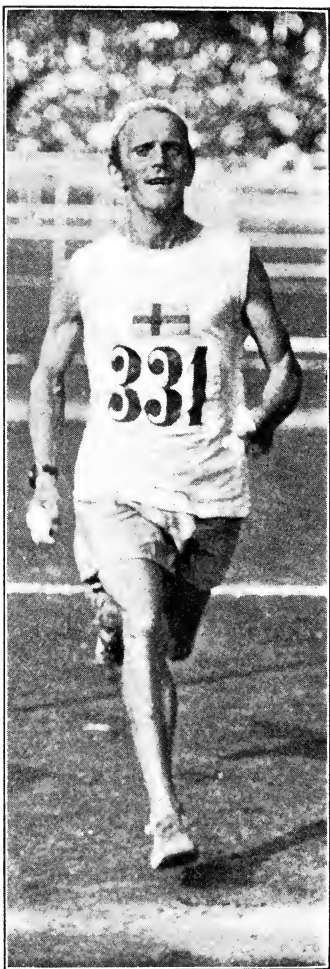
FINAL HEAT.

United States first (Berna 1, Taber 3, Bonhag 5), 9 points; Sweden second (Ohlsson 2, Wide 4, Fock 7), 13 points; Great Britain third (Cottrell 6, Hutson 8, Moore 9), 23 points. Time, 8m. 44 3-5s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, 1912.

Andrew Sockalexis, America, finishing fourth in Marathon Race.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM,
SWEDEN, 1912.

S. Jacobson, Sweden, who finished sixth in Marathon Race. His time, 2h. 43m. 24 9-10s.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE.

(About 8,000 meters.)

An Olympic record cannot be considered, as the number of obstacles and their height has been different in every race.

The cross-country race at Stockholm, 1912, was the first race of this kind on any Olympiad programme. The race was both individual and team.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

1. H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....	45m.	11 3-5s.
2. H. Andersen, Sweden.....	45m.	44 4-5s.
3. J. Eke, Sweden.....	46m.	37 3-5s.
4. J. Eskola, Finland.....	46m.	54 4-5s.
5. J. Ternstrom, Sweden.....	47m.	00.7s.
6. A. Stenroos, Finland.....	47m.	23 2-5s.
7. J. W. Kyrönen, Finland.....	47m.	32s.
8. L. Richardson, South Africa.....	47m.	33-5s.
9. B. Larsson, Sweden.....	47m.	37 2-5s.
10. J. Sundqvist, Sweden.....	47m.	40s.
11. F. W. Johansson, Finland.....	48m.	3s.
12. H. H. Hellawell, U.S.A.....	48m.	12s.
13. K. Lundstrom, Sweden.....	48m.	45 2-5s.
14. L. Christiansen, Denmark.....	49m.	6 2-5s.
15. F. N. Hibbins, Great Britain.....	49m.	18 1-5s.
16. E. Glover, Great Britain.....	49m.	53.7s.
17. B. Fock, Sweden.....	50m.	15 4-5s.
18. T. Humphreys, Great Britain.....	50m.	28s.
19. O. Hovdenak, Norway.....	50m.	40 4-5s.
20. P. Finnerud, Norway.....	51m.	16 1-5s.
21. G. Carlén, Sweden.....	51m.	26 4-5s.
22. J. Andersen, Norway.....	51m.	47 2-5s.
23. V. Pedersen, Denmark.....	53m.	00 4-5s.
24. H. L. Scott, U.S.A.....	53m.	51 2-5s.
25. W. Heikkila, Finland.....	54m.	8s.

TEAM SCORE.

Sweden (2—3—5) first, 10 points; Finland (1—4—6) second, 11 points;
Great Britain (15—16—18) third, 49 points.

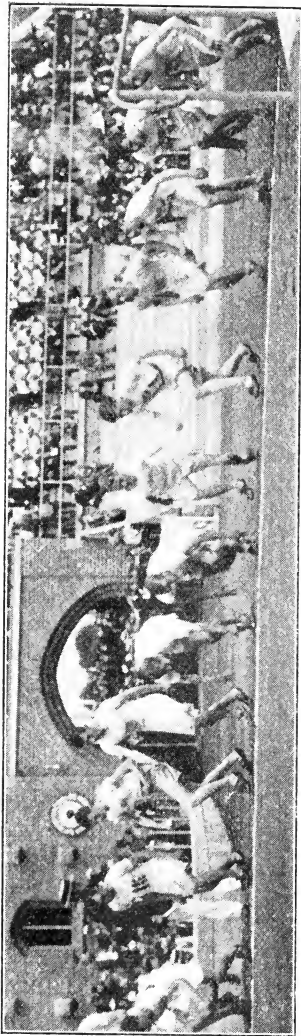
10,000 METERS WALK.

(6.21370 miles.)

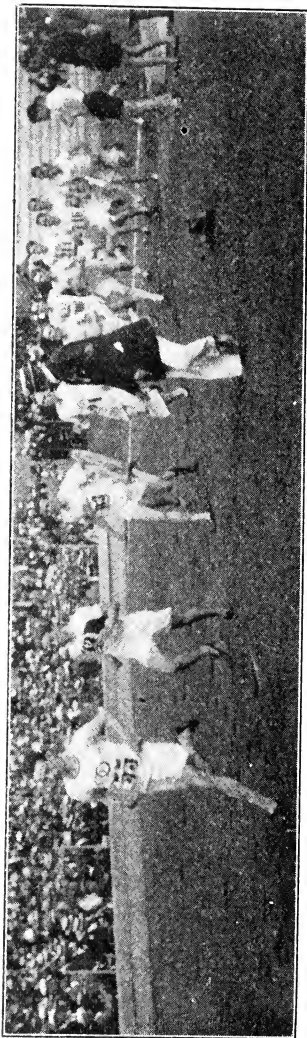
Olympic record—46m. 28 2-5s.; G. H. Goulding (Canada), Stockholm, 1912.
The only Olympiad at which a walk was held at this distance.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.**TRIAL HEATS.****First Heat.**

1. G. H. Goulding, Canada.....	47m.	14 1-2s.
2. E. J. Webb, Great Britain.....	47m.	25 2-5s.
3. A. Rasmussen, Denmark.....	48m.	15 4-5s.
4. F. Altmani, Italy.....	48m.	54 1-5s.
5. W. J. Palmer, Great Britain.....	51m.	21s.



START OF FINAL HEAT OF 1500 METERS RACE, AT OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
On the second lap of 1500 Meters Race, Arnaut, the Frenchman, leading.

Second Heat.

1. W. G. Yates, Great Britain.....	49m. 43 3-5s.
2. A. C. C. St. Norman, South Africa.....	50m. 17.9s.
3. T. H. Dumbill, Great Britain.....	50m. 57 3-5s.
4. V. E. Gylke, Denmark.....	51m. 13 4-5s.
5. F. H. Kaiser, U.S.A.....	51m. 31 4-5s.

FINAL HEAT.

1. G. H. Goulding, Canada.....	46m. 28 2-5s.
2. E. J. Webb, Great Britain.....	46m. 50 2-5s.
3. F. Altimani, Italy.....	47m. 37 3-5s.
4. A. Rasmussen, Denmark.....	48m.

Only four men finished.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

Olympic record—6ft. 3.98in.; A. W. Richards (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.
Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, E. W. Clark (U.S.A.), 5ft. 11 1-4in. Paris, 1900, I. K. Baxter (U.S.A.), 6ft. 2 4-5in. St. Louis, 1904, S. S. Jones (U.S.A.), 5ft. 11in. Athens, 1906, C. Leahy (Great Britain), 5ft. 9 7-8in. London, 1908, H. F. Porter (U.S.A.), 6ft. 3in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, competitors clearing 183 centimeters (6 feet 1-20 inch) qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

Richards (U.S.A.), first, 6ft. 3.98in.; Leische (Germany), second, 6ft. 3.19in.; Horine (U.S.A.), third, 6ft. 2 2-5in.; Thorpe (U.S.A.), fourth, 6ft. 1in.; Grumpelt (U.S.A.) and Erickson (U.S.A.), tied for fifth, 6ft. 1-2in.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.

Olympic record—5ft. 5in.; Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), Paris, 1900.
Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; event not on programme. Paris, 1900, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 5ft. 5in. St. Louis, 1904, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 4ft. 11in. Athens, 1906, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 5ft. 1 5-8in. London, 1908, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 5ft. 2in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

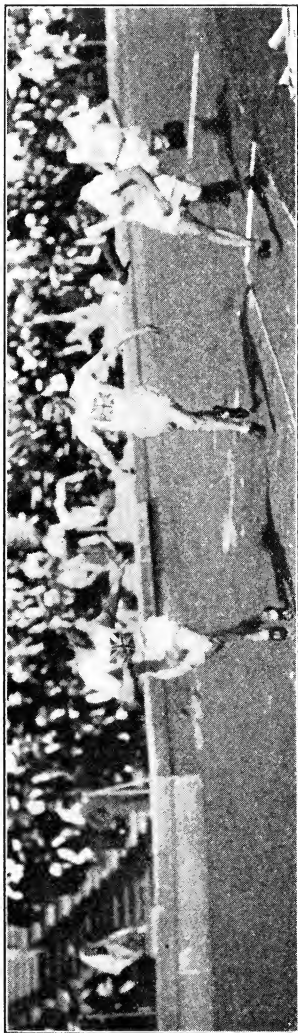
This event was held in heats, competitors clearing 150 centimeters (4 feet 11 1-20 inches) qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

P. Adams (U.S.A.), first, 5ft. 4 1-5in.; B. W. Adams (U.S.A.), second, 5ft. 3in.; C. Tsichliras (Greece), third, 5ft. 1in.; L. Goehring (U.S.A.), R. L. Byrd (U.S.A.) and E. Moller (Sweden), tied for fourth, 4ft. 11 1-20in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.

Olympic record—24ft. 11 1-5in.; A. L. Gutterson (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.
Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, E. W. Clark (U.S.A.), 20ft. 9 3-4in. Paris, 1900, A. C. Kraenzlein (U.S.A.), 23ft. 6 7-8in. St. Louis, 1904, M. Prinstein (U.S.A.), 24ft. 1in. Athens, 1906, M. Prinstein (U.S.A.), 23ft. 7 1-2in. London, 1908, F. C. Irons (U.S.A.); 24ft. 6 1-2in.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The final leg of the 400 Meters Relay Race, in which the American Team was disqualified for not passing the baton inside of the 20 meters zone. This photograph shows Belote relieving Courtney on second leg of the relay.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The final heat of the 400 Meters Run. From left to right—Edward F. Lindberg, third; C. D. Reidpath, first; Harold B. Hafl, fifth; H. Braum, second, and "Ted" Meredith, fourth.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This competition was held in heats, the three men having the best jumps of all the competitors qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

- A. L. Gutterson (U.S.A.), first, 24ft. 11 1-5in.; C. D. Bricker (Canada), second, 23ft. 8in.; G. Aberg (Sweden), third, 23ft. 6 3-4s.; H. T. Worthington (U.S.A.), fourth, 23ft. 6 3-8in.; E. L. Mercer (U.S.A.), fifth, 22ft. 10 4-10in.; F. H. Allen (U.S.A.), sixth, 22ft. 9 2-10in.; James Thorpe (U.S.A.), seventh, 22ft. 7 1-4in.; R. Paseman (Germany), eighth, 22ft. 4 1-2in.; F. C. Irons (U.S.A.), ninth, 22ft. 3 7-10in.; R. F. Bie (Norway), tenth, 22ft. 1 3-4in.; S. S. Abrahams (Great Britain), eleventh, 22ft. 11-20in.; E. L. Farrell (U.S.A.), twelfth, 22ft. 3-20in.

STANDING BROAD JUMP.

Olympic record—11ft. 4 7-8in.; Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), St. Louis, 1904.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; event not on programme. Paris, 1900, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 10ft. 6 2-5in. St. Louis, 1904, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 11ft. 4 7-8in. Athens, 1906, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 10ft. 10in. London, 1908, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 10ft. 11 1-4in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, the three men of all the competitors having the best jumps qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

- C. Tsielitiras (Greece), first, 11ft. 1-4in.; Platt Adams (U.S.A.), second, 11ft. 2-5in.; B. W. Adams (U.S.A.), third, 10ft. 9 1-5in.; G. Malmsten (Sweden), fourth, 10ft. 6in.; L. Goehring (U.S.A.) and E. Moller (Sweden), tied for fifth, 10ft. 3 3-5in.; A. Baronyi (Hungary), seventh, 10ft. 3 1-5in.; R. L. Byrd (U.S.A.), eighth, 10ft. 2 4-5in.; F. Fletcher (U.S.A.), ninth, 10ft. 2 9-20in.; A. Motte (France), tenth, 10ft. 2 1-20in.; S. Ljunggren (Sweden), eleventh, 10ft. 1 13-20in.; B. Brodtkorb (Norway), twelfth, 10ft. 1-20in.

RUNNING HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

Olympic record—48ft. 11 1-4in.; T. J. Ahearne (Great Britain), London, 1908.

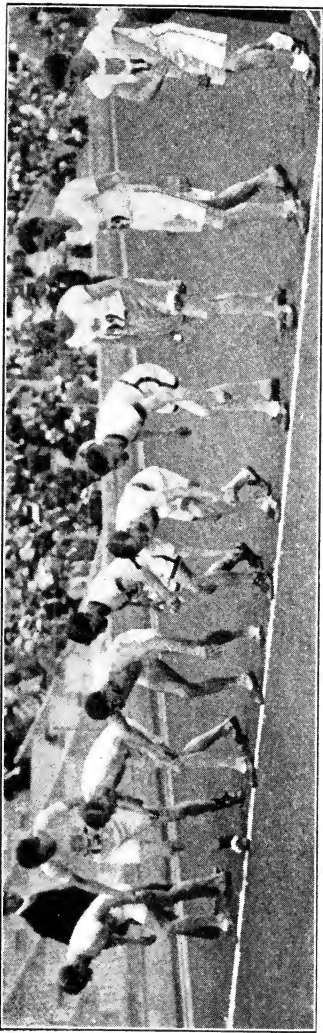
Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, J. B. Connolly (U.S.A.), 45ft. Paris, 1900, M. Prinstein (U.S.A.), 47ft. 4 1-4in. St. Louis, 1904, M. Prinstein (U.S.A.), 47ft. London, 1908, T. J. Ahearne (Great Britain), 48ft. 11 1-4in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, the three men having the best jump of all the competitors qualifying for final.

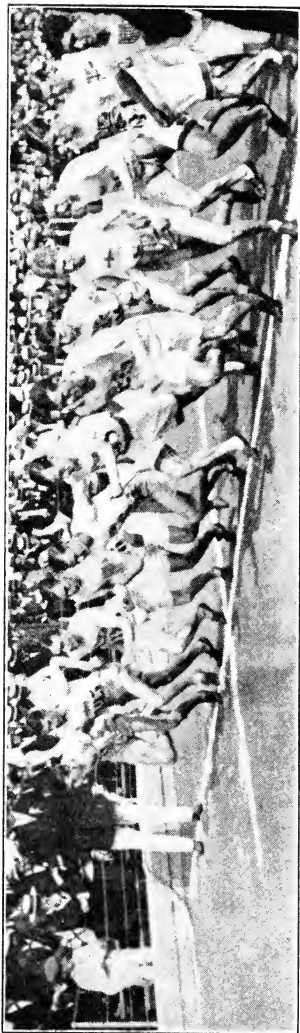
SUMMARY.

- G. Lindblom (Sweden), first, 48ft. 5in.; G. Aberg (Sweden), second, 47ft. 7in.; E. Almloff (Sweden), third, 46ft. 6in.; E. Winne (Norway), fourth, 46ft. 4 7-10in.; P. Adams (U.S.A.), fifth, 46ft. 2 7-10in.; E. Larsen (Norway), sixth, 46ft. 1 11-20in.; H. Ohlsson (Sweden), seventh, 45ft. 11 11-20in.; N. Fixdal (Norway), eighth, 45ft. 9in.; C.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Start of the Final Heat of the 5,000 Meters Race. American starters: Louis Scott, George V. Bonhag and Tel S. Berna.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Start of the final heat of the 3,000 Meters Team Race. Won by the American Team, composed of Tel S. Berna, N. S. Taber, George V. Bonhag, A. R. Kiviatt and Louis Scott. Three teams qualified for finals—Sweden, Great Britain and America. Sweden was second and Great Britain third.

Brickley (U.S.A.), ninth, 45ft. 6 9-20in.; G. Norden (Sweden), tenth, 45ft. 3 7-10in.; J. Halme (Finland), eleventh, 45ft. 2 9-10in.; I. Lindholm (Sweden), twelfth, 45ft. 19-20in.

POLE VAULT.

Olympic record—12ft. 11 1-2in.; H. S. Babcock (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, Hoyt (U.S.A.), 10ft. 9 3-4in. Paris, 1900, I. K. Baxter (U.S.A.), 10ft. 9.9in. St. Louis, 1904, C. E. Dvorak (U.S.A.), 11ft. 6in. Athens, 1906, Gouder (France), 11ft. 6in. London, 1908, A. C. Gilbert and E. T. Cooke (U.S.A.), 12ft. 2in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, competitors clearing 365 centimeters (11 feet 11 3-4 inches) qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

H. S. Babcock (U.S.A.), first, 12ft. 11 1-2in.; F. T. Nelson (U.S.A.) and M. S. Wright (U.S.A.), tied for second, 12ft. 7 1-2in.; B. Uggla (Sweden), F. D. Murphy (U.S.A.) and W. Happenny (Canada), tied for third, 12ft. 5.6in.; S. H. Bellah (U.S.A.), fourth, 12ft. 3.6in.; G. B. Dukes (U.S.A.), F. J. Coyle (U.S.A.) and W. H. Fritz (U.S.A.), tied for fifth, 11ft. 11 3-4in.; R. Paseman (Germany), sixth, 11ft. 1.9in.

THROWING JAVELIN—HELD IN MIDDLE.

Best Hand.

Olympic record—200ft. 1 11-20in., J. J. Saaristo (Finland), Stockholm, 1912.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—London, 1908, E. V. Lemming (Sweden), 179ft. 10 1-12in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, or groups, the three men with the best throws of all the competitors qualifying for final.

SUMMARY.

E. Lemming (Sweden), won, 198ft. 11 3-8in.; J. J. Saaristo (Finland), second, 192ft. 5 9-20in.; M. Kovacs (Hungary), third, 182ft. 1in.; J. Halme (Finland), fourth, 179ft. 3.57in.; R. Abrink (Sweden), fifth, 172ft. .16in.; F. Siikaniemi (Finland), sixth, 171ft. 3.11in.; A. Halse (Sweden), seventh, 170ft. 6.45in.; J. Myyrä (Finland), eighth, 168ft. 4.86in.; V. Peltonen (Finland), ninth, 161ft. 5in.; O. Nilsson (Sweden), tenth, 161ft. 4.21in.; H. Sonne (Sweden), eleventh, 156ft. 11.85in.; D. W. Johanson (Norway), twelfth, 156ft. 2.40in.

THROWING JAVELIN—HELD IN MIDDLE.

Right and Left Hand.

Olympic record—358ft. 11.86in.; J. J. Saaristo (Finland), Stockholm, 1912. Stockholm, 1912, was the first Olympiad to hold this event.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, or groups, the three competitors having the best totals, that is, the throw with the right hand and the throw with the left hand, added together, qualified for final.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
E. Niklander, Finland, winner of third place in Putting Shot, both hands.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Liesche, Germany, second in Running High Jump.

SUMMARY.

	Right Hand.	Left Hand.	Total.
J. J. Saaristo, Finland	200ft. 1.57in.	158ft. 10.29in.	358ft. 11.86in.
W. Siikaniemi, Finl'd	177ft. 5.5in.	154ft. 3.19-20in.	331ft. 9 9-20in.
U. Peltonen, Finland.	175ft. 9.84in.	153ft. 1in.	328ft. 10.84in.
E. Lemming, Sweden.	191ft. 4.45in.	132ft. 1.03in.	323ft. 5.48in.
A. Hulse, Norway...	180ft. 7.31in.	137ft. 4.42in.	317ft. 11.73in.
R. Abrink, Sweden..	164ft. 2.48in.	141ft. 4.05in.	305ft. 6.53in.
D. V. Johansen, Nor.	160ft. 0.46in.	144ft. 5.85in.	304ft. 6.31in.
O. Nilsson, Sweden..	164ft. 8.76in.	126ft. 11.22in.	291ft. 7.98in.
J. Halme, Finland....	180ft. 1.51in.	110ft. 4.40in.	290ft. 5.91in.
A. Ohrling, Sweden..	152ft. 7.09in.	133ft. 4.78in.	285ft. 11.87in.
S. Hogander, Sweden	152ft. 2.37in.	132ft. 6.94in.	284ft. 9.31in.
N. Kovacs, Hungary..	182ft. 10.48in.	100ft. 6.69in.	283ft. 5.17in.
W. Krigsman, Sw'dn.	153ft. 8.48in.	127ft. 9.46in.	281ft. 5.94in.
H. Sonne, Sweden...	159ft. 0.65in.	109ft. 8.21in.	268ft. 8.86in.

THROWING DISCUS—FREE STYLE.

Best Hand.

Olympic record—148ft. 3.9in.; A. R. Taipale (Finland), Stockholm, 1912.
Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, R. Garrett (U.S.A.), 95ft. 7 1-2in. Paris, 1900, Bauer (Hungary), 118ft. 2 9-10in. St. Louis, 1904, M. J. Sheridan (U.S.A.), 128ft. 10 1-2in. Athens, 1906, M. J. Sheridan (U.S.A.), 136ft. 1-3in. London, 1908, M. J. Sheridan (U.S.A.), 134ft. 2in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, or groups, the three competitors having best throws qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

A. R. Taipale (Finland), won, 148ft. 3.9in.; R. L. Byrd (U.S.A.), second, 138ft. 10 1-10in.; J. H. Duncan (U.S.A.), third, 138ft. 8 11-20in.; E. Niklander (Finland), fourth, 138ft. 1 1-10in.; H. Tronner (Austria), fifth, 135ft. 3 6-10in.; A. M. Mucks (U.S.A.), sixth, 134ft. 3 4-10in.; G. W. Philbrook (U.S.A.), seventh, 134ft. 3in.; E. Magnusson (Sweden), eighth, 130ft. 11 1-4in.; R. Ujlaky (Hungary), ninth, 130ft. 7 7-10in.; E. Nilsson (Sweden), tenth, 130ft. 2 6-10in.; R. Rose (U.S.A.), eleventh, 130ft. 1in.; E. J. Muller (U.S.A.), twelfth, 129ft. 1 2-10in.

THROWING DISCUS—BOTH RIGHT AND LEFT HAND.

Olympic record—271ft. 10.19in.; A. R. Taipale (Finland), Stockholm, 1912. Stockholm Olympiad was the first to hold this event.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

The event was held in heats, or groups, the three competitors having the best totals, that is, the throw with right hand and the throw with the left hand, added together, qualified for the final.

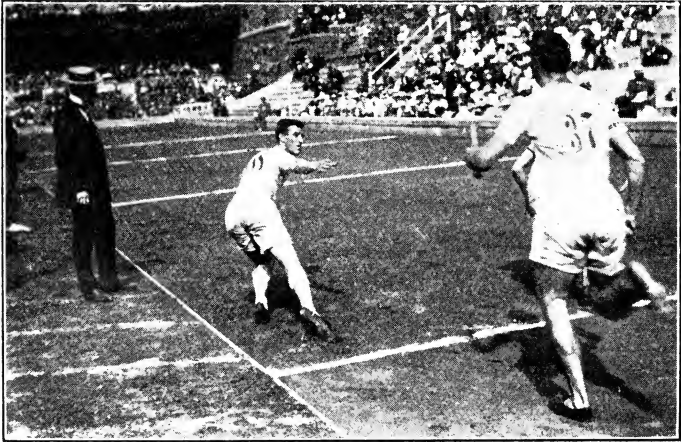
SUMMARY.

	Right Hand.	Left Hand.	Total.
A. R. Taipale, Finland..	146ft. 7 1-20in.	125ft. 1 8-10in.	271ft. 10.19in.
E. Niklander, Finland..	132ft. 1 8-10in.	123ft. 7 9-20in.	255ft. 9 5-20in.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Finish of the Team Race. Tel S. Berna, America, winning; Ohlsson, Sweden, second, and Taber, America, third.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Lindberg touching off Reidpath about 20 yards ahead of the French team in the 1600 Meters Relay Race, which was won by the American team composed of Meredith, Sheppard, Lindberg and Reidpath

E. Magnusson, Sweden	133ft.	1.63in.	120ft.	8.42in.	253ft.	10.05in.
E. Nilsson, Sweden....	134ft.	5 3-4in.	99ft.	9 1-4in.	234ft.	3in.
J. H. Duncan, U.S.A..	130ft.	6 3-20in.	102ft.	10 5-20in.	233ft.	4 4-10in.
E. J. Muller, U.S.A...	130ft.	8 9-10in.	97ft.	6 9-20in.	228ft.	3 7-20in.
F. Fleetwood, Sweden	121ft.	2 7-10in.	102ft.	7 1-10in.	223ft.	9 8-10in.
C. Lind, Sweden.....	112ft.	2 9-20in.	110ft.	11 1-2in.	223ft.	1 19-20in.
N. Lind, Sweden.....	114ft.	9 3-20in.	105ft.	4 11-20in.	220ft.	1 7-10in.
G. Nilsson, Sweden...	120ft.	11 3-20in.	99ft.	2 3-20in.	220ft.	1 3-10in.
E. Lemming, Sweden.	124ft.	2 11-20in.	95ft.	10 8-20in.	220ft.	19-20in.
W. Jarvinen, Finland.	124ft.	1 11-20in.	94ft.	7 8-10in.	218ft.	9 7-20in.

SHOT PUT—BEST HAND.

(16 pounds.)

Olympic record—50ft. 3.9in.; P. McDonald (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.*Winners at Previous Olympiads*—Athens, 1896, R. Garrett (U.S.A.), 36ft. 2in. Paris, 1900, R. Sheldon (U.S.A.), 46ft. 3 1-8in. St. Louis, 1904, R. Rose (U.S.A.), 48ft. 7in. Athens, 1906, M. J. Sheridan (U.S.A.), 40ft. 4 4-5in. London, 1908, R. Rose (U.S.A.), 46ft. 7 1-2in.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

This event was held in heats, the three men with the best put of all the competitors qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

P. McDonald (U.S.A.), first, 50ft. 3 9-10in., R. Rose (U.S.A.), second, 50ft. 2-5in.; L. A. Whitney (U.S.A.), third, 45ft. 8 2-5in.; E. Niklander (Finland), fourth, 44ft. 9 4-10in.; G. W. Philbrook (U.S.A.), fifth, 43ft. 9-10in.; I. Mudin (Hungary), sixth, 42ft. 3-10in.; E. Nilsson (Sweden), seventh, 41ft. 4 17-20in.; P. Quinn (Great Britain), eighth, 41ft. 1 3-10in.; A. Tison (France), ninth, 40ft. 8 6-10in.; P. Aho (Finland), tenth, 40ft. 8 2-10in.; M. Dorizas (Greece), eleventh, 39ft. 6 4-10in.; A. Lenzi (Italy), twelfth, 37ft. 11 1-2in.

SHOT PUT—RIGHT AND LEFT HAND.*Olympic record*—Right hand, 49ft. 6.5in.; left hand, 40ft. 10.9in.; both hands, 90ft. 5.4in.; R. Rose (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912. Stockholm, 1912, was the first Olympiad to have this event on its programme.

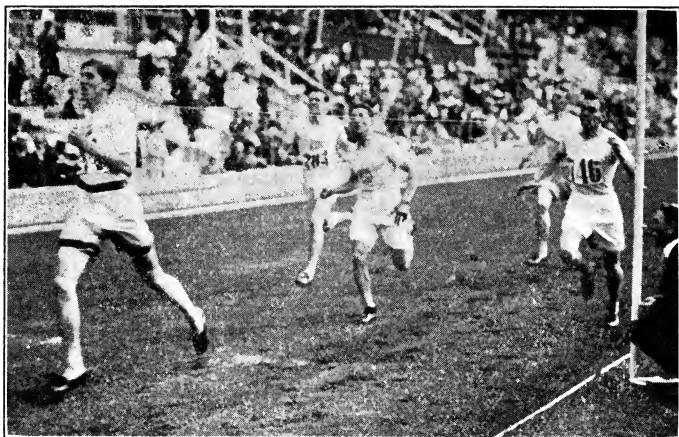
STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

The event was held in heats, the three men having the best puts of all the competitors qualifying for the final.

SUMMARY.

	Right Hand.	Left Hand.	Total.
R. Rose, U.S.A.....	49ft. 6.5in.	40ft. 10.9in.	90ft. 5.4in.
P. McDonald, U.S.A....	49ft. 5.7in.	40ft. 10 3-20in.	90ft. 3 17-20in.
E. Niklander, Finland..	48ft. 3.5in.	40ft. 8.9in.	89ft. .05in.
L. A. Whitney, U.S.A..	44ft. 2 7-10in.	34ft. 11 7-10in.	79ft. 2 4-10in.
E. Nilsson, Sweden.....	41ft. 9-10in.	35ft. 7 3-20in.	76ft. 8 1-20in.
G. Aho, Finland.....	41ft. 8 3-4in.	34ft. 8 11-20in.	76ft. 5 3-10in.
M. Megherian, Turkey..	35ft. 7 3-20in.	33ft. 5 11-20in.	69ft. 7-10in.

THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER.*Olympic record*—179ft. 7.1in.; M. J. McGrath (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.*Winners at Previous Olympiads*—Athens, 1896; event not on programme. Paris, 1900, J. J. Flanagan (U.S.A.), 167ft. 4in. St. Louis, 1904, J. J. Flanagan (U.S.A.), 168ft. 1in. Athens, 1906; event not on programme. London, 1908, J. J. Flanagan (U.S.A.), 170ft. 4 1-4in.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Final of the 1500 Meters Run. A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain, winning; A. R. Kiviat, America, second; N. S. Taber, America, third, and J. P. Jones, America, fourth. Time, 3m. 56 4-5s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Finish of the 5,000 Meters Run. Hans Kolehmainen of Finland, defeating Jean Bonin of France. Time, 14m. 36 3-5s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

The event was held in heats, or groups, the three men having the best throws to qualify for final.

SUMMARY.

M. J. McGrath (U.S.A.), first, 179ft. 7.1in.; Duncan Gillis (Canada), second, 158ft. 9 1-2in.; C. C. Childs (U.S.A.), third, 158ft. 9-20in.; C. J. Lind (Sweden), fourth, 149ft. 7 13-20in.; R. Rose (U.S.A.), fifth, 139ft. 8 7-20in.; A. Aberg (Sweden), sixth, 134ft. 10-1-2in.; B. F. Sherman (U.S.A.), seventh, 127ft. 2 7-20in.; W. Hackberg (Sweden), eighth, 126ft. 1 2-5in.

TUG-OF-WAR.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; event not on programme. Paris, 1900, United States. St. Louis, 1904, United States. Athens, 1906, Germany. London, 1908, Great Britain. Stockholm, 1912, Sweden.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

Sweden won from Great Britain in two straight pulls.

PENTATHLON, OR ALL-AROUND COMPETITION.

Athens, 1906, was the only previous Olympiad to hold a Pentathlon, which consisted of the following competitions: Standing broad jump, throwing discus (Greek style), throwing javelin (free style), running 1 Olympic stade (192 meters), and wrestling (Græco-Roman). It was won by H. Mellander, Sweden. At Stockholm, 1912, the events were: Running broad jump, throwing the javelin, running 200 meters, throwing the discus and running 1,500 meters. It was won by James Thorpe, U.S.A. The scoring at Stockholm was done by points—1 for first, 2 for second, 3 for third, etc., for each event—the competitor scoring the lowest number, winning. After the discus throwing all the competitors were eliminated except the six with lowest number of points, two men being tied for sixth place. Seven started in the 1,500 meters run. (See complete table of scores on page 137.)

DECATHLON, OR ALL-AROUND COMPETITION.

Stockholm, 1912, was the first Olympiad to hold this event. It consisted of 100 meters run, running broad jump, putting the shot, running high jump, 400 meters run, 110 meters hurdle, throwing the discus, pole vault, throwing the javelin, and 1,500 meters run. The competitors' performances were figured by percentages. The full scores of the first six men are tabulated on page 139.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
K. K. McArthur, South Africa, winning the Marathon Race.
Time, 2h. 36m. 54.45s.

SCORE OF FIRST SEVEN MEN IN PENTATHLON

EVENTS	James Thorpe U.S.A.	F. R. Bie Norway	J. J. Donahue U.S.A.	F. L. Lukeman Canada	J. A. Menaud U.S.A.	A. Brundage U.S.A.	H. Wieslander Sweden
Place	1	2	3	6	8	4	10
RUN. BROAD JUMP Performance.	23ft. 2 7-10in.	22 ft. 5 7-10in.	22ft. 4 9-10in.	21ft. 9 9-10in.	20ft. 11 9-10in.	21ft. 7 1-20in.	20ft. 6 19-20in.
Place	3	4	10	11	12	7	1
JAVELIN	153ft. 2 19-20in.	148ft. 1 3-4in.	125ft. 7 1-10in.	118ft. 2 1-10in.	117ft. 7 1-2in.	140ft. 7in.	162ft. 7 3-20in.
Place	1	5	2	4	2	11	10
• 200 METERS	22 9-10s.	23 1-2s.	23s.	23 1-5s.	23s.	24 2-5s.	24 1-10s.
Place	1	4	11	3	6	2	7
DISCUS	116ft. 8 4-10in.	104ft. 3 11-20in	97ft. 3in.	110ft. 9 1-10in.	102ft. 11 4-10in.	113ft. 10 9-10in.	100ft. 10 1-4in.
Place	1	6	3	5	2	7	4
1500 METERS	4m. 44 8-10s.	5m. 7 8-10s.	4m. 51s.	5m. 2-5s.	4m. 49 6-10s.	5m. 12 9-10s.	4m. 53 1-10s.
POINTS	7	21	29	29	30	31	32

Donahue and Lukeman having the same number of points for third place, their performances were figured by the percentage system, which gave Donahue third place, with 3.475; Lukeman, 3.396.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Louis Tewanima, America, finishing second to Kolehmainen in 10,000 Meters Run.



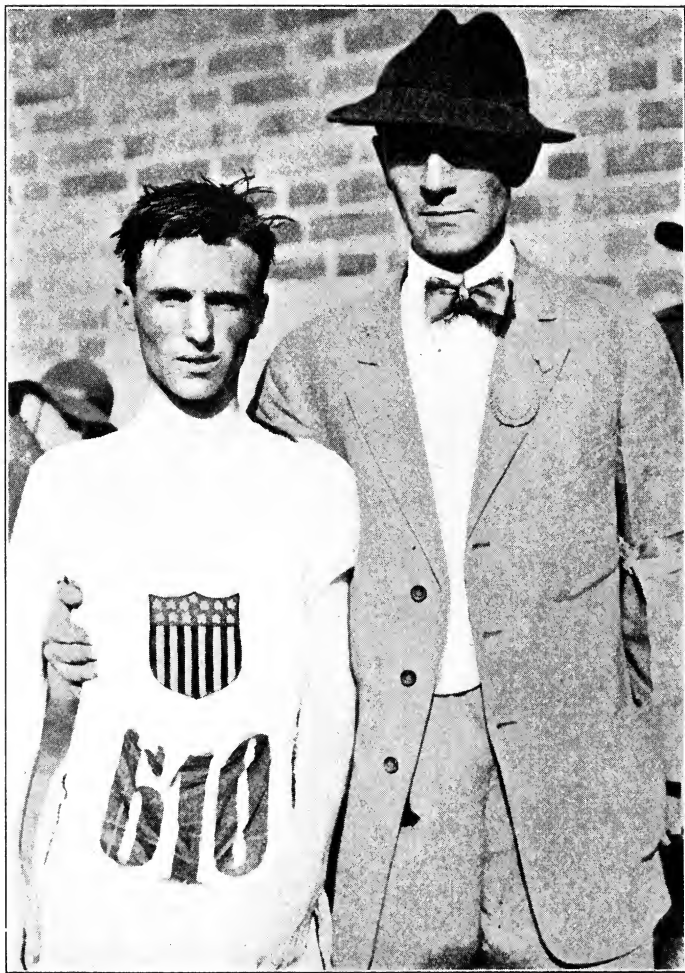
OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Goulding leading Webb in the 10,000 Meters Walk.

SCORE OF FIRST SIX MEN IN DECATHLON

EVENTS	James Thorpe U.S.A.		H. Wieslander Sweden	G. Lomborg Sweden	G. Holmér Sweden	J. J. Donahue U.S.A.	E. L. R. Mercer U.S.A.
	Perf. Perc.	Perf. Perc.	Perf. Perc.	Perf. Perc.	Perf. Perc.	Perf. Perc.	Perf. Perc.
100 METERS	11.2s. 904.80	11.8s. 762	11.8s. 762	11.8s. 762	11.4s. 857.20	11.8s. 762	11s. 952.40
RUN. BROAD JUMP	22ft. 2.3in. 830.95	21ft. 0.75in. 740.30	22ft. 6.7in. 850.55	22ft. 6.7in. 850.55	19ft. 7.4in. 632.50	21ft. 3.1in. 755	22ft. 5.3in. 843.20
SHOT-PUT.....	42ft. 5.45in. 809	39ft. 9.95in. 734	38ft. 2.95in. 687	38ft. 2.95in. 687	36ft. 0.25in. 618	31ft. 8.7in. 487	32ft. 0.25in. 496
RUN. HIGH JUMP.	6ft. 1.6in. 958	5ft. 8.9in. 790	5ft. 10.85in. 860	5ft. 10.85in. 860	5ft. 6.9in. 720	5ft. 4.95in. 650	5ft. 4.95in. 650
400 METERS	52.2s. 857.12	53.6s. 804.48	55s. 751.84	55s. 751.84	53.2s. 819.52	51.6s. 879.68	49.9s. 943.60
110 MET. HURDLE.	15.6s. 943	17.2s. 791	17.6s. 753	17.6s. 753	17s. 810	16.2s. 886	16.4s. 867
DISCUS.....	121ft. 3.9in. 829.76	119ft. 0.75in. 803.54	115ft. 11.75in. 767.82	115ft. 11.75in. 767.82	104ft. 3.15in. 632.16	98ft. 3.15in. 562.62	73ft. 0.15in. 258.62
POLE VAULT.....	10ft. 7.95in. 751.60	10ft. 2.05in. 670.60	10ft. 7.95in. 751.60	10ft. 7.95in. 751.60	10ft. 6in. 724.60	11ft. 1.85in. 832.60	11ft. 9.75in. 940.60
JAVELIN.....	149ft. 11.2in. 748.925	165ft. 4.25in. 878.175	137ft. 2.85in. 642.50	137ft. 2.85in. 642.50	151ft. 10.5in. 764.875	121ft. 8.25in. 512.15	106ft. 0.95in. 380.975
1500 METERS.....	4m. 40.1s. 779.80	4m. 45s. 750.40	5m. 12.2s. 587.20	5m. 12.2s. 587.20	4m. 41.9s. 769	4m. 44s. 756.40	4m. 46.3s. 742.60
POINTS.....	8,412.955	7,724.495	7,413.510	7,413.510	7,347.855	7,083.450	7,074.995

Other competitors who completed the ten events: 7th, W. Wickholm, Finland, 7,058.795; 8th, E. Kugelberg, Sweden, 6,758.750; 9th, F. R. Bie, Norway, 6,682.445; 10th, J. Schaffer, Austria, 6,568.535; 11th, A. Choult, Russia, 6,134.470.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Gaston Strobino, the first American home in the Marathon Race, and Manager M. P. Halpin, taken shortly after Strobino finished.

MARATHON RACE

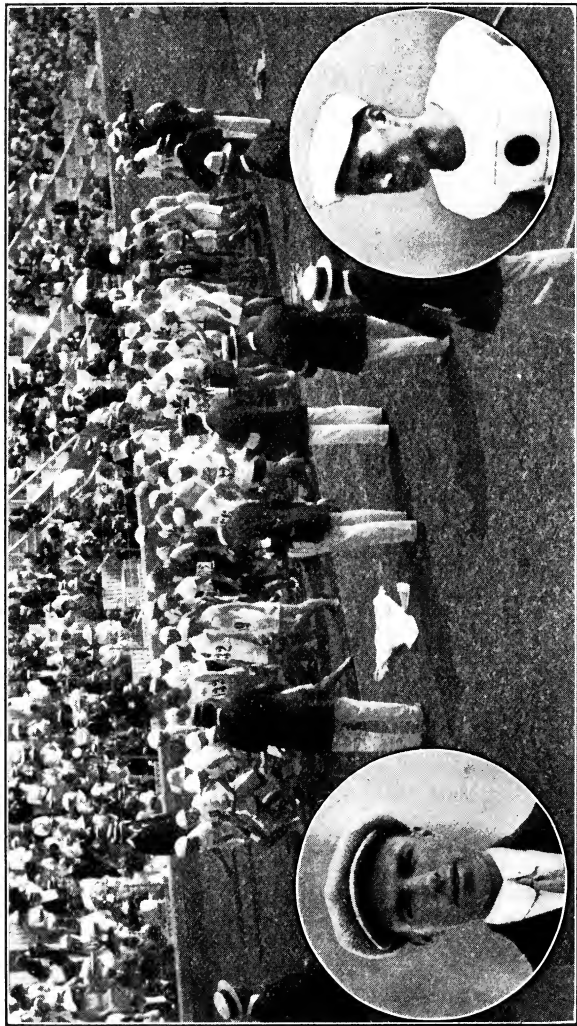
(About 25 Miles.)

An Olympic record cannot be considered on account of the difference in the roads, as to grades, etc., of the various courses.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, S. Loues (Greece), 2h. 55m. 20s. Paris, 1900, Teato (France), 2h. 59m. St. Louis, 1904, T. J. Hicks (U.S.A.), 3h. 28m. 53s. Athens, 1906, W. J. Sherring (Canada), 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s. London, 1908, J. J. Hayes (U.S.A.), 2h. 55m. 18 2-5s.

STOCKHOLM OLYMPIAD, 1912.

1. K. K. McArthur, South Africa.....	2h. 36m. 54 4-5s.
2. C. W. Gitsham, South Africa.....	2h. 37m. 52s.
3. G. Strobino, U.S.A.....	2h. 38m. 42 2-5s.
4. A. Sockalexis, U.S.A.....	2h. 42m. 7-9s.
5. J. Duffy, Canada.....	2h. 42m. 18 4-5s.
6. S. Jacobsson, Sweden.....	2h. 43m. 24-9s.
7. J. J. Gallagher, U.S.A.....	2h. 44m. 19 2-5s.
8. J. Erxleben, U.S.A.....	2h. 45m. 47 1-5s.
9. R. F. Piggott, U.S.A.....	2h. 46m. 40-7s.
10. J. Forshaw, U.S.A.....	2h. 49m. 49 2-5s.
11. E. Fabre, Canada.....	2h. 50m. 36 1-5s.
12. C. H. DeMar, U.S.A.....	2h. 50m. 46 3-5s.
13. Boissiere, France.....	2h. 51m. 6-6s.
14. H. Green, Great Britain.....	2h. 52m. 11 2-5s.
15. H. J. Smith, U.S.A.....	2h. 52m. 13 4-5s.
16. W. C. Forsyth, Canada.....	2h. 52m. 23s.
17. L. Tewanima, U.S.A.....	2h. 52m. 41 2-5s.
18. T. H. Lilley, U.S.A.....	2h. 59m. 35 2-5s.
19. A. Townsend, Great Britain.....	3h. 00m. 58.
20. F. Kivieton, Austria.....	3h. 00m. 48s.
21. F. Lord, Great Britain.....	3h. 1m. 39 1-5s.
22. J. Westberg, Sweden.....	3h. 2m. 5 1-5s.
23. A. Simonsen, Norway.....	3h. 4m. 59 2-5s.
24. C. Andersson, Sweden.....	3h. 6m. 13s.
25. E. W. Lloyd, Great Britain.....	3h. 9m. 25s.
26. H. P. Sakellaropoulos, Greece.....	3h. 11m. 37s.
27. Hj. Dahlberg, Sweden.....	3h. 13m. 32 1-5s.
28. I. Lundberg, Sweden.....	3h. 16m. 35 1-5s.
29. J. Christensen, Denmark.....	3h. 21m. 57 2-5s.
30. O. Lodal, Denmark.....	3h. 21m. 57 3-5s.
31. O. Kárpáti, Hungary.....	3h. 24m. 21 3-5s.
32. C. Nilsson, Sweden.....	3h. 26m. 56 2-5s.
33. E. Rath, Austria.....	3h. 27m. 3 4-5s.
34. O. Osen, Norway.....	3h. 36m. 35 1-5s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1. Start of the Marathon Race in the Stadium; 2. Gaston Strobino, America, who finished third in the Marathon Race; 3, Siso Kanakuri, Japan's representative in the Marathon Race.

OLYMPIC RECORDS FOR EVENTS NOT ON STOCKHOLM PROGRAMME.

60 METERS RUN.

(65 yards 22 1-5 inches.)

Olympic record—7s.; A. C. Kraenzlein (U.S.A.), Paris, 1900, and A. Hahn (U.S.A.) St. Louis, 1904.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; no race at this distance. Paris, 1900, A. C. Kraenzlein (U.S.A.), 7s. St. Louis, 1904, A. Hahn (U.S.A.), 7s. Athens, 1906; London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912; no race at this distance.

200 METERS HURDLE.

(218 yards 26 inches.)

Olympic record—24 3-5s.; H. L. Hillman (U.S.A.), St. Louis, 1904. No other Olympiad had the event on its programme.

400 METERS HURDLE.

(437 yards 16 inches.)

Olympic records—(3ft. hurdle), 55s.; C. J. Bacon (U.S.A.), London, 1908; (2ft. 6in. hurdle), 53s., H. L. Hillman (U.S.A.), St. Louis, 1904.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; no hurdle race at this distance. Paris, 1900 (3ft. hurdles), J. W. B. Tewksbury (U.S.A.), 57 3-5s. St. Louis, 1904 (2ft. 6in. hurdles), H. L. Hillman (U.S.A.), 53s. Athens, 1906; no hurdle race at this distance. London, 1908 (3ft. hurdles), C. J. Bacon (U.S.A.), 55s. Stockholm, 1912; no hurdle race at this distance.

5 MILES RUN.

Olympic record—25m. 11 1-5s.; E. R. Voigt (Great Britain), London, 1908.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; no race at this distance. Athens, 1906, H. Hawtry (Great Britain), 26m. 26 1-5s. London, 1908, E. R. Voigt (Great Britain), 25m. 11 1-5s. Stockholm, 1912; no race at this distance.

TEAM RACES.

The following team races were not on the programme at Stockholm in 1912, but are given as a matter of record.

Olympic records—Athens, 1906; team race not on programme. Paris, 1900, 5000 meters, won by Great Britain. St. Louis, 1904, 4 miles, won by A. L. Newton (United States team—A. L. Newton, G. B. Underwood, H. V. Valentine, P. H. Pilgrim and D. C. Munson), 21m. 17 4-5s. Athens, 1906; no team races on programme. London, 1908—3 miles, J. E. Deakin (Great Britain team—J. E. Deakin, A. J. Robertson and W. Coales), 14m. 39 3-5s.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

American Point Winners in the Pole Vault—1, Frank P. Nelson, Harvard Law School, formerly of Yale, second; 2, H. S. Babcock, Columbia University, first; 3, M. S. Wright, Dartmouth College, third.

1500 METERS WALK.

(1640 yards 15 inches.)

Olympic record—7m. 12 3-5s.; G. V. Bonhag (U.S.A.), Athens, 1906. The only Olympiad at which a walk was held at this distance.

3500 METERS WALK.

(2 miles 307 yards 23 inches.)

Olympic record—14m. 55s.; G. E. Larner (Great Britain), London, 1908. The only Olympiad at which a walk was held at this distance.

10 MILES WALK.

Olympic record—1h. 15m. 57 2-5s.; G. E. Larner (Great Britain), London, 1908. The only Olympiad at which a walk was held at this distance.

STANDING TRIPLE JUMP.

Olympic record—34ft. 8 1-2in.; Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), Paris, 1900.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; event not on programme. Paris, 1900, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 34ft. 8 1-2in. St. Louis, 1904, Ray C. Ewry (U.S.A.), 34ft. 7 1-2in. London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912; event not on programme.

STEEPLECHASE.

An Olympic record cannot be considered, as the number of obstacles and their height has been different in every race.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896; no steeplechase on programme. Paris, 1900, 2,500 meters (1m. 974yds. 1in.), G. W. Orton (U.S.A.), 7m. 34s.; 4,000 meters (2m. 854yds. 16in.), C. Rimmer (Great Britain), 12m. 58 2-5s. St. Louis, 1904, 2,500 meters (1m. 974yds. 1in.), J. D. Lightbody (U.S.A.), 7m. 39 3-5s. Athens, 1906; no steeplechase on programme. London, 1908, 3,500 meters (2m. 307yds. 23in.), A. Russell (Great Britain), 10m. 47 4-5s. Stockholm, 1912; no steeplechase on programme.

THROWING JAVELIN—FREE STYLE.

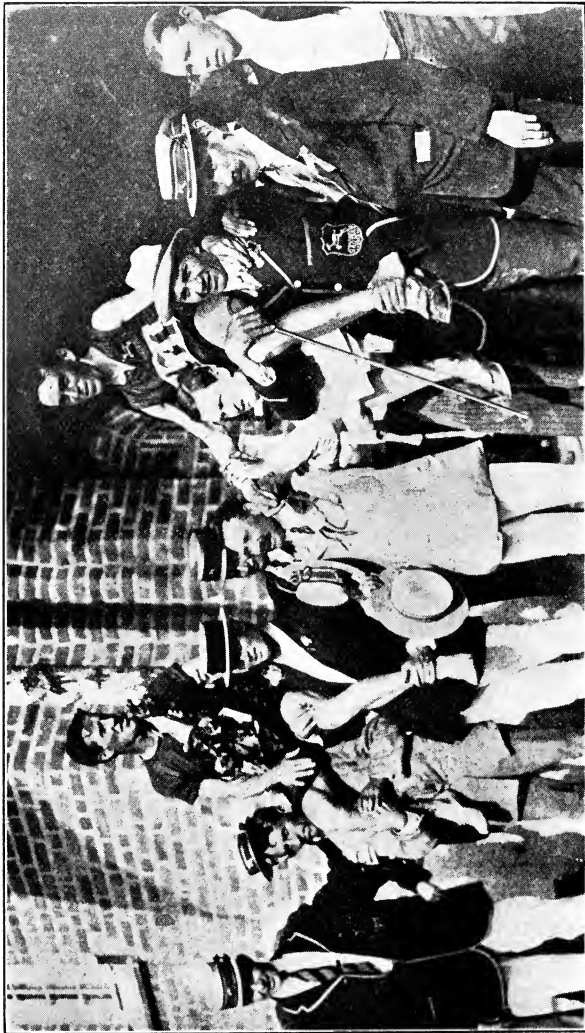
Olympic record—178ft. 7 1-2in.; E. V. Lemming (Sweden), London, 1908.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1906, E. V. Lemming (Sweden), 175ft. 6in. London, 1908, E. V. Lemming (Sweden), 178ft. 7 1-2in. This event was not held at the other Olympiads.

THROWING DISCUS—GREEK STYLE.

Olympic record—124ft. 8in.; M. J. Sheridan (U.S.A.), London, 1908.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1906, W. Jarvinen (Finland), 115ft. 4in. London, 1908, M. J. Sheridan (U.S.A.), 124ft. 8in. This event was not held at the other Olympiads.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM. SWEDEN, 1912.

McArthur and Gitsham, of South Africa, who finished first and second in Marathon Race, being carried off the field by their admirers.

THROWING 56-LB. WEIGHT.

Olympic record—34ft. 4in.; E. Desmarteau (Canada), St. Louis, 1904. No other Olympiad had the event on its programme.

THROWING THE STONE.**Fourteen Pounds, with Limited Run and Follow.**

Olympic record—65ft. 4 1-5in.; G. Georgantas (Greece), Athens, 1906. No other Olympiad had this event on its programme.

WEIGHT LIFTING—ONE HAND.

Olympic record—168 3-5lbs.; Steinbach (Austria), Athens, 1906.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, L. Elliott (Great Britain), 156 1-2lbs. Paris, 1900; event not on programme. St. Louis, 1904, O. C. Osthoff (U.S.A.). Athens, 1906, Steinbach (Austria), 168 3-5lbs. London, 1908; event not on programme. Stockholm, 1912; event not on programme.

WEIGHT LIFTING—TWO HANDS.

Olympic record—313 7-8lbs.; D. Tofalos (Greece), Athens, 1906.

Winners at Previous Olympiads—Athens, 1896, V. Jensen (Denmark), 245 2-3lbs. Paris, 1900; event not on programme. St. Louis, 1904, P. Lakousis (Greece), 246lbs. Athens, 1906, D. Tofalos (Greece), 313 7-10lbs. London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912; event not on programme.

ROPE CLIMBING.

(39 feet 9 3-5 inches.)

Athens, 1906, was the only Olympiad that held this event; won by G. Aliprantis (Greece); 11 2-5s.



OTTO WAHLE.

Advisory Member on Swimming, Olympic Championships, 1912.

OLYMPIC SWIMMING

BY OTTO WAHLE,

Advisory Member on Swimming.

The swimming events of the Olympic Games in 1912 undoubtedly surpassed those of any other Olympic Games.

The international competition was unique and the swimming course could not have been better. It might be mentioned that it could have only been improved upon by using strings at a height of about five or six feet from the surface of the water, running the whole length of the course. These are being used in Germany and are a great help to the backstroke swimmers.

To review the swimming events of previous Olympic Games: In 1896, at Athens, international competition consisted of three men whose performances in their own native countries were only mediocre in comparison with the world's records existing at that time. The course was very unsatisfactory and the water very cold.

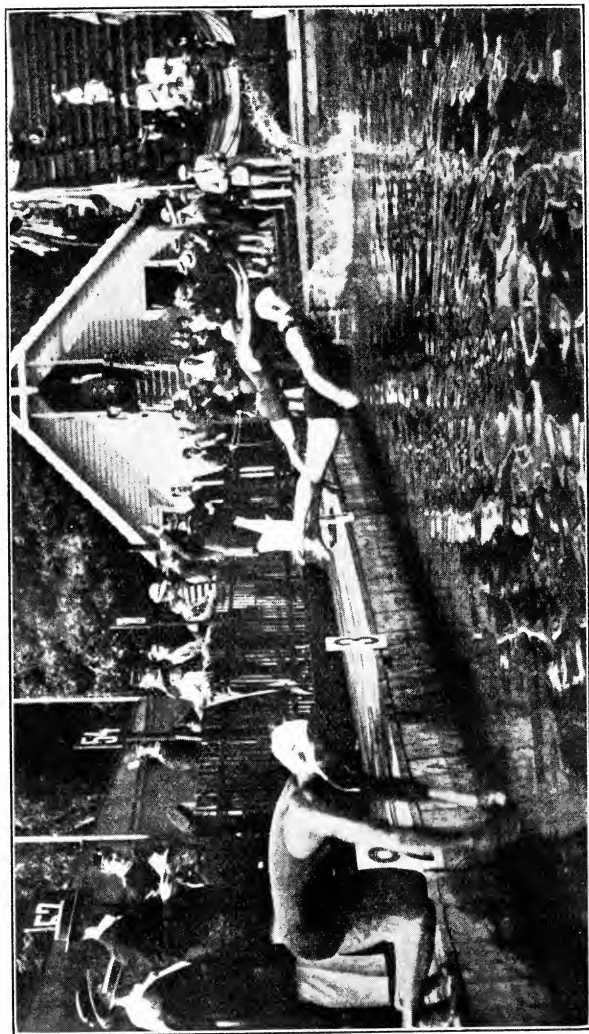
In Paris, in 1900, international competition increased considerably, the course, on the other hand, being in running water (the river Seine), robbed the performances of any significance, and the management left almost everything to be desired.

In St. Louis, in 1904, the course as well as the management were satisfactory, but international competition was very inferior, thus robbing the races of a great deal of their importance.

London, 1908, showed a great deal of improvement in international competition and furnished the best course of any up to that date. However, the international competition cannot be compared with Stockholm. Australia had only one man, their great sprinters being absent. Their relay was composed of one swimmer and three other Australians who happened to be in London at that time. Germany was not represented in the sprints or the relay.

In Stockholm we found every swimmer who had ever made a name for himself, excepting C. M. Daniels, who had retired permanently. To reason out how he would have fared is idle speculation, as his time in 1908 would hardly furnish a fair basis for comparison. He won after a loss of two yards at the start, and as he has never specialized outdoor swimming, there is no telling how much he could improve upon his best time in open water.

The most remarkable appearances at Stockholm were undoubtedly those of the Canadian, G. R. Hodgson, winner of the 400



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Start of one of the heats in the 100 meter swim.

and 1500 meter races, and the United States representative, Duke Kahanamoku, who made the best sprinters of the world look like novices.

The 400 and 1500 meter races were robbed of a great deal of interest, through the illness of the Australian, William Longworth, whose remarkable performances in Australia had attracted general attention. It was no doubt a hard blow to Australia, but it can hardly be said to have altered the final scores at all. It is not probable that Longworth could have beaten Hodgson, and it is even doubtful that he could have beaten that wonderful English swimmer, J. G. Hatfield. The latter is undoubtedly the best swimmer England ever had.

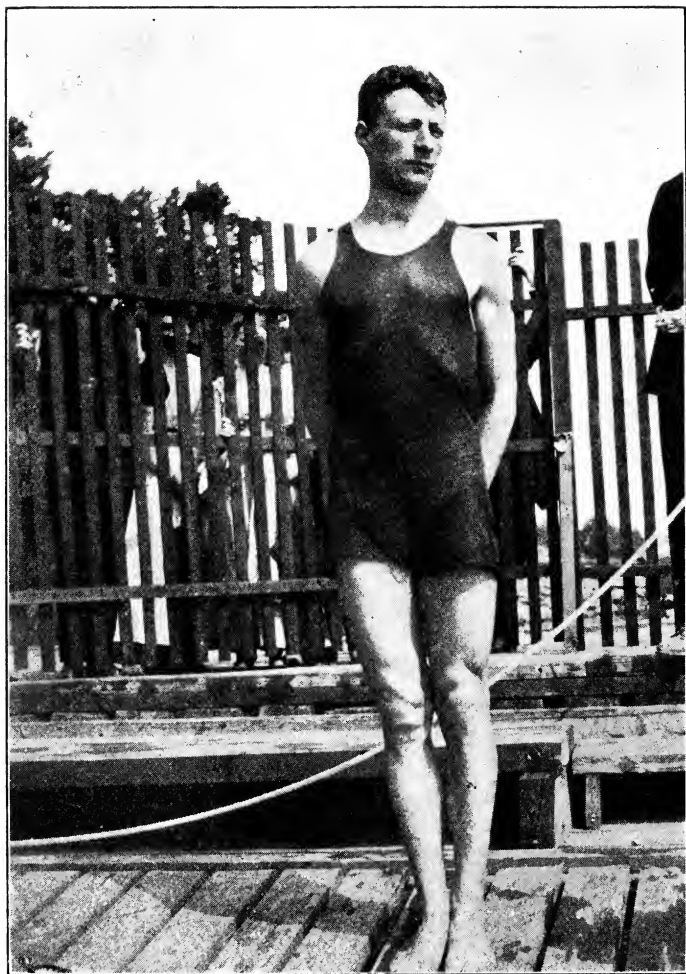
The keenness of the competition is shown best by the fact that B. von Lastorres of Hungary, by far the best swimmer which the continent of Europe ever produced, and a man who is able to swim a mile in approximately twenty-four minutes thirty seconds, did not get a place in either the 400 or 1500 meter races.

The diving competitions furnished an exceedingly interesting display. The Swedish divers were a partial disappointment, as their performances did not justify the reputation that had preceded them.

On the other hand, the showing of the German divers was remarkable. It should be mentioned that they were handicapped somewhat by the uncomprehensible ideas of form prevailing in their own country. The German ideas of diving require a diver to remain in a position with his chest hollowed and his head thrown back until he disappears in the water. The consequence of this is that a diving competition in Germany resembles a continuous explosion of submarine mines. The Germans adapted themselves wonderfully to making a clean entry into the water, and the final scores in the high and plain diving do not represent the relative merits of the German divers in comparison with the Swedes.

The American representatives, G. W. Gaidzik and Arthur McAleenan, Jr., were out of form. A little canvas tank improvised on the S.S. "Finland" proved to be a great help to the swimmers, but the divers were unable to do any useful practice from the day they left New York, June 14, until they arrived in Stockholm, July 1, and the remaining week was insufficient to enable them to regain their form. In best form our divers are undoubtedly in the same class with the prize winners at Stockholm, on the springboard as well as in high diving.

The success of the American team must be considered as highly gratifying. While only fifth place was secured, according



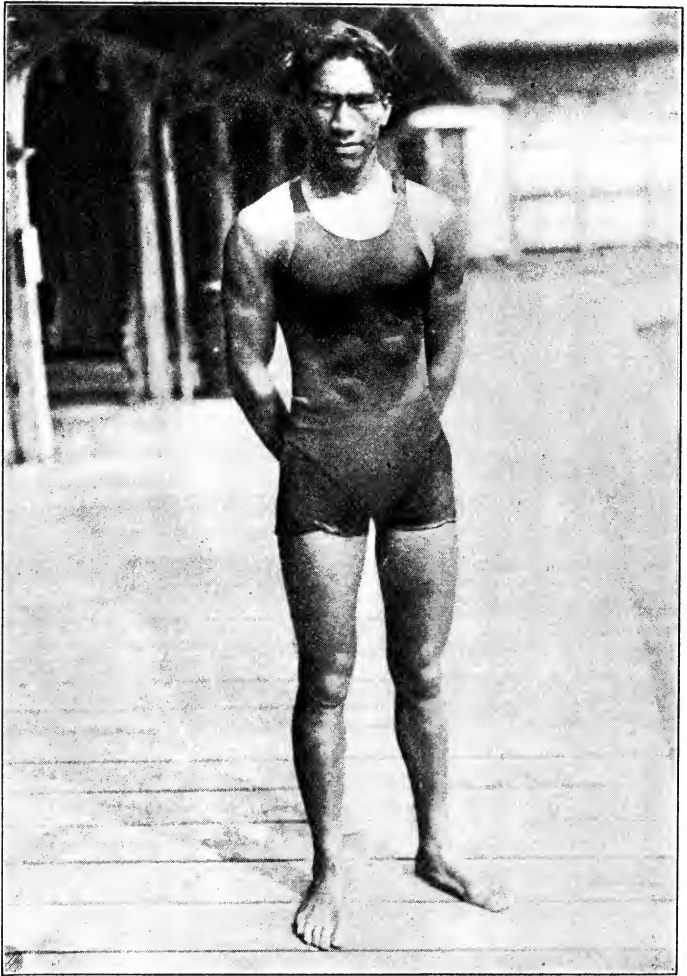
OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Walter Bathe, Germany; winner of 200 meters and 400 meters, breast stroke
in world's record times.

to the total number of points, behind Germany, Sweden, England and Australia, an analysis of these totals will throw a different light on the respective merits of the final point scores. The points of Germany and Sweden were scored in the diving and breast stroke races; England won the water polo and the ladies' team race. These competitions do not compare in importance with those in which the American team scored.

The most important events were undoubtedly the 100, 400 and 1500 meters swims and the 800 meters relay race. Considering these races only, America, with one first, one second and one third place, scored six points, the same number which Canada scored with two victories; a score which was only surpassed by Australia, with seven points. England scored five points in these races and Sweden and Germany did not score at all.

	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	England	Germany	Sweden	U. S. A.
100 meters.....	2							4
400 meters.....	1			3	2			
1500 meters.....	1			3	2			
800 meters relay.....	3				1			2
200 meters, breast stroke.....						6		
400 meters, breast stroke.....					1	3	2	
100 meters, back stroke.....						3		3
Plain high diving.....							6	
Fancy high diving.....						2	4	
Springboard diving.....						6		
100 meters, ladies'.....	5				1			
400 meters, ladies' relay.....		1			3	2		
Ladies' plain high diving.....					1		5	
Water polo.....			1		3		2	
	12	1	1	6	14	22	19	9



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, H. I.; winner of 100 meters swim and member of the American relay team which finished second; holder of world's record for 100 meters.

SWIMMING, STOCKHOLM, 1912

COMPILED BY OTTO WAHLE, NEW YORK.

1896, AT ATHENS (IN THE BAY).

- 100 meters—Alfred Guttman, Hungary.
 500 meters—Paul Neuman, Austria.
 1200 meters—Alfred Guttman, Hungary.
 (Excepting Greeks, the competition consisted of three men.)

1900, AT PARIS (IN THE RIVER SEINE).

- 200 meters—F. C. V. Lane, Australia.
 200 meters, hurdles—F. C. V. Lane, Australia.
 200 meters, back stroke—E. Hoppenberg, Germany.
 1000 meters—J. A. Jarvis, England.
 4000 meters—J. A. Jarvis, England.
 Relay race—Germany defeated France. The English team appeared too late to compete. They were incorrectly informed about the hour for which the beginning of the race was scheduled.

1904, AT ST. LOUIS.

Open, Still Water, 110 Yards Course.

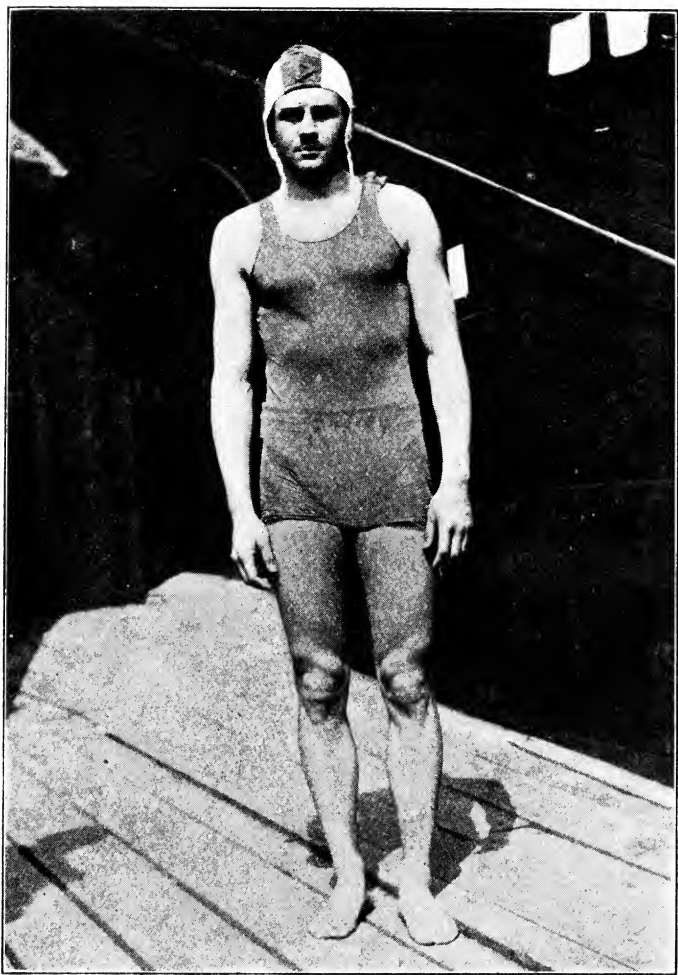
- 50 yards—Z. de Halmay, Hungary (after a dead heat with J. Scott Leary, San Francisco), 28s.
 100 yards—Z. de Halmay, Hungary, 1m. 2 4-5s.
 220 yards—C. M. Daniels, United States, 2m. 44 1-5s.
 440 yards—C. M. Daniels, United States, 6m. 16s.
 880 yards—E. Rausch, Germany, 13m. 11s.
 1 mile—E. Rausch, Germany, 27m. 18 3-5s.
 100 yards, back stroke—W. Brack, Germany, 1m. 16 4-5s.
 440 yards, breast stroke—G. Zacharias, Germany, 7m. 27s.
 200 yards, club relay (4 men, 50 yards each)—New York A.C. team (J. A. Ruddy, L. B. Goodwin, L. deB. Handley, C. M. Daniels), 2m. 1-5s.
 Diving—Dr. G. Sheldon, United States.

1906, AT ATHENS (IN THE BAY).

- 100 meters—C. M. Daniels (U.S.A.), 1m. 13s., won; Z. de Halmay (England), second; Cecil Healy (Australia), third.
 400 meters—Otto Scheff (Austria), 6m. 23 4-5s., won; H. Taylor (England), second; J. A. Jarvis (England), third.
 1 mile—Henry Taylor (England), 28m. 28s., won; J. A. Jarvis (England), second; Otto Scheff (Austria), third.
 Relay, 4 men (250 meters each)—Hungary (L. Bruckner, J. Onody, G. Kiss, Z. de Halmay), 16m. 52 2-5s., won; Germany (Bahnmeyer, Paps, Rausch, Schiele), 17m. 16 1-5s., second; England (Derbyshire, H. Taylor, J. A. Jarvis, W. Henry), third.
 Diving—G. Walz (Germany), won; Hoffmann (Germany), second; Satzinger (Austria), third.

1908, AT LONDON.

- 100 Meters (109 yards 1 foot), Open Still Water Course.
 100 meters—C. M. Daniels (U.S.A.), 1m. 5 3-5s., won; Z. de Halmay (Hungary), 1m. 6 1-5s., second; H. Julin (Sweden), 1m. 8s., third.
 400 meters—H. Taylor (England), 5m. 36 4-5s., won; F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 5m. 44s., second; Otto Scheff (Austria), 5m. 46s., third; W. Foster (England), fourth.



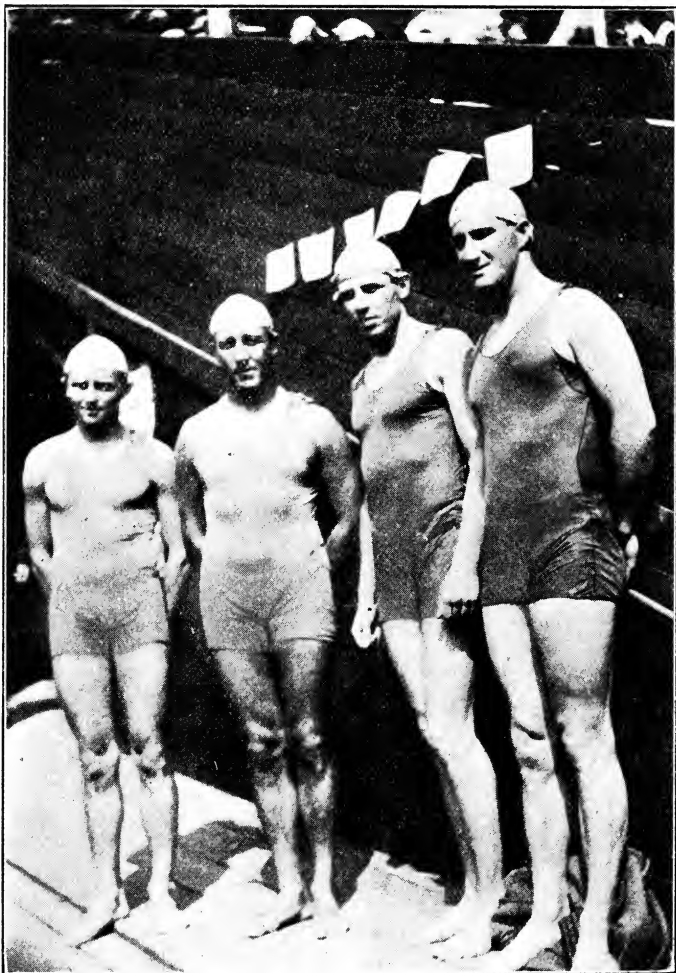
OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912

H. J. Hebner, Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; winner of 100 meters, back stroke, race and member of American team which finished second.

- 1500 meters—H. Taylor (England), 22m. 48 2-5s., won; T. S. Battersby (England), 22m. 51 1-5s., second; F. E. Beaurepaire (Australia), 22m. 56 1-5s., third.
- 800 meters relay—England (W. Foster, P. Radmilovic, J. H. Derbyshire and H. Taylor), 10m. 55 3-5s., won; Hungary (J. Munk, I. Zachar, B. Lastorres and Z. de Halmay), 10m. 59s., second; United States (H. J. Hebner, L. B. Goodwin, C. M. Daniels and L. G. Rich), 11m. 2 4-5s., third.
- 200 meters, breast stroke—F. Holman (England), 3m. 9 1-5s., won; W. W. Robinson (England), 3m. 12 4-5s., second; P. Hanson (Sweden), 3m. 14 3-5s., third.
- 100 meters, back stroke—A. Bieberstein (Germany), 1m. 24 3-5s., won; L. Dam (Denmark), 1m. 26 3-5s., second; H. N. Haresnape (England), third.
- Springboard diving—A. Zürner (Germany), 85.5 points, won; R. Behrens (Germany), 85.3 points, second; G. W. Gaidzik (U.S.A.) and G. Walz (Germany), tied for third place at 80.8 points.
- High fancy diving—Johansson (Sweden), 83.70 points, won; K. Malstrom (Sweden), second; A. Spangberg (Sweden), 74 points, third.

DAILY PROGRAMME, STOCKHOLM, 1912.

- Saturday, July 6, beginning at 7 P. M.—100 meters, free style, eight heats; 1,500 meters, first, second and third heats; plain high diving, first and second heats.
- Sunday, July 7, beginning at 12.30 P. M.—100 meters, free style, second round, three heats; plain high diving, third and fourth heats; 200 meters, breast stroke, first, second and third heats; water polo.
- Sunday, July 7, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—200 meters, breast stroke, fourth and fifth heats; 100 meters, free style, semi-finals, first and second heats; 1,500 meters, fifth heat.
- Monday, July 8, beginning at 12.30 P. M.—400 meters, breast stroke, first, second and third heats; water polo.
- Monday, July 8, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—400 meters, breast stroke, fourth and fifth heats; springboard diving, heats; ladies' race, 100 meters, first and second heats.
- Tuesday, July 9, beginning at 12.30 P. M.—100 meters, ladies' race, third, fourth and fifth heats; 100 meters, back stroke, first, second and third heats; 1,500 meters, semi-finals, two heats; water polo.
- Tuesday, July 9, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—100 meters, back stroke, fourth and fifth heats; springboard diving, final heat; 200 meters, breast stroke, semi-final, two heats; 100 meters, free style, semi-final, three heats.
- Wednesday, July 10, beginning at 12.30 P. M.—Plain high diving for ladies, one heat; water polo.
- Wednesday, July 10, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—100 meters, back stroke, semi-final, two heats; plain high diving for ladies, two heats; 200 meters, breast stroke, final heat; 1,500 meters, final heat; 100 meters, free style, final heat; water polo.
- Thursday, July 11, beginning at 12.30 P. M.—100 meters, for ladies, semi-final, two heats; 400 meters, free style, first, second, third and fourth heats.
- Thursday, July 11, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—400 meters, free style, fifth and sixth heats; plain high diving, final heat; 400 meters, breast stroke, semi-final, two heats; water polo.
- Friday, July 12, beginning at 12.30 P. M.—Fancy high diving, first and second heats.
- Friday, July 12, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—800 meters relay race, two



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Australasian relay team; winners of 800 meters relay race; 1, Leslie Boardman; 2, Cecil Healy, and 3, H. H. Hardwick, Sydney, N.S.W.; 4, M. Champion, New Zealand.

- heats; 100 meters, for ladies, final heat; 400 meters, breast stroke, final heat; fancy high diving, third heat.
- Saturday, July 13, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—400 meters, free style, semi-final, two heats; plain high diving, for ladies, final heat; 100 meters, back stroke, final heat; water polo.
- Sunday, July 14, beginning at 7.30 P. M.—400 meters, free style, final heat; water polo.
- Monday, July 15, 12.30 P. M.—Ladies' relay race, 400 meters, final heat, fancy high diving, final heat; 800 meters relay, final heat; water polo.
- Monday, July 15, 7.30 P. M.—300 meters record attempt by Miss F. Durack, Australia.
- Tuesday, July 16, 12.30 P. M.—Water polo.

100 METERS—FREE STYLE.

(109.3611 yards.)

Olympic record—1m. 2 2-5s.; Duke P. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.), Sweden, 1912.

First round, July 6, evening; first, second and the fastest third to qualify for the second round.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—L. Belezny (Hungary), 1m. 8s., won; Robert Andersson (Sweden), 1m. 9 2-5s., second; Andre Assimacopoulo (Greece), 1m. 15 2-5s., third. Second heat—C. Bretting (Germany), 1m. 7s., won; P. Radmilovics (Great Britain), 1m. 10 2-5s., second; Theo. Tartakover (Australia), 1m. 12 1-5s., third; Jules Wuyts (Belgium), 1m. 13 3-5s., fourth. Third heat—L. Boardman (Australia), 1m. 6s., won; N. T. Nerich (U.S.A.), 1m. 7 3-5s., second; J. H. Derbyshire (Great Britain), 1m. 9 1-5s., third; A. Kenyery (Hungary), 1m. 10.1s., fourth; D. Baiardo (Italy), fifth. Fourth heat—P. McGillivray (U.S.A.), 1m. 4 4-5s., won; C. Healy (Australia), 1m. 5 1-5s., second; K. Huszagh (U.S.A.), 1m. 6 1-5s., third. Fifth heat—Duke P. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.), 1m. 2 3-5s., won; William Longworth (Australia), 1m. 5 1-5s., second; H. J. Hebner (U.S.A.), 1m. 10 2-5s., third; G. Meister (France), 1m. 16 3-5s., fourth. Sixth heat—H. H. Hardwick (Australia), 1m. 5 4-5s., won; M. Ritter (Germany), 1m. 8s., second; H. Meyboom (Belgium), 1m. 15 2-5s., third; J. H. Reilly (U.S.A.), fourth. Seventh heat—W. Ramme (Germany), 1m. 10 1-5s., won; M. Massa (Italy) and H. Julin (Sweden), tied for second, 1m. 11 4-5s.; J. H. Johnsen (Norway), 1m. 19.1s., fourth. Eighth heat—Erik Bergqvist (Sweden), 1m. 13 2-5s., won; G. Rigal (France), 1m. 17 4-5s., second; only two starters.

K. Huszagh (U.S.A.), 1m. 6 1-5s., qualified as the fastest third.

Second round, July 7, noon; first, second and the fastest third to qualify for semi-final heat.

First heat—C. Bretting (Germany), 1m. 4 1-5s., won; William Longworth (Australia), 1m. 5 1-5s., second; H. Hardwick (Australia), 1m. 6s., third; R. Andersson (Sweden), 1m. 9.5s., fourth. Second heat—Duke P. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.), 1m. 3 4-5s., won; W. Ramme (Germany), 1m. 7 4-5s., second; M. Ritter (Germany), 1m. 8 4-5s., third; N. T. Nerich (U.S.A.), 1m. 8 4-5s., fourth. Third heat—K. Huszagh (U.S.A.), 1m. 4 1-5s., won; P. McGillivray (U.S.A.), 1m. 4 2-5s., second; C. Healy (Australia), 1m. 4 4-5s., third; L. Boardman (Australia), 1m. 5 2-5s., fourth; P. Radmilovics (Great Britain), fifth.

C. Healy (Australia), 1m. 4 4-5s., qualified as fastest third.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

American swimming team on board S.S. Finland, en route to Stockholm; 1, Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York Athletic Club; 2, N. T. Nerich, New York Athletic Club; 3, Hon. James E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner to Olympic Games; 4, Otto Wahle, New York Athletic Club, adviser to swimming team; 5, Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, H. I.; 6, H. J. Hebner, Chicago A.A.; 7, G. W. Galdzik, Chicago A.A.; 8, K. Huszagh, Chicago A.A.; 9, P. McGillivray, Illinois A.C.; 10, M. McDermott, Chicago, Ill.; 11, J. H. Reilly, New York A.C.

SEMI-FINALS.

Two heats, July 7, evening.

Owing to a misunderstanding, believing that this round would not be swum, the American swimmers, Kahanamoku, Huszagh and McGillivray, were absent. Upon a protest, a special heat for these men and M. Massa, Italy, was arranged for July 9.

Two heats, July 7; first, second and fastest third qualify for final.

First heat—C. Healy (Australia), 1m. 5 3-5s., won; W. Ramme (Germany), 1m. 5 4-5s., second; W. Longworth (Australia), 1m. 6 1-5s., third. McGillivray (U.S.A.) did not start. Second heat—C. Bretting (Germany), walkover, 1m. 4 3-5s. Duke Kahanamoku (U.S.A.) and K. Huszagh (U.S.A.) did not start.

SEMI-FINAL, JULY 9, EVENING.

Winner and second qualify only if winner's time is not slower than 1m. 6 1-5s.

D. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.), 1m. 2 2-5s., won; K. Huszagh (U.S.A.), 1m. 6 1-5s., second; P. McGillivray (U.S.A.), 1m. 6 1-5s., third; M. Massa (Italy), fourth.

Huszagh was placed second; same time for second and third.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 10, EVENING.

Duke P. Kahanamoku (U.S.A.), 1m. 3 2-5s., won; C. Healy (Australia), 1m. 4 3-5s., second; K. Huszagh (U.S.A.), 1m. 5 3-5s., third; K. Bretting (Germany), 1m. 5 4-5s., fourth; W. Ramme (Germany), 1m. 6 2-5s., fifth. Bretting made one false start.

Germany protested, owing to a collision between Huszagh and Bretting. Protest overruled by International Jury, because it referred to judges' decision. The judges stated that both swam out of their course and hindered each other equally. Kahanamoku led at 50 yards by nearly 3 yards, but tired in the last 20 yards, winning finally by about 2 yards.

100 METERS BACK STROKE.

(109.3611 yards.)

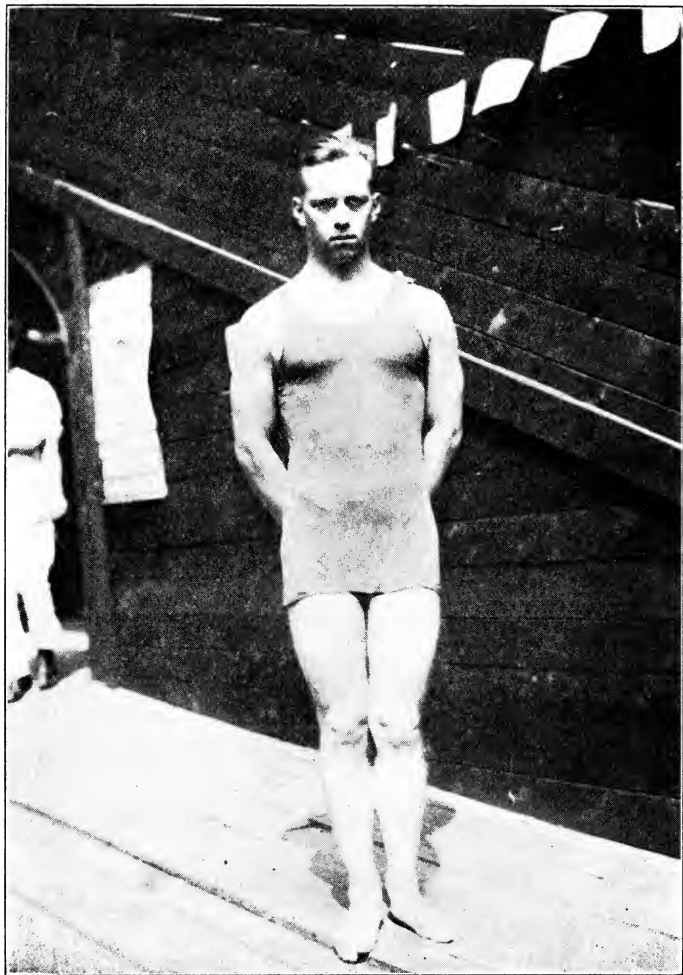
Olympic record—1m. 20 4-5s.; H. J. Hebner (U.S.A.), Stockholm, 1912.

First, second and third heats, July 9, noon; fourth and fifth heats, evening.

First, second and fastest third qualify for semi-final heat.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—H. J. Hebner (U.S.A.), 1m. 21s., won; O. Gross (Germany), 1m. 24s., second; A. Bergman (Sweden), 1m. 33 4-5s., third. O. Schiele (Germany), third, disqualified for turning on his breast. Second heat—O. Fahr (Germany), 1m. 22s., won; G. H. Webster (Great Britain), 1m. 29 4-5s., second; J. Wenk (Hungary), 1m. 26s., disqualified. Third heat—A. Baronyi (Hungary), 1m. 22s., won; P. Kellner (Germany), 1m. 26s., second; O. Gregoire (Belgium), 1m. 29 4-5s., third. Fourth heat—H. N. Haresnape (Great Britain), 1m. 27s., won; E. Schultze (Germany), 1m. 27 3-5s., second; G. Sundman (Sweden), 1m. 31 1-5s., third. Fifth heat—L. Szentgrothy (Hungary), 1m. 26 3-5s., won; F. Sandon (Great Britain), 1m. 31 4-5s., second; only two starters.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Perry McGillivray, Illinois A.C., Chicago; member of relay team which finished second; also winner of 100 yards championship of England.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS, JULY 10, EVENING.

First, second and fastest third qualify for final heat.

First heat—H. J. Hebner (U.S.A.), 1m. 20 4-5s., won; O. Fahr (Germany), 1m. 21 4-5s., second; A. Baronyi (Hungary), 1m. 26 1-5s., third; E. Schultze (Germany), fourth; L. Szentgrothy (Hungary), fifth; G. H. Webster (Great Britain), sixth. Second heat—O. Gross (Germany), 1m. 26s., won; P. Kellner (Germany), 1m. 26 1-5s., second; H. N. Haresnape (Great Britain), 1m. 26 4-5s., third; F. Sandon (Great Britain), fourth; G. Sundman (Sweden), fifth.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 13, EVENING.

H. J. Hebner (U.S.A.), 1m. 21 1-5s., won; Otto Fahr (Germany), 1m. 22 2-5s., second; P. Kellner (Germany), 1m. 24s., third; A. Baronyi (Hungary), 1m. 25 1-5s., fourth; O. Gross (Germany), 1m. 25 4-5s., fifth. Fahr made one false start.

200 METERS BREAST STROKE.

(218.7222 yards.)

Olympic record—3m. 1 4-5s.; W. Bathe (Germany), Stockholm, 1912.

First, second, third and fourth heats, July 7, noon; fifth and sixth heats, evening.

First, second and fastest third to qualify for semi-final heat.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—W. Lützow (Germany), 3m. 7 2-5s., won; T. Henning (Sweden), 3m. 14s., second; K. G. Lindroos (Finland), 3m. 16 3-5s., third; F. Schryver (Australia), fourth. Second heat—P. Malisch (Germany), 3m. 8 4-5s., won; A. O. Aaltonen (Finland), 3m. 13s., second; N. G. Andersson (Sweden), 3m. 20 3-5s., third; G. Bajmakoff (Russia), fourth; Josef Wastl (Austria), fifth; D. Baiardo (Italy), sixth. Third heat—W. Bathe (Germany), 3m. 3 2-5s., won; P. Courtman (Great Britain), 3m. 9 4-5s., second; F. W. Löwenadler (Sweden), 3m. 22 1-5s., third. M. McDermott (U.S.A.), 3m. 18s., third, disqualified for touching with one hand only on the turn. Fourth heat—C. Atkinson (Great Britain), swam over, 3m. 12s. Fifth heat—F. Courbet (Belgium), 3m. 12 3-5s., won; P. Hansson (Sweden), 3m. 14 1-5s., second; G. Innocent (Great Britain), 3m. 16s., third. Sixth heat—O. Demjan (Hungary), 3m. 7 4-5s., won; H. A. S. Julin (Sweden), 3m. 12 4-5s., second; H. Cederberg (Finland), 3m. 18 3-5s., third.

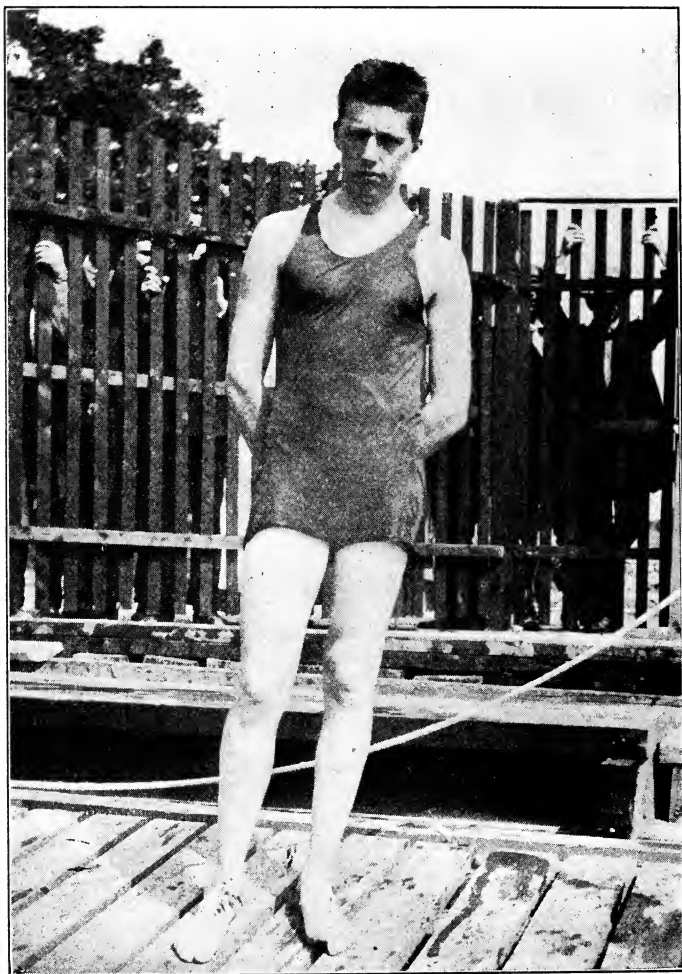
G. Innocent (Great Britain) qualified as the fastest third.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS, JULY 9, EVENING.

First, second and fastest third qualify for final heat.

First heat—P. Malisch (Germany), 3m. 9 3-5s., won; T. Henning (Sweden), 3m. 10 2-5s., second; H. A. S. Julin (Sweden), 3m. 10 3-5s., third; A. O. Aaltonen (Finland), fourth; K. G. L. Lindroos (Finland), fifth. Second heat—W. Bathe (Germany), 3m. 2 1-5s., won; W. Lützow (Germany), 3m. 4 2-5s., second; P. Courtman (Great Britain), 3m. 9 2-5s., third; O. Demjan (Hungary), fourth; F. Courbet (Belgium), fifth; P. Hansson (Sweden), sixth.

P. Courtman (Great Britain) qualified as the fastest third.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

George Hodgson, Montreal A.A.C.; winner of 400 meters and 1500 meters swims in world's record time.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 10, EVENING.

W. Bathe (Germany), 3m. 1 4-5s., won; W. Lützow (Germany), 3m. 5s., second; P. Malisch (Germany), 3m. 8s., third; P. Courtman (Great Britain), 3m. 8 4-5s., fourth; T. Henning (Sweden), fifth.

Bathe's time for 100 meters, 1m. 23s.

400 METERS—FREE STYLE.

(437.4444 yards.)

Olympic record—5m. 24 2-5s.; G. R. Hodgson (Canada), Stockholm, 1912.

Four heats July 11, noon; two evening; first, second and fastest third to qualify for semi-final heat.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—H. H. Hardwick (Australia), 5m. 36s., won; M. Champion (Australia), 5m. 37s., second; J. H. Reilly (U.S.A.), 6m. 10 1-5s., third; M. Massa (Italy), fourth. Second heat—T. S. Battersby (Great Britain), 6m. 3 3-5s., won; J. H. Johnsen (Norway), 6m. 14 2-5s., second; J. E. Wedholm (Sweden), 6m. 29 4-5s., third. Third heat—M. Ritter (Germany), 5m. 44 3-5s., won; A. Kenyery (Hungary), 5m. 46s., second; N. F. Nerich (U.S.A.), 5m. 50 2-5s., third. Fourth heat—B. von Lastorres (Hungary), 5m. 36 1-5s., won; H. Taylor (Great Britain), 5m. 48 2-5s., second. Fifth heat—C. Healy (Australia), 5m. 34s., won; J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain), 5m. 35 3-5s., second; F. Schuh (Austria), 6m. 9 1-5s., third. Sixth heat—G. R. Hodgson (Canada), 5m. 50 3-5s., won; W. Foster (Great Britain), 5m. 52 2-5s., second; O. Schiele (Germany), 5m. 57s., third; G. A. Godfrey (South Africa), fourth; H. C. Hedegaard (Denmark), fifth.

N. T. Nerich (U.S.A.) qualified as the fastest third.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS, JULY 13, EVENING.

First, second and fastest third qualify for final heat.

G. R. Hodgson (Canada), 5m. 25 2-5s., won; J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain), 5m. 25 3-5s., second; W. Foster (Great Britain), 5m. 49s., third; N. T. Nerich (U.S.A.), 5m. 51s., fourth; T. S. Battersby (Great Britain), 5m. 51 1-5s., fifth; J. H. Johnsen (Norway), sixth. Second heat—H. H. Hardwick (Australia), 5m. 31s., won; B. von Lastorres (Hungary), 5m. 34 4-5s., second; C. Healy (Australia), 5m. 37s., third; M. Champion (Australia), 5m. 38s., fourth; H. Taylor (England), 5m. 48 1-5s., fifth.

Hodgson's intermediate times: 100 meters, 1m. 14s.; 200 meters, 2m. 38 1-5s.; 300 meters, 4m. 5s.

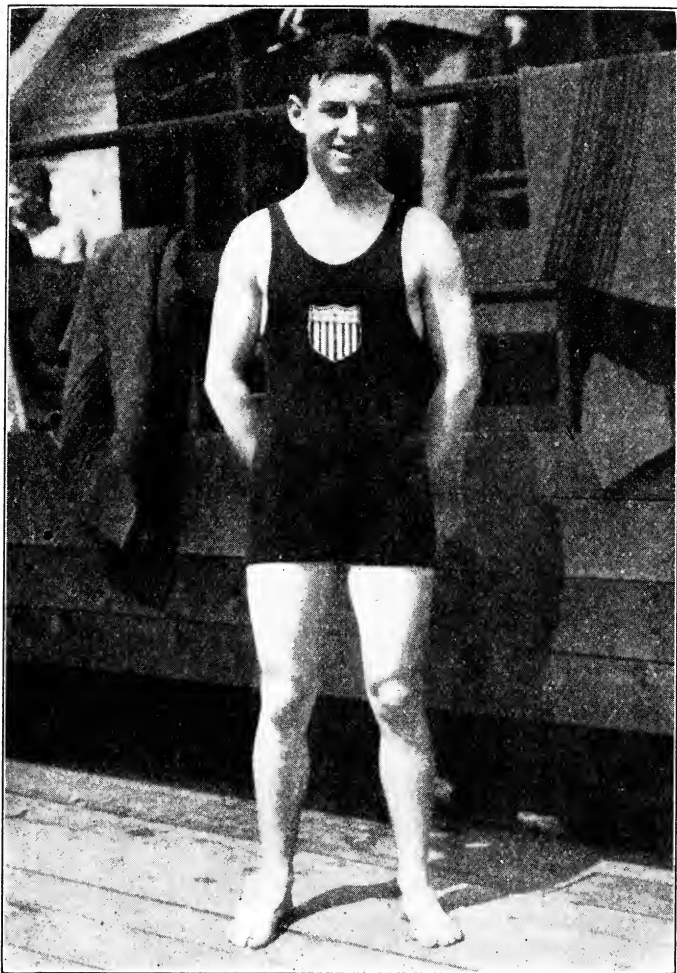
Hardwick's intermediate times: 100 meters, 1m. 11s.; 200 meters, 2m. 36s.; 300 meters, 4m. 50s.

C. Healy, Australia, qualified as the fastest third.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 14, EVENING.

G. R. Hodgson (Canada), 5m. 24 2-5s., won; J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain), 5m. 25 4-5s., second; H. H. Hardwick (Australia), 5m. 31 1-5s., third; C. Healy (Australia), 5m. 37s., fourth; B. v. Lastorres (Hungary), fifth.

Hodgson's intermediate times: 100 meters, 1m. 11s.; 200 meters, 2m. 33 4-5s.; 300 meters, 4m.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York Athletic Club diver, at swimming stadium,
Stockholm; youngest member of the American team.

400 METERS BREAST STROKE.

(437.4444 yards.)

Olympic record—6m. 29 3-5s.; W. Bathe (Germany), Stockholm, 1912.

First, second and third heats, July 8, noon; fourth and fifth heats, evening.

First, second and fastest third qualify for semi-final heat.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—T. Henning (Sweden), 6m. 52 2-5s., won; G. Innocent (Great Britain), 7m. 7 4-5s., second; O. Demjan (Hungary), 6m. 35 4-5s., won, disqualified for irregular turning. Second heat—P. Malisch (Germany), 6m. 47s., won; K. G. L. Lindroos (Finland), 7m., second; M. McDermott (U.S.A.), 7m. 18s., disqualified for irregular turning. Third heat—W. Lützow (Germany), 6m. 49 4-5s., won; F. Courbet (Belgium), 6m. 52 3-5s., second; Z. v. Siengalewicz (Austria), 7m. 4s., third. Fourth heat—P. Courtman (Great Britain), 6m. 43 4-5s., won; A. O. Aaltonen (Finland), 6m. 48 4-5s., second; H. Julin (Sweden), 7m. 12 3-5s., third. Fifth heat—W. Bathe (Germany), 6m. 34 3-5s., won; G. Bajmakoff (Russia), 7m. 28 3-5s., second; two starters only.

Z. v. Siengalewicz (Austria) qualified as the fastest third.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS, JULY 11, EVENING.

First, second and fastest third qualify for final heat.

First heat—W. Bathe (Germany) and T. Henning (Sweden), 6m. 32s., tied for first; P. Courtman (Great Britain), 6m. 36 3-5s., third; F. Courbet (Belgium), fourth; Z. v. Siengalewicz (Austria), fifth. Dead heat between Bathe and Henning. Second heat—W. Lützow (Germany), 6m. 44 3-5s., won; P. Malisch (Germany), 6m. 47 3-5s., second; A. Aaltonen (Finland), 6m. 56 4-5s., third; K. G. Lindroos (Finland), fourth; G. Innocent (Great Britain), fifth.

P. Courtman (Great Britain) qualified as the fastest third.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 12, EVENING.

W. Bathe (Germany), 6m. 29 3-5s., won; T. Henning (Sweden), 6m. 35 3-5s., second; P. Courtman (Great Britain), 6m. 36 2-5s., third; P. Malisch (Germany), 6m. 37s., fourth; W. Lützow retired at 375 meters.

Intermediate times: Bathe—100 meters, 1m. 23 4-5s.; 200 meters, 3m. 3s.; 300 meters, 4m. 46 3-5s.

1500 METERS.

(1640.4168 yards.)

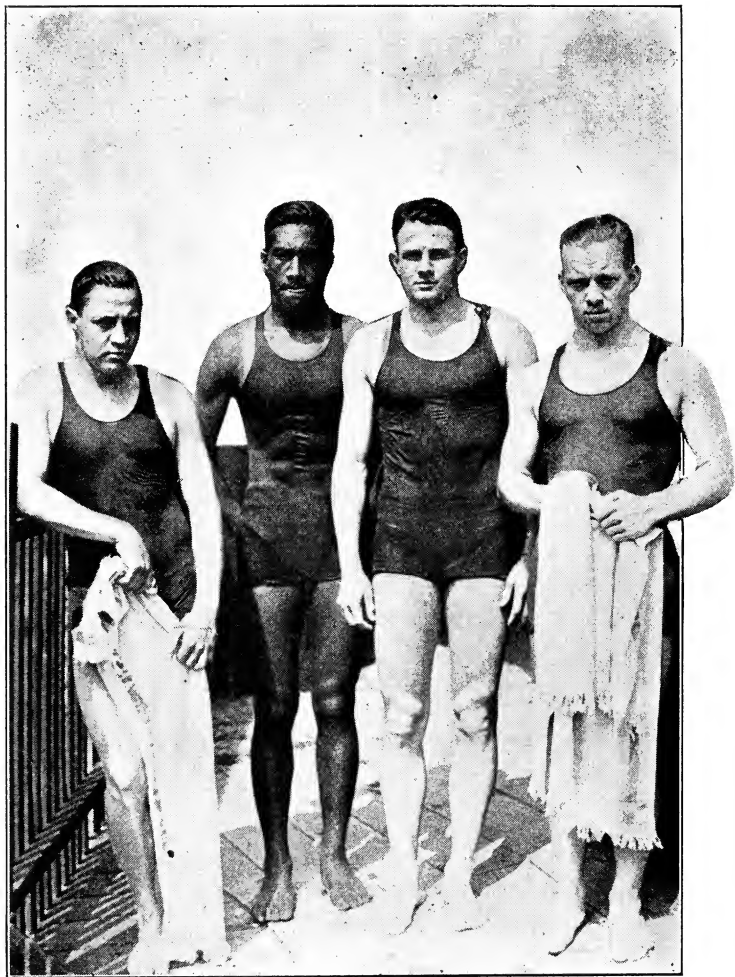
Olympic record—22m.; G. R. Hodgson (Canada), Stockholm, 1912.

First, second and third heat, July 6, evening; fourth heat, July 7, noon; fifth heat, July 7, evening.

First, second and fastest third qualify for semi-final heat.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—W. Andersson (Sweden), 23m. 12 1-5s., won; M. Champion (Australia), 23m. 34s., second; H. Taylor (Great Britain), 24m. 6 2-5s., third. Second heat—B. v. Lastorres (Hungary), 22m. 58s., won; J.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

America's Swimming Team, which won second place in the One-Mile Relay Race. Left to right—Kenneth Huszagh, Duke Kahanamoku, Harry Hebner and Perry McGillivray.

G. Hatfield (Great Britain), 23m. 16 2-5s., second; A. Caby (France), third. Third heat—G. R. Hodgson (Canada), 22m. 23s., won; William Longworth (Australia), 23m. 2 3-5s., second; M. Pernot (France), third. Fourth heat—T. S. Battersby (Great Britain), 23m. 58s., won; F. Schuh (Austria), 25m. 19 4-5s., second; J. E. Wedholm (Sweden), 27m. 38s., third; M. Massa (Italy), fourth. Fifth heat—H. Hardwick (Australia), 23m. 23 2-5s., won; W. Foster (England), 23m. 52 2-5s., second; J. H. Johnsen (Norway), third; K. G. A. Collin (Sweden), fourth.

Intermediate times: Andersson—100 meters, 1m. 17s.; 200 meters, 2m. 47 2-5s.; 400 meters, 5m. 53s.; 800 meters, 12m. 13s.; 1,000 meters, 15m. 24s. Lastorres—100 meters, 1m. 16s.; 200 meters, 2m. 46 3-5s.; 300 meters, 4m. 16s.; 400 meters, 5m. 50 4-5s.; 500 meters, 7m. 23s.; 600 meters, 8m. 58 4-5s.; 700 meters, 10m. 31 4-5s.; 800 meters, 12m. 8 3-5s.; 900 meters, 13m. 44 2-5s.; 1,000 meters, 15m. 22s.; 1,100 meters, 16m. 58s.; 1,200 meters, 18m. 34 2-5s.; 1,300 meters, 20m. 3 2-5s.; 1,400 meters, 21m. 33 2-5s. Hodgson—100 meters, 1m. 15s.; 200 meters, 2m. 40s.; 400 meters, 5m. 40s.; 800 meters, 11m. 47s.; 1,000 meters, 14m. 45s. Longworth—300 meters, 4m. 9s. Battersby—400 meters, 6m. 9s.; 800 meters, 12m. 38s. Hardwick—100 meters, 1m. 18 4-5s.; 200 meters, 2m. 45s.; 300 meters, 4m. 16s.; 400 meters, 5m. 46s.; 500 meters, 7m. 18s.; 1,000 meters, 15m. 20s.

H. Taylor (Great Britain) qualified as the fastest third.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS, JULY 9, NOON.

First, second and fastest third to qualify for final heat.

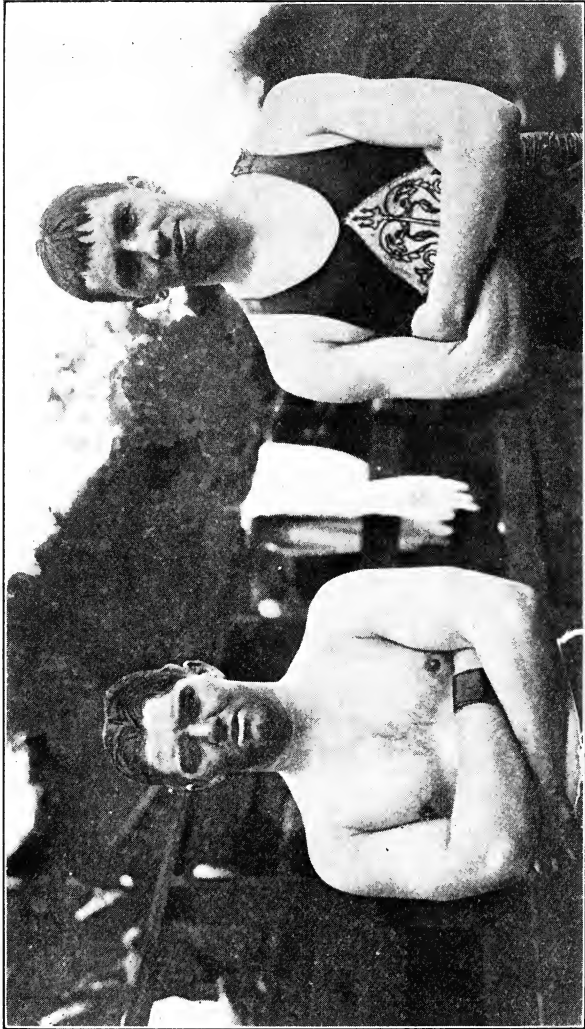
First heat—G. R. Hodgson (Canada), 22m. 26s., won; J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain), 22m. 33 2-5s., second; H. H. Hardwick (Australia), 23m. 14s., third; W. Andersson (Sweden), fourth; H. Taylor (Great Britain), fifth. Second heat—B. v. Lastorres (Hungary), 23m. 9 4-5s., won; M. Champion (Australia), 23m. 24 1-5s., second; W. Foster (Great Britain), 23m. 32 1-5s., third. Longworth did not start.

Intermediate times: Hodgson—100 meters, 1m. 18s.; 200 meters, 2m. 45s.; 300 meters, 4m. 11 2-5s.; 400 meters, 5m. 40 4-5s.; 500 meters, 7m. 13s.; 600 meters, 8m. 42 4-5s.; 700 meters, 10m. 14 4-5s.; 800 meters, 11m. 45s.; 900 meters, 13m. 15s.; 1,000 meters, 14m. 45s.; 1,100 meters, 16m. 20s.; 1,200 meters, 17m. 51 2-5s.; 1,300 meters, 19m. 27s.; 1,400 meters, 20m. 55s. Hatfield—800 meters, 11m. 55s.; 1,000 meters, 15m. 1s. Lastorres—100 meters, 1m. 19s.; 200 meters, 2m. 46 3-5s.; 300 meters, 4m. 18s.; 400 meters, 5m. 49s.; 500 meters, 7m. 23s.; 600 meters, 8m. 59 2-5s.; 700 meters, 10m. 31s.; 800 meters, 12m. 5 2-5s.; 900 meters, 13m. 39 4-5s.; 1,000 meters, 15m. 13s.; 1,100 meters, 16m. 45s.; 1,200 meters, 18m. 23 2-5s.; 1,300 meters, 19m. 58s.; 1,400 meters, 21m. 31 2-5s.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 10, EVENING.

G. R. Hodgson (Canada), 22m., won; J. G. Hatfield (Great Britain), 22m. 39s., second; H. H. Hardwick (Australia), 23m. 15 2-5s., third. B. v. Lastorres (Hungary) retired after 500 meters, and M. Champion (Australia) after 800 meters.

Intermediate times: Hodgson—100 meters, 1m. 11s.; 200 meters, 2m. 34s.; 300 meters, 4m. 3 3-5s.; 400 meters, 5m. 34 1-5s.; 500 meters, 7m. 6s.; 600 meters, 8m. 35s.; 700 meters, 10m. 6 2-5s.; 800 meters, 11m. 37s.; 900 meters, 13m. 7s.; 1,000 meters, 14m. 37s.; 1,100 meters, 16m. 7s.; 1,200 meters, 17m. 35s.; 1,300 meters, 19m. 3s.; 1,400 meters, 20m. 33s. Hodgson continued for 1 mile and swam 1,600 meters in 23m. 28 1-5s. and 1 mile in 23m. 34 5-10s., a new world's record. His 1,000 meters were taken officially in 14m. 37s., also a new world's record.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

George R. Hodgson, the Canadian Swimming Champion, on right, and William Longworth, the Australian Swimming Champion, on left.

PLAIN HIGH DIVING.

First and second heats, July 6, evening; third and fourth heats,
July 7, noon.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—P. Günther (Germany), place No. 8, 36.1 points, won; T. Erikson (Sweden), place No. 11, 35.8 points, second; T. Ilmoniemi (Finland), place No. 13, 35 points, third; Alfred Johansson (Sweden), place No. 14, fourth. Second heat—J. Jansson (Sweden), place No. 5, 38.3 points, won; G. W. Gaidzik (U.S.A.), place No. 13, 36.2 points, second; G. Yvon (Great Britain), place No. 17, 35.2 points, third; G. Ekstrand (Sweden), place No. 18, fourth; Arthur McAleenan, Jr. (U.S.A.), fifth. Third heat—H. Johansson (Sweden), place No. 7, 40.1 points, won; T. N. Aro (Finland), place No. 10, 39.4 points, second; G. W. Runstrom (Sweden), place No. 15, 38.30 points, third; E. M. Brandsten (Sweden), fourth; V. G. Crondahl (Sweden), fifth. Fourth heat—W. E. Adlerz (Sweden), place No. 5, 39.9 points, won; O. W. Wetzell (Finland), place No. 13, 33.8 points, second; K. Kainuvaara (Finland), place No. 14, 33.2 points, third; A. Zürner (Germany), fourth.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 11, EVENING.

W. E. Adlerz (Sweden), place No. 7, 40 points, won; H. Johansson (Sweden), place No. 12, 39.3 points, second; J. Jansson (Sweden), place No. 13, 39.1 points, third; V. G. Crondahl (Sweden), place No. 23, 37.1 points, fourth; T. N. Aro (Finland), place No. 26, 36.5 points, fifth; A. W. Runstrom (Sweden), place No. 26, 36.1 points, sixth.

P. Günther, Germany, who qualified for the final, did not compete, owing to an injury to his hand.

FANCY HIGH DIVING.

First and second heats, July 12, noon; third heat, evening.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—H. Johansson (Sweden), place No. 9, 68.6 points, won; A. Zürner (Germany), place No. 14, 65.4 points, second; H. Luber (Germany), place No. 23, 62.66 points, third; E. M. Brandsten (Sweden), place No. 23, 62.42 points, fourth; G. Sjöberg (Sweden), place No. 24, 62.8 points, fifth; G. W. Gaidzik (U.S.A.), place No. 25, 62.56 points, sixth. Second heat—E. W. Adlerz (Sweden), place No. 6, 74.76 points, won; G. Blomgren (Sweden), place No. 9, 68.5 points, second; H. Arbin (Sweden), place No. 9, 62.75 points, third; E. R. Eklund (Sweden), place No. 20, 59.94 points, fourth; S. Andersen (Norway), place No. 25, 56.40 points, fifth; O. W. Wetzell (Finland), place No. 32, 50.46 points, sixth. Third heat—A. Carlsson (Sweden), place No. 7, 66.98 points, won; G. Yvon (Great Britain), place No. 9, 65.7 points, second; T. N. Aro (Finland), place No. 15, 62.75 points, third; Robert Andersson (Sweden), place No. 20, 60.59 points, fourth; J. H. Stefenson (Sweden), place No. 26, 41.54 points, fifth.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 15, NOON.

E. W. Adlerz (Sweden), place No. 7, 73.94 points, won; A. Zürner (Germany), place No. 10, 72.60 points, second; G. Blomgren (Sweden), place No. 16, 69.56 points, third; H. Johansson (Sweden), place No. 22, 67.80 points, fourth; G. Yvon (Great Britain), place No. 23, 67.60 points, fifth; H. Arbin (Sweden), place No. 30, 62.62 points, sixth; A. Carlsson (Sweden), seventh; T. N. Aro (Finland), eighth.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
The Swimming Course.

SPRINGBOARD DIVING.

Three heats, July 8, evening.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—C. Behrens (Germany), place No. 6, 80.14 points, won; P. Günther (Germany), place No. 9, 78.14 points, second; A. McAleenan, Jr. (U.S.A.), place No. 15, 68.02 points, third; E. Brandsten (Sweden), place No. 20, 65.01 points, fourth. Second heat—J. Jansson (Sweden), place No. 5, 77.77 points, won; A. Zürner (Germany), place No. 10, 74.64 points, second; E. Eklund (Sweden), place No. 16, 53.02 points, third; C. Bonfanti (Italy), place No. 19, 46.81 points, fourth. Third heat—H. Luber (Germany), place No. 6, 77.5 points, won; E. Zimmerman (Canada), place No. 11, 76.6 points, second; G. W. Gaidzik (U.S.A.), place No. 16, 74.3 points, third; H. E. Pott (Great Britain), place No. 17, 73.94 points, fourth; E. Apelqvist (Sweden), fifth.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 9, EVENING.

Paul Günther (Germany), place No. 6, 79.23 points, won; H. Luber (Germany), place No. 9, 76.78 points, second; C. Behrens (Germany), place No. 22, 73.73 points, third; A. Zürner (Germany), place No. 23, 73.33 points, fourth; E. Zimmerman (Canada), place No. 24, 72.54 points, fifth; H. E. Pott (England), place No. 28, 71.25 points, sixth; J. Jansson (Sweden), seventh; G. W. Gaidzik (U.S.A.), eighth.

800 METERS 4-MEN RELAY RACE.

(874.8989 yards.)

Olympic record—10m. 11 1-5s.; Australia (Healy, 2m. 31 2-5s.; Champion, 2m. 33 3-5s.; Boardman, 2m. 35s.; Hardwick, 2m. 31 1-5s.), Stockholm, 1912.

Two heats, July 12, evening.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—United States (Huszagh, 2m. 35 4-5s.; Duke Kahanamoku, 2m. 30 4-5s.; Hebner, 2m. 43 2-5s.; McGillivray, 2m. 36 2-5s.), 10m. 26 2-5s., won; Hungary (Beleznay, Zachar, Kenyery, Lastorres), 10m. 34 3-5s., second; Great Britain (Foster, Hatfield, Battersby, Taylor), 10m. 39 2-5s., third. Second heat—Australia (Hardwick, 2m. 31 2-5s.; Champion, 2m. 35 3-5s.; Boardman, 2m. 35s.; Healy, 2m. 32s.), 10m. 14s., won; Germany (Schiele, Kunisch, Ritter, Bretting), 10m. 42 1-5s., second.

All five teams qualified for final.

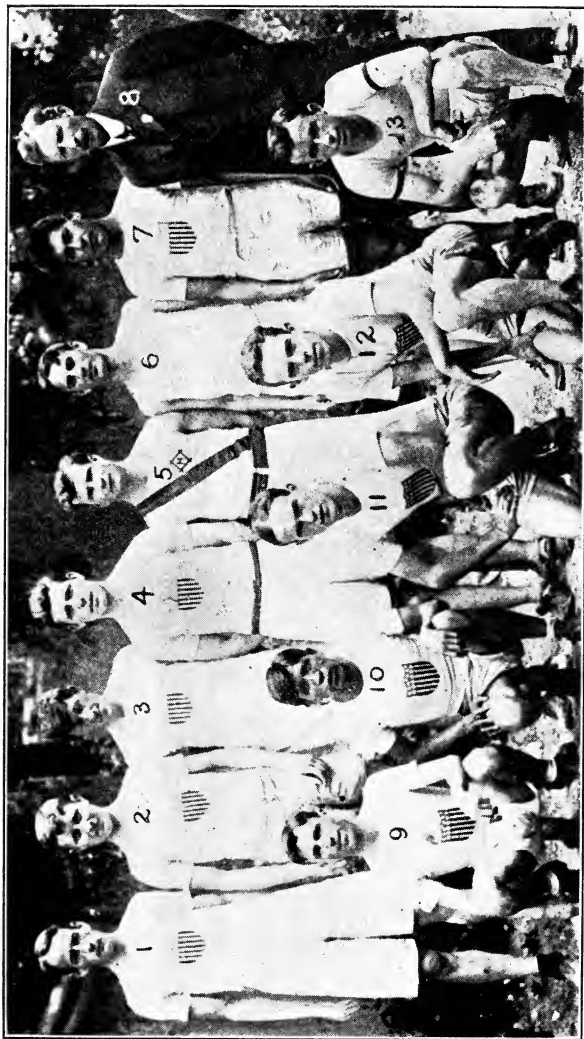
FINAL HEAT, JULY 15, NOON.

Australia (Healy, 100 meters, 1m. 8 2-5s.; 200 meters, 2m. 31 2-5s.; Champion, 1m. 11 3-5s., 2m. 33 3-5s.; Boardman, 1m. 9 4-5s., 2m. 35s.; Hardwick, 1m. 9s., 2m. 31 1-5s.), 10m. 11 1-5s., won; United States (McGillivray, 1m. 8 2-5s., 2m. 31 2-5s.; Hebner, 1m. 11 4-5s., 2m. 40 3-5s.; Huszagh, 1m. 10 2-5s., 2m. 37 1-5s.; Kahanamoku, 1m. 6s., 2m. 31s.), 10m. 20 1-5s., second; England (Battersby, Foster, Hatfield, Taylor), 10m. 28 3-5s., third; Germany (Schiele, Ritter, Kunisch, Bretting), Hatfield was timed by J. C. Hurd (secretary A.S.A. of England), 2m. 10m. 33s., fourth.
29 3-5s., the fastest individual time.

Hungary, although qualified, did not start.

WATER POLO.

July 7, noon—England 7, Belgium 5; extra period after a tie of 4 each. Referee, G. Wennerström, Sweden.



AMERICA'S MARATHON TEAM AT OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1. Joseph Forshaw; 2. Harry Smith; 3. Richard F. Piggott; 4. Michael J. Ryan; 5. Joseph Erxleben; 6. Clarence H. De Mar; 7. Andrew Sockalexis; 8. Michael C. Murphy, Trainer; 9. Gaston Strobino; 10. Louis Tewanima; 11. John J. Reynolds; 12. John J. Gallagher; 13. Thomas H. Lilley.

- July 8, noon—Sweden 7, France 2. Half time, 4—0. Referee, J. C. Hurd, Great Britain.
- July 9, noon—Austria 4, Hungary 3. Referee, G. Wennerström, Sweden.
- July 10, noon—Belgium 6, Hungary 5. Referee, G. W. Hearn, Great Britain.
- July 11, noon—Belgium 5, France 1. Referee, G. W. Hearn, England. Evening—England 6, Sweden 3. Half time, 2—1. Referee, Van der Heyden, Belgium.
- July 13, evening—England 8, Austria 0. Half time, 4—0. Referee, Erik Bergvall, Sweden.
- July 14, evening—Sweden 8, Austria 1. Half time, 5—1. Referee, G. W. Hearn, Great Britain.
- July 15, noon—Belgium 4, Austria 3. Half time, 2—1. Referee, Erik Bergvall, Sweden.
- July 16, noon—Sweden 4, Belgium 2. Referee, G. W. Hearn, Great Britain.

FINAL RESULT.

Great Britain, won; Sweden, second; Belgium, third.

LADIES' RACE—100 METERS.

Olympic record—1m. 19 4-5s.; Fanny Durack (Australia), Stockholm, 1912. First and second heats, July 8, evening; third, fourth and fifth heats, July 9, noon.

First, second and fastest third qualify for semi-final heat.

TRIAL HEATS.

First heat—Bella Moore (Great Britain), 1m. 29 4-5s., won; Louise Otto (Germany), 1m. 34 2-5s., second; Klara Milch (Austria), 1m. 37 1-5s., third; Greta Johanson (Sweden), 1m. 41 2-5s., fourth. Second heat—Daisy Curwen (Great Britain), 1m. 23 3-5s., won; Jennie Fletcher (Great Britain), 1m. 26 1-5s., second; B. Zahouret (Austria), 1m. 38 3-5s., third; Pepi Kellner (Austria), 1m. 41 1-5s., fourth; Sonja Johnsson (Sweden), 1m. 44 4-5s., fifth. Third heat—Wilhelmina Wylie (Australia), 1m. 26 4-5s., won; Mary Langford (Great Britain), 1m. 28s., second; Hermine Stindt (Germany), 1m. 29 1-5s., third; Josefine Sticker (Austria), 1m. 31 4-5s., fourth; Madame Guttenstein (Belgium), fifth; Elsa Björklund (Sweden), sixth. Fourth heat—Fanny Durack (Australia), 1m. 19 4-5s., won; Irene Steer (Great Britain), 1m. 27 1-5s., second; Vally Dressel (Germany), 1m. 28 3-5s., third; Margarete Adler (Austria), 1m. 34 2-5s., fourth; Greta Carlsson (Sweden), fifth; Regina Kari (Finland), sixth. Fifth heat—Grete Rosenberg (Germany), 1m. 25s., won; Annie Spiers (Great Britain), 1m. 25 3-5s., second; Vera Thulin (Sweden), 1m. 44s., third.

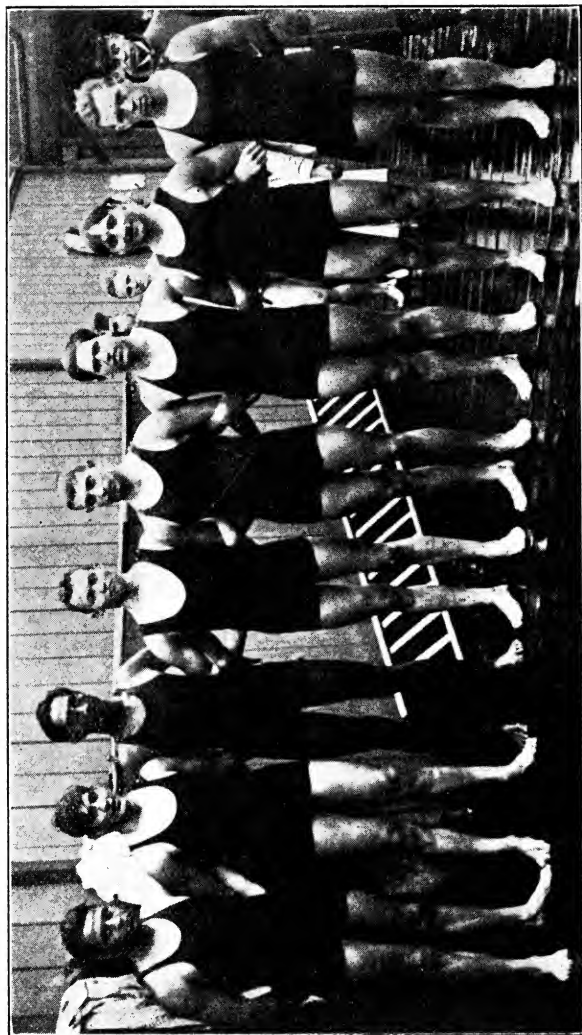
Vally Dressel (Germany) qualified as the fastest third.

SEMI-FINAL HEATS, JULY 11, NOON.

First, second and fastest third qualify for final heat.

First heat—Fanny Durack (Australia), 1m. 20 1-5s., won; Daisy Curwen (Great Britain), 1m. 26 4-5s., second; Annie Spiers (Great Britain), 1m. 27s., third; Bella Moore (Great Britain), 1m. 27 4-5s., fourth; Louise Otto (Germany), fifth; Mary Langford (Great Britain), sixth. Second heat—Wilhelmina Wylie (Australia), 1m. 27s., won; Jennie Fletcher (Great Britain), 1m. 27 1-5s., second; Vally Dressel (Germany), 1m. 29 1-5s., third.

Grete Rosenberg (Germany) allowed in final, owing to having been interfered with. Irene Steer (Great Britain), who finished third in 1m. 29s., disqualified for interfering.



AMERICAN AND GERMAN 100 METER RELAY TEAMS IN HAMBURG, GERMANY.

The match race was won by the American team. 1, K. Huszagh, America; 2, W. Kichne, Germany; 3, Duke P. Kahanamoku, America; 4, C. Bretting, Germany; 5, H. Kunisch, Germany; 6, N. T. Nerich, America; 7, W. Binner, Germany; 8, P. McGilivray, America.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 12, EVENING.

Fanny Durack (Australia), 1m. 22 1-5s., won; Wilhelmina Wylie (Australia), 1m. 25 2-5s., second; Jennie Fletcher (Great Britain), 1m. 27s., third; Grete Rosenberg (Germany), 1m. 27 1-5s., fourth; Annie Spiers (Great Britain), 1m. 27 2-5s., fifth.

LADIES' PLAIN HIGH DIVING.

First heat, July 10, noon; second heat, evening.

First heat—Greta Johanson (Sweden), place No. 5, 36.2 points, won; Lisa Regnell (Sweden), place No. 13, 34.1 points, second; Isabelle White (England), place No. 14, 33.9 points, third; Tora Larsson (Sweden), place No. 21, 31 points, fourth; T. Selma Andersson (Sweden), place No. 23, 30.6 points, fifth; Elsa Andersson (Sweden), place No. 25, 27.7 points, sixth. Second heat—Ella Eklund (Sweden), place No. 7, 34.4 points, won; Elsa Regnell (Sweden), place No. 8, 34.9 points, second; Gerda Johansson (Sweden), place No. 16, 28.7 points, third; Dagmar Nilsson (Sweden), place No. 19, 27.7 points, fourth; Ester Edström (Sweden), fifth.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 13, EVENING.

Greta Johanson (Sweden), place No. 5, 39.9 points, won; Lisa Regnell (Sweden), place No. 9, 36 points, second; Isabelle White (Great Britain), place No. 17, 34 points, third; Elsa Regnell (Sweden), place No. 20, 33.2 points, fourth; Elsa Anderson (Sweden), place No. 26, 31.3 points, fifth; Ella Eklund (Sweden), place No. 32, 31.9 points, sixth; Selma Andersson (Sweden), seventh; Tora Larsson (Sweden), eighth.

LADIES' RELAY RACE—400 METERS.

Teams composed of four, each to swim 100 meters.

FINAL HEAT, JULY 15, NOON.

England (Bella Moore, 1m. 28 2-5s.; Irene Steer, 1m. 29 4-5s.; A. Spiers, 1m. 29 1-5s.; J. Fletcher, 1m. 25 2-5s.), 5m. 52 4-5s., won; Germany (Hermine Stindt, Louise Otto, Vally Dressel, Grete Rosenberg), 6m. 4 3-5s., second; Austria (Klara Milch, F. Sticker, P. Kellner, B. Zahourek), 6m. 17s., third; Sweden, fourth.

300 METERS SWIM FOR LADIES.

July 15, evening.

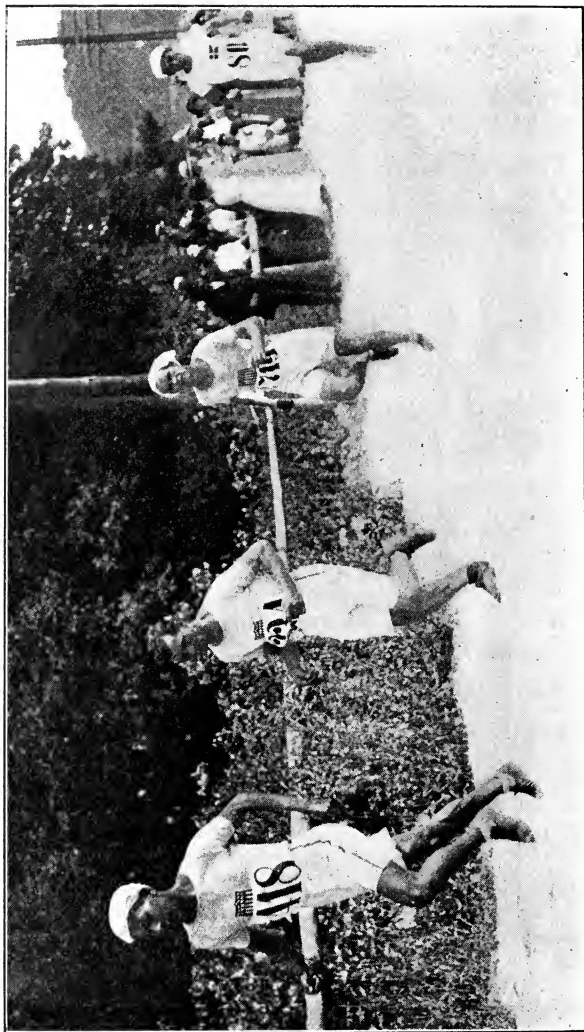
Attempt to break the world's record by Miss Fanny Durack (Australia).—Time, 4m. 43 3-5s. 100 meters in 1m. 24s.; 200 meters, 3m. 5s.

FASTEST TIMES IN OLYMPIC GAMES. 1912

100 Meters—1m. 2 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.; 1m. 4 1-5s., K. Huszagh, U.S.A., and C. Bretting, Germany; 1m. 4 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, U.S.A.; 1m. 4 3-5s., C. Healy, Australia; 1m. 5 1-5s., Wm. Longworth, Australia; 1m. 5 3-5s., L. Boardman, Australia; 1m. 5 4-5s., H. Hardwick, Australia, and W. Ramne, Germany; 1m. 7 3-5s., N. T. Nerich, U.S.A.; 1m. 8s., R. M. Ritter, Germany, and L. Belezny, Hungary.

400 Meters—5m. 24 2-5s., G. R. Hodgson, Canada; 5m. 25 3-5s., J. G. Hatfield, Great Britain; 5m. 31s., H. Hardwick, Australia; 5m. 34s., C. Healy, Australia; 5m. 34 4-5s., B. V. Lastorres, Hungary; 5m. 37s., M. Champion, Australia; 5m. 44 3-5s., R. M. Ritter, Germany; 5m. 46s., A. Kenyery, Hungary.

1500 Meters—22m., G. R. Hodgson, Canada; 22m. 33 2-5s., J. G. Hatfield, Great Britain; 22m. 58s., B. V. Lastorres, Hungary; 23m. 2 3-5s., Wm. Longworth, Australia; 23m. 12 1-5s., W. Andersson, Sweden; 23m. 14s., H. Hardwick, Australia; 23m. 24 1-5s., M. Champion, Australia; 23m. 32 1-5s., W. Foster, Great Britain.



A SCENE DURING THE MARATHON RACE AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Erxleben and Reynolds, following pace set by Sockalexis.

WINNERS OF OLYMPIC COMPETITIONS OTHER THAN TRACK AND FIELD

CYCLING ROAD RACE AROUND LAKE MALAR.

Distance about 200 miles. Partly individual and partly team race.

Individual results—R. Lewis (South Africa), 1, time 10h. 42m. 39s.; F. H. Grubb (Great Britain), 2; C. O. Schutte (U.S.A.), 3. Team results—Sweden, 1; Great Britain, 2; United States, 3.

FENCING.

Individual foils—N. Nadi (Italy), 1; P. Speciale (Italy), 2; R. Verderber (Austria), 3. Team sword contest—Belgium, 1; Great Britain, 2; Holland, 3. Individual sword contest—P. Anspach (Belgium), 1; I. Ossier (Denmark), 2; P. le Hardy de Beaulieu (Belgium), 3. Team sabre contest—Hungary, 1; Austria, 2; Holland, 3. Individual sabre contest—J. Fuchs (Hungary), 1; E. Bekessy (Hungary), 2; E. Meszaros (Hungary), 3.

GYMNASTICS.

Team competition (according to the Swedish system)—Sweden, 1; Denmark, 2; Norway, 3. Team competition (any except Swedish exercises)—Italy, 1; Hungary, 2; Great Britain, 3. Team competition (with free choice of movements and apparatus)—Norway, 1; Finland, 2; Denmark, 3. Individual competition—A. Braglia (Italy), 1; L. Segura (France), 2; A. Tunesi (Italy), 3.

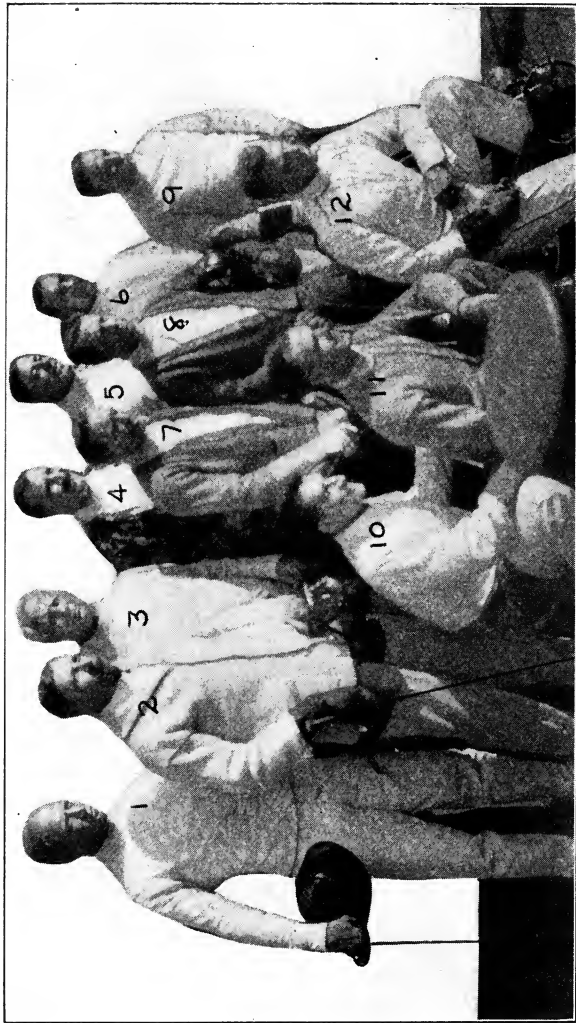
LAWN TENNIS.

Covered court competitions—Gentlemen's singles: A. Gobert (France), 1; C. P. Dixon (Great Britain), 2; A. F. Wilding (Australia), 3. Ladies' singles: Miss E. M. Hannam (Great Britain), 1; Miss T. G. S. Castenschiold (Denmark), 2; Miss M. B. Parton, 3. Gentlemen's doubles: A. Gobert and M. Germot (France), 1; G. Setterwall and G. Kempe (Sweden), 2; C. P. Dixon and A. E. Beamish (Great Britain), 3. Mixed doubles: Miss E. M. Hannam and C. P. Dixon (Great Britain), 1; Miss F. H. Aitchison and H. Roper Barrett (Great Britain), 2; Mrs. S. Fick and G. Setterwall (Sweden), 3. Outdoor courts—Gentlemen's singles: C. L. Winslow (South Africa), 1; H. A. Kitson (South Africa), 2; O. Kreuzer (Germany), 3. Ladies' singles: Miss M. Broquedis (France), 1; Miss D. Koring (Germany), 2; Miss M. Bjurstedt (Norway), 3. Gentlemen's doubles: H. A. Kitson and C. L. Winslow (South Africa), 1; A. Zborzil and F. Pipes (Austria), 2; A. Canet and M. Meny (France), 3. Mixed doubles: Miss D. Koring and H. Schomburgk (Germany), 1; Mrs. S. Fick and G. Setterwall (Sweden), 2; Miss M. Broquedis and A. Canet (France), 3.

MODERN PENTATHLON.

Consisting of duel shooting, swimming, fencing, riding, cross-country race.

G. Lilliehook (Sweden), 1; G. Asbrink (Sweden), 2; G. de Laval (Sweden), 3; A. E. Gronhagen (Sweden), 4; G. S. Patton, Jr. (U.S.A.), 5.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

American Fencing Team: 1, Lieut. George Patten; 2, Dr. J. Ernest Gignoux; 3, Dr. Graeme M. Hammond; 4, Sherman Hall; 5, A. Van Zo Post; 6, Albert E. Sauer; 7, William Bowman; 8, George M. Breed; 9, Prof. Danquay (Master of Arms); 10, John A. McLaughlin; 11, Dr. Scott D. Breckinridge; 12, Lieut Harold M. Rayner.

ROWING.

Eight-oar, outriggers—Leander R.C. (Great Britain), 1; New College (Great Britain), 2. Four-oar, outriggers—Ludwigshafen R.V. (Germany), 1; Thames R.C. (Great Britain), 2. Four-oar, inriggers—Denmark, 1; Sweden, 2. Single sculls—W. D. Kinnear (Great Britain), 1; P. Veirman (Belgium), 2.

SHOOTING.

Army rifle shooting—Team competition: United States, 1; Great Britain, 2; Sweden, 3. Individual competition, 600 meters—P. R. Colas (France), 1; C. T. Osburn (U.S.A.), 2; J. E. Jackson (U.S.A.), 3. Individual competition, 300 meters—A. Prokopp (Hungary), 1; C. T. Osburn (U.S.A.), 2; E. E. Skogen (Norway), 3. Shooting with any rifle—Team competition: Sweden, 1; Norway, 2; Denmark, 3. Individual competition, 300 meters—P. R. Colas (France), 1; J. L. Madsen (Denmark), 2; N. H. D. Larsen (Denmark), 3. Miniature rifle shooting—Team competition, 50 meters: Great Britain, 1; Sweden, 2; United States, 3. Individual competition, 50 meters—F. S. Hird (U.S.A.), 1; W. Milne (Great Britain), 2; H. Burt (Great Britain), 3. Team competition, 25 meters—Sweden, 1; Great Britain, 2; United States, 3. Individual competition, 25 meters—W. Carlberg (Sweden), 1; J. H. von Holst (Sweden), 2; G. Ericsson (Sweden), 3. Revolver and Pistol Shooting—Team competition: United States, 1; Sweden, 2; Great Britain, 3. Individual competition, 50 meters—A. P. Lane (U.S.A.), 1; P. J. Dolfen (U.S.A.), 2; G. E. Stewart (Great Britain), 3. Duel shooting—Team competition: Sweden, 1; Russia, 2; Great Britain, 3. Individual competition, 30 meters—A. P. Lane (U.S.A.), 1; P. Palen (Sweden), 2; H. von Holst (Sweden), 3. Clay Bird Shooting—Team competition: United States, 1; Great Britain, 2; Germany, 3. Individual competition—J. R. Graham (U.S.A.), 1; A. Goedel (Germany), 2; H. Blau (Russia), 3. Running Deer Shooting—Team competition: Sweden, 1; United States, 2; Finland, 3. Individual competition, 100 meters; single shots—A. Swahn (Sweden), 1; A. Lundeberg (Sweden), 2; N. Toivonen (Finland), 3. Double shot, 100 meters—A. Lundeberg (Sweden), 1; E. Benedicks (Sweden), 2; O. G. Swahn (Sweden), 3.

SOCCER FOOT BALL.

Great Britain, 1; Denmark, 2; Holland, 3.

WRESTLING.

Featherweight—Kalle Koskelo (Finland), 1; G. Gerstacker (Germany), 2; O. A. Lasanen (Finland), 3. Lightweight—E. E. Ware (Finland), 1; G. H. Malmstrom (Sweden), 2; E. Matiason (Sweden), 3. Middleweight (a)—C. E. Johansson (Sweden), 1; M. Klein (Russia), 2; A. Asikainen (Finland), 3. Middleweight (b)—A. O. Ahlgren (Sweden), 1; I. T. Boling (Finland), 2; B. Varga (Hungary), 3. Heavyweight—U. Saarela (Finland), 1; J. Olin (Finland), 2; S. M. Jensen (Denmark), 3.

YACHT RACING

Held July 20, 21, 22. Classes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 meters. Helmsman and every member of crew must be amateurs. There were two races in each class, with the following method of scoring: first place, 7 points; second place, 3 points; third place, 1 point; and, if necessary, an extra race between yachts with the same number of points.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912

American Cycling Team—1, Becht; 2, Kopsky; 3, Pike; 4, Steinert; 5, Stroud, Team Manager; 6, Schutte; 7, Meissner; 8, Loftes; 9, Krushel; 10, Martin.

- 12 meter class, cruisers, Group A—First round: Magda IX 1, Erna Signe 2, Heatherbell 3. Second round: Magda IX 1, Erna Signe 2, Heatherbell 3. First prize, Magda IX (Alfred Larsen, Norway); second prize, Erna Signe (N. Persson and N. Asp, Sweden); third prize, Heatherbell (E. Krogius, Finland).
- 10 meter class, cruisers, Group A—First round: Kitty 1, Nina 2, Gallia II 3. Second round: Kitty 1, Gallia II 2, Nina 3. Extra round: Nina 1, Gallia II 2. First prize, Kitty (N. Asp, Sweden); second prize, Nina (Harry Wahl, Finland); third prize, Gallia II (Alex. Wischnegradsky, Russia).
- 8 meter class, cruisers, Group A—First round: Taifun 1, Sans Atout 2, Orn 3. Second round: Taifun 1, Lucky Girl 2, Orn 3. Extra round: Sans Atout 1, Lucky Girl 2. First prize, Taifun (Thoralf Glad, Norway); second prize, Sans Atout (B. Heyman, Sweden); third prize, Lucky Girl (Bertil and Gunnar Tallberg, Finland).
- 6 meter class, cruisers, Group A—First round: Nurdug II 1, MacMiche 2, Saas 3. Second round: MacMiche 1, Nurdug II 2, Kerstin 3. Extra round: Mac Miche 1, Nurdug II 2, Kerstin 3. First prize, Mac Miche (G. Thubé and G. Fitau, France); second prize, Nurdug II (Otto Reedz-Thott, Denmark); third prize, Kerstin (Dan Broström, Sweden).

HORSE RIDING

Held July 13-17, 1912. Team and individual competition.

I. MILITARY.

Combined team and individual competition, comprising (1) Distance ride (about 34 miles), of which (2) is a cross-country ride of about 3 miles; (3) Individual steeplechase ride; (4) Prize jumping; (5) Prize riding. (See table on following page.)

II. PRIZE RIDING.

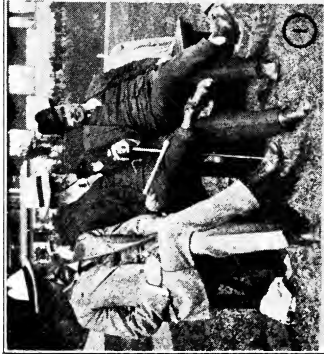
Capt. C. Bonde (Sweden), 1; Major G. A. Boltenstern (Sweden), 2; Lieut. H. von Blixen-Finecke (Sweden), 3; Capt. von Oesterley (Germany), 4; Lieut. C. Rosenblad (Sweden), 5; Capt. O. af Strom (Sweden), 6. Twenty-one entered.

III. PRIZE JUMPING.

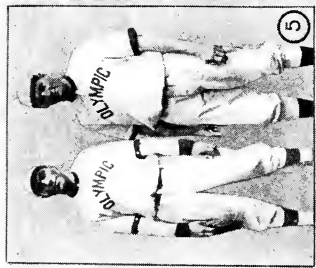
Individual competition, maximum 190 points. Team competition, maximum 570 points.

Individual competition—Capt. Cariou (France), 186 points, 1; Lieut.-Col. von Krocher (Germany), 186 points, 2; Capt. E. de Blommaert (Belgium), 185 points, 3; Lieut. H. S. L. Scott (Great Britain), 184 points, 4; Lieut.-Col. Freyer (Germany), 5; Lieut. von Hohenau (Germany), Capt. N. Adlecreutz (Sweden), and Lieut. E. G. Casparsson (Sweden) 181 points, tied for 6. Thirty-one entries.

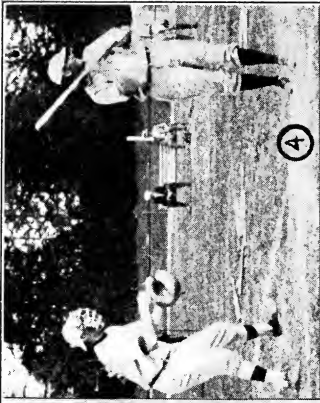
Team competition, points of first three to count—Swedish team (Lieut. Lewenhaupt, Lieut. Kilman, Lieut. von Rosen, Lieut. Rosencrantz), 545 points, 1; French team (Lieut. d'Astafort, Capt. Cariou, Com. Meyer, Lieut. Seigner), 538 points, 2; German team (Lieut.-Col. Freyer, Lieut. von Hohenau, Lieut. Deloch, Seine Königliche Hoheit Prinz, Lieut. Friedrich Karl von Preussen), 530 points, 3; United States team (Lieut. Montgomery, Capt. Henry, Lieut. Ben Lear), 527 points, 4; Russian team (Capt. Rodzianko, Lieut. Pleckhoff, Capt. Selikhoff, Son Altesse Imperial, Grand Duc Dmitry Pawlowitch, Lieut.), 520 points, 5; Belgian team (Capt. de Blommaert, Lieut. de Trannoy, Lieut. Convert), 510 points, 6.



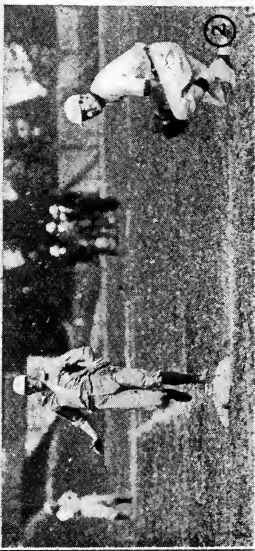
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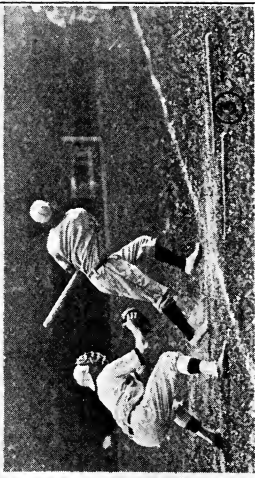
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5

OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1—Interested American spectators at base ball game between teams representing United States and Sweden; left right, J. E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner to the Olympic Games; Bartow S. Weeks and Joseph B. Maccabe, members of the American Olympic Committee. 2—Sapery (Sweden) beating out a short hit; Blanchard (U.S.A.) playing first base. 3—Wickman (Sweden) making a two-base hit to center field; Davenport (U.S.A.) catching. 4—Game between East (Olympics) and West (Finlands); Fred W. Kelly, University of Southern California, at bat; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catching. 5—Batter for the Olympics; left to right, George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club, pitcher; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catcher.

HORSE RIDING COMPETITIONS
Held July 13-17, 1912, at Stockholm, Sweden. Team and individual competition.

CONTESTANTS		Time for Distance Ride	Cross country Ride Max. 130 points	Indi- vidual steeple- chase Max. 100 points	Prize Jump- ing Max. 150 points	Prize Riding Max. 770 points	Total per- centage First three to count	Indi- vidual placing	Team per- centage First three to count	Team placing
<i>Sweden—</i>										
Lieut. A. Nordlander.....	3h. 49m. 09s.	130	100	134	590	46.59	1	139.06	I	
Capt. N. Adlercreutz.....	3h. 53m. 30s.	128	100	135	574.2	46.31	4			
Lieut. E. G. Casparson.....	3h. 52m. 41s.	125	100	145	529	46.16	5			
Lieut. Horn af Aminne.....	3h. 55m. 56s.	130	100	124	583.8	45.85	9			
<i>Germany—</i>										
Lieut.-Col. von Rochow.....	3h. 58m. 41s.	130	100	143	530.7	46.42	2	138.48	II	
Lieut. von Schaesberg-Thannheim	3h. 52m. 59s.	130	100	141	520.5	46.16	5			
Lieut.-Col. von Lutcken.....	3h. 44m. 12s.	130	100	139	510.5	45.90	7			
Capt. von Moers.....	3h. 51m. 30s.	130	82	130	582.5	44.43	13			
<i>United States—</i>										
Lieut. Ben Lear, Jr.....	3h. 50m. 34s.	130	100	136	527	45.91	6	137.33	III	
Lieut. J. C. Montgomery.....	3h. 56m. 39s.	130	100	141	499	45.88	8			
Capt. G. V. Henry.....	3h. 56m. 19s.	123	100	137	535.5	45.54	10			
Lieut. E. F. Graham.....	3h. 51m. 06s.	125	100	141	483.5	45.30	11			
<i>France—</i>										
Capt. Cariou.....	3h. 35m. 31s.	130	100	129	594.2	46.32	3	136.77	IV	
Com. Meyer.....	3h. 51m. 47s.	130	100	143	444	45.30	11			
Lieut. Seigner.....	4h. 00m. 40s.	120	100	140	584.2	45.15	12			
Lieut. d'Astacourt.....	3h. 42m. 22s.	...	...	...	....	....	..
<i>Great Britain—</i>										
Col. P. A. Kenna.....	3h. 59m. 25s.	130	94	132	136.77	IV	
Lieut. Lawrence.....	3h. 53m. 48s.	128	84	123	....	....	..
Lieut. E. Radcliffe-Nash.....	3h. 55m. 28s.	126	84	123	....	....	..
Lieut. H. S. L. Scott.....	3h. 49m. 48s.	130	...	...	....	....	..
<i>Belgium—</i>										
Capt. E. de Blommaert.....	3h. 44m. 08s.	...	100	125	136.77	IV	
Lieut. P. Convert.....	3h. 45m. 31s.	128	100	125	....	....	..
Lieut. G. Reyntiens.....	3h. 48m. 41s.	126	100	128	....	....	..
Lieut. G. de Trannoy.....	3h. 59m. 05s.	126	100	128	....	....	..
<i>Denmark—</i>										
First Lieut. C. A. Kraft.....	3h. 55m. 38s.	130	136.77	IV	
Capt. C. H. Saunte.....	3h. 58m. 50s.	...	100	...	....	....	..
First. Lieut. F. Kirkebjerg..	...	74	...	...	....	....	..



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

United States Rifle Team—1, Ensign H. T. Bartlett, U.S.N.; 2, Capt. E. L. Anderson, Alabama N.G.; 3, Capt. Fred S. Hird, Iowa N.G.; 4, Sergt. W. F. Leushner, New York N.G.; 5, Capt. A. L. Briggs, U.S.A.; 6, Capt. C. L. Burdette, W. Va. N.G.; 7, Lieut. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N.; 8, Lieut.-Com. Harris Lanning, U.S.N., Team Captain; 9, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Libbey, New Jersey N.G., Team Adjutant; 10, Hosp. Steward W. A. Sprout, U.S.N.; 11, Surgeon W. N. McDonnell, U.S.N., Team Surgeon; 12, Sergt. H. L. Adams, U.S.A.; 13, Sergt. John E. Jackson, Iowa N.G.

RIFLE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

BY LIEUT. A. S. JONES

Secretary National Rifle Association of America

The United States may well be proud of the record of its rifle shooting representatives at the Olympic Games. They not only won what they went after, but some matches in addition, in which they did not expect to have even a look-in.

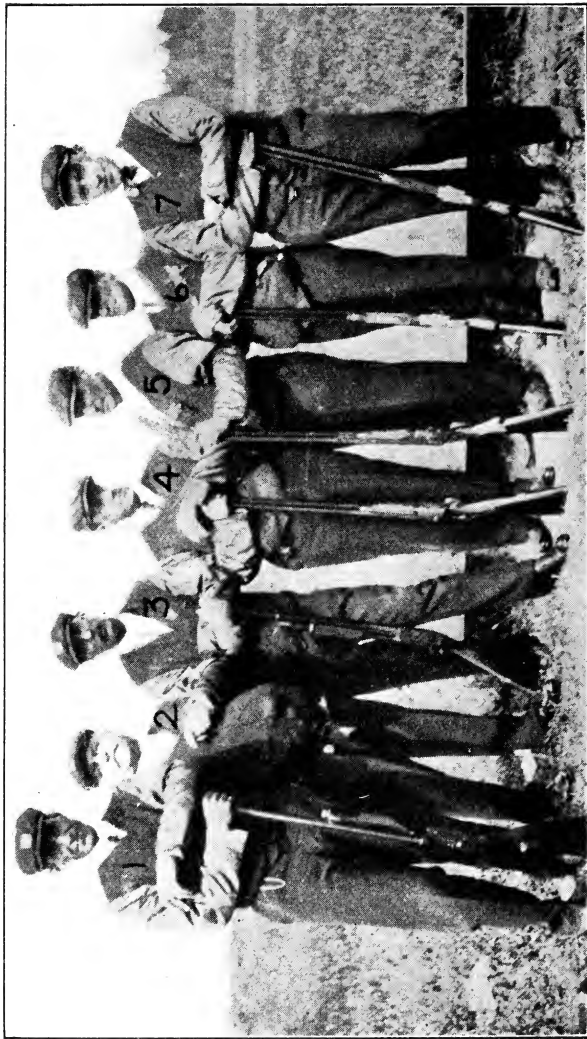
The primary object in sending a rifle team to Stockholm was to win the military match and retain the title of champions of the world with the army rifle. To accomplish this purpose the other matches were sacrificed, but it was decided also to engage in the following matches under different conditions:

Individual competition with army rifle at 300 meters; individual competition with army rifle at 600 meters; team competition, "any" rifle, at 300 meters; individual competition, "any" rifle, at 300 meters; team competition, .22 caliber rifle, at 50 meters; individual competition, .22 caliber rifle, at 50 meters; team competition, .22 caliber rifle rapid fire at 25 meters; individual competition, .22 caliber rifle, rapid fire, at 25 meters; team competition, running deer, at 100 meters; individual competition, running deer, single shot, 100 meters, and individual competition, running deer, double shot 100 meters.

The most remarkable feature of this team's record was the fact that military shooters, with very little preparatory practice for the miniature matches, entered these competitions, were third in the 50 meter team match, third in the rapid fire team match, and won the individual 50 meter match.

In the running deer competition our men thought they had so little chance, after watching the practice of the teams from other nations, that it was decided not to enter a team, but at the last minute this decision was reversed, as it was thought that it might be interpreted as lack of sportsmanship, and the team was entered at the eleventh hour. Much to their own surprise as well as everybody else's, they won second place.

As all the matches, except the army rifle matches, were new to our men, the difficulties may be mentioned. It was decided that it was impracticable to enter a team in the matches with "any" rifle, as there were no rifles taken along with the party that could be used to advantage for this style of shooting. A try-out was held with the Springfield rifle, to see if the scores would



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

United States Clay Bird Shooting Team—1, R. L. Spotts, Larchmont Y. C.; 2, Dr. Gleason, Boston Athletic Association; 3, "Jay" Graham, Chicago Gun Club; 4, C. W. Billings, New York Athletic Club; 5, John Hendrickson, Bergen Beach Gun Club; 6, Frank Hall, The Country Club (Westchester); 7, Daniel McMahon, New York Athletic Club.

compare with those being made by the shooters of the other nations with their Schuetzen rifles, but the comparison caused the team captain to withdraw from those matches.

It was thought that the cutting out of the long ranges in the army rifle team individual matches would seriously hurt the chances of the American competitors, as they are particularly strong in this style of shooting, but the results showed otherwise.

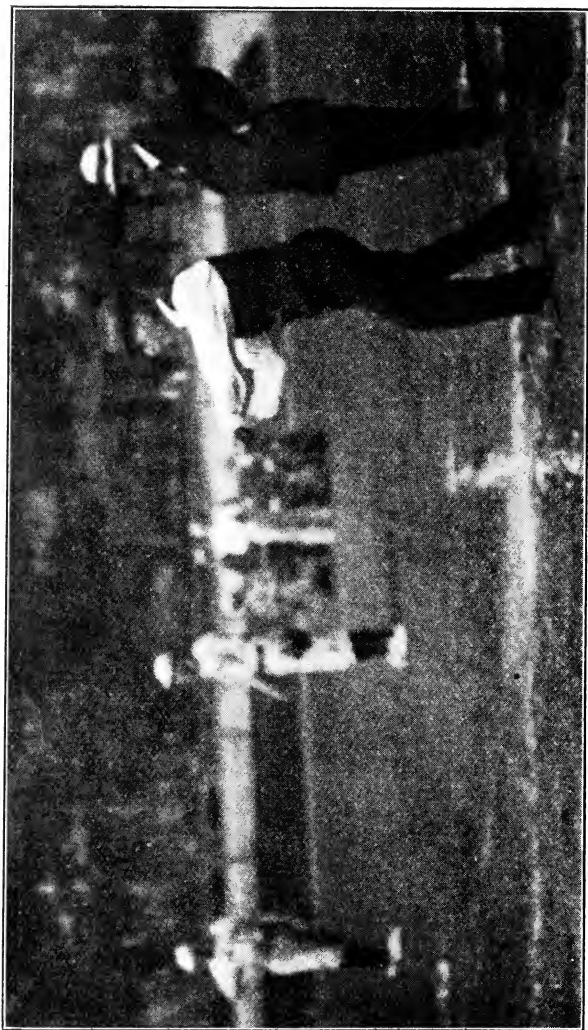
To sum up, the rifle team won the total number of 15 points for the United States. Furthermore, not only was the team successful far beyond their most sanguine expectation, but it can truthfully be said that they left behind them an impression for sportsmanship, manly bearing and good-fellowship that will leave a lasting impression upon all their competitors. It was the most popular rifle team there and received more attention and courtesies than were accorded to the other nations. The policy of the captains of the different teams from the first was that of accepting every decision with the best of grace. Their patience was tried more than once by conflicting decisions, changes of programme and vague rules which were not interpreted in some cases until the matches began. Several times the Americans were appealed to to take the initiative in making protests, but refrained in every case from not only taking the initiative, but even in joining with other nations in protesting.

To sum up the results of the matches, they are as follows: International team competition, army rifle, team of six men firing 15 shots for record at 200, 400, 500 and 600 meters, won by United States. The scores and final standing of the teams were as follows:

I. UNITED STATES.

	200	400	500	600	Total.
Capt. A. L. Briggs, U.S.A.....	72	75	70	66	283
Lieut. C. T. Osburn, U.S.N.....	73	75	72	58	278
Sergt. H. L. Adams, U.S.A.....	74	74	73	62	283
Capt. C. L. Burdette, W.V.N.G.....	74	73	71	70	288
Hos. Steward W. A. Sprout, U.S.N....	74	74	69	59	276
Sergt. J. E. Jackson, Iowa N.G.....	71	73	69	66	279
Totals	438	444	424	381	1,687
Great Britain	428	410	391	373	1,602
Sweden	417	416	384	353	1,570
South Africa	415	387	393	336	1,531
France	405	407	377	326	1,515
Norway	408	378	358	329	1,473
Greece, total score.....	...	...	...	...	1,445
Denmark, total score.....	...	...	...	...	1,419
Russia, total score.....	...	...	...	...	1,403
Hungary, total score.....	...	...	...	...	1,333

The United States led at every stage of the match.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Mr. George Wright, of Boston, the old time base ball player, "batting out" during practice before the game between the Swedes and Americans. Mr. Wright gave the Swedish team much valuable advice. He also acted as chief umpire for both the Sweden vs. America and the Olympic vs. Finland games.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION ARMY RIFLE—300 METERS.

This match was a sort of rapid fire match. Each contestant fired 10 shots at a stationary target and 10 shots, rapid fire, at a half-figure target, three minutes being allowed for the 10 shots. For this match the Americans had very little training and such as they had was in a different manner from that used in the match. The high score of 97 points was made by a Hungarian. For the second place, Osburn of the United States and a Norwegian and Greek tied. In the shoot-off Osburn won, with a score of 99, topping the winning score of the match by two points. There were 91 contestants in this match.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION ARMY RIFLE—600 METERS.

The conditions of this match called for 20 shots for record on a bullseye target. There were 86 contestants.

1. P. R. Colas, France.....	94	3. A. L. Briggs, U.S.....	93
2. C. T. Osburn, U.S.....	94	4. J. E. Jackson, U.S.....	93

It will be seen from this that the United States captured three of the four places and a shoot-off was necessary to decide the ties. In the shoot-off for first and second place Colas won by one point, with a score of 91, Osburn one point behind. The shoot-off between Jackson and Briggs was won by Jackson, with a score of 90, Briggs 89.

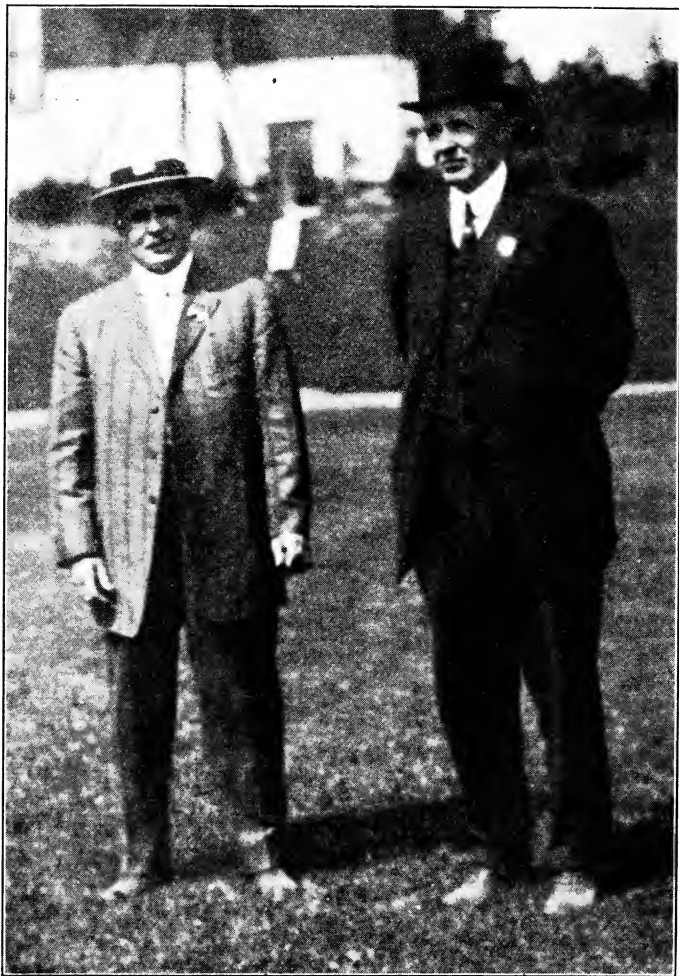
MINIATURE MATCHES—50 METER TEAM MATCH.

It was apparent from the beginning of this competition that the United States team was outclassed, not only because of lack of practice, but in equipment as well. Both the British and Swedish teams had been practising at this game for a long time and had perfect team organization as well as equipment. Furthermore, the Americans dropped their army rifles to take up their .22's, and Osburn was compelled to sight in his rifle in the match. With all these handicaps, however, the United States succeeded in getting third place.

1. Great Britain	762	Individual scores of American team:	
2. Sweden	748	W. A. Sprout...	193
3. United States.....	744	W. F. Leushner	188
4. France	714	F. S. Hird.....	185
5. Denmark	708	C. T. Osburn...	178
6. Greece	708		744

INDIVIDUAL MATCH—50 METERS—40 SHOTS.

Great was the surprise of the United States contingent when at the close of this competition it was found that Captain Fred S. Hird of Des Moines, Iowa, had won the match with a score of 194 out of the possible 200. Second, third, fourth, fifth and



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

Mr. John J. Sweeney and Dr. F. N. Bonine, field umpires at base ball game between the Olympics (East) and Finlands (West) played in Stockholm, Sweden, in connection with Olympic Games.

sixth places were taken by the Britishers, and seventh place went to Sergeant Leushner of Buffalo. Only five points separated the tenth man from the winner.

TEAM COMPETITION—25 METERS.

Target—Silhouette figure of a man 4.7 inches high; 25 shots each man; time limit of 3 seconds for each shot.

Much to the surprise of all the other nations, it was found that the Swedish team was resting the butt of the rifle and the back of the hand upon the ground, thus practically giving machine rest. This position was ruled by the Swedish officer in charge to be not artificial. When we found this out our men also decided to use this position, but it is doubtful whether it was any advantage to them, as they were not accustomed to it. In this match the number of hits counted. In case of tie the ring count was to be used. Both the British and Swedish teams made one miss. The last competitor on the United States team got one shot alongside of the neck. If it had been a hit it would have given the match to the United States.

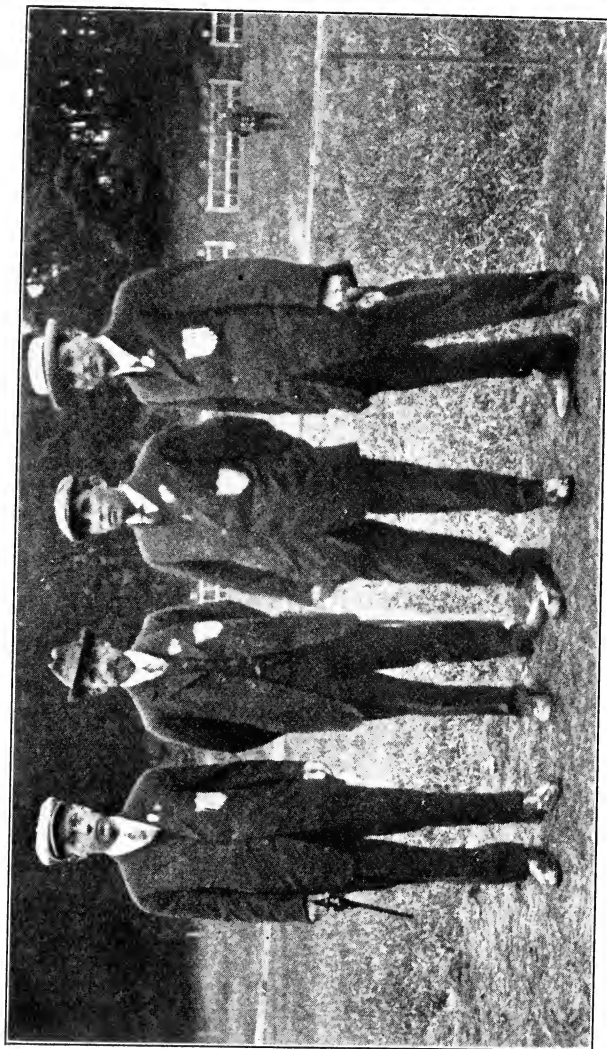
1. Sweden	925	Individual scores of American team:	
2. Great Britain	917	F. S. Hird.....	227
3. United States.....	881	W. A. Sprout...	221
4. Greece	716	W. N. McDonnell	217
		W. F. Leushner.	216

881

RUNNING DEER MATCHES—TEAM MATCH.

It was only at the eleventh hour that it was decided to enter a team in this match. The run of the deer was 23 meters, and the time in crossing the line of vision was four seconds. The distance from the firing point to the target was 100 meters. The personnel of the United States team was: Mr. Walter Winans, Colonel Libbey, Sergeant Leushner and Surgeon McDonnell, U. S. N. They took second place, Sweden being the victors, with Finland third.

The lesson of these matches is that to make a creditable record in each shooting event, shooters must specialize and not try to do too many things with the same set of men. At the Olympic Games in Berlin, in 1916, the miniature and running deer entries should be composed of separate teams of men who should be selected for these teams after a try-out in these particular lines of shooting. It is doubtful whether the National Rifle Association of America could raise enough money by public subscription to send separate teams to the foreign countries and the government should be asked to assist financially in the sending of representatives to the Olympic events.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
United States Revolver Team—From left to right: A. P. Lane, Dr. H. E. Sears, P. J. Dolfen, J. A. Dietz.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER COMPETITIONS

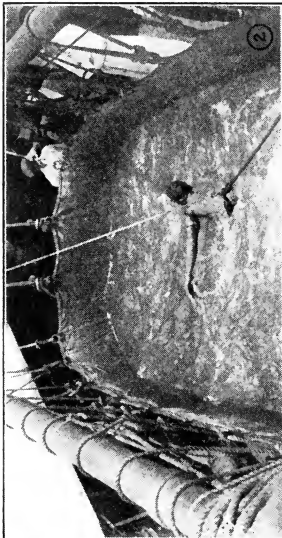
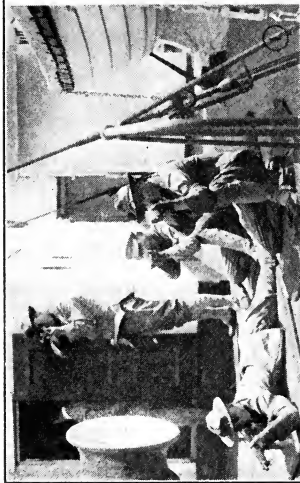
As a result of the Peekskill tryout on June 4, Messrs. Lane, Dietz, Roedder, Dolfen, LeBoutillier and Sears were entered as America's representatives in the 50 meter team contest. Accompanied by Captain R. H. Sayre, captain of the team, the members sailed on the Finland, with the American athletes. Unfortunately at the last moment a serious illness in the family of Mr. LeBoutillier made it impossible for that gentleman to go with the others and as the entries had closed only five men were left from whom to select a team, instead of the six, the maximum number.

The following details of the pistol and revolver competition are from an account furnished by Captain Sayre to the U. S. R. A. Bulletin.

The individual dueling match at 30 meters was shot on Saturday, July 29. For a long time Dietz, with 283, was high man, then Dolfen made 284, but a ten was not allowed on the ground that the target was moving when the bullet hit it. Captain Sayre claimed that Dolfen shot inside his three seconds limit and that if the target moved just as he shot, the shot ought to have come in sidewise as it takes an appreciable time for a .22 bullet to travel thirty yards. The matter is not covered by the printed rules and was referred to the International Jury on shooting. After this Lane won first place, with 287, and the last man up, a Swede, A. G. Paul Palen made 286, getting second place. Lieut. Von Holtz of Germany had tied Dietz with 283 and on the shoot-off Von Holtz made 284 and Dietz 282. Of the American shooters, Winans made 286, Roedder 275, Sayre 268 and Sears 266.

The dueling team match was shot on Saturday afternoon, June 29, and the Americans were not permitted to substitute Dolfen for LeBoutillier, who had been entered but was unable to come with the team. The American team was made up of Lane, Sayre, Winans and Dietz and secured fourth place, the Swedish team winning with a fine score and no misses. The scores of the first six nations follows:

1. Sweden—	2. Russia—
Lt. W. Carlbery. 290	Kach 281
E. Carlbery 287	Melnitsky 273
P. Palen 284	Woioloschnikoff .. 270
Lt. H. Von Holtz 284	Partehimonoff ... 267



TRAINING SCENES ON BOARD U.S.S. FINLAND, WHICH WAS CHARTERED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO TAKE THE AMERICAN TEAM FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES TO STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1. The riflemen practising on the sun deck; 2. Duke Kahanamoku, making his turn in the canvas swimming tank; 3. A race in the swimming tank after finishing training for the day; 4. Rayner of the Army and Larimer of the Navy, with the foils, on the aft deck.

3. Great Britain—	4. United States—		
S. M. Durant	A. P. Lane.....	291	
S. M. Kempster	R. H. Sayre.....	273	
H. O. Poulter	Walter Winans...	271	
C. E. Stewart	J. A. Dietz.....	261	
—	—	—	1096
1107			
5. Greece	6. France—		
1057	Edmon Sandoz...	285	
	Baron Jambert...	275	
	M. C. Montfort..	259	
	Maurice Faure...	220	
	—	—	1039

The individual 50 meter competition was shot at 12.30 P. M., Monday, July 1. A. P. Lane of New York won first place and P. J. Dolfen of Springfield second. There were more than fifty contestants and the scores of the leaders follow:

1. A. P. Lane (U.S.A.).....	499	12. E. Carlbery (Sweden)....	452
2. P. J. Dolfen (U.S.A.)....	474	13. R. H. Sayre (U.S.A.)....	452
3. C. E. Stewart (Gr. Brit.)..	470	14. Rogand (France).....	447
4. G. de Laval (Sweden)....	470	15. W. Carlbery (Sweden)....	446
5. Bosteom (Sweden).....	468	16. Paultenryhoff (Russia)....	442
6. H. O. Poulter (Gr. Brit.)..	461	17. Theophilakis (Greece)....	441
7. H. E. Sears (U.S.A.)....	459	18. Kouskoff (Russia).....	438
8. Panin (Russia).....	457	19. Durant (Great Britain)...	433
9. John A. Dietz (U.S.A.)...	454	20. Larssen (Sweden).....	432
10. Johnson (France).....	454	21. H. Roedder (U.S.A.).....	431
11. A. Torok (Austria).....	453		

On Tuesday, July 2, the 50 meter team contest, the event for which the Americans had especially trained, was shot and was won handily by America with Sweden, England, Russia and Greece following in the order named.

1. United States—	2. Sweden—		
A. P. Lane.....	Lt. G. de Laval..	475	
H. E. Sears.....	E. Bosteom.....	443	
P. J. Dolfen.....	Lt. W. Carlbery..	459	
J. A. Dietz.....	Lt. E. Carlbery..	472	
—	—	—	1849
1916			
3. Great Britain—	4. Russia—		
C. E. Stewart....	Schesterikoff	448	
A. J. Kempster..	Panin	469	
H. Durant.....	Metuitzki	437	
H. O. Poulter....	Voyloschnikoff ..	447	
—	—	—	1801
1804			
5. Greece—			
Mavsommatis ...		454	
Scarlatos		429	
A. Theophilakis..		406	
J. Theophilakis...		472	
—		—	1761

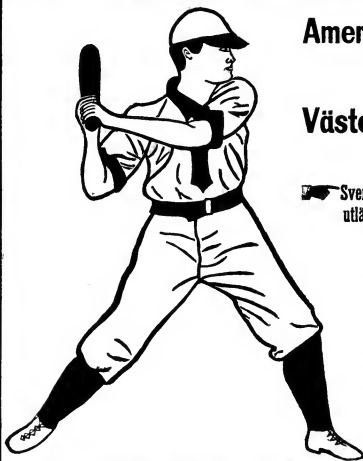
OLYMPISKA SPELEN

(OLYMPIC GAMES)

ÖSTERMALMS IDROTTSPLATS

Mandagen d. 15 Juli kl. 10—11,30 f. m.

● BASEBOLL ●



Amerikanskt
Baseboll-lag
mot
Västerås'
Basebollklubb.

☛ Sverige för första gången i täflan mot
utländskt Baseboll-lag.

Två Amerikanska lag spela
5 innings mot hvarandra.
Segrande laget möter Vä-
sterås' Basebollklubb.

Såsom domare fungerar den
välkände f. d. professionelle
Baseboll-spelaren GEORG
WRIGHT, som 1899 gjorde
en färd jorden rundt med
"The Champion Baseboll
Team of the World"

Basebollregler med beskrifning komma
att tillhandahållas å tafingsplatsen.

OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM SWEDEN, 1912.
Poster advertising the Base Ball Game between American and
Swedish players.

BASE BALL AT STOCKHOLM, 1912

SWEDEN VS. UNITED STATES.

The Swedish team was augmented by a battery consisting of Ben Adams and Wesley Oler, Jr., furnished by the American players.

SWEDEN.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	UNITED STATES.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Oler, c.....	4	0	1	7	2	0	Drew, rf.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
B. Adams, p.....	3	0	1	2	2	1	Whitney, rf.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nelson, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	Courtney, 3b....	3	2	2	1	0	0
Holden, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kiviat, ss.....	4	2	2	2	0	0
Sapery, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, 2b.....	3	1	1	1	2	0
Welin, 1b.....	3	0	0	2	0	1	Kelly, cf.....	3	1	1	0	0	1
Wikman, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	Patterson, cf....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Landahl, 2b.....	3	0	1	3	0	2	Davenport, c....	3	2	2	7	0	0
Larson, rf.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	Irons, lf.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Torsleff, lf.....	2	1	1	0	0	1	Horine, lf.....	1	1	0	1	0	0
Johannson, lf....	1	1	1	0	0	0	Bonhag, 1b.....	2	0	0	6	0	0
Axell, cf.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	Blanchard, 1b...	1	1	1	2	0	1
							Byrd, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
							Haff, p.....	2	0	0	0	1	0
							McClure, p.....	0	1	0	0	0	0

Totals30 3 7 15 5 5 Totals27 13 10 21* 4 2

* Sweden allowed 6 put-outs in last (sixth) inning.

United States	4	1	0	0	8	x-13
Sweden	0	0	0	2	0	1-3

Two-base hits—Courtney, Wikman. Three-base hit—Kiviat. Stolen bases—Kiviat, Jones 2, Davenport 2, Johannson. Bases on balls—Off B. Adams 1, off Nelson 3. Struck out—By B. Adams 3, by Byrd 3, by Haff 3, by McClure 1, by Nelson 3, by Holden 1. Double plays—Byrd to Bonhag. Wild pitches—B. Adams, Nelson. Hit by pitched ball—Drew, Kelly. Passed balls—Oler 2, Davenport 2. Umpire—Mr. George Wright.

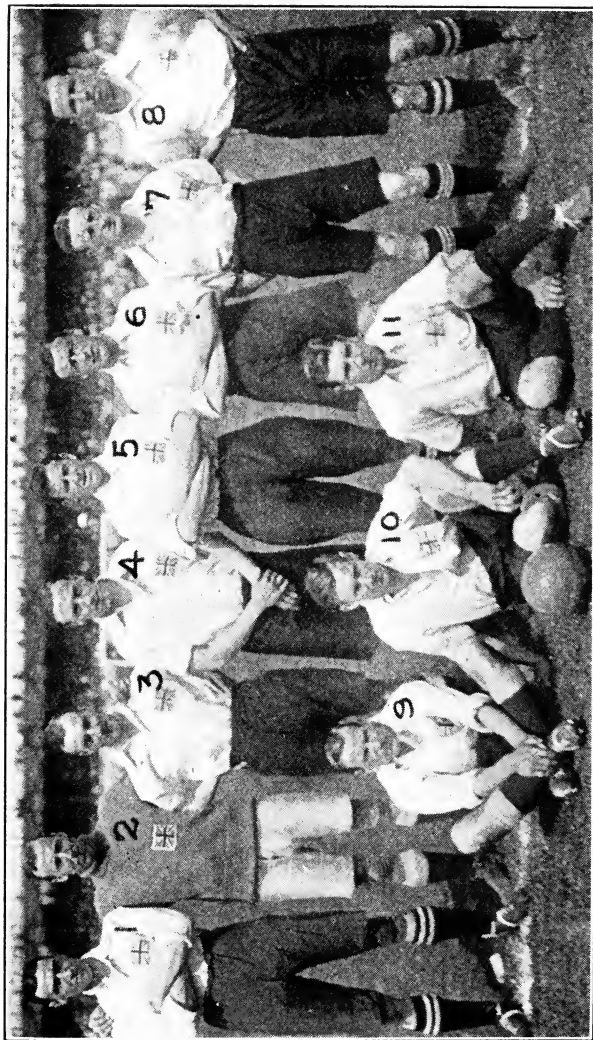
UNITED STATES TEAMS—EAST VS. WEST.

The exhibition game of base ball, arranged by the athletes of the American Olympic team, was played between representatives of the Eastern and Western portions of the United States, who called themselves for the occasion "Finlands" (West) and "Olympics" (East).

FINLAND.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	OLYMPIC.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Irons, 2b.....	4	0	1	0	4	1	Drew, rf.....	3	1	1	0	0	0
Courtney, ss....	3	0	0	1	1	0	Kiviat, ss.....	3	1	2	1	2	2
Davenport, lf....	4	0	1	1	0	1	Brickley, c.....	3	0	0	14	2	0
Lindberg, c.....	4	0	0	12	2	1	Mercer, 3b.....	4	1	1	0	1	0
Haff, 1b.....	4	0	0	7	0	0	P. Adams, p.....	4	1	0	1	2	0
Kelly, 3b.....	3	2	2	1	3	3	Jones, 2b.....	2	0	1	0	1	0
Horine, cf.....	4	1	1	3	0	0	Bonhag, 1b.....	4	0	0	8	0	1
McClure, rf., p..	4	0	2	0	1	0	Holden, lf.....	4	1	0	2	0	1
Byrd, p, rf.....	3	0	0	1	1	0	B. Adams, cf....	2	0	0	1	0	0
							Oler, cf.....	2	1	1	0	0	0
							Thorpe, rf.....	2	0	1	0	0	0

Totals33 3 7 27 10 6 Totals33 6 7 27 8 4

Two-base hits—Kelly; Thorpe, Kiviat. Stolen bases—Irons, Haff, McClure 3, Kelly 2; Drew, Kiviat, P. Adams, Jones 2, Oler 2. Bases on balls—Off McClure 1, off Adams 2. Struck out—By Byrd 6, by McClure 4; by Adams 11. Hit batsman—Byrd 2. Passed balls—Lindberg 3. Left on bases—Finland 6, Olympic 4. Umpires—Messrs. Bonine and Sweeney.



1, H. C. Littlewort (Glossop); 2, R. G. Brebner (Northern Nomads); 3, A. Berry (Oxford City); 4, H. A. Walden (Bradford City); 5, Vivian J. Woodward, Capt. (Chelsea); 6, Gordon Hoare (Glossop); 7, L. G. Sharpe (Darby County); 8, A. E. Knight (Portsmouth); 9, J. Dines (Ilford); 10, T. C. Burn (London Caledonians); 11, E. Hanney (Reading).

ENGLAND'S SOCCER FOOT BALL TEAM.

Olympic Games Champions, 1912, Stockholm, Sweden, and winners of English Foot Ball Association's Challenge Cup.

SOCCKER FOOT BALL COMPETITION

At the Olympic Games held at Stockholm, Sweden.
June 29 to July 6, 1912.

BY THOMAS W. CAHILL.

England, 4; Denmark, 2.

WINNERS OF CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT.

Played at Rosunda, Stockholm, Sweden.
Hungary, 3; Austria, 0.

PREVIOUS OLYMPIAN CHAMPIONS.

At Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., 1904.

Galt F.B.C. of Galt, Canada, 4; St. Rose's of St. Louis, Mo.,
U.S.A., 0.

At London, England, 1908.

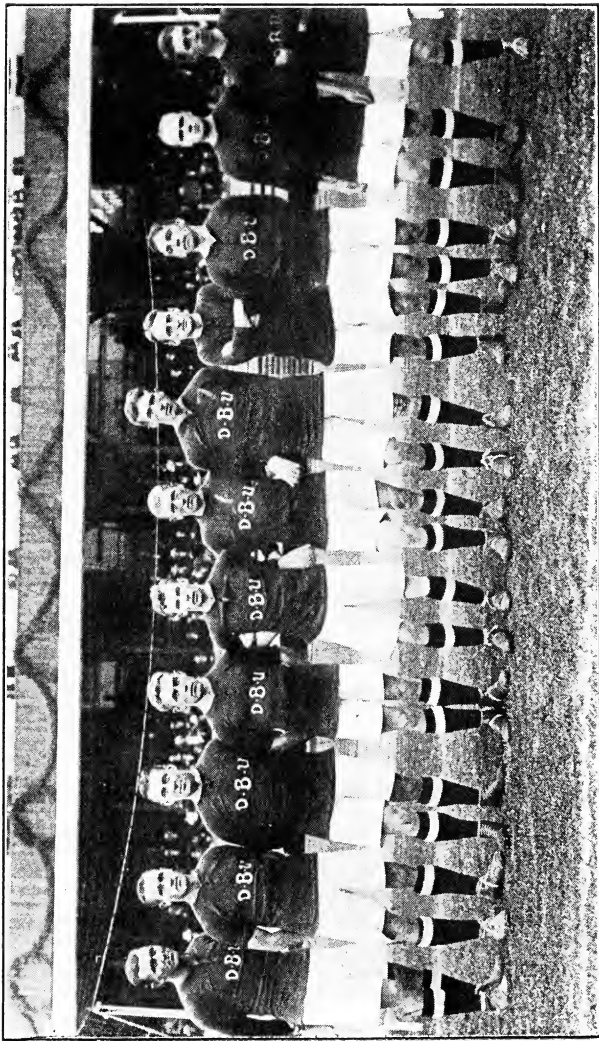
England, 2; Denmark, 0.

Amateur Association foot ball, better known in this country by the name of Soccer, by its inclusion in the Fifth Olympian games held at Stockholm, Sweden, June 29 to July 6, 1912, was given its greatest opportunity to demonstrate to the athletically inclined world at large what a grand and clever sport it is. Never, since the inception of this great game, were the conditions more favorable and the opportunity greater to interest the nations of the world in its present and future possibilities than at Stockholm.

The competition was under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee and the Federation Internationale de Foot Ball Association. Twelve nations entered teams for competition for the Olympic honors, namely: Germany, England, Finland, Austria, Holland, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Russia and France, all of which, with the exception of France, took part in the games. France withdrew after the drawings.

The competition was conducted on the English cup tie system, that is, elimination by rounds. In the final results, Great Britain won first honors, Denmark second, and Holland third.

All the matches were witnessed by large crowds, and on several occasions the Crown Prince, at the opening of the games, addressed and congratulated the contestants, while at the final



DENMARK'S SOCCER FOOT BALL TEAM.
Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912.

between England and Denmark every seat in the Stadium was occupied, and the occasion was graced by the presence of the King of Sweden, the Crown Prince, and several members of the royal family, who took the liveliest interest in the game throughout. During the intermission between the two halves the Crown Prince went on the field and shook hands with the members of the opposing teams, to the infinite delight of the spectators.

One of the most noticeable features connected with the foot ball competition at Stockholm was the wonderful improvement shown by the Continental nations. In foot ball, as in every other branch of sport which they have taken up, the Continental nations are proving apt pupils, and it behooves England, who won the Olympic honors both at London, in 1908, and at Stockholm, this year, to realize that she will need all her forces to beat them presently, as there is no questioning the fact that Denmark, who met England in the final, playing but ten men owing to an injury to one of their half-backs, kept the British forwards at bay for the whole of the second half, and nothing but the clever defensive tactics adopted by the Englishmen in this last period of the game, prevented the Danes from at least making a tie of the game, as they played the Englishmen to a standstill during the last half.

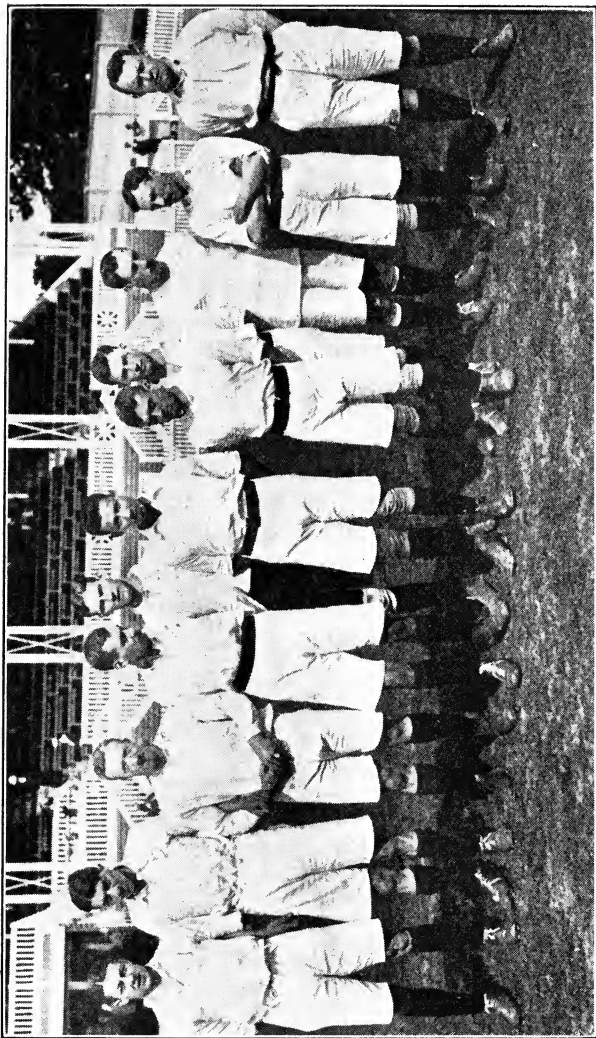
In connection with the wonderful improvement of the Continental elevens, it must be noted that in England's line-up were included about ten players who are accustomed to English league class of foot ball, and their victory was not surprising. One of their players, Harold Walden, who plays for Bradford City in the First Division of the English Foot Ball League (mixed professional and amateur teams), took part in all of England's games at Stockholm and scored ten out of the fifteen goals credited to England. This was a great feat of the player in question, but it is very doubtful whether it was quite within the spirit of the Olympic ideal of true sportsmanship to play either Walden or other players who are week in, week out assisting England's leading professional teams to win their matches.

The drawings and results of the first round which took place on Saturday, June 29, were as follows:

Finland, 3; Italy, 2.	Holland, 4; Sweden, 3.
Austria, 5; Germany, 1.	Norway, W.O.; France, Scratched.
Byes: England, Denmark, Hungary and Russia.	

The drawings and results of the second round were as follows:

England, 7; Hungary, 0.	Finland, 2; Russia, 1.
Denmark, 7; Norway, 0.	Holland, 3; Austria, 1.



HOLLAND'S SOCCER FOOT BALL TEAM.
Third Prize in Foot Ball, Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912.

The drawings and results of the semi-finals were as follows:
England, 4; Finland, 0. Denmark, 4; Holland, 1.

FINAL ROUND.

England, 4; Denmark, 2.

The final between England and Denmark which took place on the evening of July 4, in the Stadium, before an assemblage of over 20,000 persons, resulted in a victory for England by a score of four goals to two. The King of Sweden and the Crown Prince and several other members of the royal family graced the occasion. At the finish of the great contest the King presented the winning team with the Olympic trophies and congratulated them on their victory.

THE GAME.

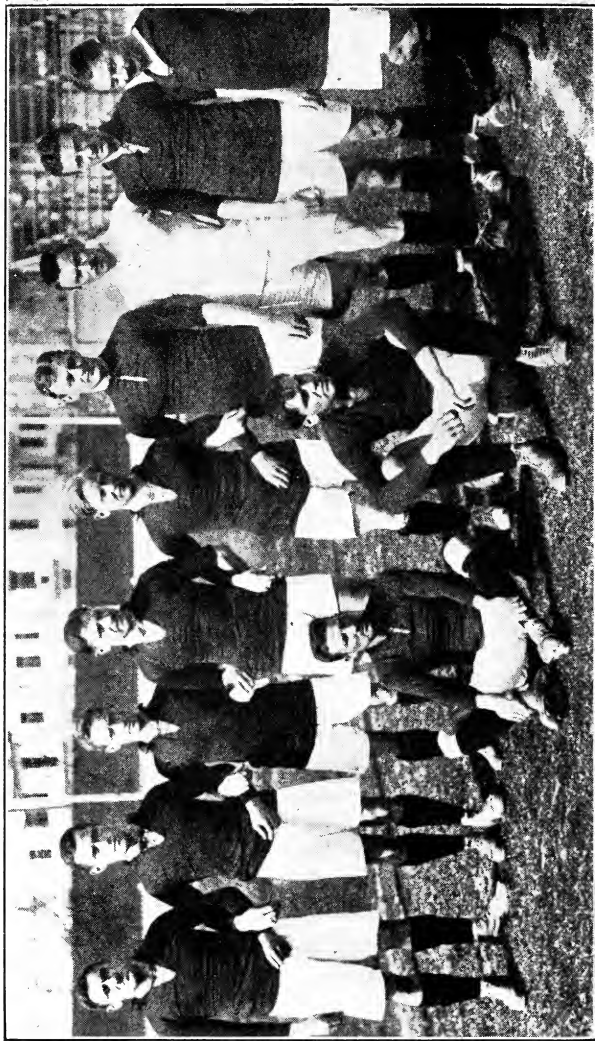
On a playing field which was in perfect condition and with the intense heat of the day moderated by a cool evening breeze, Referee Groothoff, of Holland, at 7:12 P.M., blew his whistle, and the greatest amateur soccer contest of the world, and for Olympic honors was on. As the kick-off took place a mighty cheer arose from the vast multitude, and it was clearly evident that the Danes had the sympathy of the spectators, as their playing in the preliminary rounds had been clever and spectacular, and they had made many friends.

Denmark was the first to attack and soon forced two fruitless corners. Gradually England asserted its superiority and only the great display of Nils Middleboe at full-back prevented them from scoring. Keeping up the pressure by fine combination play the English forwards bombarded their opponents' goal and at length Walden opened the scoring with a fine shot—the ball being accurately centered by Sharpe, who was playing a fine game at outside left for England.

From the center kick the ball was again taken into the Denmark territory, but the defense held out in fine style and a dash away by the Danes' right wing relieved the pressure and the English goal-keeper had to concede a corner in order to save his goal.

Woodward and Berry transferred play by pretty passing and Hansen in trying to clear put the ball across his own goal. Walden was well up and pouncing on the ball banged it into the net giving the goal-keeper no chance whatever.

Retaliating, Olsen got away and sent in a swift left footed shot which beat Brebner, that player only being able to touch the ball with his fingers as it passed into the net; nettled by this reverse England went off with a dash, the whole of their for-



GERMAN SOCCER FOOT BALL TEAM.
Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912.

wards combining splendidly. A corner followed and almost immediately after Buchwald, the Danish half-back was seen rolling on the field in agony. It was obvious that the accident was serious and he left the ground with an injured arm and took no further part in the game.

Middleboe then came up into the half-back line and for a time strengthened the Danish attack, for the English goal was soon in danger. Burn cleared, however, and the ball went up the field again. Middleboe kicked it to his goal-keeper who in picking up stumbled but he just managed to evade Sharpe's rush. At last the Danish defense was outmanœuvred. Berry centered at top speed and Hoare sent the ball in beautifully. From then till the end of the first half England had matters all their own way. Berry was right at the top of his form and went clean through on his own dribbling, passing the defense and beating the goal-keeper easily. Berry was off again in a moment but shot over the bar, twice after some wonderful combination play. Half time arrived and England led by a score of 4 goals to 1.

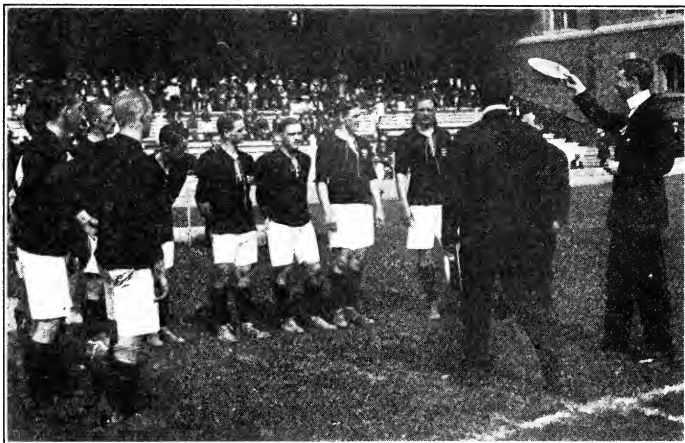
Denmark resumed with the composition of their team altered and the men changed positions frequently during the playing of the second period.

Denmark attacked and Brebner ran out and sent the ball up the field where the English right wing distinguished itself. The Danish goal-keeper was tested and was equal to the situation. Time and again the English forwards swept down on him, but every shot was cleverly cleared. Twice he saved from Woodward on stinging angular drives. Then first Berry sent over, and afterward Sharpe. Suddenly a different complexion came over the game. The Danes pierced the defense and got within shooting distance. Olsen kicked hard and the ball bounded off an opponent past Brebner, a surprising but well-deserved goal as the spectators showed by their enthusiastic applause.

Four goals to two and Denmark, with their blood up, began to play rather more vigorously and forced the Englishmen into their own territory, keeping them on the defensive for the greater part of the last period. With only eight minutes to go, the English forwards made a strenuous effort to add to their score, when Berry passed to Woodward, who sent in a great shot, but Hansen was equal to it. Three more times he got to the ball when a goal seemed certain, but his great clearing killed what chances the Englishmen had of scoring, and the rally was ended, when a drive from Hoare hit the left post and the ball bounded out of play. From this time on until the whistle sounded for the finish of the contest the play was all in England's territory, but as clever as the Danes were, they could not add to their score and the game finally ended in a victory for England by a



THE CROWN PRINCE ADDRESSING THE DANISH SOCCER FOOT
BALL TEAM.
Olympic Games, 1912, Stockholm, Sweden.



THE CROWN PRINCE ADDRESSING THE HUNGARIAN SOCCER FOOT
BALL TEAM.
Olympic Games, 1912, Stockholm, Sweden.

score of 4 goals to 2. Notwithstanding Denmark's handicap in the loss of Buchwald in the first half, she showed no weak spot; they were just outmanœuvred, while the playing of Middleboe, Olsen and S. Hansen would do credit to any team in the world. Walden's playing for England was exceptionally brilliant, while the balance of the team played in that form which has made English soccerites famous the world throughout. The following players constituted the two elevens.

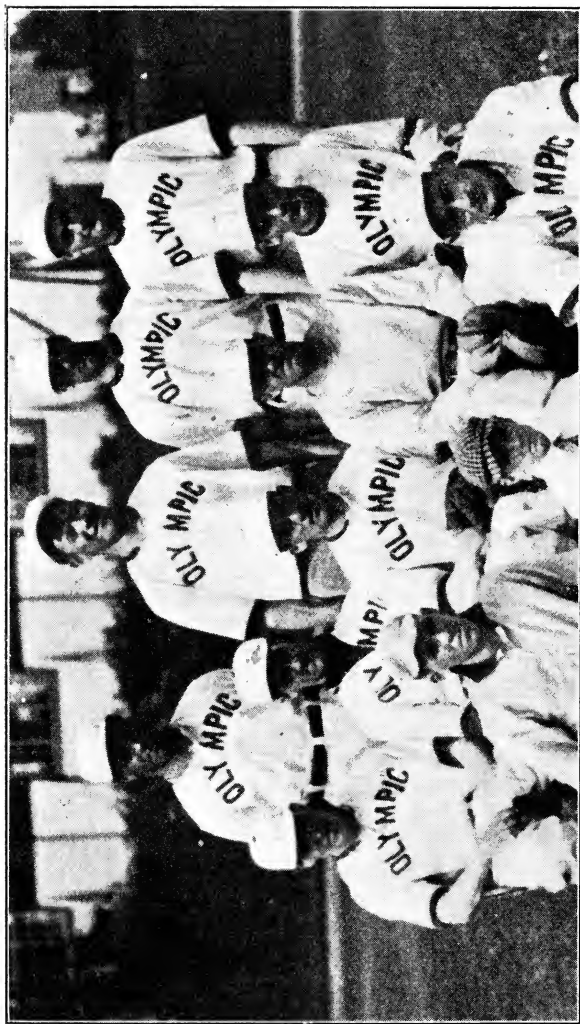
ENGLAND.

- R. G. Brebner (Northern Nomads), goal.
- T. C. Burn (London Caledonians), right back.
- A. E. Knight (Portsmouth), left back.
- D. McWhirter (Bromley), right half-back.
- H. C. Littlewort (Glossop), center half-back.
- J. Dines (Ilford), left half-back.
- A. Berry (Oxford City), outside right.
- V. J. Woodward (Chelsea), inside right (captain)
- H. A. Walden (Bradford City), center forward.
- G. Hoare (Glossop), inside left.
- I. V. G. Sharpe (Derby County), outside left.

DENMARK.

- Sophus Hansen, goal.
- Niels Middleboe, right back (captain).
- Horald Hansen, left back.
- T. Buchwald, right half-back.
- Jorgensen, center half-back.
- P. Berth, left half-back.
- Oscar Nielsen, outside right.
- A. Thugveson, inside right.
- A. Olsen, center forward.
- Sophus Nielsen, inside left.
- W. Wolfhagen, outside left.

Referee: Mr. Groothoff of Holland.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The Olympic base ball team (members of American team from the East) which defeated the Finland base ball team (members of American team from the West) in the match game in Stockholm; score 6-3; left to right, back row, Howard P. Drew, James J. Thorpe, Ben Adams, Wesley M. Oler; center row, John Paul Jones, Platt Adams, Abel R. Kiviat, Charles Brickley, George V. Bonhag; front row, Harold W. Holden, Kenneth McAleenan, mascot; E. L. R. Mercer.

HOW THE POINTS WERE SCORED

SWEDEN.

Athletics.—First in throwing the javelin, best hand (Lemming); second in the 400 meters relay race; third in running broad jump (Aberg); second in 3,000 meters team race (Ohlsson) 2, Wide 4, Fock 7—13 points); third in discus, right and left (Magnusson); first, second and third in hop, step and jump (Lindblom, Aberg and Almlöf); in cross country, second and third in the individual competition (Hj. Anderson and Eke) and first in the team competition; second and third in Decathlon (Wieslander and Lomberg); first in tug-of-war (the Stockholm police).

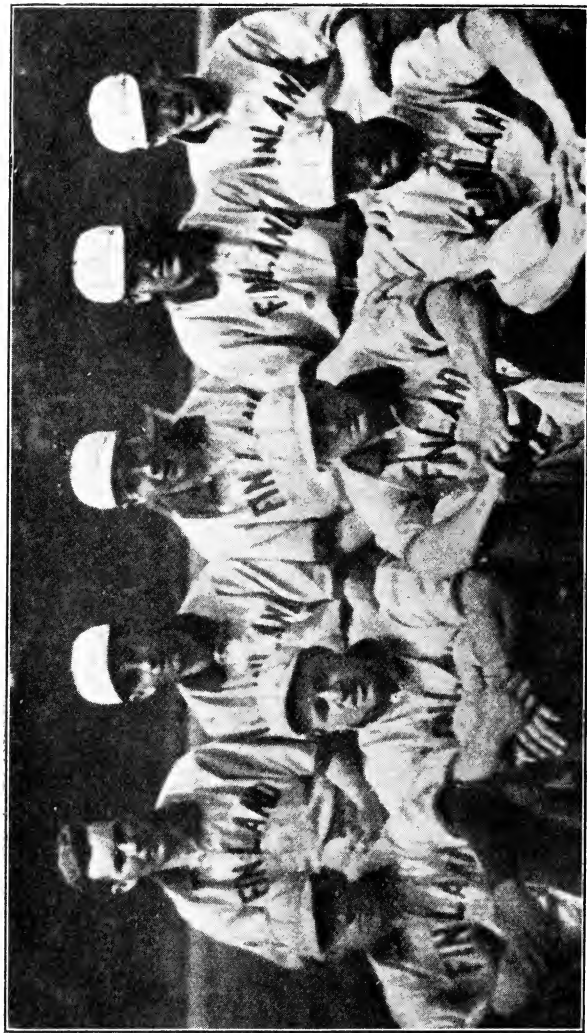
Shooting.—Third in the army rifle team competition; second and third in the individual duel shooting (Palén and von Holst); second in pistol team competition, 50 meters; first and second in the individual single shooting at running deer (A. Swahn and Lundeberg); first, second and third in individual double shooting at running deer (Lundeberg, Benedicks and O. G. Swahn); first in team duel shooting; second in miniature rifle team competition, 50 meters; first in team shooting at running deer; first in team competition with any rifle, 300 meters; first in miniature rifle team competition, 25 meters; and first, second and third in the individual miniature rifle competition, 25 meters (W. Carlberg, von Holst and Ericsson).

Swimming.—First, second and third in plain diving (Adlerz, Hj. Johansson and J. Jansson); second in the 400 meters, breast stroke (T. Henning); first and second in ladies' plain diving (Misses Greta Johansson and Lisa Regnell); second in water polo; first and third in fancy diving (Adlerz and Blomgren).

Tennis.—Covered court: Second in gentlemen's doubles (Setterwall and Kempe); third in mixed doubles (Mrs. Fick and Mr. Setterwall). Open court: Second in mixed doubles (Mrs. Fick and Mr. Setterwall).

Riding.—In military, first in the individual competition (Lieut. Nordlander) and first in the team competition (Nordlander, Adlercreutz and Casparsson); first, second and third in prize riding (Count Bonde, Major Boltensstern and Baron von Blixen-Finecke); first in the prize jumping team competition (Lewenhaupt, Kilman and von Rosen).

Yachting.—First in the 10 meters class ("Kitty"); second in the 12 meters class ("Erna-Signe"); second in the 8 meters class ("Sans Atout"); third in the 6 meters class ("Kerstin").



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

The Finland base ball team (members of American team from West); back row, left to right, Ira Courtney, F. McClure, Harold W. Haff, I. N. Davenport, Frank Irons; front row, E. F. Lindberg, R. L. Byrd, Fred W. Kelly and George L. Horine.

In other events.—First in gymnastics, Swedish system; first in the team competition in the cycle race "round the Mälär"; first, second and third in modern Pentathlon (Lilliehöök, Asbrink and de Laval); in wrestling, first in middleweight A (Cl. Johansson); second in middleweight B (Ahlgren); second and third in lightweight (Malmström and Mathieson); in rowing, second in the in-rigged fours.

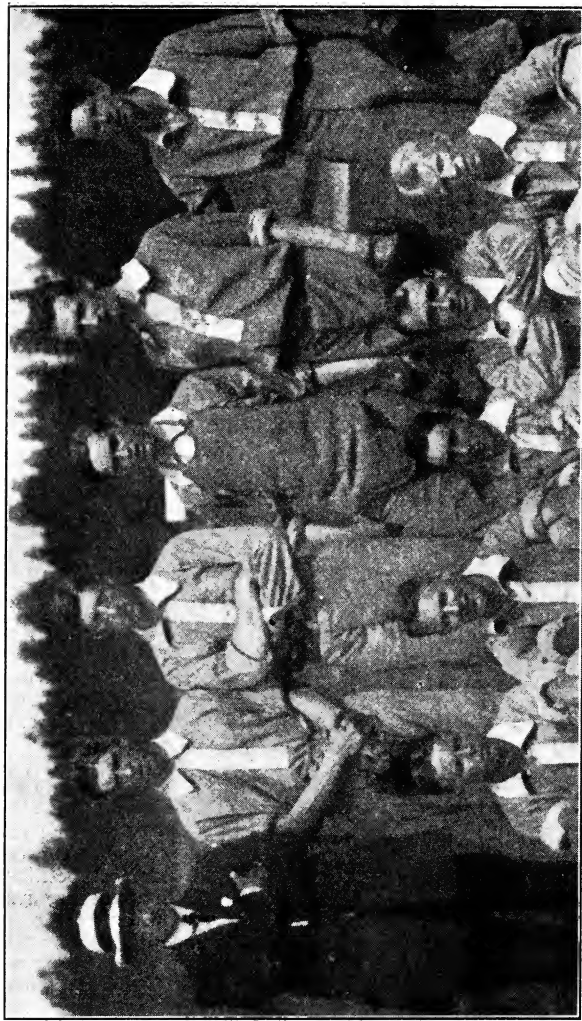
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Athletics.—First, second and third in 100 meters (Craig, Meyer, Lippincott); first and third in Pentathlon (Thorpe and Donahue); second and third in standing broad jump (Platt Adams and Ben Adams); second in 10,000 meters (Tewanima); first and third in running high jump (Richards and Horine); first, second and third in 800 meters (Meredith, Sheppard and Davenport); first, second and third in putting the weight, best hand (McDonald, Ralph Rose, Whitney); second and third in 1,500 meters (Kiviat and Taber); first and second in putting the weight, right and left (Rose, McDonald); first and second in 200 meters (Craig and Lippincott); first, second and third in pole vault (Babcock, Wright and Nelson); second and third in discus throwing, best hand (Byrd and Duncan); first, second and third in hurdles (Kelly, Wendell and Hawkins); first in running broad jump (Gutterson); first and second in standing high jump (Platt Adams and Ben Adams); first and third in 400 meters (Reidpath and Lindberg); first in team race, 3,000 meters (Berna 1, Taber 3, Bonhag 5—9 points); first and third in throwing the hammer (McGrath and Childs); third in Marathon (Strobino); first in 1,600 meters relay race (Sheppard, Lindberg, Meredith and Reidpath); first in Decathlon (Thorpe).

Swimming.—First and third in 100 meters, free style (Kahanamoku and Huszagh); first in 100 meters, back stroke (Hebner); second in team competition 800 meters.

Shooting.—First in the army rifle team competition; first in individual duel-shooting (Lane); first in clay bird team competition; second in individual army rifle shooting, 300 meters (Osburn); first and second in individual pistol shooting (Lane and Dolfen); second and third in individual army rifle shooting, 600 meters (Osburn and Jackson); first in pistol team competition; first in individual clay bird (Graham); third in miniature rifle team competition, 50 meters; second in running deer team competition; first in miniature rifle individual competition, 50 meters (Hird); third in miniature rifle team competition, 25 meters.

Other events.—In the cycle race, "round the Mälär," third in individual competition (Schutte) and third in team competition.



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
The Swedish base ball team which was defeated by the picked American team.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Athletics.—First in 400 meters relay race; second in tug-of-war (the City of London police); third in 5,000 meters (Hutton); first in 1,500 meters (Jackson); second in the 10,000 meters walk (Webb); third in 200 meters (Applegarth); third in the 3,000 meters team race; third in the cross country team competition; third in the 1,600 meters relay race.

Rowing.—First and third in the eights (Leander and New College); first in the sculls (Kinnear); second in the out-riggered fours (Thames Rowing Club).

Swimming.—Second in 1,500 meters, free style (Hatfield); third in the ladies', 100 meters (Miss Fletcher); third in 400 meters, breast stroke (Courtman); third in ladies', plain diving (Belle White); first in water polo; second in 400 meters, free style (Hatfield); first in the ladies' 400 meters team race and third in the 800 meters team race.

Shooting.—Second in the army rifle team competition; second in the clay bird team shooting; in pistol shooting, 50 meters, third in the individual competition (Stewart), and third in the team competition; third in the duel shooting team competition; in miniature rifle shooting, 50 meters, first in the team competition and second and third in the individual competition (Milne and Burt); second in miniature rifle team competition, 25 meters.

Tennis.—Covered courts: Second in gentlemen's singles (Dixon); third in gentlemen's doubles (Dixon and Beamish); first and third in ladies' singles (Mrs. Hannam and Mrs. Parson); first and second in mixed doubles (Mrs. Hannam and Dixon and Miss Aitchinson and Roper Barrett).

Other events.—In the cycle race, "round the Mälar," second in the individual competition (Grubb) and second in the team competition; third in the gymnastic competition II; second in épée fencing team competition; first in foot ball.

FINLAND.

Athletics.—Second in throwing the javelin, best hand (Saaristo); first and third in 10,000 meters (H. Kolehmainen and Stenroos); first, second and third in the javelin, right and left (Saaristo, Siikaniemi and Peltonen); first in 5,000 meters (H. Kolehmainen); third in the weight, right and left (Niklander); first in discus, best hand (Taipale); first and second in discus, right and left (Taipale and Niklander); in the cross country, first in the individual competition (H. Kolehmainen) and second in the team competition.

Shooting.—Third in single shooting at running deer (Toivonen); third in team shooting at running deer.

Wrestling.—First and second in heavyweight (Saarela, Ohlin); third in the middleweight A (Asikainen); second in middleweight B (Böling); first in lightweight (Wäre); first and third in featherweight (Koskelo and Lasanen).

Other events.—Second in gymnastics, competition III; in yachting, second in the 10 meters class ("Nina"); third in the 12 meters class ("Heatherbell"), and third in the 8 meters class ("Lucky Girl").

GERMANY.

Athletics.—Second in running high jump (Liesche); second in 400 meters (Braun).

Riding.—Second in military team competition (von Rochow, von Lütcken and von Schaesberg); second in military individual competition (von Rochow); second in individual prize jumping (von Kröcher); third in prize jumping, team competition (Deloch, Freyer and von Hohenau).

Swimming.—First, second and third in spring-board diving (Gunther, Luber and Behrens); first, second and third in 200 meters, breast stroke (Bathe, Lutzow and Malisch); first in 400 meters, breast stroke (Bathe); second and third in 100 meters, back stroke (Fahr and Kellner); second in the ladies' 400 meters team competition; second in fancy diving (Zürner).

Shooting.—In the clay bird shooting, third in the team competition and second in the individual competition (Goedel).

Tennis.—Open courts: Second in ladies' singles (Fraulein Koering); first in the mixed doubles (Koering and Schomburgk); third in the gentlemen's singles (Kreuzer).

Other events.—Second in featherweight wrestling (Gerstacher); first in the rowing in out-rigged fours (Ludwigshafen).

FRANCE.

Athletics.—Second in 5,000 meters (Bouin); second in the 1,600 meters relay race.

Shooting.—First in the 600 meters army rifle competition (Colas), and first in the 300 meters, individual shooting, any rifle (Colas).

Tennis.—Covered courts: First in the gentlemen's singles (Gobert); first in the gentlemen's doubles (Gobert and Germot). Open courts: First in the ladies' singles (Mlle. Broquedis); third in the mixed doubles (Broquedis and Canet) and third in the gentlemen's doubles (Canet and Mény).

Riding.—Third in military, individual competition (Captain Cariou); first in individual prize jumping (Cariou), and second

in prize jumping, team competition (Cariou, d'Astafort and Meyer).

Other events.—Second in individual gymnastic competition (Segura); in yachting, first in the 6 meters class ("Mac Miche").

DENMARK.

Second and third in the individual shooting competition, any rifle, 300 meters (Madsen and Larsen); third in team competition, any rifle, 300 meters; in tennis (covered courts), second in the ladies' singles (Fröken Castenschiold); third in the heavy-weight wrestling (Jensen); third in gymnastics, competition III, second in Swedish gymnastics; second in individual épée fencing (Ossier); first in rowing, in the in-rigged fours; in yachting, second in the 6 meters class ("Nurdug II"); second in foot ball.

NORWAY.

Second in Pentathlon (Bie); third in individual army rifle competition, 300 meters (Skogen), second in team competition, any rifle; in tennis (open courts), third in the ladies' singles (M. Bjurstedt); in gymnastics: third in Swedish gymnastics, first in team competition III; in yachting, first in the 12 meters class ("Magda IX"), and in the 8 meters class ("Taifun").

HUNGARY.

Third in javelin throwing, best hand (Kovacs); first in individual army rifle competition, 300 meters (Prokopp); third in wrestling, middleweight B (Béla Varga); second in gymnastics, team competition II; first in the sabre team competition; first, second and third in individual sabre fencing (Fuchs, Békessy and Mészáros).

SOUTH AFRICA.

First and second in the Marathon (McArthur and Gitsham); first in the cycle race, "round the Mälär" (Lewis); in tennis (open courts), first and second in the gentlemen's singles (Winslow and Kitson), and first in the gentlemen's doubles (Kitson and Winslow).

ITALY.

First in gymnastics, team competition II, first and third in individual gymnastics (Braglia and Tunesi); first and second in the individual foil contest (Nadi and Speciale); third in the 10,000 meters walk (Altimani).

AUSTRALIA.

In swimming: third in 1,500 meters, free style.

THE PRIZES

The prizes in the Olympic Games consist of Olympic medals and diplomas. Each prize medal is accompanied by a diploma. In team events a diploma was awarded to the winning team. In some events challenge cups were presented to the winners, in whose possession they may remain until further notice. The list of cups, with their donors, is as follows (* denotes prize is new):

ATHLETICS.

Pentathlon—H. M. the King of Sweden*—1912, James Thorpe, U.S.A.
 Decathlon—H. M. the Emperor of Russia*—1912, James Thorpe, U.S.A.
 Marathon race—H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Greece—1908, J. J. Hayes, U.S.A.; 1912, K. K. McArthur, South Africa.
 Throwing the discus, best hand—Mme. G. de Montgomery—1908, M. J. Sheridan, U.S.A.; 1912, Armas Rudolf Taipale, Finland.

WRESTLING.

Heavyweight—The British Company of Gold and Silversmiths—1908, R. Weisz, Hungary; 1912, Urjo Erik Mikael Saarela, Finland.

FOOT BALL.

The British Foot Ball Association—1908, Great Britain; 1912, Great Britain.

FENCING.

Team competition, Epée—The British Fencers—1908, France; 1912, Belgium.
 Team competition, sabre—The City of Budapest*—1912, Hungary.

GYMNASTICS.

Individual competition—The City of Prague—1908, G. A. Braglia, Italy; 1912, G. A. Braglia, Italy.

HORSE RIDING COMPETITION.

“Military”—H. M. the Emperor of Germany*—1912, Lieut. A. Nordlander, Sweden.
 Prize riding—H. M. the Emperor of Austria*—1912, Count Bonde, Sweden.
 Prize jumping, individual competition—Count Geza Andrassy*—1912, Captain Cariou, France.
 Prize jumping, team competition—H. M. the King of Italy*—1912, Sweden.
 To that nation whose representatives achieve the best aggregate in all the horse riding competitions—The Swedish Cavalry*—1912, Sweden.

MODERN PENTATHLON.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin*—1912, Gustaf Malcolm Lilliehook, Sweden.

ROWING.

Eights—Count Brunetta d'Usseaux—1908, Leander Club, Great Britain;
1912, Leander Club, Great Britain.

SWIMMING.

1500 meters—Count Brunetta d'Usseaux—1908, The Amateur Swimming
Association of Great Britain; 1912, George R. Hodgson, Canada.

Ladies' high diving—Countess de Casa Miranda*—1912, Greta Johansson,
Sweden.

SHOOTING.

Individual clay bird competition—Lord Westbury—1908, W. H. Ewing,
Canada; 1912, James R. Graham, U.S.A.

YACHTING.

Six meters' class—France—1908, F. D. McMeekin, Great Britain; 1912,
Mac Miche (G. Thubé and G. Fitau), France.

POINTS SCORED

By the different nations in the purely athletic events, on the principle of three for a first, two for a second and one for a third.

	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.
United States	16	12	13	85
Finland	6	4	3	29
Sweden	4	5	5	27
Great Britain	2	2	5	15
Canada	1	2	—	7
South Africa	1	1	—	5
Germany	—	2	—	4
France	—	2	—	4
Greece	1	—	1	4
Norway	—	1	—	2
Italy	—	—	1	1
Hungary	—	—	1	1

POINTS SCORED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE ENTIRE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME.

On the principle of three for a first, two for a second and one for a third.

From the Dagens Nyheter, Stadion Edition, July 23, 1912.

Country.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points.
Sweden	23	24	16	133
America	25	17	20	129
Great Britain	10	15	16	76
Finland	9	8	9	52
Germany	5	13	6	47
France	7	4	3	32
Denmark	1	6	4	19
Hungary	3	2	3	16
Norway	3	2	3	16
South Africa	4	2	—	16
Italy	3	1	2	13
Australia	2	2	3	13
Canada	3	2	—	13
Belgium	2	1	3	11
Russia	—	2	2	6
Austria	—	2	2	6
Greece	1	—	1	4
Holland	—	—	3	3

WINNERS IN OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM, 1912

EVENTS	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
100 Meters Run.....	R. C. Craig (America), 10 4-58.....	A. Meyer (America).....	D. F. Lippincott (America)
200 Meters Run.....	R. C. Craig (America), 21 7-10s.....	D. F. Lippincott (America), 21.8s..	W. R. Applegarth (Great Britain)
400 Meters Run.....	C. D. Reidpath (America), 48.2s.....	H. Braun (Germany), 48.9s.....	E. F. J. Lindberg (Great Britain)
800 Meters Run.....	J. E. Meredith (America), 1m.51.9s	M. W. Sheppard (America), 1m.52s	N. N. Davenport (America), 1m. 52s.
1500 Meters Run.....	A. N. S. Jackson (England), 3m.56.8s	A. R. Kiviat (America), 3m.56.9s..	L. S. Taber (America), 3m. 56.9s.
Running Broad Jump.....	A. L. Gutterson (America), 7.60m....	C. D. Bricker (Canada), 7.21 meters	G. Aberg (Sweden), 7.18 meters.
Standing Broad Jump.....	C. Tsiolittiras (Greece), 3.37 meters	Platt Adams (America), 3.36 meters	B. Adams (America), 3.28 meters.
Running Hop, Step and Jump	G. Lindblom (Sweden), 14.76 meters	G. Aberg (Sweden), 14.51 meters...	E. Almlöf, (Sweden), 14.17 meters.
Pole Vault.....	H. S. Babcock (America), 3.95m....	{ F. T. Nelson (America), 3.85m... M. S. Wright (America), 3.85m... }	{ F. D. Murphy (America), 3.80m. B. Uggla (Sweden), 3.80 meters. (W. Haggenny (Canada), 3.80 m.
Throwing Javelin—	E. Lemming (Sweden), 60.64 meters	J. J. Saaristo (Finland) 58.66m....	M. Kovacs (Hungary), 55.60 meters.
Best Hand.....	J. J. Saaristo (Finland), 109.42m....	W. S. Siikaniemi (Finland), 101.13m	U. Peltonen (Finland), 100.24m.
Right and Left Hand.....	A. R. Taipale (Finland), 45.21m....	R. L. Byrd (America), 42.32 meters	J. H. Duncan (America), 42.28m.
Throwing Discus—	A. R. Taipale (Finland), 82.86m....	E. Niklander (Finland), 77.96m....	E. Magnusson (Sweden), 77.37m.
Best Hand.....	P. McDonald (America), 15.34m....	R. W. Rose (America), 15.25 meters	L. A. Whitney, (America), 13.93m.
Right and Left Hand.....	R. W. Rose (America), 27.57m....	P. McDonald (America), 27.53m....	E. Nicklander (Finland), 27.14m.
Throwing the Hammer.....	M. J. McGrath (America), 54.74m....	D. Gillis (Canada), 48.39m....	C. C. Childs (America), 48.17m.
Pentathlon.....	J. Thorpe (America), 7 points.....	F. R. Bie (Norway), 21 points.....	J. J. Donahue (America), 29 points.
Decathlon.....	J. Thorpe (America), 8,412.955 points	H. Wieslander (Swed.), 7,724.495 pts.	G. Lomberg (Sweden), 7,413.510 pts.
400 Meters Relay Race.....	England, 42.4s.....	Sweden, 42.6s.....	Great Britain, 3m. 23.2s
1600 Meters Relay Race.....	America, 3m. 16.6s.....	France, 3m. 20.7s.....	Great Britain, 25 points.
3000 Meters Team Race.....	America, 9 points.....	Sweden, 15 points.....	
Tug-of-War.....	Sweden.....	Great Britain.....	
Cross-Country Race—	H. K. Kolehmainen (Finland), 45m. 11.6s	H. J. Andersson (Swed.) 45m.44 4-5s	J. Eke (Sweden), 46m. 37.6s.
Individual.....	Sweden.....	Finland.....	Great Britain.
Team.....	H. K. Kolehmainen (Finland), 14m. 36.6s	J. Bouin (France), 14m. 36.7s.....	G. W. Hutson (Gt. Britain), 15m. 7.6s.
5000 Meters Run.....	H. K. Kolehmainen (Finland), 31m. 20.8s	L. Tevanima (America), 32m. 6.6s..	A. Stenroos (Finland), 32m. 21.8s.
10000 Meters Run.....	K. K. McArthur (S. Af.), 2h. 36m. 54.8s	C. W. Gitcham (So. Af.), 2h. 37m. 52s	G. Strobino (America), 2h. 38m. 42.4s.
Marathon Race.....	F. W. Kelly (America), 15.1s.....	J. Wendell (America), 15.2s.....	W. M. Hawkins (America), 15.3s.
110 Meters Hurdle Race.....	G. H. Goulding (Canada), 46m. 28.4s	E. J. Webb (Gt. Britain), 46m. 50.4s	F. L. Altmani (Italy), 47m. 37.6s.
10000 Meters Walk.....	A. W. Richards (America), 1.93m....	H. Liesche (Germany), 1.91 meters...	G. L. Horine (America), 1.89 meters.
Running High Jump.....	Platt Adams (America), 1.63 meters	B. Adams (America) 1.60 meters...	C. Tsiolittiras (Greece), 1.55 meters.
Standing High Jump.....			

* Germany finished second ; but was disqualified for passing the baton out of bounds.

WINNERS IN OLYMPIC GAMES SINCE 1896

EVENT.	ATHENS, 1896.	PARIS, 1900.	ST. LOUIS, 1904.
60 Meter Run.....	Burke (America), 12s.....	Kraenzlein (America), 7s.....	Hahn (America), 7s.....
100 Meter Run.....	Burke (America), 54 1-5s.....	Jarvis (America), 10 4-5s.....	Hahn (America), 11s.....
200 Meter Run.....	Burke (America), 2m. 11s.....	Tewkesbury (America), 22 1-5s.....	Hahn (America), 21 3-5s.....
400 Meter Run.....	Flack (England), 2m. 11s.....	Long (America), 49 2-5s.....	Hillman (America), 49 1-5s.....
800 Meter Run.....	Flack (England), 4m. 33 1-5s.....	Lysoe (England), 2m. 1 2-5s.....	Lighthbody (America), 1m. 56s.....
1500 Meter Run.....	Curtis (America), 17 3-5s.....	Bennett (England), 4m. 6s.....	Lighthbody (America), 4m. 5 2-5s.....
110 Meter Hurdles.....	.....	Kraenzlein (America), 15 2-5s.....	Schule (America), 16s.....
200 Meter Hurdles.....	.....	Kraenzlein (America), 25 2-5s.....	Hillman (America), 24 3-5s.....
400 Meter Hurdles.....	.....	Tewkesbury (America), 57 3-5s.....	Hillman (America), 53s.....
3200 Meter Steeplechase.....	.....	Orton (America), 7m. 34s.....	Lighthbody (Amer.), 7m. 39 3-5s.....
2500 Meter Steeplechase.....	.....	Rimmer (England), 12m. 58 2-5s.....	.....
4000 Meter Steeplechase.....	.....	Kraenzlein (Amer.), 23ft. 6 7-8in.....	Prinstein (America), 24ft. 1in.....
Running Long Jump.....	Clark (America), 20ft. 9 3-4in.....	Baxter (America), 6ft. 2 4-5in.....	Jones (America), 5ft. 11in.....
Running High Jump.....	Clark (America), 5ft. 11 1-4in.....	Prinstein (America), 47ft. 4 1-4in.....	Prinstein (America), 47ft.....
Running Triple Jump.....	Connolly (America), 45ft.....	Ewry (America), 10ft. 6 2-5in.....	Ewry (America), 11ft. 4 7-8in.....
Standing Broad Jump.....	.....	Ewry (America), 5ft. 5in.....	Ewry (America), 4ft. 11in.....
Standing High Jump.....	.....	Ewry (America), 34ft. 8 1-2in.....	Ewry (America), 34ft. 7 1-4in.....
Pole Vault.....	.....	Baxter (America), 10ft. 9 9-10in.....	Dvorak (America), 11ft. 6in.....
Shot Put.....	Hoyt (America), 10ft. 9 3-4in.....	Sheldon (America), 46ft. 3 1-8in.....	Rose (America), 48ft. 7in.....
Discus.....	Garrett (America), 36ft. 2in.....	Bauer (Hungary), 118ft. 2 9-10in.....	Sheridan (Amer.), 128ft. 10 1-2in.....
Throwing 16-lb. Hammer.....	Garrett (America), 95ft. 7 1-2in.....	Flanagan (America), 167ft. 4in.....	Flanagan (America), 168ft. 1in.....
Throwing 56-lb. Weight.....	.....	Teato (France), 2h. 59m.....	Desmarreau (Canada), 34ft. 4in.....
Marathon Race.....	Loues (Greece), 2h. 55m. 20s.....	.....	Hicks (America), 3h. 28m. 53s.....
Weight Lifting (1 hand).....	Elliott (England), 156lbs. 8oz.....	.....	Kakousis (Greece), 246lbs.....
Weight Lifting (2 hands).....	Jensen (Denmark), 245lbs. 12oz.....	.....	Osthoft (America).....
Dumbbell Competition.....	.....	.....	Milwaukee A.C. (America).....
Tug-of-war.....	.....	.....	New York A.C. (America).....
Team Race.....	.....	.....	.....
Team Race (3 miles).....	.....	.....	.....
5 Mile Run.....	.....	.....	.....
Throwing Stone.....	.....	.....	.....
Throwing Javelin (free style).....	.....	.....	.....
Throwing Javelin (held in middle).....	.....	.....	.....
Pentathlon.....	.....	.....	.....
1500 Meter Walk.....	.....	.....	.....
3500 Meter Walk.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Mile Walk.....	.....	.....	.....
Throwing Discus (Greek style).....	.....	.....	.....

WINNERS IN OLYMPIC GAMES SINCE 1896

EVENT.	ATHENS, 1906.	LONDON, 1908.
60 Meter Run.....	Hahn (America), 11 1-5s.....	Walker (So. Africa), 10 4-5s.....
100 Meter Run.....	Pilgrim (America), 53 1-5s.....	Kerr (Canada), 22 2-5s.....
200 Meter Run.....	Pilgrim (America), 2m. 1 1-5s.....	Halswelle (England), 50s. (Walkover.)
800 Meter Run.....	Lighthody (America), 4m. 12s.....	Sheppard (America), 1m. 52 1-5s.....
1500 Meter Run.....	Leavitt (America), 16 1-5s.....	Sheppard (America), 4m. 3 2-5s.....
110 Meter Hurdles.....		Smithson (America), 15s.....
200 Meter Hurdles.....		Bacon (America), 55s.....
400 Meter Hurdles.....		Russell (England), 10m. 47 4-5s.....
3200 Meter Steeplechase.....		
2500 Meter Steeplechase.....		
4000 Meter Steeplechase.....		
Running Long Jump.....	Prinstein(America), 23ft. 7 1-2in.....	Irons (America), 24ft. 6 1-2in.....
Running High Jump.....	Leahy (Ireland), 5ft. 9 7-8in.....	Porter (America), 6ft. 3in.....
Running Triple Jump.....	O'Connor (Ireland), 46ft. 2in.....	Ahearne (England), 48ft. 11 1-4in.....
Standing Broad Jump.....	Ewry (America), 10ft. 10in.....	Ewry (America), 10ft. 11 1-4in.....
Standing High Jump.....	Ewry (America), 5ft. 1 5-8in.....	Ewry (America), 5ft. 2in.....
Standing Triple Jump.....		
Pole Vault.....	Gouder (France), 11ft. 6in.....	Gilbert and Cook (America), 12ft. 2in.....
Shot Put.....	Sheridan (America), 40ft. 4 4-5in.....	Rose (America), 46ft. 7 1-2in.....
Discus.....	Sheridan (America), 136ft. 1-3in.....	Sheridan (America), 134ft. 2in.....
Throwing 16-lb. Hammer.....		Flanagan (America), 170ft. 4 1-4in.....
Throwing 56-lb. Weight.....		Hayes (America), 2h. 55m. 18s.....
Marathon Race.....	Sherring (Canada), 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s.....	England.....
Weight Lifting (1 hand).....	Steinbach (Austria), 168 3-5lbs.....	England, 14m. 39 3-5s.....
Weight Lifting (2 hands).....	Tofalos (Greece), 313 7-10lbs.....	Voigt (England), 25m. 11 1-5s.....
Dumbbell Competition.....	Germany.....	Lemming (Sweden), 178ft. 7 1-2in.....
Tug-of-war.....		Lemming (Sweden), 179ft. 10 1-2in.....
Team Race.....		
Team Race (3 miles).....	Hawtrey (England), 26m. 26 1-5s.....	
5 Mile Run.....	Georgantus (Greece), 65ft. 4 1-5in.....	
Throwing Stone.....	Lemming (Sweden), 175ft. 6in.....	
Throwing Javelin (free style).....		
Throwing Javelin (held in middle).....		
Pentathlon.....	Mellander (Sweden), 24 points.....	
1500 Meter Walk.....	Bonhag (America), 7m. 12 3-5s.....	
3500 Meter Walk.....		
10 Mile Walk.....		
Throwing Discus (Greek style).....	Jaervinen (Finland), 115ft. 4in.....	Larner (England), 14m. 55s.....
Relay Race (1600 meters).....		Larner (England), 1h. 15m. 57 2-5s.....
		Sheridan (America), 124ft. 8in.....
		America, 3m. 27 1-5s.....

The Editor is indebted to the "Sporting Life" of London for the data concerning the London Olympiad.

ROBERT MEANS THOMPSON

Robert Means Thompson was born in Corsica, Pa., March 2, 1849. He is the son of Judge John J. Y. Thompson, for many years Judge of the Jefferson County (Pa.) Court.

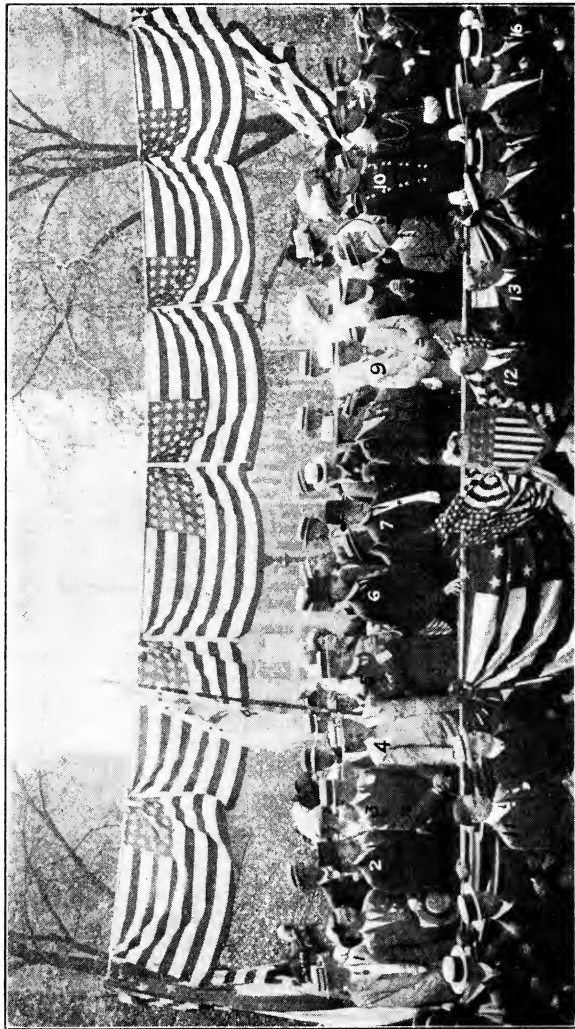
Colonel Thompson graduated from the Naval Academy in 1868, resigned from the service in 1871, and studied law at the Dane Law School, Harvard, graduating in 1874. He married Sarah, daughter of Governor William C. Gibbs of Rhode Island, and his one daughter is now the wife of S. H. P. Pell of New York.

For many years Colonel Thompson was President and owner of the Orford Copper Company, which a few years ago was amalgamated with the Canadian Copper Company and formed into the International Nickel Company, of which corporation he is chairman.

Colonel Thompson is President of the United States Naval Academy Alumni Association and a member of the Loyal Legion of New York.

He was elected President of the New York Athletic Club in 1912 and was also President of the American Committee of the Olympic Games, held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. It was largely owing to Colonel Thompson's efforts that the American representation was so large.

Colonel Thompson's summer residence is at Southampton, L. I., and in winter at Washington, D. C. He has always been interested in outdoor sports and is prominent in yachting circles.



1, Hugh H. Baxter; 2, Swedish Consul; 3, G. T. Kirby; 4, E. J. Wendell; 5, Col. R. M. Thompson; 6, Dr. George F. Kunz; 7, Mayor William J. Gaynor; 8, Hon. Victor J. Dowling; 9, James E. Sullivan; 10, Gen. George R. Dyer; 11, J. T. Mahoney; 12, F. W. Rubben; 13, Dr. J. M. Breen; 14, William J. Lee; 15, H. Obertubbesing; 16, Charles J. Harvey.

**MAYOR GAYNOR AND OLYMPIC COMMITTEE REVIEWING PARADE IN HONOR OF OLYMPIC ATHLETES,
AT CITY HALL, NEW YORK, AUGUST 24, 1912.**

NEW YORK RECEPTION

As soon as the news was cabled that the American Olympic athletes had again scored a victory over all the world in track and field athletics, in the Fifth Olympiad at Stockholm, Sweden, athletic enthusiasts who have made athletics popular in America realized that the team should receive a reception.

The leading man in this movement was Mr. Frederick W. Rubien, the vice-president of the Metropolitan Association, a man who has worked hard for the welfare of athletics in this country.

Mr. Rubien in his capacity as vice-president of the Metropolitan Association, called a meeting of the Board of Managers, at the Astor House, Broadway and Vesey St., New York City, on Monday evening, July 22nd, for the purpose of discussing plans for a fitting reception to the victorious American Olympic Team upon its return from Stockholm, Sweden.

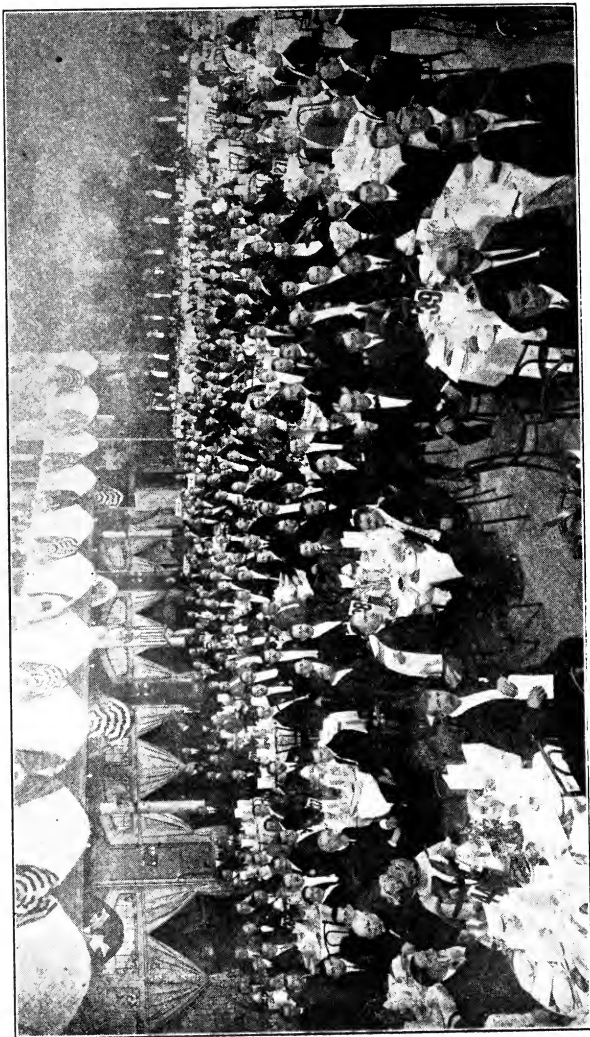
It was decided at this meeting that a monster celebration should be arranged by the citizens of New York, and that a committee be appointed to call on His Honor, Mayor William J. Gaynor, and ask for his co-operation. The following committee was appointed and called on Mayor Gaynor on Friday, July 26th:

F. W. Rubien
 P. J. Conway
 Dr. John M. Breen
 Dr. E. W. Stitt
 William J. Lee
 John J. Diegnan
 W. L. Jones
 H. Obertubbesing
 John P. Boyle
 S. Lindenfelser
 William A. Johnston
 Andrew F. Tully

T. L. Matsukes
 Capt. P. J. Walsh
 Com. Alexander Ferris
 John J. Walsh
 Com. Jeremiah T. Mahoney
 Major D. J. Murphy
 H. S. Quinn
 Jacob W. Stumpf
 Robert Adamson
 Joseph D. Kavanagh
 J. M. Connolly
 Robert C. Kammerer

The Mayor received the above named members of the committee very cordially, and was heartily in favor of the movement started by the Metropolitan Association, and agreed to do all in his power to make the celebration a success, and also promised to appoint a Citizens' Reception Committee.

A cable was then sent to the American Commissioner abroad asking for the naming of a date when the team would return to America. As soon as word was received that all members of



OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.
Reception and Dinner at Terrace Garden, New York, in honor of the Victorious Olympic Athletes, August 24, 1912.

the team would be in New York City not later than August 21st, a meeting of the committee appointed on July 22nd, which was to be known as the Plan and Scope Committee, was called at the New York Athletic Club on Monday evening, July 29th, and preparation started for the reception to the victorious team.

In order to suitably commemorate the glorious victory of the American Olympic team, it was decided that a parade should take place, composed of United States troops, State militia and civic organizations, and that a banquet also be tendered to the team. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Werba and Leuscher of the Globe Theatre, a theatre party was added to the programme.

In accordance with his promise of July 26th, His Honor the Mayor, on August 7th, appointed a committee of 165 with Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman, Hon. Victor J. Dowling and Dr. John H. Finley, vice-chairmen; Frederick W. Rubien, secretary, and Victor F. Ridder, treasurer.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee on July 29th, the following sub-committees were appointed:

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan,
Chairman.

MUSIC COMMITTEE.

W. L. Jones, Chairman.

AUTOMOBILE COMMITTEE.

Patrick J. Conway, Chairman.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Hugh S. Quinn, Chairman.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

John J. Walsh, Chairman.

CIVIC COMMITTEE.

Maj. Daniel J. Murphy, Chairman.

DINNER COMMITTEE.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Chairman.

GUARD OF HONOR COMMITTEE.

Dr. Edward W. Stitt, Chairman.

THEATRE COMMITTEE.

Dr. John M. Breen, Chairman.

DECORATION COMMITTEE.

H. Obertubbesing, Chairman.

BADGE COMMITTEE.

George P. Matthews, Chairman.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

Robert C. Kammerer, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee on Wednesday, August 7th, at Room 611, Pulitzer Building, New York City, the headquarters of the committee, it was regularly adopted that the invitation of Messrs. Werba and Leuscher of the Globe Theatre for the team to attend a performance of the Rose Maid as the guests of the management be accepted for the evening of Friday, August 23rd, and that on Saturday, August 24th, the monster parade take place at ten o'clock in the morning and on the evening of the same day, at Terrace Garden, New York City, a banquet would be tendered to the team.

Through the efforts of Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and General Tasker H. Bliss, a battalion of Coast Artillery was ordered out from Governor's Island and took part in the parade.

As it was impossible to secure any city money to defray the expenses of this reception the money had to be collected by public subscription. A letter was sent out to over five thousand prominent men in New York City and its vicinity, asking them to contribute to the fund for defraying the expenses of this celebration, and over \$2,000 was received.

The celebration started on Friday evening, August 23rd, with a theatre party at the Globe Theatre and about 100 members of the team were present.

On Saturday morning at nine o'clock the members of the team assembled at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, and were assigned to automobiles for the parade which started from Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 10 A. M.

The division which represented America at the Olympic games were grouped in automobiles as follows:

First—Matthew P. Halpin, New York A.C., manager; Paul Pilgrim, New York A.C., assistant manager.

Second—Platt Adams and Ben Adams, New York A.C., jumpers.

Third—Ralph Craig, Detroit Y.M.C.A., sprinter; David S. Caldwell, Massachusetts Agricultural College, middle distance runner.

Fourth—John Becht, Newark, bicycle rider.

Fifth—Tel S. Berna, Cornell University, distance runner; George V. Bonhag, Irish-American A.C., distance runner.

Sixth—Harry S. Babcock, New York A.C., pole vaulter; Clarence C. Childs, New York A.C., hammer thrower.

Seventh—J. W. Burdick, University of Pennsylvania, high jumper; Frank Coyle, Chicago University, pole vaulter; Louis Tewanima, Carlisle Indian School, distance runner.

Eighth—Gordon Dukes, New York A.C., pole vaulter; James J. Donohue, Los Angeles A.C., all around athlete.

Ninth—Egon Erickson, Mott Haven A.C., high jumper; Joseph B. Forshaw, Missouri A.C., marathon runner.

Tenth—Harry J. Grumpelt, New York A.C., high jumper; Simon P. Gillis, New York A.C., hammer thrower.

Eleventh—Harry Hellawell, New York A.C., distance runner; Harry Hebner, Illinois A.C., swimmer.

Twelfth—Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, New York A.C., fencer; George H. Breed, Fencers' Club, fencer; W. L. Bowman, New York A.C., fencer; Lieut. Rayner, U.S.A., fencer.

Thirteenth—Abel R. Kiviat, Irish-American A.C., middle distance runner; William J. Kramer, Long Island A.C., distance runner.

Fourteenth—Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii, swimmer; Wallace McCurdy, University of Pennsylvania, distance runner.

Fifteenth—Fred Kaiser, New York A.C., walker; Joseph Kopsky, Morningside A.C., bicycle rider.

Sixteenth—Pat McDonald, Irish-American A.C., weight thrower; Matt McGrath, Irish-American A.C., hammer thrower.

Seventeenth—Donald F. Lippincott, University of Pennsylvania, sprinter; Nicholas Nerich, New York A.C., swimmer.

Eighteenth—Mike Ryan, Irish-American A.C., marathon runner; J. J. Reynolds, Irish-American A.C., marathon runner; James H. Reilly, New York A.C., swimmer.

Nineteenth—Ted Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, middle distance runner; Alvah T. Meyer, Irish-American A.C., sprinter.

Twentieth—Charles D. Reidpath, New York A.C., middle distance runner; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., New York A.C., high jumper.

Twenty-first—Arthur McAleenan, New York A.C., swimmer; Edward Fitzgerald, New York A.C., distance runner.

Twenty-second—James Thorpe, Carlisle Indian School, all around athlete.

Twenty-third—Norman S. Taber, Brown University, middle distance runner; Rupert B. Thomas, Princeton University, sprinter.

Twenty-fourth—Edward M. Pritchard, Irish-American A.C., hurdler; Jesse Pike, Century Road Club, cyclist.

Twenty-fifth—Gaston Strobino, South Paterson A.C., marathon runner; Sam Schwartz, Walkers' Club, pedestrian.

Twenty-sixth—Harry Smith, New York, marathon runner; Edward Renz, Mohawk A.C., walker.

Twenty-seventh—Jerome Steinert, Hicksville, L. I., cyclist; Lieut. Sprout, U.S.A., marksman.

Twenty-eighth—Melvin W. Sheppard, Irish-American A.C., middle distance runner; Jack Eller, Irish-American A.C., hurdler; Ben. Sherman, New York A.C., hammer thrower.

Twenty-ninth—James T. Wendell, New York A.C., hurdler;

Clement P. Wilson, Coe College, sprinter; A. P. Lane, marksman.

Thirtieth—Garnett Wikoff, Ohio University, distance runner; Al. Voellmeke, Pastime A.C., walker.

The parade was considered equal to that of the one in 1908, and was reviewed at City Hall by His Honor, Mayor William J. Gaynor, Hon. Magnus Clarkson, Swedish Consul, Commissioner to the Olympic Games James E. Sullivan, Grand Marshal of Parade Gen. Geo. R. Dyer, Hon. Victor J. Dowling, Dr. George F. Kunz, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Gustavus T. Kirby, Evert Jansen Wendell, Hugh H. Baxter, General George W. Wingate, Frederick W. Rubien, Jacob W. Stumpf, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Patrick J. Conway, Terence Farley and A. G. Sivori.

The feature of this reception, which was accorded as one of the best, was the guard of honor of about 12,000 boys and girls from the playgrounds under Supervisor William J. Lee, and public schools, under direction of Dr. Edward W. Stitt. These children were massed along the curb from Fortieth Street to City Hall and were drilled in the official Olympic cheer:

'Rah, 'Rah, 'Ray;
 U. S. A.;
 A-M-E-R-I-C-A,;
 ,Olympic, Olympic, Olympic.

Another important feature of the parade was a delegation of about 200 boys from the different gymnasiums and playgrounds of the Public Recreation Commission, under the leadership of Bascom Johnson, secretary. These boys carried a banner which read: "The future Olympic Champions pay tribute to the present Olympic Champions."

On account of the friendly feeling which existed between the representatives of the United States and Sweden at the Olympic Games the committee decided that the Swedes in America should have a prominent part in the reception and it was arranged that a guard of honor, composed of members of the United Swedish Societies, should have the position next to the team in the line of march. Through the efforts of Dr. Hoving this guard of honor was formed and, dressed in native costumes, formed one of the best features of the parade.

A gathering of about five hundred attended the dinner at Terrace Garden on the evening of the 24th of August, composed of members of the team, Swedish societies and old-time athletes.

Mr. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, chairman of the Dinner Committee, before introducing the toastmaster, Hon. Victor J. Dowling, and the other speakers read the following communications:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

MR. F. W. RUBIEN,
Chairman Plan and Scope Committee,
611 Pulitzer Building, New York City.

August 3, 1912.

The President regrets his inability to accept the cordial invitation extended to him to attend the welcoming reception to the victorious American Olympic Team on August 24th, but in this way desires to convey to all those who are to participate in it his good wishes for a happy and successful occasion.

CARMI A. THOMPSON,
Secretary to the President.

MY DEAR MR. RUBIEN :

Aug. 21, 1912.

I thank you very much for your telegram, but it is with great regret that I must send word that it is a physical impossibility for me to be present at the official celebration by the citizens of New York City to the returning victorious American Olympic Team on Saturday next. May I, through you, tender my heartiest wishes to the victors? I only wish I could see them out here at Oyster Bay and shake hands with them, but I suppose they could hardly come. Like every other American, I take the most genuine pride in their feats.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. F. W. Rubien, (Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Secretary Citizens' Reception Committee,
New York City.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

DEAR SIR :

August 16, 1912.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 15th, and to thank you very cordially for the compliment implied in the invitation which you extend to him, and which, owing to the press of official business, he has regretfully to decline.

With renewed assurances of the appreciation of your courtesy,
I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CARMI THOMPSON
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Jeremiah T. Mahoney,
Room 611, 63 Park Row,
New York, N. Y.

August 21st, 1912.

MY DEAR SIR:

I beg to express my sincere thanks for the kind invitation tendered me to be present at the parade and banquet in honor of the American Olympic Team.

To my deep regret I am not, however, in a position to accept this invitation as much as I would like to accept it, due to previous engagements for that day.

Assuring you that I am highly enthusiastic over the splendid work the American Team did in Stockholm this summer, and that it should have given me pleasure to have been able to be present in New York next Saturday, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. A. EKENGREN,
Minister of Sweden.

Mr. Frederick W. Rubien,
Room 611, Pulitzer Building,
New York City.

August 17th, 1912.

MY DEAR MR. MAHONEY:

I am very much obliged to you for the interesting invitation conveyed by your letter of August fifteenth, but regret to find that it is literally impossible for me to be present at the dinner to be tendered the American athletes on their return to this country. It would give me great pleasure to join in rendering them this honor, but, unhappily, I am so bound by engagement that it is literally impossible.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Jeremiah T. Mahoney,
New York City.

The toastmaster was Hon. Victor J. Dowling, and the speakers of the evening, Hon. James E. Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games at Stockholm, Sweden; Col. Robert M. Thompson, president American Olympic Committee; Gustavus T. Kirby, president of the Amateur Athletic Union; Evert Jansen Wendell, member of the International Olympic Committee and member of the American Olympic Committee; Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman Citizens' Reception Committee, and Hon. Magnus Clarkson, Swedish Consul.

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT.

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

MEMBERS.

Australia—R. Coombes. Austria—Prince Otto von Windisch-Grätz. Count Rud. von Colloredo-Mannsfeld. Bohemia—Dr. Jiri Guth. Belgium—Count Henry de Baillet-Latour. Bulgaria—E. N. Tzokow. Canada—Brig. General Sir Hanbury Williams. Chili—Professor O. N. Garcia. Denmark—Captain Torben Grut. Egypt—Angelo C. Bolanachi. England—Lord Desborough of Taplow; Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan; Th. A. Cook. France—A. Ballif; Count Alb. de Bertier de Sauvigny; E. Callot. Germany—Count A. F. Sierstorpff; Count C. von Wartensleben; Baron von Venningen. Greece—Count Alex. Mercati. Holland—Baron F. W. de Tuyll de Serooskerken. Hungary—Count Geza Andrassy; Jules de Muzsa. Italy—Count Eugène Brunetta d'Usseaux; Attilio Brunialti. Japan—Dr. Jigoro Kano. Luxembourg—Maurice Pescatore. Mexico—Miguel de Beistegui. Monaco—Count Albert Gautier-Vignal. Norway—Captain Johan Sverre. Peru—Carlos F. de Candamo. Portugal—Dr. D. A. de Lancastre. Roumania—Georges A. Plagino. Russia—Count de Ribeaupierre; Prince Léon Orousoff. Finland—Baron R. F. von Willebrand. Spain—Marquis de Villamejor. Sweden—Colonel V. G. Balck; Count Clarence von Rosen. Switzerland—Baron Godefroy de Blonay. Turkey—Selim Sirri Bey. United States of America—Professor W. M. Sloane; Allison V. Armour; Evert J. Wendell.

PATRON.

H. M. THE KING OF SWEDEN.

SWEDISH OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Honorary President—H. R. H. THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN. President—Colonel V. G. Balck. Vice-President—J. S. Edström. Members—B. F. Burman, Captain E. Frestadius, F. af Sandeberg, N. Thisell. Deputy Members—Dr. A. Levin, Lieutenant G. G:son Uggla. Adjoint Members—Colonel Baron S. D. A. Hermelin, Captain O. Holtermann, Chamberlain to H. M. The King; S. N. Linner, Under-Secretary of State; F. Löwenadler, Chamberlain; W. Murray, Under-Secretary of State; Count Clarence von Rosen, Harald Sohlman. Secretary—Kristian Hellström.

ADVERTISING COMMITTEE.

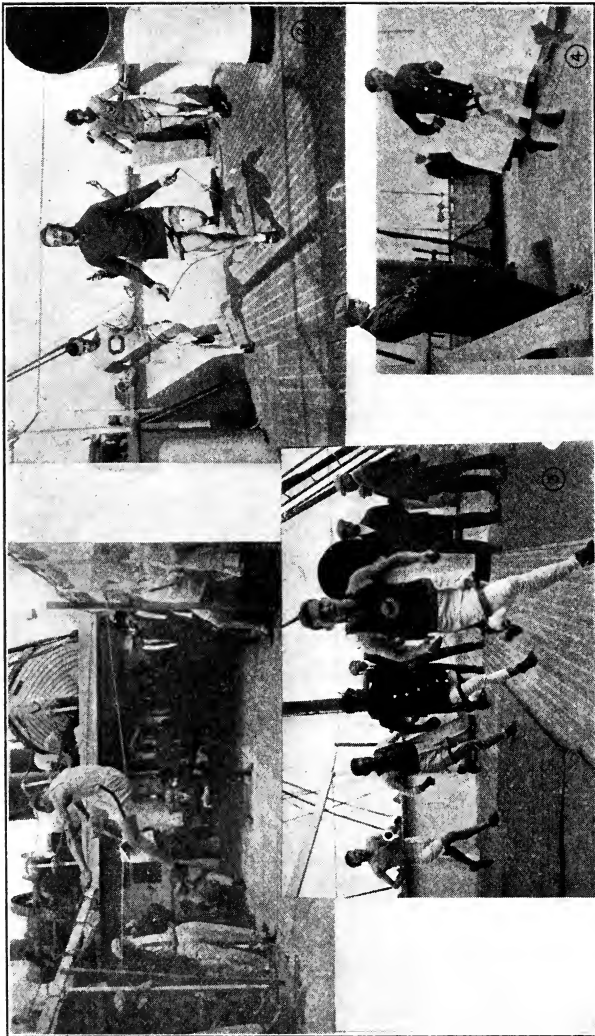
President—C. L. Kornerup. Secretary—Kristian Hellström. Editor of the Brochure—Gustaf Asbrink, B.A. Members—E. Molin, C. Hellberg.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

President—Captain Otto Bergström. Secretary—C. Fries, B.A. Members—W. Ekström, Kristian Hellström; Colonel Baron S. D. A. Hermelin, N. Thisell, O. W. Wahlquist.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

President—Captain E. Frestadius. Secretary—Nils Lundgren. Members—B. F. Burman, Gunnar Frestadius, Colonel Baron S. D. A. Hermelin, Captain C. Silfverstolpe.



TRAINING SCENES ON BOARD S.S. FINLAND, WHICH WAS CHARTERED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO TAKE THE AMERICAN TEAM FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES TO STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1. Ben Adams, practising the Standing High Jump; 2. Jones, Reidpath and Rosenberger, jumping rope; 3. The Marathon men at work—Ryan, Tewanima, Sockalexis and Piggott; 4. Taking a few laps at work.

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HOW THE TEAM TRAINED ON THE FINLAND

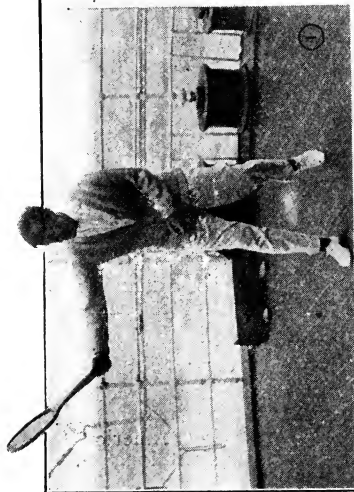
BY MANAGER M. P. HALPIN.

Entries for the track and field events, which made up the major and most important portion of the Olympic programme, closed in Sweden on June 14, 1912, and the entry blanks, properly filled out, were required to be in Stockholm on that date. As the team was not selected until June 10, it necessitated that the entry blanks of every athlete who it was thought had a possible chance of making the team be secured and forwarded to Sweden, subject to cancellation. After the team was selected, on June 10, the names of those definitely selected were immediately cabled to the Swedish Olympic Committee and the balance cancelled.

The collecting of these entry blanks with the signatures of the hundreds of athletes throughout the United States was obviously a considerable task and was accomplished only with great difficulty. To show how well the work was done, after the try-outs in the different sections of the country, it was found there were only three men overlooked in the whole United States, and in these cases it was the fault of their club or association. However, through the kindness of the Swedish Olympic Committee, these three entries were accepted by cable.

The American team was formally organized at the New York Athletic Club on Thursday evening, June 13. Out of the selections—one hundred and eight men on the track and field team, nine swimmers, nine bicycle men and one wrestler—there were only a few absentees and these, men had not yet arrived in New York or else presented reasonable excuses. Addresses were made by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, and Mr. Bartow S. Weeks, a member of the American Committee and also Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

The team sailed for Stockholm on the S. S. Finland from New York promptly at 9 o'clock, as scheduled, on Friday morning, June 14, and officials in the steamship and customs service say that the farewell given to the American team was the greatest ever given to any team or party leaving America. The National colors predominated and it was a sight long to be remembered.



TRAINING SCENES ON BOARD S.S. FINLAND, WHICH WAS CHARTERED BY THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO TAKE THE AMERICAN TEAM FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES TO STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1912.

1, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, America's only representative in the Tennis Competition, practising; 2, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, captain of Revolver Team, practising on the target on aft deck; 3, Some of the American sprinters training at the Beershot Athletic Club grounds, Antwerp, Belgium. From left to right—Drew, Helland and Lippincott; 4, "Mike" Murphy, trainer of the American team, looking the boys over while training.



As a more detailed account of the voyage is given elsewhere, a short resumé of the programme only is appended.

The trip from New York to Antwerp was an unusually good one, the sea being very quiet, except one day, which gave the men ample opportunity to keep in good condition. There was only two or three cases of sea sickness and they only lasted for a couple of days. The officers of the Finland did everything possible to aid in making the athletes comfortable and were always most anxious to do anything that would enable the athletes to practice their specialties. They built uprights for the high jumpers and had other apparatus installed to help condition the men. The management is also indebted to the athletic clubs of New York, who furnished wrestling mats, which were used not only for the one wrestler on the team but also by the runners, who did considerable jogging on same.

The sprinters worked out in the morning, starting at 10:30; the jumpers at 11:00; the quarter and half-milers at 3:00; the milers and distance men at 3:30, and the marathon men and walkers at 4:00 o'clock. The weight men worked on the forward deck both morning and afternoon.

On the arrival of the steamer at Antwerp, about ten o'clock on the morning of June 24, the writer instantly made preparations to locate suitable grounds on which the men could train, and through the courtesy of President Paul Havenith, of the Beershot A. C., was very successful. While the arena did not contain a running track, it answered the purpose better. The men trained on the large polo field, which was an elegant piece of turf, as level as a billiard table and about 350 by 100 yards. Training on this turf was much better for the men than a hard track, as it kept the men's legs in better condition. In addition to the polo field there was also ten clay tennis courts, a foot ball and a cricket field and a second foot ball field, where the weight men threw the hammer and discus and put the shot. The jumpers and pole vaulters worked out behind the grand stand of the main cricket and foot ball field, where they were permitted to dig pits, etc. The Beershot A. C. officials also furnished the team with hurdles and jumping uprights, and every one concerned felt that the team was very fortunate in finding such an ideal place. The men worked on Monday afternoon, twice on Tuesday and on Wednesday morning, before the ship sailed for Stockholm. The Finland sailed from Antwerp for Stockholm at 12:00 o'clock on Wednesday, June 26, and no further work was indulged in until Sweden was reached four days later.

ORGANIZATION OF SPORTS IN SWEDEN

Athletics in Sweden are organized on a very firm basis, it having been found possible to unite the various special associations representing those branches of sport that do not require exercise without expensive arrangements and apparatus, into one common confederation called the "National Association of the Swedish Gymnastic and Athletic Clubs." By this means it has been possible to introduce uniform rules, promote co-operation between the association and, by means of one common direction of the whole, support, promote and direct the athletic life of the country.

The National Association is the highest authority in the active Swedish athletic movement, and consists of representatives, first, from sections, each of which sends two members, and, secondly, from the district associations, which send one delegate for every full five hundred members up to a total of, at most, twelve representatives. The General Meeting of the National Association decides all questions as to rules and other matters of great importance or which deal with the fundamental principles of the Association.

The General Meeting of the Association elects a special Board or committee of thirty persons, which forms the final court of appeal in athletic matters. In addition, the General Meeting elects a Rules Committee, which has to consider and report on proposed alterations of rules and other regulations.

The Board prepares the agenda of the meeting, ratifies the instructions, determinations, and rules for every branch of sport, and decides questions which do not belong to the domain of the General Meeting. The Board elects from among its own members an Administrative Committee, which has to deal with the current business and to manage the finances of the National Association.

The athletic clubs are affiliated both to special associations and also to the respective district associations. Each club pays a very low fee to the association to which it is affiliated. In order for an athletic club to become a member of a special association it is necessary for the club to show that it really practises the form of athletics it professes to exercise. No fees, on the other hand, are paid to the district associations, but the fees for the several clubs are paid instead in their entirety to the National

Association, and are calculated according to the numerical strength of the clubs.

H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Sweden has been the president of the National Association and its Board ever since the formation of this body.

There are thus special associations for athletics, canoeing, cycling, fencing, foot ball, golf, gymnastics, lawn tennis, rowing, skate-sailing, skating and swimming, each of which has the independent care of its special branch of sport, and represents its branch in all dealings with abroad, but co-operates with the Board of the National Association. The clubs forming a special association hold a meeting every year, and this meeting makes its decisions in agreement with the rules and regulations approved by the National Association. It also appoints a committee which has charge of the affairs of the Association, strives to promote the interests and growth of the branch of sport in question, investigates cases of disputed amateurship, arranges championship matches, and, in a word, has the technical direction of the said sport.

The district associations, twenty-one in number, are, for the most part, divided into branches whose limits agree with those of the Swedish provinces. To each district association are affiliated all the athletic clubs existing within its boundaries. It is the task of these district associations, controlled by the special associations, to be the directing power for every branch of sport in their respective districts, to see that championship meetings for the district, etc., are arranged, and also to decide questions regarding athletics that may arise within the respective territories. The district associations work in agreement with uniform regulations which have been approved by the National Association. The administration of the district associations is in the hands of a committee elected at a general meeting of the clubs affiliated to the district association or, in the case of the larger district associations, is undertaken by special committees for the various branches of sport.

As far as the economical position of the National Association is concerned, it should be said that the Swedish State has assisted the Association by allowing it to start a lottery which has created a capital giving an annual income available for administrative support, amounting to about \$5,500. In addition to this, the National Association has an income derived from the annual fees of the clubs.

In order to encourage the exercise of athletics in general, and, more especially, the keeping up of these pursuits after attaining manhood, the National Association has issued an "Athletic Badge" which can be awarded to every sportsman who is a

Swedish subject, belongs to some club affiliated to the National Association, and who has merited the distinction in accordance with the conditions mentioned below.

The badge has three distinct grades and, in agreement with these, is awarded in bronze, silver and gold.

The bronze badge is granted to every athlete who, during the course of one and the same calendar year, passes one test in each group of exercises. The sportsman who, during each and every one of four years (whether in succession or not) passes one test in each group, is entitled to the silver badge, while the one who satisfies the same conditions during each of eight years (whether successive or not), is entitled to the gold badge. That athlete, however, who, during the course of the year when he reaches his thirty-second birthday, or at a later date, passes one test in every group, shall also be awarded the gold badge, irrespective of whether he has previously obtained the other badges or not.

The tests shall be carried out at places and times determined by the committee of the proper club, or at matches of which due notice has been given. Every test shall be verified by two judges.

The acquisition of a badge of a higher degree nullifies the right of bearing badges of a lower degree previously gained.

The tests which must be passed in order to gain the athletic badge are divided into the following five groups:

Group I.—Swimming 200 meters (swimming test) or gymnastics.

Group II.—High jump, minimum, 135 centimeters; or long jump, minimum, 475 centimeters.

Group III.—Running 100 meters, maximum time, 13 seconds; or running 400 meters, maximum time, 65 seconds; or running 1,500 meters, maximum time, 5 minutes 15 seconds.

Group IV.—Fencing or throwing the discus, minimum, 40 meters; or throwing the javelin, minimum, 50 meters; or putting the weight, minimum, 16 meters.

Group V.—Running 10,000 meters, maximum time, 50 minutes; or swimming 1,000 meters, maximum time, 28 minutes; or skating 10,000 meters, maximum time, 25 minutes; or running on skis 20,000 meters cross country, maximum time, 2 hours 15 minutes; or cycling (on road) 20,000 meters, maximum time, 50 minutes; or taking part in the final of a league foot ball match or in a match for the Swedish Foot Ball Championship.

The first association of importance for the promotion of athletics in Sweden is the "Central Association for the Promotion of Athletics." It is true that there were a great number of athletic clubs at an earlier date, but there existed no central, directing body cementing these together, while, in addition, these clubs

did not possess the economic resources necessary for the arrangement of, or participation in, athletic gatherings of importance, or for representing Sweden at similar meetings abroad. Neither did the clubs possess the necessary means for the creation of athletic grounds. In order to promote these interests and in order to spread a knowledge of, and awaken the public interest in athletics, the above mentioned Central Association was founded in the year 1897. As a consequence of the work of the Central Association the importance of athletics as an educational factor in the development of the nation became more and more acknowledged, and practical athletics gradually began to gain a fast footing in the everyday life of the Swedish people.

The two great athletic organizations, the Central Association and the National Association, have agreed to so choose their spheres of activity that the Central Association is the highest authority as regards the economical direction of Swedish athletics, while the National Association forms the highest court of appeal in questions pertaining to the organization and direction of sport. On all great occasions in the world of athletics, however, such as the Olympic Games, etc., Sweden is represented by both organizations in common.

The homework on which the Central Association has chiefly concentrated its efforts has been the encouragement, support and establishment of athletic grounds all over the country. Chiefly by its own resources the Central Association has thus created, and still supports, the principal athletic grounds in Stockholm, viz., the Ostermalm Athletic Grounds, which boast three foot ball fields, running tracks, and spaces for jumping and throwing, etc., in addition to a first-class lawn tennis hall with two covered courts and two outdoor courts. These grounds have cost about \$55,000 and were of great service during the Olympic Games, as they lie quite close to the newly created Stadium and were reserved as training grounds for the athletes taking part in the games.

It is on account of the action of the Central Association, both by means of members belonging to the International Olympic Committee and also as a result of the sanction of the State and the co-operation of the National Association, that Sweden was able to accept the task of arranging the recent Olympic Games, which was offered to Sweden at the Congress of the International Olympic Committee in Berlin, 1909.

The most important work for the promotion of Swedish athletics that has been done by the Central Association is, however, the establishment of the "Northern Games," which, with the Olympic Games as their prototype, were arranged by the Central Association in Stockholm for the first time in 1901. As the title

indicates, these games embrace chiefly those sports which are practised in winter in the northern lands of Europe, such as ski running and skating in all their various forms, ice yachting, skate-sailing, bandy, tobogganning and kicking-sledge, riding, hunting, steeple chases and other riding competitions in deep snow, the drawing of ski runners by horsemen for a distance of forty-two miles, rifle shooting by ski runners, military cross-country running matches, and long distance despatch-carrying "fiery-cross" running on skis for a distance of 120 miles; in a word, competitions in all kinds of winter athletics. In addition to these, fencing and gymnastics always form part of the programme of the Northern Games, the gymnastics being taken in connection with national peasant dances, northern music and pictures from the history of Sweden. Since the building of the large swimming baths very interesting swimming matches have also formed part of the programme. The budget of the Northern Games amounts to about \$20,000.

These Northern Games, as they are called, the aim of which is to show the present position of sports in the North and especially in Sweden, are repeated regularly every fourth year in Stockholm, always during the second week of February, and last for nine days. It is true they are intended for the Northern countries of Europe and, in the first place, to test Sweden's own sportsmen, but the sportsmen of other countries are also invited to take part in these matches, while all who have an interest in the games are invited to be present.

The Northern Games were first held in 1901, repeated in 1905 and in 1909, and will thus be held again in 1913.

NOW FOR BERLIN IN 1916

BY J. E. SULLIVAN.

A capital suggestion, and one that no doubt will be worked out very successfully, has been made by Mr. Bartow S. Weeks of New York, a member of the American Olympic Committee of 1912. Mr. Weeks suggests that a permanent American Olympic Association be created for the purpose of supporting future American Olympic teams and that an annual fee of say, five dollars, be charged for each member. This suggestion was made with the belief that there exists in this country thousands of good sportsmen who would gladly enroll in such an organization for the furtherance of the Olympic Idea. The funds that will be collected in this manner are not to be used at all in preparatory training expenses, but will be devoted exclusively to the legitimate expenses of the American Olympic team after it has been selected, which will be some time in May, 1916.

That the Olympic Games at Berlin will surpass all previous events of the kind goes without saying. With the patronage of Emperor William, whose enthusiasm for everything that tends to the betterment of the German race is well known, no effort will be spared to show the world the superiority of the German athletes, and, judging from the remarkable performances of the comparatively few athletes who have represented Germany at previous Olympic Games, there must be untold wealth of athletic material in the German empire, which, with characteristic German thoroughness of preparation, will be in evidence at Berlin in 1916.

It has been suggested that after the various events that go to make up the Olympic programme have been promulgated by the German Olympic Committee all promoters of athletic meets include in their programmes similar events, so that the American athletes will have plenty of practice.

It is to be hoped that the German Olympic Committee will ask for and give consideration to the suggestions of other nations before deciding upon the programme, that sufficient time for preparation may be had.

All in all the Olympic Games of 1916 will be a world event in the true sense of the word, and may we all be there to again cheer when "Old Glory" is hoisted to denote an American victory.

OLYMPIC FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

To the great generosity of the American people is due the success of the American representatives at the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912. When it is considered that the contributions were devoted to the expenses of the team exclusively and that the entire amount was collected by voluntary contributions, without a subsidy in any shape or form from the Government or from any State or municipality, it is all the more remarkable. Prior to the departure of the team not one cent was spent for an athlete's expenses, for a manager or official. The American Olympic Committee paid the expenses of the athletes upon their arrival in New York to take the steamer for Stockholm on June 14th.

The members of the Committee and the officers worked for several years on the organization of a team to represent the United States at the Fifth Olympiad. They gave up their valuable time and traveled at their own expense. It did not cost the American Committee one cent for organization.

The finances of the American Olympic Committee were attended to by Mr. Julian W. Curtiss of New York, as Treasurer, who served in the same capacity for the American Committee for the Fourth Olympiad, at London in 1908. Mr. Bartow S. Weeks of New York was Chairman of the Transportation Committee and under his direction were made all the arrangements for the charter of the Finland and the accommodations for the athletes in Stockholm.

Last, but not least, to Col. R. M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, are due the thanks of the nation. His unbounded faith in the ability of the American athlete to conquer the world led him to advance and contribute a large amount to the fund.

TREASURER CURTISS' REPORT.

Received from sale of passenger accommodations on S. S. Finland..	\$55,453.72
Contributions including \$13,500 from Colonel Robert M. Thompson....	69,915.62
	<hr/>
	\$125,369.34
Expenses.....	123,564.75
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, Treasurer.....	\$1,804.59

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of contributors to the Olympic Fund of 1912.

Boston Try-outs.....	\$10,375	Newsboys' meeting	\$ 187.95
Chicago contribution, through		Entry fees Eastern try-outs..	178
E. C. Brown.....	4,625	Cotton Exchange, through J.	
Members New York A.C....	3,812.50	Riordan	165
Chicago A.A.....	3,550	University of Chicago.....	150
Metropolitan Assn., A.A.U.,		Amateur Fencers' League....	150
\$500; Celtic Park Meet-		George L. Hunter, Boston...	100
ing, \$1,800	2,300	A. Paul Keith, Boston, Mass.	100
New England Committee,		S. H. P. Pell & Co., N. Y....	100
through H. Hornblower,		Huckleberry Indians, New	
Treas.	2,225	York A.C., New York.....	100
Intercollegiate A.A.A.A.....	1,800	City A.C., New York.....	100
Revolver Association.....	1,500	M. F. Plant, New York.....	100
Olympic Club, San Francisco.	1,068.45	C. W. Harkness, New York..	100
Col. Robt. M. Thompson, N.Y.	1,000	Renskorff, Lyon & Co., N. Y.	100
Allison V. Armour, N. Y....	1,000	Gwathmey & Co., New York.	100
Amateur Athletic Union of		G. H. McFadden & Bro., N.Y	100
the United States.....	1,000	C. Ledyard Blair, New York.	100
Illinois A.C., Chicago.....	1,000	J. G. Bourne, New York....	100
Bicycle team, through R. F.		Robert Tod, New York.....	100
Kelsey	1,000	August Belmont, New York..	100
Bicycle Team Fund.....	700	Lewisohn Bros., New York..	100
San Francisco Examiner....	600	Anheuser-Busch Brew. Assn..	100
Dartmouth College.....	509	R. A. Sassen, N.Y.A.C.....	100
A. G. Spalding & Bros.....	500	Princeton A.A.....	100
J. P. Morgan, New York....	500	Baltimore A.C.....	100
Andrew Carnegie, New York.	500	H. L. Pratt.....	100
C. K. G. Billings, New York.	500	Detroit Y.M.C.A.....	100
John D. Rockefeller, Chicago.	500	Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co..	100
T. C. DuPont, Maryland....	500	J. M. Creamer.....	100
M. Hartley Dodge, New York	500	R. W. Kelly.....	100
Pittsburgh A.C.....	500	St. Louis, through Bland....	96.50
George I. Gould.....	500	Buffalo, through E. Reinecke.	86
H. F. McCormick.....	500	St. Agnes A.C., New York....	75
Southern Pacific Association,		Metropolitan Life A.A.....	75
A.A.U., Los Angeles.....	500	Wm. Allen Butler.....	75
Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago	500	American Metal Co., N. Y....	50
Irish-American A.C., through		Mohawk A.C.....	50
P. J. Conway.....	385	University of Michigan.....	50
Yale University A.A., New		Harry Content.....	50
Haven, Conn.....	300	David H. Miller, Cotton Ex-	
Amateur Fencers.....	300	change, New York.....	50
W. M. Oler.....	300	R. B. Thomas, New York....	50
Frederic B. Pratt, Brooklyn.	250	Charles Steele, New York....	50
George D. Pratt, New York.	250	Royce & Co., New York....	50
S. R. Guggenheim, New York	250	Riordan Schloss, New York..	50
Military A.L., New York....	250	Deal Beach Swimming Club..	50
Boston A.A., Boston, Mass....	250	A. G. Mills, New York.....	50
Missouri A.C., St. Louis....	250	George Wright, Boston, Mass.	50
Multnomah A.A. Club, Port-		Charles H. Carter, Boston...	50
land, Ore.....	250	Edward E. Babb, Boston....	50
Brown University.....	250	Middle Atlantic Assn. A.A.U.	50
Lee, Higginson & Co., N. Y..	200	Meadowbrook Club, Philadel-	
Hugh H. Baxter, New York.	200	phia, Pa.....	50
E. Faber.....	200	W. J. Lemp Brewing Co., St.	
Univ. of Pennsylvania A.A.,	200	Louis	50

J. T. Brush.....\$	50	B. F. Edwards, St. Louis.....\$	25
St. Louis Democrat.....	50	J. H. Hallock.....	25
Pacific Northwest Assn.....	50	Norvin Lindheim.....	25
S. C. Davis & Co., St. Louis.	50	St. Louis Republic, St. Louis.	25
R. B. Thomas.....	50	John Buckle.....	25
S. W. Childs' Office.....	50	Dominican Lyceum.....	25
Cash, through Pell & Co., N. Y.	50	A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis...	25
Newsboys, through Jack Sullivan		Murray Carleton, St. Louis..	25
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Pentathlon Try-outs.....	32.60	D. M. Brady.....	20
Hollywood Inn Club, Yonkers, N. Y.....	27	Charles J. Harvey.....	20
E. J. Wendell.....	25	Appel & Co.....	20
New York Turn Verein.....	25	A. G. Edwards & Co., St. Louis	20
D. G. Herring.....	25	Caspar Whitney, New York..	20
Duryea, Tappin & Co.....	25	Cash.....	20
Spencer Waters, Cotton Exchange, New York.....	25	Finnish-American A.C., N. Y.	15
Cash, Cotton Exchange, N. Y.	25	R. C. Kammerer, New York..	15
Alexander & Co., Cotton Exchange, New York.....	25	Whittaker & Co., St. Louis...	15
Erasmus Hall H.S., N. Y....	25	D. S. Adler.....	15
University of Virginia.....	25	Gaelic Club of Waterbury....	15
Robert Maxwell, New York...	25	Norwegian Turn Society.....	15
C. H. DeWitt & Co., N. Y....	25	Dempsey.....	10.75
R. J. Ferris, New York.....	25	N. P. Stauffer, Lansdowne, Pa.	10
Crossman Sielcken, New York	25	H. A. Smith, New York.....	10
J. H. Abeel, New York.....	25	Simeon Ford, New York.....	10
L. L. Clark, New York.....	25	Philadelphia Swimming Club.	10
Mott Haven A.C., New York.	25	W. A. Martin, New York....	10
E. H. Reynolds, New York..	25	R. W. DeForest, New York..	10
Galway Men's Assn., N. Y....	25	McCaddin Lyceum, Brooklyn.	10
Rothschild & Co.....	25	Anchor A.C., New Jersey.....	10
Artisans A.A., Philadelphia...	25	O. J. Gude, New York.....	10
Pastime A.C., New York.....	25	I. M. Ullman.....	10
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C. H. Wilcox, New York....	25	Burton Busch.....	10
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A. C. James, New York.....	25	F. O. Roe.....	10
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St. George's Club, New York.	25	George H. B. Mitchell.....	10
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O. L. Richards, New York...	25	W. H. Huest, New York....	10
Chas. H. Steinway, New York	25	Nat'l Turn Verein, Newark..	10
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Mercury A.C., Yonkers, N.Y.	25	W. M. V. Hoffman.....	10
St. Louis A.A.A.....	25	Junior A.C., Norristown, Pa.	10
Benjamin Gratz, St. Louis...	25	F. L. Eldredge, New York...	10
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W. A. Stickney Cigar Co.....	25	F. E. Eveland, New York....	10
Charles A. Kittle.....	25	R. A. Semon, New York....	10
J. A. Heydler.....	25	St. Vincent Ferrer A.C., N.Y..	10
		Walter Scott, New York.....	10
		R. S. Barnes, New York.....	10

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J. C. Hill.....	10	A. & R. S. Lehman, N. Y....	5
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W. H. Adams.....	10	Catholic School A.L., Cal....	5
R. B. Thomas, Jr.....	10	F. J. Brennan, Bridgeport....	5
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ney St. Louis.....	10	Louis.....	5
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Louis.....	10	St. Thomas A.C.....	5
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Leon P. Fenstman, N. Y....	5	A. R. Lawrence.....	2
Isaac D. Fletcher, New York	5	Eastern District H. S., N. Y..	1
C. A. Taussig, New York....	5	C. H. Mallory, New York....	1
A. V. Baird, New York.....	5	H. A. Meyer, New York.....	1
Thomas Lavelle, New York...	5	J. F. Dreyer, New York.....	1
M. C. Bacon, New York.....	5	A. W. Schmidt, New York...	1
F. W. Nowka, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5	H. W. Meyer, New York....	1
T. Kingsley Bull.....	5	Master Jack Schorers, N. Y..	1
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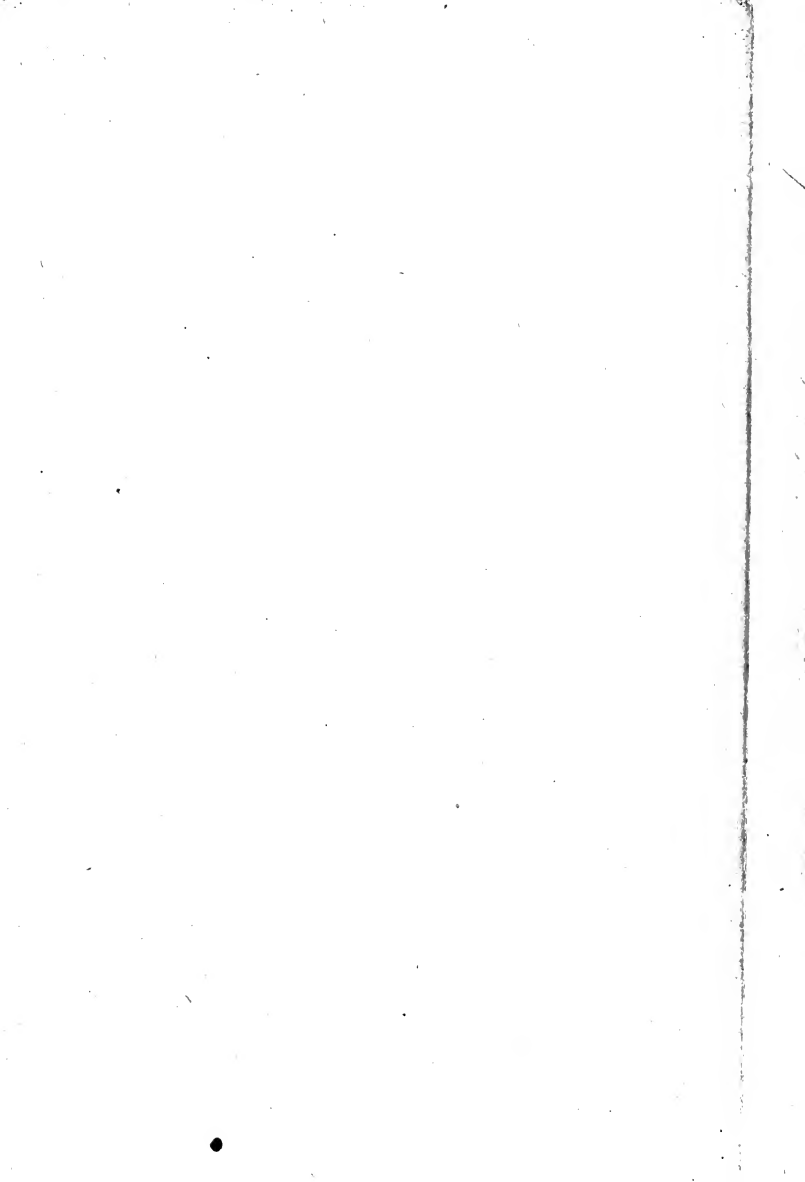
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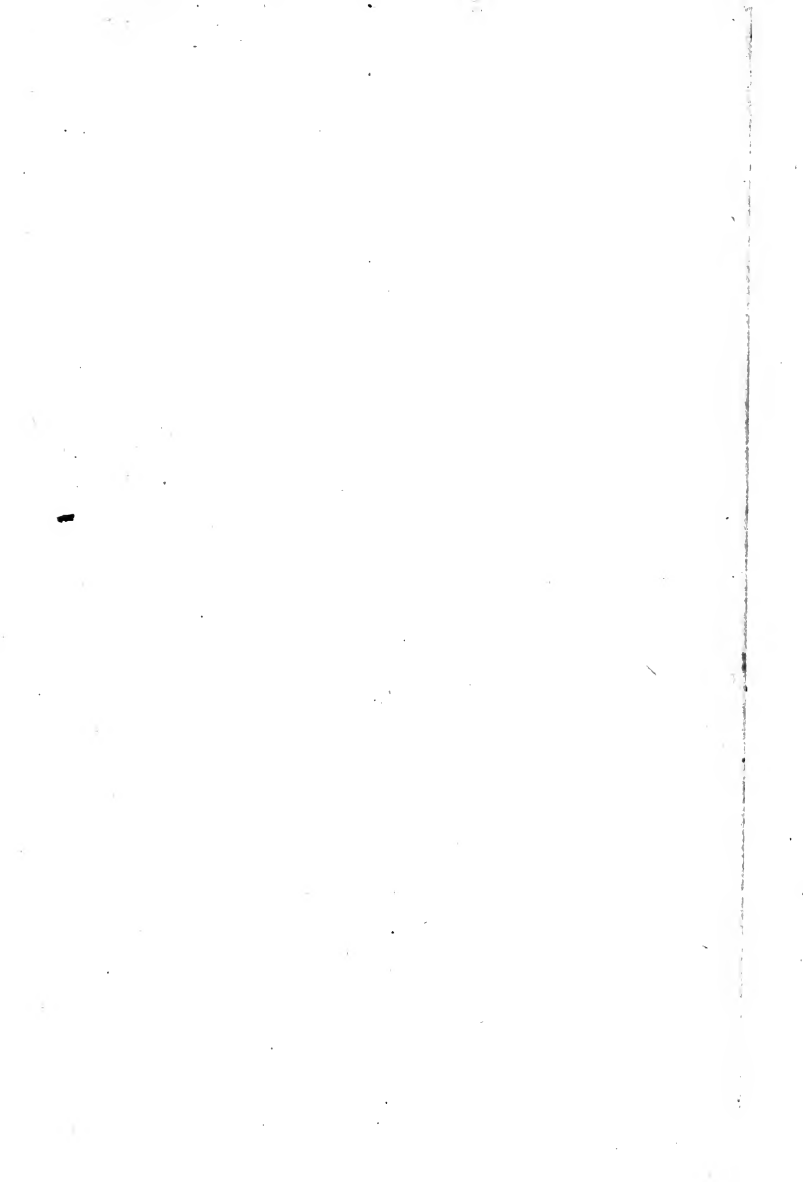
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