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EDITED BY  
THOMAS W. CAHILL

1918-19

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## Foreword

Soccer enters upon its sixth season under the auspices of the United States Football Association this fall. The season again opens in a time of strife, of a concentration of every effort of this great nation, in conjunction with the Entente Allies of Europe and Asia, to bring the European cataclysm to an end whence decency and order may issue.

It seems fitting to again call attention to the glorious manner in which the devotees of soccer have answered the call of humanity and civilization. They have met the demand as heroes should, and their names figure on the casualty lists of both Anglo-Saxon nations. They have given of their best, and it is the duty of those who, through circumstance, have been unable to go to the front, to see that the memory of those who have died that civilization and human liberty might live, is given the honor that is its due.

The great drafts made upon the playing strength of the nation by the war has been reflected in the dissolution of many teams, and even of some leagues. Some might consider that this would prove a handicap difficult to overcome for those who make the development of soccer their own interest. On the contrary, it has resulted in a tremendous spread of soccer knowledge. The game always carries its own appeal, argues its own case and makes its own friends. It has only to be seen and understood to be immediately adopted by young men of athletic skill or tendency, and the players who have gone into the armies through any of the doors that were open have taken soccer with them.

The immense following which the game had was not appreciated in the beginning by the men who were in charge of athletic entertainment of the soldiers in camp or afield, and there was a tendency to regard almost all other sports as outranking soccer; but they soon discovered their error. The demand for soccer equipment from the various camps was continuous and urgent and there has been a constant increase in the allotment of soccer balls from the very beginning. This demand comes especially from the soldiers who have already gone to France, for soccer is the only game in which Americans, British, French, Belgians and Italians can meet on an even footing. It is a highly popular game in each country and is played under the same identical rules in all, and is the one common ground upon which the men can meet and understand one another, regardless of ignorance of each other's language.

It was the Civil War that spread the knowledge of base ball over the length and breadth of the United States and ultimately made it the national game, as it is now called. Soccer was in a far more advanced state at the outbreak of this war than base ball was in 1861 and, when the present war is over and the boys come home again, there is no question but that there will be a tremendous growth in soccer popularity, and it behooves those of us who are left behind to keep the game and its organization in such shape that the returning heroes will find their opportunity for indulgence in the game ready for them.

The national championship has gone back to the Bethlehem Steel Company Football Club. After losing it to Fall River for the 1916-17 season, Beth-



PETER J. PEEL,  
Chicago.  
President United States Football Association.

Walinger, Photo.

lehem defeated the same runnersup this year after a desperate conflict. The first game, played at Pawtucket, resulted in a 2—2 tie; but in the play-off two weeks later at Harrison, N. J., the steel men by brilliant work carried off the honors by a score of 3 to 0. Both games were splendidly fought and undoubtedly were the best two played games of football ever seen in the United States, barring the famous contests between the Fall River Rovers and the Pilgrims of England in 1909, when the Rovers, after tying the famous English team, 1 to 1, November 10, defeated them three days later, 2 to 1. These games stand out upon the record up to the present as the greatest two games of soccer ever played in any part of the United States.

Another phase of soccer has developed as a result of the war. The great congregation of workmen in the plants devoted to the construction of war material has made the furnishing of a healthful recreation for these workers essential. Following the lead of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the various steel mills and shipbuilding plants have made soccer a major sport and good players are in great demand.

In presenting this volume of the current history of soccer, the editor wishes to direct special attention to the contribution of Mr. G. Wagstaffe Simmons, F.J.I., member of the Football Association Council, reviewing the status of the game in the United Kingdom. Mr. Simmons is one of the most eminent authorities on football in England. His present review covers the events of the last two seasons, as his article intended for last year's GUIDE was on one of the ships sent to the bottom by a German U-boat.

Under ordinary circumstances the editor would feel impelled to apologize for the fact that this year's GUIDE is a trifle smaller than has been the case in recent years. The reason for the cut is the great scarcity of paper resulting from the diversion of the chemicals used in its manufacture to the munition plants where they are most essential. It is a matter of deep regret that this condition necessitates the shortening of several of the articles contributed by friends of soccer and of the SOCCER GUIDE, but the "business of winning the war" is the one great essential industry to which all must contribute in every possible way. In advancing this explanation, the editor also wishes to make this public acknowledgment of his deep gratitude to the contributors whose co-operation makes the GUIDE the comprehensive and accurate history of the game that it is.

THE EDITOR.



C. L. KORNERUP,  
Stockholm, Sweden.

First Vice-President Federation Internationale de Football Association.



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Amsterdam, Holland.

Hon. Secretary-Treasurer Federation Internationale de Football Association;  
with Vice-President Kornerup, acting as Emergency Committee for the  
F.I.F.A. during the war period.

- South Africa—South African Football Association (1892). J. R. Wheeler, Capetown, Box 799 (t. a. Soccer, Capetown).
- Spain—Real Federacion Española de Football. A. Bernaben, Madrid, 64 Carrera de San Geronimo 3.
- Sweden—Svenska Fotboll Förbundet. Ant. Johanson, Stockholm, 3 Kungsholms Hamnplan (t. a. Fotboll, Stockholm.—Teleph. Rikstelef, 12413).
- Switzerland—Schweizerischer Fussball Verband. Association Suisse de Football. P. Buser, Basel, 12 Münsterplatz.
- †Uruguay—Asociacion Uruguaya de Football. Conrado Pelfort, Montevideo, Avenida 18 de Julio 1484.—t. a. Football. Teleph. la Uruguaya, 217 (Cordon).
- U. S. of America—United States Football Association (April 5, 1913). T. W. Cahill, New York City, 126 Nassau Street. (Tel. 5300 Beekman).
- Wales—Football Association of Wales. T. Robbins, Wrexham, High Street (t. a. Robbins, Wrexham).

The associations are reminded of the following articles :

Without the consent of the Federation football shall not be entertained between its members and associations, clubs or persons, which are not members of an association recognized by the Federation. Associations and clubs in membership with the Federation must not permit clubs or teams not recognized by the Federation to play on their grounds.

Each national association must inform the other national association concerned when consent has been given for matches applied for.

Each association shall forward to the secretary-treasurer and the other affiliated associations their official organ, handbook and important communications.

#### BALANCE SHEET, APRIL 30, 1918.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Bank Balance, May 1, 1917 .....	fl. 3,121.30	Printed matter .....	fl. 26.50
Subscriptions .....	315.10½	Stamps, etc. ....	12.72½
Interest .....	104.36	Bank Balance, April 30, 1918 .....	3,501.54
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	fl. 3,540.76½		fl. 3,540.76½

C. A. W. HIRSCHMAN,  
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.



THOMAS W. CAHILL,  
Honorary Secretary United States Football Association and Editor Spalding's Official  
"Soccer" Football Guide.

# United States Football Association

INSTITUTED AT NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 5, 1913.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York. The Governing Soccer Organization of the United States.

Affiliated with the Federation Internationale de Football Association.

## OFFICERS.

PETER J. PEEL, *President*.....20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.  
 GEORGE HEALEY, *First Vice-President*...170 Woodbridge East, Detroit, Mich.  
 ANDREW M. BROWN, *Second Vice-President*..Care B. & W. Co., Bayonne, N. J.  
 JAMES W. RILEY, *Third Vice-President*...51 Oakland Avenue, Methuen, Mass.  
 WILLIAM S. HADDOCK, *Treasurer*. Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 THOMAS W. CAHILL, *Honorary Secretary*...126 Nassau Street, New York City  
 Ex-Presidents—Major G. Randolph Manning, U.S.A.; John A. Fernley, Pawtucket, R. I.

## COMMITTEES, 1918-19.

*National Challenge Cup Competition*—Andrew M. Brown, George R. Brady, E. L. Mockler, Joe Booth, Thomas H. Bagnall. *Appeals*—George Healey, George W. Rieger, Jr., David C. Adamson, James W. Riley, George H. Kirk. *Credentials*—Andrew M. Brown, William Cameron, William S. Haddock. *Finance*—William Cameron, George H. Kirk. *Rules and Revision*—Andrew M. Brown, William Palmer, George W. Rieger, Jr., James Marshall, William Dalgleish, George Healey. Thomas Bagnall. *National and International Games*—Major G. Randolph Manning, U.S.A.; R. Stanley Burleigh, William Cameron, George H. Kirk. *Reinstatement*—Albert W. Keane, George Healey, James Marshall, James W. Riley, George R. Brady, David A. Adamson. *Olympic*—George W. Rieger, Jr., William Palmer, William Dalgleish, R. Stanley Burleigh, David C. Adamson, William S. Haddock, Albert W. Keane. *Press*—Joe Booth, E. L. Mockler, Albert W. Keane, William S. Haddock, William Palmer, George R. Brady, R. Stanley Burleigh, George W. Rieger, Jr.

The President and Secretary are ex officio members of all committees.

## AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Allied Amateur Cup Competition..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 American Football Association..... Newark, N. J.  
 California Football Association..... San Francisco, Cal.  
 Connecticut State Football Association..... Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Football Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and District.. Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Illinois State Football Association..... Chicago, Ill.  
 Michigan Soccer Association..... Detroit, Mich.  
 Missouri Soccer Football Association..... St. Louis, Mo.  
 New Jersey State Football Association..... Newark, N. J.  
 North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Assn., Boston, Mass.  
 Ohio State Football Association..... Cleveland, Ohio  
 Peel Challenge Cup Competition..... Chicago, Ill.  
 Southern New England Football Association..... Providence, R. I.  
 Southern New York State Football Association..... New York City  
 United States Referee Union..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Western Pennsylvania Football Association..... Pittsburgh, Pa.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Amateur Athletic Union..... New York City  
 National Collegiate Athletic Association..... Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Public Schools Athletic League..... New York City



1. George Healey, Detroit, Mich., First Vice-President; 2. James W. Riley, Methuen, Mass., Third Vice-President; 3. A. M. Brown, Bayonne, N. J., Second Vice-President; 4. William S. Haddock, Pittsburgh, Pa., Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

## FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Held at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15-16, 1918.

President Peter J. Peel called the first session to order at 11 A. M., Saturday, June 15.

Roll call showed the following present:

Officers—President Peel, First Vice-President Douglas Stewart, Second Vice-President George Healey, Secretary T. W. Cahill, Treasurer T. H. Bagnall.

Delegates:

Allied Amateur Cup Competition—William Palmer.

Amateur Athletic Union—Ivor A. Hopkins.

Mr. M. A. Football Association—Andrew M. Brown.

Connecticut State Football Association—Joe Booth.

Football Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and District—George W. Rieger, Jr.

Illinois State Football Association—William Cameron.

Michigan Soccer Association—W. Dalgleish.

New Jersey State Football Association—James Marshall.

North Texas Soccer Football League—C. A. Lovett.

North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association—James W. Riley.

Peel Challenge Cup Commission—George H. Kirk.

Southern New York State Football Association—Major G. Randolph Manning, U.S.A.

United States Referee Union—W. J. Kerr.

Western Pennsylvania Football Association—David C. Adamson.

The following were absent:

Third Vice-President Harold Crook.

Delegates of California State Football Association, Minnesota State Football Association (Inc.), Missouri Soccer Football Association, National Collegiate Athletic Association, Northwestern New York State Football Association, Ohio State Football Association, Public Schools Athletic League, Southern New England Football Association and Western-Missouri-Kansas Football Association.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Lovett, reading of the minutes of the fourth annual meeting, having been printed, was dispensed with.

Chairman Brown delivered the report of the Credentials Committee, accepting the credentials of fifteen active members of the Council and three associate members. The report added:

"The Football Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and District has presented a list of sixty-four clubs, each club claiming to be in active existence at the close of the playing season; on the strength of this statement claim is made to cast two votes through its representative, Mr. G. W. Rieger, Jr.; after investigation, claim allowed.

"The American Allied Cup Competition claims representation on credentials written on stationery of the Allied American Football Association signed by the secretary for that association and describing Mr. William Palmer as delegate for that association. Mr. Palmer's standing is well known. Your attention is directed to the peculiar standing of this cup competition within the ranks of an association of whose existence this association has no official knowledge."

On motion by Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Booth, the report was accepted and delegates seated.

The National Commission's annual report having been printed and distributed in connection with the Secretary's report, its reading was not required.

Secretary Cahill explained the case of the illegal playing by Secretary James T. Eccles of Davis Mill F.C., Fall River, of six professional players, late of the Pan-American F.C., in a Kerr Cup Tie game, April 19, 1918, and added that the opinions advanced by the members of the Commission for action against the offenders were so varied as to defy boiling down to a definite vote. Mr. Cahill urged drastic action for the sake of discipline.

Messrs. Healey, Kerr and Riley discussed the case, the last-named favoring leaving the matter in the National Commission's hands. Mr. Marshall moved to this effect and Mr. Brown, in seconding the motion, said that the Commission had not completed its labors. The motion prevailed, the case being left to the Commission for action.

On motion of Mr. Lovett, seconded by Mr. Booth, the printed report of the National Commission was accepted after debate, in which Major Manning brought out the fact the Commission is supreme and its actions are not subject to review by the Council.

Chairman Cameron read the report of the Finance Committee, which was accepted on motion of Mr. Riley, seconded by Mr. Stewart. Speaking on the motion, Mr. Brown called attention to the allowance of expenses of Messrs. Sandager and Booth for attending a meeting of the Rules Committee held the day before the start of the fourth annual Council meeting at Boston. Mr. Palmer, as chairman of the Finance Committee which passed these bills, explained the expenses were allowable because the committee meeting was not held on the same day as a Council session.

Chairman Stewart read the following report of the Appeals Committee:

"During the season of 1917-1918 no formal meetings of the Appeals Committee have been held. An appeal lodged originally on September 7, 1917, by the Lawrence and Lowell District Soccer League, against a decision rendered by the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association has been pending since that date, during which period the fee has been lodged in the funds of this Association. There has been reason to feel that a settlement could be reached without the action of this Committee, but up to the preparation of this report no such action had been reported, and the matter was proposed for discussion at a meeting of the Appeals Committee to be held on the evening of June 14.

"The National Association Football League, under date of May 23, 1918, entered an appeal, accompanied by the necessary fee, against the decision of the New Jersey State Football Association, based on their interpretation of Rule No. 32, United States Football Association rules. Up to the time of preparing this report no action had been taken by this Committee."

Mr. Stewart explained that at least one of the two matters pending might be taken up between sessions. On motion of Mr. Riley, seconded by Mr. Booth, action on the Appeals Committee report was laid over after Mr. Riley had insisted upon settlement of the long-pending Lawrence and Lowell District Soccer League appeal case.

The National Challenge Cup Competition Committee's report as printed was accepted on motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Rieger.

Because of the war there was no action by the National and International Games Committee, of which Major Manning is chairman, to report.

Chairman Brown called attention to the printed report of the Rules and Revision Committee, embodying ten regularly submitted alterations in the Constitution and Rules and National Challenge Cup Competition rules and seven irregularly proposed by Treasurer Bagnall and submitted also this report on the Committee's work of the season:

"The Committee on Rules and Revision, through its Chairman, passed upon the rules as submitted by the Southern New England Football Association, the Connecticut State Football Association and the United States Referee Union, as adopted by these Associations.

"An opinion regarding division of gate receipts, under Rule 26, National Challenge Cup rules, was sought by the Emergency Committee of the National Challenge Cup Committee. The opinion was accepted as presented and prevailed throughout the season.

"An opinion was also sought by Mr. James A. Campbell, acting Secretary of the Northwestern New York State Football Association, regarding the right of a professional player to act as Secretary of his State association.

"It is recommended that all affiliated associations be required to submit copy of rules for approval not later than September 15 of each season."



On motion of Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Rieger, report was accepted.

Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Rieger, moved for acceptance of Chairman Booth's report of the Press Committee. The report was accepted after Messrs. Riley and Hopkins had referred to the importance of the press to football and opposed any suggestion for discontinuance of the Press Committee. Messrs. Peel and Stewart sponsored a motion that prevailed, congratulating Mr. Booth upon his press work.

After the hour of adjournment of the first session had been advanced to 12:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. Kirk, seconded by Mr. Cameron, Constitution and Rules change proposals were taken up.

Proposal of the Minnesota State Football Association (Inc.), to add to Rule IV a clause to require United States citizenship of all officers and members of the Council of the Association, was disapproved, on motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Healey, by 8 votes to 4, with the understanding that a proposal to require citizenship of Association officers would be brought forward later by a three-fourths vote of the Council. Before the vote the patriotic proposal was discussed at length by Messrs. Kerr, Cameron, Lovett, Healey, Kirk and Riley.

Proposal of the Minnesota organization to reduce the National Commission to five members by the elimination of the Treasurer in order to prevent tied votes was disapproved by the Rules Committee and rejected, viva voce, by the Council without discussion.

Proposal of the American Football Association to include among the privileges of past presidents of the U.S.F.A. that of voting, was adopted on motion of Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Marshall, after discussion by Messrs. Healey and Kirk, and by President Peel, who vacated the chair to Mr. Stewart to take the floor. Mr. Healey voted in opposition to the measure, being consistent with his former attitude on this proposition.

On motion by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Lovett, A.F.A. proposal to add to Rule V a clause to read: "No officer of this Association, nor any representative of any affiliated association in the Council, shall be qualified to serve as a salaried official employed by this Association until his resignation as officer or representative shall have been received," was adopted.

Rule XXVII was amended to require a fee of \$5.00 accompanying all application by professional players for reinstatement as amateurs.

The various other rule changes regularly proposed were acted upon in their order and those adopted will be incorporated in the 1918-19 official Rules and Regulations, to be codified by Mr. Brown, under appointment by President Peel.

The required three-fourths of the Council favored a motion by Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Kirk, to entertain a motion by Mr. Stewart to add to the first numbered clause of Rule IV, which names the officers at the head of the Association, the following: ". . . who shall be citizens of the United States." Seconded by Mr. Lovett, motion prevailed after extended debate, vote being 10 to 6, with a number of officers and delegates present not voting.

Motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Adamson, made possible by a three-fourths vote, to amend Rule XXIII to read, in its first provision, "players are either amateur or professional and no club shall be permitted to have more than eighteen registered playing members at any one time," prevailed.

The Council adjourned its first session at 1 P. M., and its members were the guests of the Western Pennsylvania Football Association at the annual Pittsburgh Press League athletic meet at Forbes Field that afternoon. The Council reconvened at 5:30 P. M., continuing in session until 7:30 P. M., when adjournment was taken for the annual banquet, at which the delegates and officers of the Council and assigned members of the press were guests of the Western Pennsylvania Football Association.

William S. Haddock, sheriff of Allegheny County, presided as toastmaster and addresses were made by R. Stanley Burleigh, president of the Western Pennsylvania F.A.; Major G. R. Manning, first president of the U.S.F.A.; Ivor A. Hopkins, first vice-president, Western Pennsylvania Referees' Association; Ralph S. Davis, sporting editor Pittsburgh Press; President Peel, Vice-President Healey and Secretary Cahill of the U.S.F.A.

On the morning of Sunday, June 16, the Council members were again the guests of the Western Pennsylvania Football Association on a sightseeing tour of Pittsburgh by automobile.

## SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

The Council reconvened at 11:40 A. M., upon return from sightseeing, and acted upon the several rule change proposals which had not been given attention.

The roll call showed the following additional Council members in attendance:

Delegate William S. Haddock, Amateur Athletic Union.

Delegate R. S. Burleigh, Public Schools Athletic League.

Alternate Delegate John T. Taylor, Missouri Soccer Football Association.

Major Manning having departed for Camp Custer, Mr. Dillman, as alternate, cast the vote of the Southern New York State Football Association.

The following, present on the previous day, were absent:

First Vice-President Douglas Stewart and Delegate C. A. Lovett, North Texas S.F.L.

A request from Secretary Cahill for an interpretation of certain provisions of Cup Rule XXVI, fixing the division of receipts, expense charges, etc., led to amendment of the rule, on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Haddock.

Mr. Kirk requested an interpretation of the term "padding," and Mr. Brown gave this definition: "Padding teams means procuring the services of players for specific games." After some discussion it was pointed out that State associations must take care of the "padding" evil.

Under the head of "unfinished business," the Appeals Committee returned this report:

"The Appeals Committee has given full consideration to all evidence at its disposal in the case of the Lawrence and Lowell District Soccer League vs. the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association. It has been shown:

"1. That the Lawrence and Lowell District Soccer League, in determining for itself the manner of terminating the season of 1916-17, acted within its rights and in accordance with the terms of Article No. 7 of its by-laws.

"2. That the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association in requiring the Lawrence and Lowell District Soccer League to terminate its season according to the terms imposed by the State association rendered under date of June 17, 1917, imposed new requirements on that league and by so doing acted in violation of Rule 10B of the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association, which accepts and approves all rules submitted by affiliated associations or leagues; it therefore is

"Resolved, That the appeal of the Lawrence and Lowell District Soccer League be sustained and it is so declared; it further is

"Resolved, That all expenses in connection with the hearing of this appeal shall be assumed by this association."

In the case of the appeal of the National Association Football League against the New Jersey State Football Association, Mr. Brown stated that he, as secretary of the Appeals Committee, had neglected to notify the New Jersey State F.A. of the appeal and that it, therefore, could not be acted upon by the committee.

The Appeal Committee's report was accepted without opposition.

Mr. Dillman then asked Mr. Brown, through the Chair, if this appeal could not be acted upon before June 30, since the National A.F.L. season closed on that day and the winning of the league championship hinged on the appeal. Mr. Brown replied that it was impossible for the committee to act upon the appeal by June 30.

Motion by Mr. Dillman, seconded by Mr. Adamson, that the Council in its entirety take up this appeal, prevailed.

Mr. Brown read the National League's appeal and Messrs. Brown, Marshall, Dillman, Healey, Kirk and Bagnall spoke on it. In the course of the discussion President Peel absented himself briefly, Second Vice-President Healey occupying the chair.

Motion by Mr. Dillman, seconded by Mr. Booth, that the decision of the New Jersey State F.A. be upheld and the appeal dismissed, prevailed.

Motion by Mr. Dillman, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the appeal fee of \$25.00 be declared forfeited, also prevailed.

After discussion of the publicity situation by Messrs. Booth and Cahill, motion by Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Marshall, that the present system be continued in operation for the time being and that Secretary Cahill formulate a more effective plan to be submitted to the National Commission, prevailed.

Motion of Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Cahill, to award the chairmen of all N.C.C.C. Committees in the past medals, prevailed.

Secretary Cahill spoke in favor of an official button for the Association. On motion of Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Adamson, design contributed by Mr. E. L. Mockler and submitted by Secretary Cahill was adopted as the official button insignia of the U.S.F.A.

The Secretary reported on the status of the proposed visit to the United States from the champion soccer team of the Belgian army, and on motion of Mr. Healey, seconded by Mr. Riley, the Secretary was instructed to continue handling the matter subject to the approval of the National Commission.

President Peel spoke on conditions in the West and urged permission to Secretary Cahill to visit several sections of the Middle West to effect an improvement in conditions. On motion of Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Cameron, \$100 was set aside for the use of the Secretary, at his discretion, in visiting those sections.

President Peel voiced the appreciation of the Association of the hospitality of the Western Pennsylvania Football Association, and a rising vote of thanks was extended by the Council.

On motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Healey, the Council expressed its "deep appreciation of the great courtesy shown its members by Miss Gertrude Gordon of the Pittsburgh Press and every gentleman connected with the Western Pennsylvania Football Association."

Second Vice-President Healey relieved President Peel of the chair for the start of the annual election of officers.

Mr. Peel was nominated for re-election to the presidency by Mr. Cameron and nominations were closed on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Riley. Mr. Peel was returned to the office of president by unanimous vote.

Resuming the chair, President Peel voiced appreciation of the honor, told of the pleasant relations of the year just closed, and promised doubled efforts in 1918-19.

Mr. Kerr nominated Mr. Healey for First Vice-President, the nomination being seconded by Mr. Marshall. Nominations thereupon were closed and Mr. Healey was elected by unanimous vote.

Mr. Healey extended his thanks for the honor in a brief speech.

Mr. Marshall nominated Mr. Brown for Second Vice-President and Mr. Cahill seconded the nomination. Nominations were closed and a unanimous vote ushered Mr. Brown into the office. Mr. Brown accepted with thanks.

For Third Vice-President, Mr. Rieger nominated Mr. Palmer, Mr. Kirk nominated Mr. Cameron and Mr. Booth nominated Mr. Riley. Nominations then were closed and twenty votes were cast, as follows: Palmer 3, Cameron 5, Riley 12. Mr. Riley accepted the office with a promise of his best efforts.

Nomination of Mr. Haddock for Treasurer was made by Mr. Riley, seconded by Mr. Dillman. On motion of Mr. Cahill, seconded by Mr. Riley, nominations were closed and a unanimous vote was cast for Mr. Haddock, who accepted the office with a word of appreciation.

Mr. Healey nominated Mr. Cahill for Honorary Secretary, nominations were closed on motion of Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Cahill was returned to office by unanimous vote.

President Peel announced that ex-Vice-President Thomas H. McKnight, well known to the Council and in soccer circles generally, had died, and requested a motion to send a resolution to the family of the late Mr. McKnight. Mr. Kirk moved that a committee be appointed with powers to draw up a resolution to be sent to the family of Mr. McKnight. The motion prevailed and President Peel appointed Messrs. Kirk and Cameron as the special committee. The Council adjourned sine die at 3:45 P. M.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1918.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen:* With practically the whole world aflame and every nation vitally interested in the outcome of the Titanic struggle now in progress on European battlefields, one might naturally expect a slump in sport. Some branches of athletics have been hit harder than others, but it is a source of gratification to me to observe how well soccer football has stood up under the fire of the adverse conditions which have prevailed during the period in which it has been my privilege to be the President of the United States Football Association.

Soccer has felt the call of war and has responded nobly. As an example I may cite the Cechie team of Chicago, from which every one of the eighteen players enlisted. Not a senior team in the country has escaped the loss of some of its players, and from the ranks of the regular fans many faces have been missed during the season; but in spite of these drawbacks the game has shown a wonderful stability.

It surely is a tribute to the faith and work of the men who, in various sections of the country, have brought soccer through its swaddling clothes period into full manhood. This has not been an easy task, but those who have done the hard work must feel gratified that soccer has gone through the acid test of war conditions, and come through with its colors flying.

It may appear somewhat paradoxical that during these turbulent times soccer football has had a comparatively peaceful year, and it certainly is a source of gratification to me that, during my term of office, the warring elements of some of the previous years have buried the hatchet and worked harmoniously for the good of the game.

The report of the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee shows that only two protests were made in connection with the national championship series and that both of these were in connection with the same game. This is worthy of special note and is a great tribute to the officials in charge and also to the players.

Harmony is the keynote of success in any sport and there is no doubt soccer has been retarded in the past by sectional strife.

It has long been my ambition to see soccer football become as popular in winter as base ball is in summer, and I sincerely hope the spirit of unity now prevailing may continue for many years to come.

When one considers the adverse conditions which have been faced during the past season and the success attained, it is not hard to picture what the season would have been under normal conditions.

Our nurseries, the teams in the high schools and those in the smaller parks, all have been hit by the call of Government, for boys to work and by the scarcity of help in many lines. Under normal conditions it is reasonable to suppose we should have had the most wonderful season in the history of the game, and when the world again gets its balance it is not difficult to picture the kickers of Uncle Sam meeting those of the European nations in battles of international import.

The game also will receive a big impetus in the army camps. Almost without a dissenting voice the athletic instructors at our many camps consider soccer an ideal sport for the soldiers, and the fact that thousands of balls have been shipped to France makes it certain that thousands of our khaki clad boys will become acquainted with the kicking code and develop a liking for it.

Physical condition is a necessary requisite for the soldier or sailor, and as this applies equally to the football player, our boys who have joined the ranks have measured up remarkably well.

Soccer players the country over will I know join with me in a tribute to Major G. Randolph Manning, our former president, who gave up a lucrative medical practice in New York City to the service of his country. We can point with pardonable pride to the success he made in the army and assure him he has the best wishes of every man in the Association.

With a highly successful season behind us, may I issue a word of warning to the officials of all clubs on the danger of strengthening their teams at the expense of others? Because one club is in a position to offer more lucrative employment than another it is bad policy to weaken opposing teams and so deprive the game of the very necessary element of good competition. A more lasting effect can be obtained by encouraging the junior teams and giving the boys encouragement to work for places in the senior teams.

I sincerely hope that plans for the visit of a Belgian team may be consummated and that the kickers from King Albert's country will be given a hearty welcome. In the event of the team coming over, some thought must be given to the location of the matches—the good of soccer football and the raising of the biggest amounts of money being the two most essential points.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the various officials for their hearty co-operation in the management of the affairs of the Association. It is largely through their efforts that we are able to look back with pride on the success of the game during the season just closed.

PETER J. PEEL, President.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY

TO THE PRESIDENT, THE COUNCIL AND AFFILIATED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION :

*Gentlemen:* In submitting my fifth annual report as Honorary Secretary of the United States Football Association, it is only fitting that I begin by paying a tribute to the players who have gone to the war. Soccer football has honored itself and has paid its duty to the country in the widespread answer to the call to the defence of civilization and humanity against the savagery of the barbarians of central Europe. Many of our men have already given their lives and hundreds of others have laid theirs on the altar of their country, to be sacrificed if need be. For those who are gone and for those who remain, all honor and glory.

The detailed parts of my report, which are appended hereto, will show that despite the gloomy outlook at the beginning of the season, our Association has prospered immensely. Our Cup Competition, though seriously cut into in the number of entrants as a result of the war, has been the most brilliant we have ever conducted. Absolutely the best sign that the U.S.F.A. is rapidly forging ahead to a brilliant future is the fact that our revenues from protests this past year have been practically nil. The fair enforcement of the rules has brought about a high standard of fair play and sportsmanship.

The rules have gradually been brought into such shape that the work of administration has been simplified. But few amendments have been submitted for the consideration of the Rules Committee this year, indicating that the code as a whole has reached a generally satisfactory basis.

In several of my annual reports I have urged a greater co-operation on the part of the officials of the State associations with the office of the National Secretary. I have been trying for some months to get a full roster of players who entered the national military service, but I find it hard to make the State secretaries give the aid they should in this most important matter. Also I wish to urge upon State officials the need of aiding in the promotion of publicity for our cup ties. In this latter respect I wish to call attention to the great publicity secured for the fourth round game at McKeesport, Pa., where a record crowd was obtained, the semi-finals at Fall River and Bethlehem, and the final at Pawtucket and its replay at Harrison, N. J. Southern New England did nobly in turning out the biggest crowd on record for the final at Pawtucket.

While the attendance at the replay at Harrison, N. J., was not equal to that at Pawtucket, it marked a new record for the Metropolitan District. In giving the replay to Harrison the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee did not give the financial aspect of the game any great consideration. The Committee took the view that the U.S.F.A. was not in existence as a moneymaking organization, but that its sole function was to promote interest in Soccer football. Financial considerations, insofar as they are essential, have always been carefully guarded, and it has always been the

idea that the U.S.F.A. would go as far as its financial powers permitted to develop the game. Financial results this year, coupled with the rigid economy of administration of the affairs of the organization, gave us an opportunity to spread out a bit and we sent the final to Harrison. There was considerable local competition in the shape of bicycle races and a great Red Cross parade in Newark. Despite all this there was an excess of more than \$500 for each club and the association.

As a result of our experience this season, I wish to recommend that the U.S.F.A. adopt a more enterprising stand in the matter of advertising its National Challenge Cup Competition games, and such other games, especially for conspicuous charities, such as the Red Cross, as may be played under its direct control. The Secretary took the liberty this year of advertising rather freely in the public press for both the semi-finals and the final, and the results have proven it to be justified. I do not think the old idea of a press committee is practicable and I would like to see this committee abolished. It is composed of members resident in different sections, who never get together, and it would cost a lot of money for the committee to hold meetings which in nine cases out of ten would prove futile. The matter should be left to the discretion of the Secretary. If any Secretary should ever exceed the proper limits of discretion in such a matter, the National Commission could quickly call him to time.

The final was won by the Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. over the Fall River Rovers by a score of 3 to 0, after a tie at two goals each at Pawtucket, R. I. In reporting this fact I wish to add my tribute to the scores of others already paid to the sportsmanship of the two clubs, the mingled pride and modesty of the Bethlehems and the splendid spirit with which the Fall River boys accepted their defeat. This fine spirit is a source of pride to me, as it is and should be to every other lover of the greatest of athletic games, association football.

Before passing on to the statistical part of my report I wish to express my high appreciation of the aid and co-operation I have received all year from all the national officers and committees, which have given us a most harmonious and successful administration.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

##### FIRST ROUND.

District	Total Receipts	Gross Per Cent	Delegates' Fees	Delegates' Expenses	Net Gain
New York and New Jersey.....	\$873.00	\$87.30	\$10.50	\$0.90	\$75.90
Northwestern New York.....	61.60	6.16	1.50	.10	4.56
Northern Massachusetts .....	50.50	5.05	1.50	....	3.80
		.25*			
Eastern Pennsylvania .....	53.55	5.36	1.50	.99	2.87
Connecticut .....	86.30	8.63	1.50	....	7.13
Southern New England.....	628.00	62.81	6.00	.88	55.93
Western Pennsylvania .....	125.00	12.50	3.00	.40	9.10
Ohio .....	239.50	23.95	3.30	.08	20.87
Michigan .....	76.00	7.60	3.00	....	4.60
Illinois .....	58.75	5.90	....	....	5.90
	\$2,252.20	\$225.51	\$31.50	\$3.35	\$190.66

\*A. M. West paid 25 cents for one lost ticket.

##### SECOND ROUND.

District	Total Receipts	Gross Per Cent	Delegates' Fees	Delegates' Expenses	Net Gain
New York and New Jersey.....	\$586.00	\$58.60	\$7.50	\$2.15	\$48.95
Eastern Pennsylvania .....	187.60	18.76	3.00	.98	14.78
Western Pennsylvania .....	107.25	10.75	3.00	1.00	6.75
Ohio and Northwestern New York....	199.10	19.91	3.00	.88	16.53
Michigan .....	111.75	11.17	1.50	....	9.67
Illinois .....	187.45	18.75	4.50	1.35	12.90
New England .....	572.65	57.29	4.50	....	52.79
	\$1,951.80	\$195.23	\$27.00	\$5.86	\$162.37

## THIRD ROUND.

District	Total Receipts	Gross Per Cent	Delegates' Fees	Delegates' Expenses	Net Gain
New York and New Jersey.....	\$167.00	\$16.70	\$3.00	\$0.70	\$13.00
Eastern Pennsylvania .....	153.40	15.84	....	11.15	4.69
Western Pennsylvania and North-western New York.....	321.00	32.10	1.50	.45	30.15
Ohio and Michigan.....	59.10	5.91	1.50	.19	4.22
Illinois .....	.....	.....	....	....	....
New England .....	581.65	58.16	....	21.39	36.77
	\$1,287.15	\$128.71	\$6.00	\$33.88	\$88.83

## FOURTH ROUND.

District	Total Receipts	Gross Per cent	Delegates' Fees	Delegates' Expenses	Net Gain
New York and New Jersey.....	\$803.90	\$120.55	\$10.00	\$0.40	\$110.15
Eastern and Western Pennsylvania and Northwestern New York.....	691.65	103.75	5.00	.75	98.00
Ohio and Illinois.....	489.00	73.35	5.00	....	68.35
New England .....	231.30	34.69	5.00	2.60	27.09
	\$2,215.85	\$332.34	\$25.00	\$3.75	\$303.59

## SEMI-FINALS.

District	Total Receipts	Expense	Net Receipts	1/3 Net Recp. to Each Cl.	1/3 Net Recp. to USFA.
Western Division .....	\$947.75	\$764.50	\$183.25	\$122.17*	\$61.08
Eastern Division .....	2,344.70	513.90	1,830.80	1,220.54†	610.26
	\$3,292.45	\$1,278.40	\$2,014.05	\$1,342.71	\$671.34

\*Bethlehem Steel Company F.C., \$61.10; Joliet F.C., \$61.07; total, \$122.17.

†West Hudson F.C., \$610.27; Fall River Rovers F.C., \$610.27; total, \$1,220.54.

## FINAL (TIE GAME.)

Total Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts	1/3 Net Receipts to Each Club	1/3 Net Receipts to USFA.
\$4,376.99	\$1,021.76	\$3,355.23	\$2,236.32*	\$1,118.41

\*Bethlehem Steel Company F.C., \$1,118.41; Fall River Rovers F.C., \$1,118.41; total, \$2,236.82.

## FINAL REPLAY.

Total Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts	1/3 Net Receipts to Each Club	1/3 Net Receipts to USFA.
\$2,533.86	\$985.17	\$1,548.69	\$1,032.46*	\$516.23

\*Bethlehem Steel Company F.C., \$516.23; Fall River Rovers F.C., \$516.23; total, \$1,032.46.

## SUMMARY.

Rounds	Total Receipts	To U.S.F.A.	Delegates' Fees	Delegates' Expenses	U.S.F.A. Net Gain
First .....	\$2,252.20	\$225.51 (10%)	31.50	\$3.35	\$190.66
Second .....	1,951.80	195.23 (10%)	27.00	5.86	162.37
Third .....	1,287.15	128.71 (10%)	6.00	33.88	88.83
Fourth .....	2,215.85	332.34 (15%)	25.00	3.75	303.59
Semi-finals .....	3,292.45	671.34 (1/3 of net receipts)			671.34
Final (tie game).....	4,376.99	1,118.41 (1/3 of net receipts)			1,118.41
Final replay .....	2,533.86	516.23 (1/3 of net receipts)			516.23
Totals .....	\$17,910.30	\$3,187.77	\$39.50	\$46.84	\$3,051.43

The data concerning the results of the National Challenge Cup Competition will be found on pages 22, 23 and 24.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS W. CAHILL, Hon. Secretary U.S.F.A.

FIRST ROUND.	
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DISTRICT.	
	Visiting Club.
Date.	Home Club.
Nov. 4.	New York F.C. 2.....
Nov. 4.	Alley Boys F.C. 3.....
Nov. 4.	Clan McDonalds F.C. 1.....
Nov. 4.	Jersey A.C. 0.....
Nov. 4.	Babcock & Wilcox F.C. 1.....
Nov. 11.	Scottish-Americans F.C. 1 (replay).....
Nov. 18.	Scottish-Americans 2 (second replay—neutral grounds).....
Nov. 4.	White Rose F.C. forfeited to I.R.T.F.C.
Nov. 4.	Rochester Celtic F.C. 4.....
Nov. 3.	Fisk Red Top F. C. 1.....
Nov. 3.	Disston A. A. F. C. 2.....
Nov. 4.	Bridgeport City F.C. 4.....
Nov. 10.	New Bedford Celtic F.C. 0.....
Nov. 3.	Greystone A.C. F.C. 2.....
Nov. 4.	Crompton F.C. 2.....
Nov. 3.	New Bedford F.C. 2.....
Oct. 20.	Castle Shannon F.C. 0.....
Nov. 3.	Beadling F.C. 0.....
Oct. 28.	Flrestone Non-Shid F.C. 1.....
Nov. 4.	Cleveland F.C. 2.....
Oct 28.	Akron F.C. forfeited to Thistle F.C.
Nov. 4.	Rising Star F.C. 0.....
Nov. 11.	Roses F.C. 2.....
Oct. 21.	Bricklayers and M. F.C. 1.....
	Referee.
	W. Williams, New York
	Dunn, Newark
	H. Birchall, New York
	A. Cunningham, Brooklyn
	T. G. Caldicott, Woodside, L. I.
	G. Caldicott, Woodside, L. I.
	G. Caldicott, Woodside, L. I.
	G. Caldicott, Woodside, L. I.
	J. McKinlay, Rochester
	R. Young, Holyoke, Mass.
	James Walders, Philadelphia
	J. Miller, New Haven
	William Taylor, Boston
	Edward Nelson, Pawtucket, R. I.
	Edward Pemberton, Pawtucket, R. I.
	John Dobson, Fall River
	James Spence, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
	R. G. Corns, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
	J. R. Storrle, Cleveland
	J. B. Storrle, Cleveland
	J. Millman, Detroit
	J. B. Stark, Detroit
	J. Johnston, Chicago
	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.
	McKeesport F.C. 1.....
	Homestead F.C. 3.....
	GOODYEAR F.C. 3.....
	White Auto F.C. 0.....
	MICHIGAN DISTRICT.
	Corinthian F.C. 2.....
	Bricklayers F.C. 1.....
	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.
	Bridgeport Rovers F.C. 1.....
	FALL RIVER ROVERS 2.....
	Lonsdale F.C. 4.....
	Pan-American F.C. 3.....
	J. & P. Coats F.C. 4.....
	WANDERERS F.C. 0.....
	CONNECTICUT DISTRICT.
	Bridgeport Rovers F.C. 1.....
	SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
	Fall River Rovers 2.....
	Lonsdale F.C. 4.....
	Pan-American F.C. 3.....
	J. & P. Coats F.C. 4.....
	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.
	McKeesport F.C. 1.....
	Homestead F.C. 3.....
	GOODYEAR F.C. 3.....
	White Auto F.C. 0.....
	MICHIGAN DISTRICT.
	Corinthian F.C. 2.....
	Bricklayers F.C. 1.....
	WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.
	Harvey F.C. 2.....



SECOND ROUND.  
NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DISTRICT.

Date.	Home Club.	Visiting Club.	Referee.
Dec. 1.	Scottish-American F.C. 1.	New York F.C. 1.	T. Cunningham, Brooklyn
Mar. 2.	New York F.C. 3 (replay)	Scottish-American F.C. 2	T. Cunningham, Brooklyn
Dec. 2.	Paterson F.C. 6.	Kinley F.C. 2.	H. Dunn, Newark
Dec. 2.	Clan McDonald F.C. 1.	I.R.T.F.C. 3	G. Caldicott, Woodhaven, L. I.
Feb. 17.	West Hudson A.A. 4.	Alley Boys F.C. 0.	F. Smith, East Newark

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

Dec. 1.	Veteran A.A. F.C. 0.	Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. 2.	James Walders, Philadelphia
Dec. 1.	Disston A.A. F.C. 2.	Puritan Y.M.L.F.C. 1.	James Walders, Philadelphia

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

Dec. 1.	Homestead Steel Company F.C. 4.	McKeesport F.C. 1 (protested)	James Spence, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Dec. 15.	McKeesport F.C. 3 (replay)	Homestead Steel Company F.C. 1.	James Spence, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

OHIO AND NORTHWESTERN NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Dec. 2.	Cleveland Thistle F.C. 0.	Rochester Celtic F.C. 3.	Harry Johns, Cleveland
Dec. 2.	Goodyear Company F.C. 1.	Cleveland F.C. 2.	J. B. Storrie, Cleveland

MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

Dec. 2.	Corinthian F.C. 3.	Roses F.C. 2.	J. B. Stark, Detroit
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ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

Dec. 2.	Scottish-American F.C. 2.	Joliet F.C. 2.	J. Johnston, Chicago
Dec. 23.	Scottish-American F.C. 2 (replay)	Joliet F.C. 9.	J. Johnston, Chicago
Dec. 2.	Harvey F.C. 1.	Bohemian-American F.C. 0.	T. Dempsey, Chicago

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

Dec. 8.	Fall River Rovers F.C. 4.	Bridgeport City F.C. 3.	Edward Pemberton, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mar. 2.	Pan-American F.C. 3.	J. & P. Coats F.C. 0.	George Mitchell, New Bedford
Dec. 8.	Lynn Hibernian F.C. 5.	Lonsdale F.C. 0.	William Taylor, Boston
Dec. 8.	Fore River F.C. 3.	Lawrence C. and F.C. 2.	Edward Nelson, Pawtucket

THIRD ROUND.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DISTRICT.

Mar. 3.	Paterson F.C. 4.	I.R.T.F.C. 3	G. Caldicott, Woodhaven, L. I.
Mar. 10.	West Hudson A.A. F.C. 4.	New York F.C. 3.	G. Caldicott, Woodhaven, L. I.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

Jan. 12.	Disston A.A. F.C. 1.	Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. 2.	G. Caldicott, Woodhaven, L. I.
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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Feb. 16.	McKeesport F.C. 9.	Rochester Celtic F.C. 0.	James Spence, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
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- OHIO AND MICHIGAN DISTRICT.  
 Visiting Club. Referee.
- Dec. 30. Cleveland F.C. 3..... Home Club.  
 Corinthian F.C. 1..... James Spence, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
- ILLINOIS DISTRICT.
- Dec. 25. Harvey F.C. forfeited to Joliet F.C.
- Feb. 23. Fore River F.C. 1.....  
 Lynn Hibernian F.C. 6..... Sam McLerie, Boston  
 Mar. 23. Fall River Rovers F.C. 3..... Pan-American F.C. 1..... George Mitchell, New Bedford
- FOURTH ROUND.
- NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DISTRICT.
- Mar. 17. Paterson F.C. 4.....  
 West Hudson A.A. F.C. 4..... T. Cunningham, Brooklyn  
 Mar. 24. West Hudson A.A. F.C. 5 (replay)..... Paterson F.C. 1..... T. Cunningham, Brooklyn
- EASTERN AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN NEW YORK DISTRICT.
- Mar. 2. McKeesport F.C. 0..... Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. 5..... James Spence, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
- OHIO AND ILLINOIS DISTRICT.
- Mar. 10. Joliet F.C. 4.....  
 Cleveland F.C. 2..... J. Johnston, Chicago
- NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
- Mar. 30. Lynn Hibernians F.C. 0..... Fall River Rovers F.C. 5..... William Taylor, Boston
- WESTERN SEMI-FINAL—AT BETHLEHEM, PA.
- Mar. 30. Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. 4.....  
 Joliet F.C. 0..... G. Caldwell, Woodhaven, L. I.  
 Linesmen—A. M. Addison, Maple Shade, N. J.; John Walters, Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.F.A. Delegate-in-charge—Thomas W. Cahill, New York City.
- EASTERN SEMI-FINAL—AT FALL RIVER, MASS.
- Apr. 20. Fall River Rovers F.C. 3.....  
 West Hudson A.A. F.C. 1..... G. Caldwell, Woodhaven, L. I.  
 Linesmen—William Taylor, Boston, Mass.; William Norse, New Bedford, Mass. U.S.F.A. Delegate-in-charge—Thomas W. Cahill, New York City.
- FINAL—AT PAWTUCKET, R. I.  
 Extra time, 30 minutes played.
- May 4. Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. 2.....  
 Fall River Rovers F.C. 2..... Charles E. Creighton, New York  
 Linesmen—Samuel McLerie, Boston, Mass.; Joe Booth, Bridgeport, Conn. U.S.F.A. Representative—Andrew M. Brown, Bayonne, N. J. U.S.F.A. Delegate-in-charge—Thomas W. Cahill, New York City.
- REPLAY—AT HARRISON FIELD, HARRISON, N. J.
- May 19. Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. 3.....  
 Fall River Rovers F.C. 0..... Charles E. Creighton, New York  
 Linesmen—Samuel McLerie, Boston, Mass.; Joe Booth, Bridgeport, Conn. U.S.F.A. Representative—Andrew M. Brown, Bayonne, N. J. U.S.F.A. Delegate-in-charge—Thomas W. Cahill, New York City.

HARRISON, N. J., May 24, 1918.

## NATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION COMMITTEE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES, UNITED STATES FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION :

The National Challenge Cup Competition Committee for season 1917-18 completed its work with the replayed final game at Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918. The committee has held seven meetings during the season, all in New York City. Fifty-four clubs entered the competition this season as against eighty-one last season, showing the effect of the military draft, which has in some cases compelled old established clubs to disband. The detailed financial report of the competition, as furnished by the secretary of the committee, however, shows that in spite of the severest winter that we have had in some years, the competition has been most successful, the net receipts to the association being \$3,043.89, exclusive of entry fees, which amounted to \$270, and the expenses of the committee, including traveling expenses and printing, was \$169.91. This compares very favorably with last season's figures, which were: Receipts, \$1,415.94; expenses, \$632.79.

One of the most gratifying features of the competition this season has been the entire absence of protests, there having been only two, and those were in connection with the same game. Too much praise cannot be given to the Secretary of the committee, Thomas W. Cahill, for the manner in which he carried out the arrangements for the playing of the semi-finals and final game, as it was due to his indefatigable efforts that they were such a brilliant success. Messrs. Brown and Booth attended all meetings of the committee and the bulk of the work of the committee fell on the shoulders of these two members, Mr. Palmer being able to attend only two meetings and Mr. Keane none.

The retiring Chairman would beg to thank all the Delegates and Referees who have served the Association, for the able manner in which they have performed their duties. The retiring committee trusts that their successors will meet with the same measure of success next season.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS BAGNALL, Chairman.

## NATIONAL COMMISSION OF U. S. F. A.

The Commission's activities for the season 1917-18 are listed herewith :

July 21, 1917—Matter of North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Football Association re-affiliation fee, unpaid until July 19, 1917; fee accepted under date of August 31, 1917, on receipt of explanation from Secretary George M. Collins and President James W. Riley, accounting for delay.

October 15, 1917—Request of Crompton Football Club of Crompton, R. I., for permission to stage benefit game for Red Cross, October 21, 1917. Permission granted by Chairman in the emergency.

November 14, 1917—Application of Babcock & Wilcox F.C. of Bayonne, N. J., to pay a sum of money not in excess of wages lost in consequence of an injury received while playing for this club in game of October 19, 1917, to David Muir, an amateur. Request granted, player's amateur status being unaltered.

December 5, 1917—Chairman and U.S.F.A. President granted Secretary blanket authorization to grant permission to professionals to play in exhibition matches having charitable objects, where applications were bona fide. Under this authorization many such requests were given favorable action, a record of such grants being kept in the Secretary's files.

January 4, 1918—Direct affiliation with the U.S.F.A. provisionally granted to the United States Referee Union subject to the approval of the Council.

January 4, 1918—Ruling of The Football Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and District, that anyone who accepted payment for his services as a referee or player loses his standing as an amateur, provisionally approved.

March 27, 1918—Recommendation of the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee for a lessening of the restrictions governing registration of players in cases of clubs having lost one or more players to the national service, failed of adoption on a tie vote.

April 13, 1918—Permission granted Washington Social and Musical Club of New Bedford, Mass., to conduct an exhibition game with the Workingmen's Club of New Bedford, April 19, for Red Cross benefit.

April 19, 1918—James T. Eccles, secretary, played illegally for Davis Mill F.C. the following professional players in a Kerr Cup Tie game at Fall River, Mass.: Albert Eccles, William Rego, John Martin, Edward D. Greenslade, Cornelius Rogers, Arthur T. Greenslade. Commission's mail vote indicated an intention to suspend Secretary Eccles and impose fines upon players and club, but recommendations of punishment differed considerably. Case laid over until annual meeting.

Supplementing the activities of the Reinstatement Committee, the Commission made the following reinstatements:

On July 21, 1917—Harold Stewart, 4931 Twenty-third Place, Chicago; Andrew Stewart, 5206 Twenty-third Place, Chicago; Robert Bowes, 875 Weedon Street, Pawtucket, R. I.; Joseph E. Christie, 11 Buttonwood Road, New Bedford, Mass.; William Cross, 11 Woodlawn Avenue, New Bedford, Mass.

On October 9, 1917—John Manley, 67 Dean Street, New Bedford, Mass.; Samuel Craig, 699 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ernest Garside, 8 Graham Avenue, Paterson, N. J.

PETER J. PEEL, Chairman.

#### REINSTATEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Reinstatement Committee had occasion to pass on only one application, that of William Mair, 2127 Belle Plaine Avenue, Chicago, Ill., whose reinstatement was granted under date of September 27, 1917.

E. L. MOCKLER, Chairman.

#### PRESS COMMITTEE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 1, 1918.

In presenting my first annual report as chairman of the Press Committee, I am glad to state that I am confident more has been accomplished during the season just concluded than in any previous season that the committee has been in existence. There has, however, been one great drawback, due to the fact that some of the members appointed by President Peel at the beginning of the season failed to respond to the appeal of the chairman to do their share of the work.

Several of the members accepted the appointment on the committee as an honor and when it came to actual work to make the committee a success they refused to co-operate and in many cases ignored the appeal by the chairman, with the result that the greater burden of the duties has fallen to the lot of a few.

As soon as I was appointed at the head of this committee I circularized every member of the committee as to the best methods to adopt for the strenuous work to come, but unfortunately only three members responded. Had all members "done their bit" there is not the slightest doubt that better results would have been obtained.

The chairman suggested that each member send him a short story each week as to activities in the locality of each and in return the chairman would write a weekly article to send to the newspapers throughout the country willing to publish such, but the fact that only a few of the members responded made the reports lacking in detail. We struggled along under a great handicap until finally the idea was abandoned.

The expenses of the committee have been short of five dollars. The money has been well spent, as news has been circularized all over the country.

Unless the members of the committee appointed for the work next season are willing to do their share of the work, I would suggest that the committee be abolished, for, instead of helping the game along, it is only doing it an injury. It must be remembered that this is not a committee of honor but a committee for hard and strenuous work, and if the work is accomplished in the proper spirit by the members, there is not the slightest doubt but that

the game will prove very popular with the newspapers throughout the country. Several newspapers which hitherto have given the game much publicity have dropped reports of the game and termed the sport as dead for the duration of the war. In other sections, notably New York, intelligent efforts have won a new and highly valuable recognition of the sport.

The uncertainty of the success of the game for next season with the youth of the country drained by the war should make the members of the Press Committee push to the very limit.

The *American Cricketer* of Philadelphia is to be complimented upon the manner in which it has printed scores of pages devoted entirely to soccer in all sections of the country, and although it is only published monthly, it touched upon almost every section of the country where the game is played, and would certainly have published more had the Press Committee furnished the data.

A new and most attractive offer of priceless publicity has come from the *National Sports Weekly*, a strongly backed publication of the magazine type, well edited and widely circulated, although it is only in its first year. The weekly paper naturally is better situated to report soccer play than the monthly. It is understood there is an intention to request for this publication the title of official organ of the National Association. The *National Sports Weekly* has made a member of the U.S.F.A. Council its soccer editor, and, while featuring base ball and racing in summer, will pay chief attention to soccer football and billiards in the fall-to-spring period. Such prospects for furthering interest in the game are highly gratifying.

I cannot close my report without complimenting Secretary Cahill and his energetic staff on their boosting of the games in the concluding stages of the National Cup Competition, and especially in drawing attention to the final games at Pawtucket and Harrison. In the Metropolitan district, New York papers which hitherto had paid small attention to the sport gave up column after column to well-written matter each day in advance of the match and made "spreads" to the extent of a page-wide banner line in the *New York Times* and a four-column action picture layout and two-column description in the *New York Tribune*, for example, on the morning following the game. This was brought about by ingenious efforts on the part of Secretary Cahill and his aides, although the task properly belonged to the regrettably inefficient Press Committee.

The New York dailies have been added to the list of those on the right road; the importance of this development cannot be voiced with too great emphasis, for the lead of the sport pages of what now is the world's largest city is followed the country over. If, as may be expected, other sections where newspaper interest in the sport is latent, profit by Gotham's example, then nation-wide progress for the game is assured.

Great care should be paid the formation of next year's Press Committee, if one is named, for there is no committee in the Association more vital to the interests of the organization and to Association football.

JOE BOOTH, Chairman.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The work of this important body has been heavy during the past season. It has been done in a most creditable manner, every aid being given the National Secretary and Treasurer, and reflects great credit upon its Chairman, Mr. Cameron, and its Secretary, Mr. Kirk.

#### APPEALS COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 23, 1918.

The Appeals Committee is unable to make up a report at present for the reason that nothing has been done since its appointment, although there is a matter pending which should be wound up before the annual meeting.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Chairman.

#### RULES AND REVISION COMMITTEE.

This committee will submit its report to the Council on June 15.

## OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

No meeting; no report. MAJOR G. R. MANNING, U.S.A., Chairman.

## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GAMES COMMITTEE.

No meeting; no report. MAJOR G. R. MANNING, U.S.A., Chairman.

## CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

No meeting; no report. ANDREW M. BROWN, Chairman.

## COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT, SEASON 1917-18.

*National Challenge Cup Competition*—Thomas Bagnall, Andrew M. Brown, Joe Booth, William Palmer, A. W. Keane.

*Finance*—William Cameron, George H. Kirk.

*Press*—Joe Booth, M. F. Kelly, James Marshall, Frank Gough, R. S. Burleigh, A. W. Keane, William Palmer, Richard Bolton, D. M. Whyte, A. Patterson, A. Frank Counts, Dr. G. R. Manning, Douglas Stewart, William S. Haddock.

*Credentials*—Andrew M. Brown, William Cameron, A. W. Keane.

*Appeals*—Douglas Stewart, Andrew M. Brown, James Marshall, A. Frank Counts, George Healey.

*National and International Games*—Dr. G. R. Manning, William Cameron, Charles Creighton, Richard Bolton, Morris W. Johnson.

*Reinstatement*—E. L. Mockler, M. F. Kelly, Richard Bolton.

*Rules and Revision*—Andrew M. Brown, Douglas Stewart, Dr. G. R. Manning, George H. Kirk, Thomas Bagnall.

*Olympic*—Dr. G. R. Manning, A. Patterson, M. F. Kelly, Frank Gough, William S. Haddock, Charles Creighton, Morris W. Johnson, R. S. Burleigh, D. M. Whyte.

The President and Secretary are ex-officio members of all committees.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

May 29. Total Receipts .....	\$6,318.64
Total Disbursements .....	3,034.39
Balance .....	\$3,284.25

## RECAPITULATION.

Cash in Bank, May 29, 1918.....	\$2,784.25
One \$500 Liberty Bond.....	500.00
Worth of the Association, May 29, 1918.....	\$3,284.25

THOMAS BAGNALL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1918.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE U.S.F.A.:

*Gentlemen:* Acting as an auditing committee under appointment of the President, Peter J. Peel, the undersigned certify that they have examined the accounts of Thomas H. Bagnall, Treasurer, and find them to have been fairly and accurately kept. The books cover the period from May 28, 1917, to and including May 29, 1918, and show total receipts of \$6,318.64 and disbursements of \$3,034.39, leaving a balance of \$3,284.25.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. L. MOCKLER,  
A. M. BROWN,

Auditors.

# United States Referee Union

## THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual general meeting of the United States Referee Union was held at the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., on June 1, 1918, with the following members present: A. M. Addison, president; T. Cunningham, first vice-president; W. E. Hinds, treasurer; J. A. Walder, secretary. Messrs. Dunn and Winstanley of the Executive Committee; de Groof of the N.F.R.A., and Grove of the P.R.A.

The president warned the members that the coming season would be a harder struggle to keep going than the past one had been, and he wanted all of them to stick together and keep their membership in the Union, so that organized referees would be able to weather the storm of present-day conditions and still be floating when calm waters were reached. He thanked all officers and members of the Executive Committee for their assistance and whole-hearted co-operation during the past season.

The secretary reported that the following associations were members of the U.S.R.U.: American Association of Referees, California S.R.A., Illinois State F.R.A., National Football R.A., Ohio State R.A., Philadelphia R.A., Southern New England R.A., Boston R.A., Western New England R.A., Western Pennsylvania R.A. It still is to be regretted that there are a few associations which have not joined the Union, and he was looking forward to the time when they would see their way clear to become affiliated.

The treasurer reported that the receipts for the past season amounted to \$128.68; disbursements, \$95.31; balance, \$33.37.

A letter was read from Mr. Burnside of Brooklyn stating that he had decided to retire from the game, and sent in his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee. His resignation was accepted with regret.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. M. Addison, Maple Shade, N. J.; first vice-president, T. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second vice-president, T. W. Winstanley, Pawtucket, R. I.; treasurer, W. E. Hinds, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, J. A. Walder, Philadelphia Pa. Executive Committee—H. Dunn, Newark, N. J.; W. J. Kerr, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. McLerie, Medford, Mass.; B. Grove, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. de Groof, White-stone, N. Y. Auditing Committee—B. Grove, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. de Groof, Whitestone, N. Y.

Mr. Winstanley suggested that some form of refereeing standard be made general with all members of the Union. The suggestion was approved by all present at the meeting.

Mr. Winstanley placed before the meeting a book composed of Questions and Answers simplified, on the Laws of the Game, and urged that some consideration be given for its adoption. These Questions and Answers were sent to the Executive Committee.

The President was given power to appoint a committee to review and revise the Rules of the Union, and the Secretary was instructed to notify all affiliated associations to send in suggestions to be acted upon by the Revision Committee.



**MAJOR ARTHUR BRICE DE SAULLES**

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DIED DECEMBER 24, 1917



# MAJOR ARTHUR BRICE DE SAULLES

DIED DECEMBER 24, 1917

In the death of Major Arthur Brice de Saulles at South Bethlehem, Pa., December 24, 1917, soccer football lost one of its grandest characters. Not only in that section of Pennsylvania where the devoted energy of Major de Saulles was the very cornerstone of the game, did he leave the impress of his personality, but he was an inspiration to all soccer workers with whom he came in contact.

Major de Saulles was one of that rare type who coupled with energy, determination, persistence and a habit of seeing things through to a finish, a kindly whole-hearted disposition that made him loved as well as respected and admired.

Major de Saulles was by profession an engineer. He was born at New Orleans, January 8, 1840, the son of Louis and Armide de Saulles, both of French descent. As a boy he was privately tutored and prepared for the Rensselaer Polytechnic, from which he graduated with honors in 1859. His next two years were devoted to study in France and Germany, but he returned to New Orleans in 1861, and, the Civil War breaking out, he entered the Confederate army and served with distinction as an engineer, being commissioned a major and given command of his corps.

After the war ended he returned to Europe for another year's study. He came to New York in 1866, becoming engineer for the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, with headquarters near Wilkes-Barre. This company was absorbed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in October, 1871, and Major de Saulles returned to New York, where he remained in the practice of his profession for several years. In 1869 he married Catherine M. Hecksher, daughter of Charles Hecksher of New York. The widow survives him.

From 1876 to 1883 he was superintendent of the Dunbar Furnace Company in Fayette County, Pa., when he formed the Oliphant Furnace Company in the same county and remained its head for five years. He then became superintendent of the New Jersey Zinc Company at South Bethlehem, Pa., in which position he remained until his retirement from active business in 1911.

Always keenly interested in athletics, Major de Saulles was especially fond of soccer. He never missed an opportunity to serve the game in any possible manner. He was a great admirer of the Bethlehem Steel Company's championship team and saw all of its important cup games. Throwing out the ball to start each game was a matter of great pride with him and he always considered it an honor. In 1914 he organized the Blue Mountain League of the Lehigh Valley, to be composed of junior clubs. He was honorary president and H. E. Lewis was the vice-president. This league started out with eight teams from Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Philipsburg and Bangor.

The Major also organized a soccer and a basket ball team composed of members of the Young Men's Club of the Episcopal Pro-Cathedral.

Major de Saulles did not confine his interest to his own section exclusively. He was always at the service of the United States Football Association and his sound judgment and kindly advice were often of great service.

All in all, Major de Saulles was a man it was a privilege to know and with whom it was an honor to associate, and his memory will be a tender one with those who were fortunate enough to follow any of the paths of life with him.

E. L. MOCKLER

## Soccer and the War

By C. T. REYNOLDS, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Soccer is the coming sport in the States. The game which originated many years ago across the broad Atlantic, in the British Isles, is now sweeping over these United States. And wherever a seed of the international sport falls, it has, with proper nourishment and care, blossomed forth wonderfully. Despite the war, which wrought havoc with practically every team, whether amateur or professional, the season has been successful; by far more successful than that enjoyed by the majority of other sports.

The game, which is replete with thrills, science and clean sport, has found favor throughout the East. High and prep schools have taken the sport seriously and the same is true of the colleges. As a professional sport it bids fair to rival our own national pastime—base ball.

One often hears it remarked that had it not been for the war, which took out of the ranks of soccer and placed in the ranks of our national army a large percentage of the young players of the country, the game last year in the United States would have enjoyed the most successful season since its inception here. This is undoubtedly true; but at the same time one must stop and consider the fact that in every training camp in the country soccer has been added to the list of sports to aid in the conditioning of the soldiers. There are thousands, yes, tens of thousands, of young men who have played soccer since entering the army, who had not previously seen a game, let alone participate in the sport.

Think what this is going to mean to the sport when the war is over. Soccer is an all-year game, played in the open, and in which the little fellow has an equal chance to test his skill with his bigger opponent. The inception of the sport in the training camps has done more for furthering the welfare of soccer, than could have been accomplished in half a decade in normal times. There the sport is played strictly in accordance with the rules of the game and competent officials handle this branch of athletics the same as all others on the camp schedule.

Hardly a letter is received from a Southern New Englander in France, without in some section of the missive he speaks of participating in, or witnessing, a soccer game, played by the Americans. The sport is being brought before the American public in general, not the sporting public alone, and as this is the time when that which interests the soldier and aids in his happiness and welfare also interests the general public, nearly everyone is becoming a booster of the sport. With the home-coming of our victorious army from France there will come thousands who are soccer players and soccer fans.

# War Year Success and Contributing Causes

BY JAMES B. HENDERSON, NEW YORK CITY.

Considering the difficulties which confronted the United States Football Association and its affiliated bodies during the past season, the parent organization is to be congratulated on the magnificent showing during one of the most trying years that athletes of this country ever have experienced.

When one takes into consideration the large percentage of soccer players who voluntarily enlisted in the different branches of the service in the earlier stages of the mobilization of the new national army, and those who have been called in the selective draft since that time, it seems remarkable that such gratifying results should have been attained in the National Cup competition. The secret of the success of the season's campaign under war time conditions, which were further complicated by one of the severest winters within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, necessitating many weeks of idleness, rests entirely with the national officers. The determined spirit with which they tackled the almost insurmountable obstacles confronting them, convinced the skeptics that the U.S.F.A. officials were fully alive to conditions and were prepared to furnish the followers of soccer with the same brand of football that has brought the game such prominence, that it now enjoys the reputation of being the leading outdoor sport in this country during the fall and winter months.

No little credit for the phenomenal success which attended the national competition is due Thomas W. Cahill, the energetic Hon. Secretary, whose indefatigable efforts since the organization of the national body have in great measure been responsible for the elevation of soccer throughout the country. A great deal of unjust criticism was indulged in by a few disgruntled enthusiasts over the action of the Cup Committee in having the courage to deviate from the time-honored custom of having the deciding game played in New England. The stamp of approval, however, was placed on the committee's action by the Metropolitan fans turning out in thousands, so that when the finalists appeared on Harrison Field, New Jersey, on May 19, one of the most picturesque scenes ever presented at a soccer match in this country was in evidence. Playing on a spacious base ball field, with the spectators enjoying the struggle from comfortable seats in a commodious grandstand, there was deep contrast to the time-worn custom of playing important contests in parks devoid of any seating arrangements and on playing fields that barely complied with the minimum conditions of the laws covering cup contests.

Although the financial returns from the second game between the Bethlehems and Fall River Rovers did not reach the total from the tied game at Pawtucket, R. I., the benefits derived will be far-reaching.

It is to be hoped that the officials will take advantage of the lesson presented at Harrison Field and stage many of the important fixtures under such conditions. The U.S.F.A. was instituted with the main purpose of promoting and popularizing soccer and not for the commercialization of the game, and the officials are to be highly commended for the manner in which those objects have been carried out and for the manner in which the affairs of the organization have been conducted since its inception.

Since the entry of the United States into the European holocaust, soccer players and followers of the game have enhanced their reputation by the manner in which they have responded in support of the Red Cross and kindred organizations in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the heroic youths now battling overseas in the cause of democracy. Many benefits have been staged, the proceeds being turned over to one or another of the numerous organizations in charge of the disbursement of such funds.

With soccer adopted as one of the principal training stunts in the various camps and cantonments, teams have been sent to give exhibitions to familiarize the khaki-clad boys with the finer rudiments of the game. It is not beyond a possibility that with the arrival of peace, general international contests with the European countries will be an established fact.

## Honesty in Soccer

BY JAMES W. RILEY, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT U.S.F.A., METHUEN, MASS.

Soccer to-day is temporarily without the assistance of thousands of its fans, players and officials who have gone to help Uncle Sam in the great war for democracy. It remains for us who are left behind to double our efforts to maintain the standards they made for our game, and if possible improve them whenever we can. How can this be best accomplished? The thought must come to all true lovers of soccer. The writer is convinced that the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy," is the motto that should guide our every effort in the interest of our game. If we let this be our guide we shall rise in the estimation of those who are in a position to help soccer to progress. In following out this policy we shall have no padding of teams by managers anxious to win the cup, the State trophy, or the league medals.

The manager who carries out the policy of honest dealing will have his methods reflected in the work of his players, and they will understand that such a manager requires them to play the game with all their might, but to take no unfair advantage of an opponent. In this kind of a manager we shall not have a man who, knowing of an infraction of football law, waits until after the game, when his team is defeated, then is ready with his protest and desires to win his game over the council table rather than on the field of competition. The man who is alive to the best interest of soccer is aware that disgust and suspicion are created in the minds of soccer fans when the result of any game is overturned by the governing body.

The manager has an opportunity to add to his roll of soccer players if he acquires the reputation of honest dealing on the field of sport, for his fellow citizens, who have charge of the department of schools, will hear of his methods on the field of competition and will be more inclined to listen to him when he attempts to arouse their interest in the game, with a view to having them adopt it in the schools. And if such a manager never succeeds in winning the cup, State trophy, or league medals, he will have done more for soccer by getting the game adopted in the schools of his city than by winning any or all of the competition prizes. Think this over, Mr. Prize-Winning Manager! See if, in the end, it is not to your own interest to get the schoolboy working on our game, for you are as well aware of the fact as the writer, that in the future we no longer can depend on the newcomers to our shores for players on our teams, nor should we. Conditions abroad after the war will have a tendency to keep men in their home lands, catching up with duties laid aside when their country went to war.

Then, if no other argument will reach your heart, examine what has made the high standards in soccer where the game is seen at its best. Surely all will agree that Great Britain, the home of soccer, has passed through all the mistakes that any game is heir to, and to-day proves that honesty is the best policy to such an extent, that there is not a place in Britain where there are twenty people, which lacks a soccer team. There every schoolboy has the opportunity to play soccer, and this makes it possible to have so many brilliant exponents of our grand game.

The work of a manager who believes in this motto must not be nullified by members and officials of clubs sending as their delegate to State association meetings any but their best men. It is true that sometimes the delegate who can bring home the decision that suits his club, regardless of its merit, gets the applause. But the delegate who lives in the memory of the game is the one who not only sought what was best for his club, but who sought truth from error, who unselfishly was always doing what was best for the game.

If clubs work along this line, State councils will be composed of those best fitted for the work at hand, and of course the governing body of our game—the United States Football Association—will receive the benefit of such wise selection to the extent that when decisions are made by committee or by the Council of the U.S.F.A., those who resort to unfair or unsportsmanlike tactics will learn that it not only in business affairs but in soccer, honesty is the best policy.

## Substitutes in Soccer Coming

BY JAMES A. WALDER, SECRETARY U.S.R.U., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Much has been said and written both for and against allowing substitutes during the progress of a game of soccer football. It is a well known fact that in all games that are indulged in and supported by the masses in the United States, substitutes are allowed; therefore the public is used to it, because it is American and because after a player has been forced to retire from any game, it is an understood fact that he must be replaced by another player, so that the contesting sides still will have an equal number of players to continue their game with.

That is one point of view that the native American cannot see in the game of soccer football. It is a very hard matter to try and convince him that it is fair to the side that may have the misfortune to lose a man during a game and have to continue with ten men against eleven. That is one reason why the colleges and field club leagues use substitutes in their soccer games as in other games which they play.

To take the matter from my own point of view, I may say that, being brought up in the old school, where substitutes never were used, the replacing of a man never appealed to me, because I maintain that all players should keep themselves in condition to be able to go through the hardest kind of a game.

But the more I see of the game in the United States the more I am convinced that the time will come when substitutes will be allowed to be used in both league and cup games. The point will be one of the American alterations in soccer football and laid before the International Board for its adoption as soon as times again are normal.

There is no rule in the laws of soccer which states that substitutes shall not be allowed, neither is there a rule which states that they shall be allowed. Still I can recall where in international matches players were substituted after one of the regular players met with an accident. In one game, played between Wales and England, three goalkeepers were used, on account of two of them getting injured, and in another game between England and Belgium, the Belgium goalkeeper was injured. Vivian Woodward, who was captain of the English team on both occasions, suggested that another player be allowed to take the injured one's place. These two instances can be taken as precedents.

There are lots of men high up in the soccer world who are at the present time trying to bring about this change. They point out the unfairness of having eleven men playing against ten, when a player has been injured and had to retire from the game. If substitutes were allowed, another player could be put into that man's place and the teams would be on equal footing again. This point of view deserves some consideration.

I firmly agree that there are cases happen whereby subs should be allowed, such as referred to above, but I do not approve of allowing another man to take the place of a player who has been ordered off the field of play by the referee for misconduct, because I maintain if such was the case, it would tend to increase the rowdy element of the game and some players would not try to restrain themselves on the field of play, each knowing full well that if ordered off, some other player would be allowed to take his place.

To allow substitutes in the game will go a long way in making the game popular in this country, and for any sport to succeed it must have the support of the public. The American player and public demand that substitutes should be allowed in soccer football, and the men who decide that question will have to be very careful when they are drafting rules to cover that point, so that the player or manager who would try to abuse the rule will not have any chance to do so. It is a serious point to be considered, but I hope that when it is a rule, no team will be able to use more than two subs in any one game. It is bound to come sooner or later, and until that time the game will be kept under a disadvantage.

## What Soccer Owes to Americans

BY M. F. KELLY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Apparently the action taken by the Council of the United States Football Association at the annual general meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., last June, in barring aliens from holding offices in that organization, has created considerable comment; but the idea of opening the door to Americans has been approved by most soccer men as being tolerant and quite sensible. For years, American soccer, with its many sponsoring organizations, held forth despite the taint of "old countryism"; but now that the real American is to be recognized in the legislative end of the game, it is felt that there will result from the change a much needed lift.

At the present time a few men regard the new law as rather severe, but this is a case of a handful of obstinate persons sticking up for the absurd. Major Manning, first president of the United States Football Association; Andrew M. Brown, now second vice-president, who hails from Paisley, Scotland, and any number of other prominent legislators always have been in favor of the American predominating in soccer.

There always has been a tendency in this country to look at the game with some doubt, and the position of the junior organizations, in the absence of homebred representation, was becoming more and more irksome to the broader minded men, since there was a noticeable increase in the number of young Americans in the playing end, with very few, from lack of encouragement, choosing the legislative end. Members of the Council of the controlling body made this point a most important matter by adjusting the constitution and rules so that aliens could no longer monopolize the legislative end of the game.

It is a matter of record with many of the associations affiliated with the national organization, that when trouble brewed it did not matter much whether leagues, clubs or players hived off independently or whether they remained in good standing; a matter that could be much more satisfactorily adjusted had there been a judicious sprinkling of Americans in the arbitration end. Many jibes have been cast at the action of the delegates of the United States Football Association by the ignorant, but this, and this only, was the reason for the attitude chosen by the delegates. The views of the latter were shared in many quarters and, since no suggestions were acted on in the past to decrease the feelings of dubiety that real Americans held for a foreign bossed sport, it was necessary for the parent organization to lead the way in opening the door to the American. It is the greatest thing that ever happened for American soccer and will henceforth prevent the exclusion of the sons of Uncle Sam from the legislative table, where a diminishing band was unsuccessfully trying to popularize the sport.

For lack of initiative the league games under the auspices of the junior affiliations were getting less attractive and were far less profitable than the National Cup games, which, if not handled entirely by quick-witted Americans, owed the greater share of their success to the pens of St. Louisian Charley Lovett, Philadelphian Ernest Lanigan and a number of other patriotic sport writers, the credit of inducing whose efforts belongs to none other than Secretary Thomas W. Cahill. Nursing of the "old country" methods may have paid in the playing of the game itself, but they certainly never made a hit in the legislative or promotion end.

There is no reason why organizations affiliated with the National Association should not follow the lead of the latter. The exclusion of the Yank has always been a cloud on the horizon, and this is particularly true of New York. A more active spirit is bound to exist in soccer and I am perfectly certain that the future will see other organizations surrendering to the prime principles of the parent body.

# Publicity and Success in Soccer

BY SHEPARD G. BARCLAY, NEW YORK CITY.

No game in the world is more deserving of attention from the newspapers than soccer, yet in many localities the word soccer almost never appears on the sport pages of the leading dailies. In some cities the papers are awake and alive to the printability of soccer news, but in a majority it is treated as a matter of minor interest if not of absolute insignificance. Why all this apathy? Who is to blame?

In answer to both questions, it might be said that soccer in the past, as regards most clubs, has been waiting for the publicity that never came. Go out and get it! The club manager who waits for publicity may have to wait forever. If he gets on the job and seeks it, he will be more than surprised at the immediate results, and his surprise will grow as he sees the papers of his home town begin to print more and more soccer as the weeks go by.

The very first step is to pay a visit to the sporting editors of all the papers in town. Don't delegate this pleasant duty, Mr. Club Manager, to some assistant or team member. Go yourself. Take the team captain along with you if you can, and perhaps one or two of your leading players.

Tell the sporting editor that you have come to talk about co-operating with him and helping to make it easier for him to get the news about everything going on in soccer, particularly the doings of your own team. Invite him to come out to your games whenever he can spare the time; assure him that any reporter assigned to your games will receive the finest attention from the moment he reaches the grounds; tell him he can have all the passes and complimentary tickets he can find any use for. Ask him how many he would like as a regular thing, and then see that he gets them without fail several days before each game. Then, last, but not least, discuss the matter of covering the games yourself for him and sending him advance notices about them. Find out from him what form of lineup and summary he wants and always make sure they are in exactly that form.

Get an idea from the sporting editor as to about how much introduction or "lead" he would like on each game. If he wants only about 100 words on a certain game, don't give him 300 words. Give him just about what he asks. If he wants you to telephone him the result of a game for some late afternoon edition, be sure to call him immediately at the close of the game, for minutes count at such times.

Remember always to state facts plainly. Don't try to be a Shakespeare or Longfellow. Read items about similar games in his paper and try to follow the same simple straightaway style when you have anything to write, employing short sentences and short paragraphs. Aim to tell in your very first sentence these different things: 1, Who defeated who; 2, The score; 3, Where the game was played; 4, When; 5, What the game was for or what league it was in, etc. Take as an example: "The Brooklyn Rovers defeated the Jersey Stars (1) by a score of 5 to 4 (2) at New York Oval (3) yesterday afternoon (4) in their second round game of the Interstate Soccer League series (5)." Never write on both sides of the paper and always leave several inches of space at the top of the first sheet, to give the sporting editor room to write his "head." Be sure to include the word "soccer," thus avoiding any chance of error in writing the head for your story.

Whenever a meeting of any importance is to be held, see that the sporting editor gets a short item about it stating when and where the meeting is to be held and the purpose of it. When the meeting is over, telephone him immediately as to the results of it if he has a morning paper—never phoning later than 11 o'clock unless he expressly tells you to—and if he has an afternoon paper, see that he gets a written account of the meeting early the next morning.

Finally, never get out of touch with the sporting editor. Get around to see him whenever you can. Don't bore him. Always have something definite to tell him about when you drop in on him. Moreover, don't play favorites. Make it your business to keep in touch with one paper as much as with another, if there are several in your town.



1, George Tintle, Harrison, N. J.; 2, Harry Cooper, Newark, N. J.; 3, Albert Blakey, Philadelphia, Pa.; 4, Matthew V. Diederichsen, St. Louis, Mo.; 5, Charles H. Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 6, Thomas Murray, Bethlehem, Pa.; 7, James Ford, Kearny, N. J.

MEMBERS OF ALL-AMERICA SOCCER TEAM WHICH TOURED SCANDINAVIA  
IN THE FALL OF 1916, WHO NOW ARE "OVER THERE"  
FIGHTING FOR DEMOCRACY.



# Soccer Football Chain Letter Fund

BY E. L. MOCKLER, NEW YORK CITY.

When the United States entered the war and the flower of American manhood was called for training in soldiery, this country was wholly unprepared. The work of the national Government in quick and immense preparation stands out as unequalled in thoroughness, speed and efficiency. Despite the speed of the mustering of our vast armies for overseas service, nothing has been overlooked.

Not only has the national Government done these things, but from the St. Lawrence to El Paso, from Nome to Key West, civilians have organized to supplement the efforts of the Government and to fill in any chinks that may have been left in the plans for providing comforts and recreation for the soldiers. These efforts have been maintained by private subscription. One of the most noted and successful among them has been the fund raised by Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington American League Base Ball Club, for furnishing base ball equipment to the boys in camp and in field. The least successful has been a similar fund inaugurated by Thomas W. Cahill, secretary of the U.S.F.A., and Thomas Hadfield Bagnall, who, when the enterprise was launched, was treasurer of the national body. Though 10,000 "Chain Letters" were sent out by Secretary Cahill during the year, the net return has been but \$597.54.

The players of no sport in the United States responded more nobly to the call to the ranks than did those of soccer football. Scores of these men already have found their graves in blood-soaked France. It is peculiarly disheartening, therefore, that the heroism of those who have given or offered everything should be so counterbalanced by the lack of thoughtfulness of those who remain behind. It is the duty of every soccer fan to contribute to the Chain Letter Fund and to talk Chain Letter Fund before games, at games and between games.

Everyone should consider it his pleasure to get back of this movement and to push it, and get in front of it and pull it, and get a lever and work it along until it attains the purpose for which it was inaugurated—the supply of soccer equipment to our soldiers at home and abroad.

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## ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAIN LETTER FUND

BY THOMAS H. BAGNALL, TREASURER.

In response to requests, in each instance from commissioned officers, soccer football equipment was supplied, during the 1917-18 season, to the following military camps:

Colt (Tank Corps), Gettysburg, Pa.; Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Forrest, Ga.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Garden City, L. I.; Grant, Ill.; Gordon, Ga.; Lee, Va.; Logan, Tex.; Meade, Md.; McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Mills (Aviation and Infantry), Mineola, L. I.; Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

Of the \$597.54 realized, \$477.97 was expended in the good work, and a balance of \$119.57 remains to start the task of providing paraphernalia for the season just dawning. It is important that the fund shall permit of continuation of the supplying of equipment in the impending football year, for new millions of athletically-inclined Americans are to be called to the colors, and as many as possible must be provided with equipment for recreation and development through the game of soccer football.

The numerous letters of appreciation received from the camps to which equipment was supplied prove that the creation of the fund was an absolute necessity and that its work, if limited, has not been in vain. To the contributors, numbering approximately 600, the boys in service who have been benefited and their commanding officers, as well as the committee in charge of the fund, return their grateful appreciation.



**NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY,**

Emblem of the American soccer championship, possession of which is the highest honor open to football clubs. It will be competed for the sixth time in the season opening this fall, under the auspices of the United States Football Association.

## U.S.F.A. NATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION SEASON 1918-1919

The following dates have been announced by the National Challenge Cup Competition Committee of the United States Football Association for completion of the various rounds:

- First Round—On or before October 20, 1918.**  
**Second Round—On or before November 17, 1918.**  
**Third Round—On or before December 22, 1918.**  
**Fourth Round—On or before March 2, 1919.**  
**Semi-finals—On or before March 30, 1919.**  
**Final—On or before April 20, 1919.**

## U. S. F. A. National Challenge Cup Final

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

- 1913-14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club 2, Brooklyn Celtic F.C. 1; referee, Charles E. Creighton, New York City.
- 1914-15—At Taylor Stadium, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 3, Brooklyn Celtic F.C. 1; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.
- 1915-16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 1, Fall River Rovers F.C. 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1916-17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917—Fall River Rovers F.C. 1, Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 0; referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

BY C. H. REYNOLDS, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Never in the history of the National Challenge Cup, the highest soccer award on this side of the Atlantic, was ever a final game more bitterly contested than that between the Fall River Rovers and Bethlehem Steel, which after two hours of play ended in a 2—2 tie on Coats' Field, Pawtucket, R. I., May 4, 1918. The game will go down on record as the greatest match ever played in the United States, it being a credit to the players, teams, and to the great international sport. Played under perfect weather conditions and before a gathering of more than 10,000 fans from all sections of the East, the match was most spectacular from every point of view, and will go further toward placing soccer in the vanguard of sports than anything that has been accomplished toward this end in many years.

The teams were very closely matched, there being very little to choose between the elevens. Bethlehem was the more polished team and its play more spectacular, but what the champion Rovers lacked in polish they made up in speed. This, coupled with a never-say-die spirit and dash, put the Rovers on equal terms with the celebrated Bethlehems from Pennsylvania.

Captain Tommy Swords of the Rovers won the toss. The players trotted to their positions and at 3:30 sharp, Ratican of Bethlehem put the ball in motion. From that instant until the final whistle sounded, at the end of the second extra period, there was not a dull moment.

The game had not progressed many minutes before it was very evident that the Rovers were equal to the task which confronted them. They forced the play for a while, but after a little over four minutes had expired, Fleming succeeded in evading Freddie Burns and made a beautiful center, which Ratican placed behind Albin for the initial tally. It was a brilliant piece



1, S. Fletcher; 2, W. Duncan; 3, J. Ferguson; 4, C. Whitson; 5, R. Morrison; 6, T. Murray; 7, J. Campbell; 8, K. Kirkpatrick; 9, P. Butler; 10, J. Wilson; 11, W. Starks, Trainer; 12, W. Sheridan, Mgr.; 13, G. McKeivey; 14, F. Pepper, Capt.; 15, H. Rattlean; 16, W. Forrest; 17, J. Easton; 18, J. Murphy; 19, T. Fleming.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY FOOTBALL CLUB,

National Champions, 1917-18.

of work and the most partisan fan present felt it his duty to give the play a hand.

This tally, however, only tended to spur the Rovers on and they carried the play immediately into Bethlehem territory. Assault after assault was made against the back-field of the challengers, but neither Fletcher nor Ferguson would yield. Even though the elusive Smith and Sullivan succeeded in getting in close to the stronghold, they found Duncan ever ready to clear their wicked drives. The ball passed first from one section of the field to the other, with neither team appearing to have any advantage in the play. Finally, after thirteen minutes had elapsed, Swords did a solo for several yards down the center of the field. He crossed to Roger Smith on the outside and the latter, who had been playing a wonderful game, set himself and centered beautifully. "Sinky" Sullivan was on the leather in an instant and crashed the ball into the net and the score was tied.



Left to right—Samuel McLerie, Boston, Mass., Linesman; Charles E. Creighton, New York City, Referee; Joe Booth, Bridgeport, Conn., Linesman.

#### OFFICIALS AT U.S.F.A. NATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP FINAL,

Play was even for several minutes, when a long punt from one of the Bethlehem half-backs sailed over the head of Booth and rolled for the goal line, on the right of the Rover goal. Ratican was close on the heels of the local full-back. The latter, figuring that the ball had momentum enough to roll outside before the Bethlehem center could reach it, allowed the leather to take its course. Ratican skirted Booth and, just as the ball was about to cross the line, flipped it to inside right, a few yards from the goal. Jimmy Murphy crossed brilliantly to Fleming and the latter headed in for the Beths' second tally.

The Rovers refused to let up, and as the period was drawing to a close launched an attack on the defense of the challengers which bore fruit. Swords and Sullivan figured prominently in the play and Miles Chadwick came through at the proper time and put the leather in the net. The Bethlehem team raised a protest that he put it through with his arm and the referee figured that he had carried it on his chest and appealed to Linesman McLerie. The latter pointed to the center of the field and the



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

Mr. Schwab's efforts in the development of soccer and other athletic sports for the recreation of his host of employes at the Bethlehem steel works, materially aided the great industrial athletic movement that has attained such an enormous growth throughout the country.

question was settled. The Rovers were tied with Bethlehem. The half ended shortly thereafter.

Try as they would, neither team obtained an advantage in the second half, and two extra periods of fifteen minutes were played. The same was true of the extra sessions, and when, at the end of two hours of strenuous play, Referee Creighton sounded his whistle, the teams were still deadlocked.

Although every player on the field gave everything that was in him, there were several who showed up more prominently than others. Ferguson, the left full-back for Bethlehem, was the steadiest back on the field. He played a flawless game from the start and his clearances were not approached by any of the other backs.

Of the goaltenders, there was little difference. Albin had the more saves to make and the majority of them were harder driven balls than those cared for by Duncan. Charlie Burns and his brother Freddie played brilliant ball throughout the game. The latter stuck to Fleming, at times a little too closely, but at the same time he held the Bethlehem star from glimmering too brightly.

Of the Rover half-backs, Freddie Beardsworth was easily the lead-off man. He played the game of his career and the little fellow was right at home in the style of play uncorked by the challengers. What he failed to break up was not worth breaking, and he made a name for himself which will live long with the Rover team.

Booth played well, but his error of judgment was responsible for the second goal tallied by his opponents. He was not himself after the injury he sustained in collision with Ratican. He laid out for several minutes, Referee Creighton holding up the match until he was able to take his place.

A word of praise should be said of Tommy Clark at left half-back. Clark was given the task of trying to fill the shoes left by "Billy" Stone, who is "over there" fighting for democracy. It was a mighty task which confronted Clark, but he surprised everyone by his sterling exhibition. He used excellent judgment and his head got him out of some bad places. Roger Smith, especially in the first half, played beautiful soccer. Sullivan, Chadwick and Swords played hard. The same is true of Arthur Morgan. The way they charged through the Bethlehem defense was responsible for the goals which kept their team on even terms with their opponents.

Of the Bethlehem forwards, Ratican and Fleming played the best ball. Murphy showed several brilliant dashes in the first half, but in the second period he lost some fine crosses into his territory. Campbell played a strong game at center half-back. Captain Pepper worked hard throughout the match, but the Rover half-backs kept him and his teammate, Easton, well bottled up. The summary:

Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. (2).	Position.	Fall River Rovers (2).
V. Duncan.....	.....Goal.....	J. Albin
S. Fletcher.....	.....Right full-back.....	F. Booth
F. Ferguson.....	.....Left full-back.....	C. S. Burns
C. Murray.....	.....Right half-back.....	F. Burns
C. Campbell.....	.....Center half-back.....	T. Clark
V. Kirkpatrick.....	.....Left half-back.....	F. Beardsworth
F. Murphy.....	.....Outside right.....	R. Smith
P. Pepper, Capt.....	.....Inside right.....	A. Morgan
H. Ratican.....	.....Center forward.....	J. J. Sullivan
C. Easton.....	.....Inside left.....	T. Swords, Capt.
C. Fleming.....	.....Outside left.....	M. Chadwick

Goals—Ratican, Sullivan, Fleming, Chadwick. Referee—Charles E. Creighton, New York City. Linesmen—Sam McLerie, Boston; Joe Booth, Bridgeport, Conn. Periods—two of 45 minutes and two of 15 minutes.

## REPLAY OF THE FINAL

BY C. A. LOVETT.

The taking of the final replay to the Metropolitan District was a master stroke. It meant a drop in the financial return, of course, but it added a wealth of prestige to the game and new hosts of followers in this section.



E. G. GRACE,

President Bethlehem Steel Co.

Mr. Grace's support of soccer and other sports among the Bethlehem steel workers contributed largely to the establishment and equipment of Schwab Stadium, the athletic center of South Bethlehem.



Despite important counter-attractions, about 6,000 fans filed into the big ball park, the former home of the Newark Federal League club. Arrangements were excellently conducted, as in the case of the original final. Only the game disappointed, and that only by its one-sidedness. Bethlehem scored thrice on the Rovers, twice in the first half. Not until the second period did they seriously threaten the Bethlehem goal, and then the masterful defense of the Schwab kickers proved impenetrable.

The first half went very much the way of the returning champions, Bethlehem forcing seven corners, none of which contributed to the two tallies of the period. Twenty-nine minutes after the start Ratican forced his way through the pack and, from ten yards out and unassisted, drove past Albin for the opening wedge. With the defense once broken down, the victory came easily for the steel works team. Two minutes after the first goal, Referee Creighton awarded a penalty against Charles Burns. Fleming's kick was saved spectacularly by Albin, but on the rebound, with no support at hand for the goalkeeper, Pepper crashed through the second marker.

The Rovers' morale was undermined, but when the second period was ten minutes old, Duncan was forced to effect a clearance on his knees, the ball striking him in the stomach and dazing him for several minutes. Just before, Kirkpatrick had been stunned, but soon revived.

Midway in the second half, the third and final goal was booted by Ratican when Fleming centered after a sensational plunge down the left wing. Two corner kicks forced by the New Englanders in the second half—they obtained none in the first period—went wide of the goal. The summary:

Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. (3).	Position.	Fall River Rovers (0).
W. Duncan.....	Goal.....	J. Albin
S. Fletcher.....	Right full-back.....	C. S. Burns
J. Ferguson.....	Left full-back.....	F. Booth
T. Murray.....	Right half-back.....	F. Burns
J. Campbell.....	Center half-back.....	F. Beardsworth
W. Kirkpatrick.....	Left half-back.....	T. S. Clark
J. Murphy.....	Outside right.....	A. Morgan
F. Pepper, Capt.....	Inside right.....	J. J. Sullivan
H. Ratican.....	Center forward.....	F. M. Landy
W. Forrest.....	Inside left.....	T. Swords, Capt.
T. Fleming.....	Outside left.....	R. Smith

Goals—Ratican 2, Pepper. Referee—C. E. Creighton, New York City. Linesmen—Samuel McLerie, Boston; Joe Booth, Bridgeport. Time of halves—45 minutes.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY F.C.

By WILLIAM SHERIDAN.

Manager of Athletics Bethlehem Steel Company.

Soccer enthusiasts in the Bethlehems made many efforts to establish the game in that district as far back as 1904, but nothing in the order of a really organized team came to the fore until the season 1909-10, when H. E. Lewis, playing the position of inside right, took an interest in the club, and from that time forward the team was moved from one class of competition to another with a steadiness that could not be denied.

In the seasons 1909-10 and 1910-11 the team confined its ambitions to exhibition games, meeting teams from Reading, Summit Hill, Bangor, Pa., and various teams from New Jersey.

At the end of the 1910-11 season Bethlehem became more ambitious and the following year found a team representing Bethlehem in the Eastern Pennsylvania League, the championship of which it won easily. The team also competed in the Allied Amateur Cup competition and only lost the final game to Cardington by the score of 3-2.

That defeat proved conclusively to the Bethlehem management that the team would have to be greatly strengthened if it desired to compete with the strong clubs in the Philadelphia and New York districts, and the season 1912-13 found many new faces in the Bethlehem lineup. The title in the first division of the Allied League was won with comparative ease, the club



H. EDGAR LEWIS,  
Vice-President Bethlehem Steel Co.

Former soccer player and always an enthusiast, he has built up the Bethlehem team to a continuous championship caliber. Master of himself and of the men under him, his nature is of the kind that cannot help being successful.

winning sixteen games and losing one. Bethlehem also sought the Allied Amateur Cup, but was eliminated by Tacony F.C.

By this time Bethlehem had got together an exceptionally strong team, winning the American Association Football Cup, Philadelphia Allied American League (first division) title and Philadelphia Allied Amateur Cup, making a triple championship; it also competed in the National Challenge Cup competition and only lost by the score of 1—0 to Brooklyn F.C. in the third round. During this season they had the wonderful record of winning twenty-six games, losing one and drawing four, scoring 133 goals against 20.

In the season 1914-15 the National Challenge Cup came to Bethlehem for the first time, the team defeating Brooklyn Celtics in the final by the score of 3—1. The team was semi-finalist in the American Cup competition, losing to Brooklyn Celtics by the score of 2—1. The title of the American League (representing major teams of the Philadelphia district) also was won by Bethlehem. This season was a great success, thirty-one games being won, one lost and three drawn, the club scoring 162 goals against 27.

The season 1915-16 was the most successful in the history of the club, both the National Challenge and American Cups being won by Bethlehem and the American League championship also was added to the list. The Scottish-Americans were defeated in the final of the American Cup competition by 3—0, and the Fall River Rovers in the classic National Challenge cup series by the score of 1—0. During that year Bethlehem won twenty-six games, lost one and drew three. Goals scored were 116 against 14.

In 1916-17 the National Challenge Cup went to the Fall River Rovers, Bethlehem being defeated in the final by the score of 1—0. The Bethlehem club had to be content with winning the American Cup for the third time in four attempts. Twenty-six games were won in this season, two lost and one drawn, 144 goals being registered to 25 by their opponents.

The 1917-18 season was another of remarkable success for Bethlehem. The national championship was won for the third time in the last four years, the Fall River Rovers gaining a tie in the original final, but Bethlehem winning the replay and taking possession again of the National Challenge Cup. The American Cup was won for the third successive time. The Bethlehems were runners-up in the National League. The winners, Paterson F.C., lost the same number of points as Bethlehem, but Paterson was successful in a protest against the New York F.C. and the game that was ordered replayed was forfeited by the latter club.

It is interesting to note that the Bethlehem team has, for the past five years, scored more than 100 goals per season. A great deal also can be said about the defensive strength of the team, as the number of goals scored by opponents each season is very low indeed. In the last five years Bethlehem was scored on only 107 times, whereas the steel workers scored 661 times. The record in games won for this period was 136 games, with only six lost and thirteen drawn. It is certainly a record that will take some time to beat.

Very few changes have taken place in the makeup of the Bethlehem team, as seven of the men that played in the final this year participated in the first final four years ago. These men are Duncan, Fletcher, Ferguson, Murray, Campbell, Pepper and Fleming.

Mr. Lewis had two exceptionally willing co-workers in building up the team, in Harry Carpenter, now secretary of the Blue Mountain League, and the late Harry W. Trend, for years secretary and business manager of the team. The main credit for the success of the club, however, must go to Mr. Lewis, who kept in touch with every move and whose generosity often made it possible for the club to make long trips for cup games that otherwise would have been impossible.

Final success came when Bethlehem Steel Company took over the club and the officers and employes began to acquire a real interest in the success of the team. To show its appreciation of what the soccer club has done, resident E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company set aside an appropriation of \$100,000 to buy the athletic field, as well as to put on it a magnificent clubhouse with gymnasium, grandstand and other necessary facilities.



Back row [left to right]—James W. Honnessey, Frank Booth, John Albin, Trainer; Charles S. Burns, Thomas Underwood, C. Davis,  
 Second row—Frederick Burns, Randolph Howarth, Mgr.; Harold Crook, Sec.-Treas.; L. L. Holden, Pres.; Gedeon Lapierre, Third row—  
 William W. Turner, John J. Sullivan, Thomas Swords, Capt.; John F. Cullerton. Front row—Arthur Morgan, Francis Landy.

FALL RIVER ROVERS FOOTBALL CLUB, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Finalist National Challenge Cup Competition, 1917-18.

## RECORD OF BETHLEHEM CHAMPIONSHIPS.

- 1913-14—Amateur Cup, American Cup, Allied League.  
 1914-15—National Challenge Cup, American League.  
 1915-16—National Challenge Cup, American Cup, American League.  
 1916-17—Finalist National Challenge Cup, American Cup.  
 1917-18—National Challenge Cup, American Cup, Runnerup National League.

## TEAM RECORD, SEASON 1917-18.

1917.	Opponents.	Kind of Game.	Goals	
			For.	Agst.
Sept. 22	Veteran F.C., Philadelphia.....	Exhibition .....	2	1
" 29	Pick of Blue Mountain League..	Exhibition .....	7	0
Oct. 6	Jersey A.C.....	National League .....	10	0
" 13	Babcock & Wilcox.....	National League .....	4	0
" 21	New York F.C.*.....	National League .....	4	1
" 28	Veteran F.C., Philadelphia.....	American Cup (1st round).....	7	0
Nov. 4	Paterson F.C.*.....	National League .....	1	1
" 11	Disston F.C.*.....	National League .....	1	3
" 17	Hibernians, Philadelphia.....	Exhibition .....	3	1
" 25	Pan-Americans .....	American Cup (2d round).....	Forfeited	
" 29	New York F.C.....	National League .....	3	2
Dec. 1	Veteran F.C.*.....	Nat. Chal. Cup (2d round).....	2	0
" 8	Disston F.C.*.....	Red Cross .....	3	2
" 25	Disston F.C.....	National League .....	4	0
1918.				
Jan. 10	Disston F.C.*.....	Nat. Chal. Cup (3d round).....	2	1
Feb. 23	N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.....	Exhibition .....	9	0
Mar. 2	McKeesport F.C.*.....	Nat. Chal. Cup (4th round).....	5	0
" 9	Scottish-Americans .....	National League .....	12	0
" 17	Babcock & Wilcox F.C.*.....	National League .....	4	0
" 23	I. R. T., New York.....	American Cup (3d round).....	5	1
" 30	Joliet F.C., Illinois.....	Nat. Chal. Cup (semi-final).....	4	0
Apr. 7	Scottish-Americans* .....	National League .....	1	0
" 20	Disston F.C.....	American Cup (semi-final).....	2	2
" 27	Disston F.C.*.....	American Cup (semi-final replay). 1	0	0
May 4	Fall River Rovers*.....	Nat. Chal. Cup (final).....	2	2
"	(Neutral grounds, Pawtucket, R. I.)			
" 12	West Hudson F.C.*.....	National League .....	2	4
" 19	Fall River Rovers*.....	Nat. Chal. Cup (final replay).....	3	0
"	(Neutral grounds, Harrison, N. J.)			
" 25	Babcock & Wilcox F.C.*.....	American Cup (final).....	1	0
"	(Neutral grounds, Pawtucket, R. I.)			
June 15	Paterson F.C.....	National League .....	2	0
"	West Hudson F.C.....	National League .....	Forfeited	
"	Jersey F.C.....	National League .....	Forfeited	
*Indicates games away.		Totals .....	106	21

## INDIVIDUAL SCORING, 1917-18.

Name.	Games.	Goals.	Name.	Games.	Goals.	Name.	Games.	Goals.
Ratican .....	22	23	Kirkpatrick ..	25	3	Ferguson .....	26	0
Fleming .....	25	26	Murray .....	26	2	Fletcher .....	25	0
Pepper .....	26	13	Campbell .....	26	1	Duncan .....	22	0
Easton .....	22	12	Butler .....	2	1	Whelan .....	4	0
Murphy .....	20	8	McGreevy .....	2	1	Morrison .....	2	0
McKelvey .....	10	4	Hardy .....	2	1	Todd .....	2	0
Forest .....	8	6	Casey .....	2	0			



1, Thomas J. Swords, Captain Fall River Rovers; Captain of the American team that successfully toured Scandinavia in 1916. 2, Lawrence L. Holden, President Fall River Rovers. 3, Harold Crook, Secretary Fall River Rovers. 4, George Ritchie, Providence, R. I., Secretary Southern New England Football Association. 5, Randolph Howarth, Manager Fall River Rovers. 6, Patrick H. Harrington, Fall River's energetic soccer worker.

# Review of Soccer Activities, 1917-18

## SOUTHERN NEW YORK STATE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

President, Major G. R. Manning, U.S.A.; vice-president, Richard Moss; corresponding secretary, L. V. Longhurst; recording secretary, Charles Treacy; treasurer, C. E. Creighton; U.S.F.A. delegate, Thomas Bagnall.

BY CHARLES TREACY, RECORDING SECRETARY.

The season of 1917-18 was looked forward to with much anxiety by the officers of the New York State Football Association. The war situation and the consequent uncertainty as to how many of the affiliated leagues and associations would be able to "carry on" kept everyone on qui vive. Now the season is closed and we can look back with pardonable pride.

The membership for the season consisted of twenty-three clubs: New York State League, nine clubs; Metropolitan and District Junior Football League, eleven clubs, and three individual teams—New York F.C., Newburgh Tigers and Viking F.C. The La Sultana Cup competition, Royal Nestor Cup competition, New York Players' Protective Association, and the Referees' Association also were affiliated. The number of clubs affiliated was rather a big drop from the fifty-three of the previous season.

The work of the Association has been carried on under very considerable difficulties. Steadily, throughout the season, clubs lost men, gone to take part in the great "International." As a result many of the clubs had to disband, causing decided loss to their leagues and corresponding loss to the Association.

The competition for the Southern New York State Challenge Cup was entered upon with many misgivings. It was decided to limit the entries to sixteen, which number was obtained. On the whole it was a very interesting struggle and a newcomer to the State championship was rewarded when I.R.T.F.C. defeated New York F.C. in the final, played at Lenox Oval on Sunday, June 9, by the score of 2-0. The competition by rounds was as follows:

First round—Longfellow 3, Continentals 1; Tyrconnell Celts 3, Fulton 2; Visitation 2, Prospect 1; Viking 1, Greepoint 0 (forfeit); White Rose 1, Oversea Wanderers 0 (forfeit). Byes—I.R.T., New York, McDuff, Newburgh Tigers, Morse Dry Dock and La Sultana.

Second round—La Sultana 2, Longfellow 0; Viking 5, Visitation 0; White Rose 7, Tyrconnell Celts 3. Byes—I.R.T., New York, McDuff, Newburgh Tigers and Morse Dry Dock.

Third round—McDuff 3, La Sultana 1; I.R.T. 4, Viking 1; White Rose 1, Morse Dry Dock 0 (forfeit); New York 1, Newburgh Tigers 0 (forfeit).

Semi-final round—I.R.T. 2, White Rose 0; New York 2, McDuff 0.

Final round—I.R.T. 2, New York 0.

Last season was called the "lean year" in soccerdom, and it well deserved that title. From a financial standpoint it was not a huge success. Gates were not as large as of yore and running expenses much heavier. This, however, had been anticipated, and neither the Association nor its affiliated bodies were vastly disappointed. Nevertheless, the Association found itself in such a happy position that it was able to reward its successful clubs in a manner commensurate with their efforts and retain sufficient funds to give the new season a good send-off.

The outlook for season 1918-19 is dismal, to say the least. Many of the lads are gone, many more will follow in their footsteps. This will have an adverse effect on the probable number of clubs. The motto of the new officers is, "carry on," and carry on they will, whole-heartedly and untiringly, so that when the lads come back they will find that while they were giving of their all in that great game overseas, their less fortunate brothers were giving of their best to keep the flag of football flying at home.



1, Charles K. Murray, Newark, N. J. 2, James Henderson, Newark, N. J., the first man to run a soccer column in a New York newspaper—the Evening Globe. 3, George Post, Scottish-American F.C., Newark, N. J., one more soccerite who has donned khaki to take up a bigger game. 4, Hugh Magee, Secretary New York F.C.; once middleweight boxing champion of Ireland and former manager of New York Celtic F.C. 5, William Campbell, formerly an official of the New Jersey State Football Association, who is now "Over There." 6, Theo. Dillman, Secretary-Treasurer New York Footballers' Protective Association; Delegate-at-Large Southern New York State Football Association. 7, Shepard G. Barclay, New York City. 8, Michael F. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y., a soccer writer who has done much to popularize the game. 9, Ernest Viberg, U.S.N., New York City; Member of Stockholm Club and prominent in U.S.F.A. soccer circles.



## NEW YORK FOOTBALLERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Hon. president, Thomas Waldron; Hon. vice-presidents, J. Weightman, R. Moss, Jr., C. Treacy; president, Thomas Bagnall; vice-president, C. E. Creighton; secretary-treasurer, Theodore Dillman, 561 Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Delegates—W. Reid, W. Gallows, J. Thomson, F. Mather, J. T. Reilly, E. Taubele, W. Hollywood, Thomas Campion, C. Ferro, J. O'Shea, C. Zehnbauser, Robert Lenox.

BY THEODORE DILLMAN.

Considering the hard times and the slump that football took, the New York Footballers' Protective Association had a very successful 1917-18 season.

Two hundred and twenty-eight players, twenty-six more than in the previous year, joined the Association. Nine of our members were injured and received sick benefits amounting to \$192.50. We donated \$25.00 to the Soccer Football Chain Letter Fund, turned over to the New York State League \$127.73 (one-half of the net gain of two games), purchased \$238.10 worth of medals for the winners and runnersup of the international competition, and have a balance of almost \$200.00 to start the season. And all this was achieved in spite of the fact that every one of the holidays set aside for our games was spoiled by snow, ice or rain.

The international competition, while not quite as close as the previous year, was a series of interesting and well contested games. The team representing America repeated its success of 1915-16 and defeated Ireland, 3—1, in the final. Following is a summary of the entire competition:

Ireland 7, Continent 2; at Lenox Oval, Washington's Birthday. America 3, England 2; at Lenox Oval, March 30. America 5, Scotland 0; at Clarks Field, May 5. America 1, Ireland 1; at Lenox Oval, Decoration Day. America 3, Ireland 1; at Lenox Oval, June 30.

At a special meeting, held at Broadway Central Hotel on August 9, the players and reserves of the American and Irish teams were presented with beautiful gold and silver medals. President Bagnall in his presentation speech pointed out to all the members present at this meeting, that, while the outlook for season 1918-19 may not be a very good one, every individual member could help the Association over the coming critical times by inducing at least one other player to join the N.Y.F.P.A. Every footballer in New York and New Jersey ought to join. Information can be had from the secretary.

## NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

President, Thomas Bagnall; vice-president, Wilfred Hollywood; treasurer, Charles Creighton; secretary, J. S. Murray.

BY J. S. MURRAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

War time conditions considered, the New York State Association Football League had a reasonably successful 1917-18 season. The windup of the race for the league title left much to be desired, however. Bridgeport City F.C. and Clan McDuff F.C. finished with the same number of points, and, a tie game being ordered played on the Clan McDuff's field, the Bridgeport City team refused to travel, and the championship was awarded to Clan McDuff. The following table shows the final positions of the clubs:

Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Clan McDuff F.C.....	14	2	0	23	Continentials .....	3	13	0	6
Bridgeport City F.C....	14	2	0	23	Fulton A.C. ....	1	14	1	3
I.R.T. F.C.....	13	3	0	26	Greenpoint F.C. ....	0	15	1	1
Overseas Wanderers .....	7	9	0	14	McDonald F.C. ....	0	0	0	0
Yonkers Caledonians .....	5	11	0	10					

## LA SULTANA CUP COMPETITION

The La Sultana Cup was played for in a four-team competition and resulted as follows: Semi-final round—Greenpoint 1, Clan McDuff 2; I.R.T. 1, Bridgeport 0. Final round—Clan McDuff 1, I.R.T. 2.



1, Harry Manley, New York City, who has specialized on the promotion of soccer in field and country clubs. 2, George Tintle, Harrison, N. J., now a member of the American Expeditionary Force "Over There." 3, William Patrick, Secretary-Treasurer National Association Football League. 4, James H. Tintle, American A.A., Harrison, N. J., now doing service in France as a member of a Machine Gun Company of the 309th Infantry, U.S.A. 5, Private John Murray, New York City. 6, Charles E. Creighton, New York City, Treasurer Southern New York State Football Association. 7, James Marshall, Kearny, N. J. 8, Thomas H. Bagnall, Harrison, N. J., an earnest soccer worker to whom both local and national organizations are indebted.

## METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT JUNIOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE

(Affiliated with the Southern New York State Football Association.)

President, Richard Moss; vice-president, James Fairbrother; secretary-treasurer, Charles Treacy, 1285 Second Avenue, New York City.

By CHARLES TREACY, SECRETARY.

The season of 1917-18 has been one of varied fortunes for the Metropolitan League, which started in rattling good fashion. Eleven clubs entered and all had fair prospects of completing the season. War intervened, however, and the close of the competition found us with five clubs on the roster. Two of the defunct clubs gave up the ghost very early in the season, three others managed to hold on until they had completed more than half their schedules, and the other had to cry quits with only three games to play. These clubs all had to cease playing through their inability to find players to fill up the gaps caused by many of their men leaving for military service and some for war work in other parts of the country.

Notwithstanding all the troubles, the Metropolitan League had a fairly successful season. The standard of football was kept on a par with that of the previous two seasons. The financial results were not so encouraging, but the league still found itself able to meet all obligations.

The league championship was won by La Sultana. The struggle for honors was practically on a par with that of the previous season. From the commencement of the second half of the schedule it was seen that two clubs had monopolized the top places. These clubs, La Sultana and Longfellow, struggled neck and neck. Not till the last game of the season was played and won by La Sultana did that club get in front, winning the championship by the narrow margin of two points.

The Royal Nestor Cup competition was quite as interesting as in 1917—the first time the cup was competed for. It was generally thought that the strong-going La Sultana and Longfellow teams would have to fight it out in the final. Longfellow experienced no difficulty in reaching that stage, but, contrary to expectation, White Rose defeated La Sultana in the second round by the score of 2—1, after a drawn game of 0—0, and, defeating Visitation in the semi-final, opposed Longfellow in the last trench. The victory of White Rose over La Sultana gained them many supporters in the final, but they were unable to reproduce their sterling brand of football against the Sultanas, Longfellow having no difficulty in winning by 3—1.

Prospects for the new term are extremely doubtful. Some optimists see a good season ahead for the league. Come what may, good fortune or bad, the Metropolitan League, both officers and clubs, will strive with every effort to "carry on." To keep our organization going, to keep the machine running steadily, if not smoothly, will be the endeavor of every man connected with the league during this anxious season.

And one word about our lads now taking part in the war: Metropolitan League clubs have sent a high quota to help in smashing the Hun. Altogether 101 former members of our clubs have gone, the greater percentage being volunteers. Some of them have "gone west," and to their relatives the league extends its sincerest condolences. The final standing of the league was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
La Sultana .....	15	1	0	53	12	30
Longfellow .....	14	2	0	57	15	28
White Rose .....	9	5	2	34	39	20
Tyrconnell Celts .....	8	8	0	29	28	16
Morse Dry Dock.....	8	8	0	32	37	16
Visitation .....	6	8	2	17	25	14
Prospect .....	5	10	1	26	27	11
Yonkers Rovers .....	4	11	1	23	37	9
Fifth Ave. Coach.....	0	16	0	5	44	0



(1) KODAK PARK F.C., ROCHESTER, N. Y. (2) KINLEY F.C., HARRISON, N. J.—1, C. Huber, Pres.; 2, E. Carey, Sec.; 3, Mundersky; 4, Hanlon; 5, Brown, Capt.; 6, H. Hnber, Treas.; 7, D. Possin, Linesman; 8, Rabone; 9, Drooker; 10, McManus; 11, Laissons; 12, Woods; 13, Stout; 14, Burns; 15, James Kinsella; 16, John Kinsella, Mgr.; 17, Mascot. (3) ROSES F.C., DETROIT, MICH., State Champions. (4) VIKING F.C., NEW YORK CITY—1, Norling; 2, Nyman; 3, Johnson; 4, Sherman; 5, W. Adamson, Capt.; 6, Hogstrom; 7, Petersou; 8, Lindkvist; 9, Grankvist; 10, Adamson; 11, Lindgren; 12, Carlson.

## NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE

BY ROWLAND A. PATTERSON.

During the past ten years of soccer football in the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City, there never has been such a widespread interest and participation in the game as in the season 1917. The League's championship tournament brought out teams from twelve high schools and each team was followed by a large group of enthusiastic supporters.

Curtis High School of Staten Island for the third year in succession won the city championship, but it was not an easy task for them, since several schools had very strong teams. All the scheduled games of the season but three were played. Two of these unplayed games were on the DeWitt Clinton schedule, with Boys' and Bushwick High Schools, respectively, while the latter institution had an unplayed contest with Stuyvesant High School. The final standing of teams was as follows:

High School.	W.	L.	D.	P.	High School.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Curtis .....	5	0	2	20	Stuyvesant .....	3	6	1	7
Townsend Harris Hall.....	8	1	2	18	Morris .....	3	7	1	7
Evander Childs .....	7	2	2	16	Commercial .....	3	7	1	7
H.S. of Commerce.....	7	3	1	15	Manual Training .....	1	7	4	6
DeWitt Clinton .....	7	2	0	14	Bushwick .....	1	5	3	5
Erasmus Hall .....	3	6	2	8	Boys' .....	1	8	1	3

In the elementary schools no championship tournament was held, but the League offered a silk banner to any elementary school that would conduct a tournament among its own classes. The League thereby encouraged twenty-five schools to conduct such a series among its own boys. In this number of schools a total of 436 classes had representative teams. In one school only, Public School 188, Manhattan, thirty-four class teams were organized. The following are the schools that conducted tournaments, together with the number of teams they had organized:

### MANHATTAN.

P.S. 11.....	10 teams	P.S. 62.....	32 teams	P.S. 192.....	11 teams
P.S. 34.....	28 teams	P.S. 188.....	34 teams	P.S. 192 (Annex).	11 teams

### BRONX.

P.S. 7.....	8 teams	P.S. 45.....	22 teams	P.S. 55.....	21 teams
P.S. 28.....	17 teams	P.S. 53.....	32 teams	P.S. 56.....	12 teams
P.S. 40.....	24 teams				

### BROOKLYN.

P.S. 43.....	16 teams	P.S. 144.....	14 teams	P.S. 176.....	11 teams
P.S. 73.....	22 teams	P.S. 158.....	20 teams	P.S. 178.....	8 teams
P.S. 128.....	23 teams	P.S. 165.....	20 teams		

### QUEENS.

P.S. 6.....	9 teams	P.S. 85.....	8 teams	P.S. 93.....	14 teams
P.S. 54.....	9 teams				

## NEW YORK CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCCER CLUB

BY "TOMMY" LEE.

Ever since its introduction in China, soccer football has steadily gained popularity in that new republic and is now holding a prominent place in the world of sports in the Far East. At present there are more than five hundred college and club teams in China, not including the high school and preparatory school teams; in fact, every educational institution is represented by a soccer team.

The Chinese, for some reason or other, take to this game easily and, in spite of their relatively small stature, have gained the respect of the Europeans in China as formidable players, with the result that the international matches, which were played almost weekly, aroused great interest in the different cities where games were scheduled. In the last three Eastern Olympics, China won the soccer championship twice in succession with players from Kwangtung alone, and from this one can imagine what kind



CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCCER FOOTBALL CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.

Composed of Chinese students of Columbia University, New York University and General Theological Seminary.  
Back row [left to right]—H. F. Wang, P. L. Yuan, B. L. Chen, Z. L. Chang, C. T. Chow, L. H. Yip. Front  
row—C. T. S. Tsen, E. E. Kau, Y. C. Lee, K. L. Kwong, Hu.

of a team could be picked from the whole of China. Until K. L. Kwong conceived the idea of forming a Chinese soccer club in New York, never did the American public see a team composed entirely of Chinese students. The New York Chinese Students' Soccer Club was organized last February with the following officers: Y. Lee, president; E. Kau, vice-president, and K. L. Kwong, secretary and manager. The team members were P. L. Yuan, H. F. Wang, L. H. Yip, Dr. Tsen, H. Hu, T. N. Lee, E. Kau, B. Y. Chiu, Y. Lee, C. T. Chow, C. T. Wong and P. Y. Loo.

On account of the lateness of the season only three games were played, and these were made possible by U.S.F.A. Secretary Cahill, alone, who spent time and energy unreservedly to help the club gain a start. Had it not been for the untiring efforts and steady encouragements from this "pioneer of American soccer," the New York Chinese Students' Soccer Club might not have had an existence.

The difficulties encountered in obtaining a playing field, time for practice and finance, were at first so discouraging that the least additional burden would have been fatal to the club. Working under these handicaps, the results of the three games showed nothing more than the latent possibilities of the team and the rapid improvement it is capable of making in a short period of time.

The prospects for the new season are bright, and having already been admitted as a member of the Southern New York State Football Association, thanks again to Mr. Cahill, this Chinese team intends to be a modest but hopeful contender for the title in the Field Club Soccer League, in the 1918-19 season. The team has accepted challenges for early season exhibition games with the national championship Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. and Bridgeport City F.C. of the Connecticut State League.

## THE AMERICAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

(Affiliated with the United States Football Association.)

President, Duncan Carswell; vice-president, Donald MacMillan; recording secretary, Robert M. Marshall; Secretary-Treasurer, A. N. Beveridge, 283 Maple Street, Kearny, N. J.; Delegate to U.S.F.A., Andrew M. Brown.

### AMERICAN CUP WINNERS.

1884-85.....	O.N.T., Newark, N. J.	1905-06..	West Hudsons, Hudson Co., N. J.
1885-86.....	O.N.T., Newark, N. J.	1906-07....	Clark A.A., East Newark, N. J.
1886-87.....	O.N.T., Newark, N. J.	1907-08..	West Hudsons, Hudson Co., N. J.
1887-88.....	Rovers, Fall River	1908-09.....	True Blues, Paterson, N. J.
1888-89.....	Rovers, Fall River	1909-10.....	Tacony F.C., Tacony, Pa.
1889-90.....	Olympics, Pawtucket, R. I.	1910-11..	Howard & Bullough, Pawtucket, R. I.
1890-91.....	East Ends, Fall River, Mass.	1911-12....	West Hudsons, Hudson Co., N. J.
1891-92.....	East Ends, Fall River, Mass.	1912-13.....	True Blues, Paterson, N. J.
1892-93..	Free Wanderers, Pawtucket, R. I.	1913-14....	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F.C.
1893-94.....	Olympics, Pawtucket, R. I.	1914-15....	Scottish-American, Newark, N. J.
1894-95.....	Caledonians, Newark, N. J.	1915-16....	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F.C.
1895-96.....	True Blues, Paterson, N. J.	1916-17....	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F.C.
1896-97.....	Manz F.C., Philadelphia, Pa.	1917-18....	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F.C.
1897-98.....	Arlington, Arlington, N. J.		

No games in years from 1899-1905.

BY ANDREW M. BROWN.

The season of 1917-18 was opened by the American Football Association with some degree of apprehension. On one hand it was felt that all our efforts should be devoted to winning the war and that athletic activities should cease until our boys had returned successfully from their great enterprise. On the other hand it was pointed out that every athletic association should be placed under obligation to continue its activities, to foster its particular branch of sport for the benefit of those who necessarily were forced to remain at home, as well as for the schoolboys who require the controlling influence of well-established associations.

The strongest argument advanced, however, was that by continuing our existence, even in the face of great discouragement, we would be enabled to

assist the boys at the training camps or behind the fighting lines by furnishing them from time to time with the necessary equipment for playing the game; and further, that we, the enforced stay-at-homes, could hand over to these boys on their return the government of a well equipped association, possessing all the advantages accompanying an unbroken existence. This was the prevailing opinion and a review of the work done during the season will serve to show that our decision to "carry on" was well warranted, for the Association has done its part directly in contributing liberally to the funds created for providing soccer materials for the cantonments; it has encouraged clubs in arranging games for Red Cross funds; it has spread knowledge of the value of the game through the great number of boys who have joined the colors and who have helped to introduce the game in new localities to many who had lived in ignorance of the value of soccer.

Twenty-nine clubs entered the competition, as compared with thirty-three in the preceding season, and for the third season in succession the Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. carried off the honors. The final game was played in Pawtucket, the other finalist being the football team of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of Bayonne, N. J. We had, therefore, the distinction of bringing forward for the final game representative teams from two of our most prominent industrial concerns, the steel workers defeating the boiler-makers by 1—0 in the last minute, in what was conceded to be the finest exhibition of football ever seen in that district and, it well may be added, in any other district.

The combination of the Fleming toe and the Campbell head brought about the defeat of a team that on the day's play was deserving of better things, but on the season's play the victory was well deserved. To win the American Cup is no small distinction, and no club could be more capable of appreciating the distinction than the present holders, who have been successful on four occasions out of five attempts since 1913-14, failing only in their second season, namely, 1914-15, when the Scottish-Americans of Newark, N. J., were the cup winners. The following shows the result of games by rounds:

First round—New York F.C. 1, Clan McDonald F.C. 1; replay, New York F.C. 3, Clan McDonald 0; protest, New York F.C. 2, Clan McDonald 0; Scottish-American F.C. 4, Kinley F.C. 2; West Hudson A.A. 4, Alley Boys F.C. 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 7, Veteran F.C. 0; I.R.T. Strollers 4, Passaic F.C. 3; New Bedford Celtic 1, Fall River Rovers 1; replay, New Bedford Celtic 1, Fall River Rovers 6; Falls F.C. 1, Disston A.A. 7; Fisk Red Tops 1, Fore River F.C. 1; replay, Fisk Red Tops 0, Fore River F.C. 1; Crompton F.C. 4, Greystone F.C. 0; Bridgeport City 2, Clan McDuff 2; replay, Bridgeport City 2, Clan McDuff 0; Babcock & Wilcox F.C. 7, West New York Blues 0; Bunker Hill F.C. 1, Paterson F.C. 9.

Second round—West Hudson A.A. 2, Paterson F.C. 1; Fall River Rovers 3, Jersey A.C. 1; J. & P. Coats 1, Disston A.A. 3; Babcock & Wilcox 3, Scottish-Americans 2; I.R.T. Strollers 3, New York F.C. 2; Bridgeport City 4, Crompton F.C. 1; Pan American F.C. forfeited to Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C.; Wanderers (Phila.) forfeited to Fore River F.C.

Third round—Disston A.A. 2, West Hudson A.A. 0; Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 5, I.R.T. Strollers 1; Bridgeport City 1, Babcock & Wilcox 1; replay, Bridgeport City 1, Babcock & Wilcox 2; Fore River F.C. 3, Fall River Rovers 0.

Semi-final round—Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 2, Disston A.A. 2; replay, Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 1, Disston A.A. 0; Fore River 0, Babcock & Wilcox 2.

Final round (played at Pawtucket, R. I.)—Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. 1, Babcock & Wilcox F.C. 0.

Referee—George Lambie, Belmont, Mass. Linesmen—George Mitchell, New Bedford, Mass., and E. Pemberton, Pawtucket, R. I.

During the season the Association lost the valued services of one of its officers, who, after a long and courageous fight against illness, passed away on December 16, 1917. For many years Robert Marshall had been a staunch supporter of the Association, had rarely failed in attendance at our meeting, and had contributed largely in valued suggestions and kindly counsel. For the past three years he had served as recording secretary, and his untimely removal is a genuine loss to this Association, which had in the past profited so richly by his efforts and which in the future will have great occasion sincerely to mourn his absence.



## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE, NEWARK, N. J.

President, Thomas F. Walsh; vice-president, William F. Head; secretary, William Patrick, care of Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N. J.

BY WILLIAM PATRICK, SECRETARY.

The National Association Football League made the greatest strike in its long history when, at the opening of the season 1917-18, it branched out into Pennsylvania and procured the entry of the Disston A.A. and the Bethlehem Steel Company F.C. These two clubs, with the addition of the newly formed Paterson F.C., took the places formerly held by clubs that had fallen by the wayside when war broke out.

Many of the followers of the older established clubs—West Hudson A.A., Scottish-American F.C., Babcock & Wilcox F.C., Jersey A.C., and New York F.C.—held the opinion that the championship would be a runaway affair for the Bethlehem club. But the race developed a surprise. The season had hardly opened before Bethlehem was held to a tie by the Paterson club; or was the steelmakers' path subsequently strewn with roses.

The Paterson club continued to the finish, putting up a great bid for first honors, which came ultimately when the last chance of Bethlehem's being for first place went a-glimmering through a forfeiture by New York F.C. to Paterson at the close of the campaign. The standing of the clubs:

Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Paterson F.C. ....	12	1	1	25	Disston A.A. ....	5	7	2	12
Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C....	11	2	1	23	Babcock & Wilcox F.C.....	4	7	3	11
West Hudson A.A.....	7	6	1	15	New York F.C.....	4	7	3	11
Scottish-Americans F.C.....	6	6	2	14	Jersey A.C. ....	0	13	1	1

At the time of going to press applications were being received and considered from several of the football teams organized in connection with the various shipbuilding industries on the Atlantic Coast, and it appears probable that a still further infusion of new blood will be the experience of the oldest football league in the United States when the new season opens.

### KINLEY F.C., HARRISON, N. J.

Winning eleven games, losing six and tying four, Kinley F.C. had a fairly successful season in 1917-18. The team finished third in the Northern New Jersey League, one point below second place, and two points out of first place in the standings. The Kinleys were in the second round of the National Challenge Cup competition, were eliminated from the title series of the American Football Association in the first round, and reached the third round of the New Jersey State Cup ties.

### WAR LIMITS SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND SOCCER

BY ALBERT W. KEANE, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

For the first time since the guiding hand of the United States Football Association put the game in the right channel in Southern New England, it seems probable that soccer football in 1918-19 will have fewer teams and fewer competitions in this section. The readiness of the soccer players, managers and followers of the game to fight the great fight for liberty tells the story of the present soccer situation in a few words.

The most serious blow to the sport hereabouts came when the Southern New England League, composed of the leading New England clubs—Fall River Rovers, Pan-Americans, New Bedford, New Bedford Celtics, Fore River, J. & P. Coats, Howard & Bullough F.C. and Crompton—voted to suspend operations until after the war. The league was in a very prosperous state financially, but could not locate enough players to continue. Following this

comes the announcement that several of the junior leagues, which have been developing the kickers in this section for some years, have tossed in the sponge until the Allies shall emerge victorious from the great world conflict. It is safe to predict that instead of from seventy to one hundred clubs playing this year there will be not more than fifteen active on the field in Southern New England outside of the schoolboys.

It is to the schoolboys that the S.N.E.F.A. will turn its attention. The boys in the grammar and high schools can be taught to play soccer and will take to the game if the matter is handled properly. New Bedford, Fall River and Brockton all had hustling schoolboy leagues last season and will repeat this year. It is from these ranks that the players of the future will be developed, and care should be taken that they are taught the basis of good sportsmanship as well as that of soccer. One combines with the other, and when in perfect combination there is no other sport which surpasses it. The schoolboys played good soccer last winter, and this was especially true of the leagues in New Bedford and Brockton. As a windup to their seasons a game between the pick of the leagues was played in the Whaling City, Brockton winning by a score of 2 to 1.

Despite the apparent shyness of soccer material, the local governing body elected a set of capable officers at their annual meeting, with Peter H. Donnelly of Fall River as president. The experienced old-time secretary, George Ritchie, was re-elected. There was no opposition to either. President Donnelly, although comparatively new to soccer administration, is a hustler and is thoroughly honest in his views and convictions. If any man can pull the game through in this section this year, it will be Donnelly.

## SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND

BY C. F. REYNOLDS, FALL RIVER, MASS.

Despite the war, here in Southern New England the year which closed on May 19 last, when the Fall River Rovers lost the championship honors to the Bethlehem Steel team at Harrison, N. J., has been very successful. Soccer in this section was not only handicapped by enlistments and the selective service law, which called many star players into the service, but also by adverse weather conditions. It is doubtful if there has been a season in the past decade when inclement weather cut more extensively into the playing schedules than last season. However, at the same time the sport has thrived.

Poor weather, coupled with the fact that the majority of high caliber teams in this section were entered in the National Challenge and American Cup competitions, interfered considerably with the schedule of the Southern New England League; and as the summer months overtook the league before the schedule had been completed, it was necessary to call off the remaining games. The games played, however, were of a caliber which should prove the sport to be steadily booming.

Southern New England, as usual, figured prominently in the National Challenge and American cup ties. In the opening round for the National Cup, the following teams were seen in action: Fall River Rovers; Pan American F.C., Fall River; J. and P. Coats, Pawtucket; New Bedford F.C.; New Bedford Celtic F.C.; Crompton F.C., Crompton, R. I.; Greystone F.C., Greystone, R. I., and Lonsdale F.C. of Lonsdale, R. I.

The competition narrowed down, until in the fourth round the Fall River Rovers, then holders of the national championship, defeated the Lynn Hibernians and won the privilege of meeting the West Hudsons of Newark, N. J., in the Eastern semi-final. The efforts of the champs again were crowned with victory, and on May 4 the Rovers played the Bethlehem Steel eleven to a tie at Pawtucket, R. I., in the longest final game in the history of the National Challenge Cup competition. In the replay at Harrison, N. J., on May 19, the champions were outplayed and the championship trophy went back to Pennsylvania, after having been in the East for twelve months. The games in which New England teams participated in the National Chal-

league competition enriched the treasury of the U.S.F.A. to the extent of \$2,417.48—a handsome figure.

The success of the sport has been aided in no small degree by the interest and co-operation which the United States Football Association has shown in the welfare of the game. Thomas W. Cahill, honorary secretary of the parent body, has been especially helpful in boosting the sport in the New England States, and soccer promoters here are very grateful to him and the other national officers for their efforts.

Although the draft continues to cut deeply into the ranks of the soccer players, both amateur and professional, still the outlook for the season is by no means clouded. There are promising youngsters who will develop into future stars, and New England again will be found among the leaders when the soccer season is ushered in this fall.

## SOCCKER IN THE BOSTON SECTION

BY SAMUEL McLERIE, MEDFORD, MASS.

The season just closed proved to be a corker. Eight clubs started in the league and six clubs finished. Norwegians and Charlestown were forced to disband on account of losses to the service. The clubs that remained to the end were Trimo, Irish-Americans, General Electrics, Lynn Hibs, Brockton, and St. George. The championship was won by the Trimo F.C. The Trimos were forced to the limit by the Irish-Americans, and in the deciding game Trimo defeated its rival near the close of the series. The Irish-Americans were a new team in the league and deserve great credit for the splendid showing they made. They were capably led by Frank Murray and Tom Connolly.

One of the outstanding features of the progress of the game in this section is in the fact that fewer men were reported for infringements of the rules than in any previous season. The Williamson Cup competition followed the closing game in the league series and some very good games were seen. Trimo and Lynn Hibs were the finalists, Lynn Hibs winning the final bout. In the National Challenge Cup series the district has much to be proud of in the showing made by the Lynn Hibs. To go into the fourth round, even though defeated by the Fall River Rovers, is no mean performance. The visit of the champion Fall River eleven to Lynn was the means of bringing out one of the largest crowds seen at a game since the Pilgrims played here in 1909. It was a very good omen for the future.

What the prospects are for this season is hard to determine. Many clubs report still further losses in players and some of the clubs may not be able to muster eleven players. No matter how few clubs survive, the game will go on. Arrangements are already under way for the reorganization of the old Boston Rovers F.C., one of the pioneer organizations of the game in Boston, and for several years one of the most prominent teams in New England. Several of the old players will don the knickers again just to keep the game going. The Fore River Club of Quincy is planning for a great year and is out for the national championship. The club is being given every encouragement by the yard officials and its prospects are bright.

The Boston Referees' Association had one of its best seasons and finished up the year with a fairly substantial balance in the treasury. The organization gave a smoker after its annual meeting that was attended by all the local club managers and representatives from all the clubs in the league. The officers for this season are: President, S. McLerie; vice-president, R. Robertson; secretary and treasurer, W. Andrews.

The officers for the league have not yet been selected for next year. Prominent in keeping the game going in this district were: George M. Collins, president of the league; Secretary Joseph Gibson, and Vice-President G. McKnight. Managers McGregor, Trimo; Frank Murray, Irish-Americans, and Tommy Cosgrove, Lynn Hibs, were very active in the game in Boston. In supporting the game through publicity, too much praise cannot be extended to the *Herald and Traveler* and *Globe* for the space given to the game in this section.



1, James Miller, President Connecticut State Football Association. 2, J. A. Drake Vice-President Connecticut State Football Association; Secretary Hartford and District League. 3, George Denholm, Ansonia, Delegate-at-Large Connecticut State Football Association; President Connecticut State Referees' Association. 4, J. E. Walter President Connecticut State Football League; Delegate-at-Large Connecticut State Football Association. 5, Tom Wilson, Bridgeport, the "Grand Old Man" of Connecticut Soccer. 6, J. C. Ross, Ex-President Connecticut State League, now an officer in the navy. 7, E. S. Eversfield, Ex-Treasurer Connecticut State Football Association now a soldier in the British army. 8, George Good, Ex-President Connecticut State Football Association. 9, Oscar Creer, Delegate-at-Large Connecticut State Football Association. 10, Arthur Stead, President Connecticut Amateur League; President Bridgeport Junior League; Vice-President Bridgeport Schoolboys' League. 11, James Trench, Vice-President Connecticut Amateur League.

## CONNECTICUT STATE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

President, James Miller, New Haven; vice-president, J. A. Drake, Hartford; secretary-treasurer, Joe Booth, Bridgeport. Delegates-at-large, G. Denholm, Ansonia; J. E. Walton, Devon, and A. Stead, Bridgeport. Delegate to the U.S.F.A., Joe Booth.

Soccer under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut State Football Association had a poor season, owing to a large number of the players having enlisted in war service; but, notwithstanding this serious handicap, the officials in charge of the game can look back with pride on the season's work.

Owing to the scarcity of material the senior teams of the State had great difficulty in getting players, but still the game was kept going and perfect harmony prevailed among the teams.

Junior football among the various schools of Bridgeport has thrived.

The greatest loss that the Association sustained during the season was in the enlisting of E. S. Eversfield, treasurer of the Association and manager of the Bridgeport City team, who joined the English forces and is now in France. Other State Association officials to enlist were J. C. Ross, president of the State League; Charles Martin, secretary of the Amateur League; G. Capper, president of the Referees' Association; Charles Cooper, Amateur League delegate to the State Association, and Alex Duncan, vice-president of the Referees' Association.

Owing to the war taking the players away, there were only two affiliated leagues under the State Association's jurisdiction, and such leagues as the Hartford and District League, Amateur League, Bridgeport Junior League and Eastern Connecticut League were compelled to cease operations for the season. It is expected that two of these will be revived this season.

The State Cup competition had only nine entries, and owing to the financial condition of the teams the Association did not accept any entry fees from the clubs in the competition. The Manchester team finally won the competition by a 3-2 victory over the New Haven team in the final round. The Bridgeport City team scratched to the Manchester team in the semi-final round in order to compete in the La Sultana Cup competition. The Spring Cup competition was not attempted. The greatest success of the season was the international competition, which drew an entry of four teams, America being eliminated by Scotland in the first round, while the Swedes were defeated by the English team in the same round. In the final round two capital games were witnessed, as the first game was a tie, but in the replay the English team defeated the Scots by the score of 4-1. The committee in charge of the competition presented the players in the final games with medals.

Two teams from the State entered the United States Cup competition. Bridgeport City eliminated Bridgeport Rovers, but was eliminated in turn by the Fall River Rovers, at Fall River, by the score of 4-3. In the American Cup competition the Bridgeport City team was the only entry from the State. After defeating the Clan McDuffs and the Crompton team Bridgeport lost to the Babcock & Wilcox eleven in the replayed tie at Bayonne after extra time.

## CONNECTICUT STATE LEAGUE

President, J. E. Walton, Devon; vice-president, J. Miller, New Haven; secretary-treasurer, Joe Booth. Delegates to the State Association, J. Sedgwick and S. Corder.

### FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS.

Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Bridgeport Rovers .....	8	1	1	17	Manchester .....	4	5	1	9
New Haven.....	5	2	3	13	Ansonia .....	2	7	1	5
Hartford United .....	4	2	4	12	True Blues .....	1	9	0	2

BY JOE BOOTH, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

This league started off at a great pace and some capital games were played before some very large crowds. It looked as if the league was going



(1) Robert L. Zink, Principal Lincoln Grammar School, Bridgeport, Conn.; President Bridgeport Schoolboys' League. (2) John Sedgwick, Secretary Bridgeport Rovers F.C. (3) Charles Cooper, Royal Air Force; Ex-Manager Bridgeport Rovers and Member Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Football Association. (4) Thomas Webb, Ex-Secretary Manchester soccer team, now a member of Uncle Sam's army, stationed at Camp Syracuse, N. Y. (5) William Bridges, Member Bridgeport City F.C. management. (6) Stewart Corder, Captain Manchester F.C.; Member Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Football Association. (7) A. Duncan, Ex-Vice-President Connecticut Referees' Association, who has answered the "call." (8) J. Cokrane, New Haven, Conn. (9) Pvt. Charles Martin, 110th Irish Regiment, C.E.F., Camp Borden, Ontario, Can.; Secretary Connecticut Amateur League. (10) Ernest Sharp, Trainer Bridgeport City F.C. (11) Jack Stamford, Secretary Bridgeport City F.C. (12) R. Rae, Secretary Connecticut Referees' Association. (13) Group of Bridgeport soccer officials and players now members of the Black Watch—1, C. Cooper; 2, A. Thompson; 3, W. Raistrick; 4, A. Harrison; 5, L. Simmonds; 6, H. Ackerman; 7, R. Brierley. (14) Officials of Swedish F.C., Bridgeport, Conn.—1, H. Swanson, Chairman; 2, H. Peterson, Capt.; 3, H. Forsberg, Mgr.

be a great success, but the New Haven team had to cease hostilities until the spring, owing to lack of management. The Bridgeport Rovers forged ahead in great style, despite the fact that seventeen of their players enlisted during the season. The war played havoc with the rest of the teams later on, and the True Blue and Ansonia teams were compelled to withdraw. The New Haven team, however, came back strong and managed to finish in second place.

## CONNECTICUT STATE REFEREES' UNION

President, G. Denholm, Ansonia; vice-president, Joe Booth, Bridgeport; secretary-treasurer, Robert Rae, Bridgeport.

By JOE BOOTH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

This association started its eventful career four seasons ago, and has done good work among the "knights of the whistle" in the State. At the present time the organization is one of the best in the country, although having very few members owing to the scarcity of clubs. The association this season is affiliated with the United States Referee Union.

## BRIDGEPORT SCHOOLBOYS' LEAGUE

President, Robert L. Zink; first vice-president, A. Stead; second vice-president, S. L. Williams; third vice-president, R. Rae; secretary-treasurer, Joe Booth.

### FINAL STANDING OF TEAMS.

Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Club.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Lincoln .....	22	0	2	46	Barnum .....	9	9	6	24
Franklin .....	15	6	3	33	Maplewood .....	2	17	5	9
Elias Howe .....	11	8	5	27	Washington .....	1	22	1	3
Webster .....	12	10	2	26					

By JOE BOOTH, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Soccer among the schoolboys of Bridgeport is increasing in popularity by leaps and bounds and the boys certainly are taking a great interest in the game. Only seven schools entered last season owing to lack of referees and coaches to take care of more teams. Some of the teams played as many as four and five games in one week. One schedule was completed in good time and, the boys clamoring for more games, it was necessary to play a double schedule of league games to meet their demands. The league proved a great success and the Lincoln team won the league title for the fourth successive season, and won it without a defeat.

A new era in soccer football among the schoolboys was started when a knock-out competition was played and some hard and vigorous games were witnessed. The Lincoln team again proved successful after one of the best schoolboy games ever seen in the State. It was necessary to play three games to settle this championship and no less than four and one-half hours' play was necessary to decide the winner. The Elias Howe team, runnersup, played a sterling game. The league will lose the services of its president for the past four seasons, as Harvey C. Went, the physical instructor of the public schools, has enlisted in the American army.

## BRIDGEPORT CITY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB

By JOE BOOTH.

The most disastrous year of the Bridgeport City club since its organization about eight seasons ago was experienced last season. The disaster did not come from poor support or from poor football by the team, but from purely bad luck. In order to get into first class football, as the team was considered too strong for the rest of the teams in the Connecticut State League,



(1) Joe Booth, Connecticut's "Live Wire." (2) LINCOLN SCHOOL No. 1 TEAM Winners Bridgeport Knockout Competition. (3) LINCOLN SCHOOL No. 2 TEAM (4) NEW HAVEN, F.C.—1, Tost; 2, Johnston; 3, Jenkins; 4, G. Denholm, Referee 5, Long; 6, York; 7, Degney; 8, Murray; 9, Cave; 10, Robinson; 11, Smith; 12, Mathe son. (5) WEBSTER SCHOOL, BRIDGEPORT. (6) MANCHESTER F.C., State Cham pions—1, Molyneaux; 2, Hamer; 3, Cordner, Capt.; 4, G. Denholm, Referee; 5, Grimley 6, Webb; 7, Hills; 8, Aspinall; 9, Doyle; 10, Galbraith; 11, Williams; 12, Little. (7) CONNECTICUT SOCCER OFFICIALS—1, J. E. Walton; 2, G. Denholm; 3, R. Rae 4, Joe Booth; 5, J. Miller; 6, A. Stead. (8) SWEDISH F.C., BRIDGEPORT—1 Christenson; 2, Forsberg; 3, Johnson; 4, Santeson; 5, Larsson; 6, Bannow; 7, Anderson 8, Peterson; 9, Gustavson; 10, Sundwall; 11, Seaberg. (10) ENGLISH INTER NATIONAL TEAM—1, Joe Booth; 2, J. E. Walton; 3, A. Stead; 4, E. Smith; 5, E Sharp, Trainer; 6, Mason; 7, Calliss; 8, Wilson; 9, McManus; 10, Stamford; 11 Daniels; 12, A. W. Smith; 13, Fildes, Capt.; 14, Satterwaite; 15, Elban; 16, Shaw 17, Hardy. (11) SCOTTISH INTERNATIONAL TEAM—1, J. Miller, Pres.; 2, Fisher 3, Tom Wilson; 4, R. Rae; 5, Cordner; 6, Muir; 7, John Houston; 8, G. Denholm 9, Forsyth; 10, York; 11, Allen; 12, Cruickshanks; 13, Cassidy; 14, James Houston 15, Shelds; 16, Little.



the management made application to join the National Association Football League, but was rejected.

The team then made application to join the New York State League and was successful. For three-fourths of the season the team was at the head of the league with an undefeated record. After several weeks of idleness the club was notified late one Friday evening to play a game in New York, but as the majority of the players had made arrangements to go elsewhere on Sunday, the game could not be played and the points were awarded to the Clan McDuffs, which action tied the league championship. President Bagnall ordered the Bridgeport City and Clan McDuffs to play the deciding tie on the latter's ground. This Bridgeport City refused to do, as the rules delegate this authority to the General Committee, although the president later was upheld by the delegates. Under the circumstances the championship was awarded to the Clan McDuffs.

In order to take part in the La Sultana Cup competition, at the request of the New York State League, Bridgeport scratched to the Manchester team in the Connecticut Cup competition, and here again bad luck befell them, as they were defeated by the I.R.T. Strollers by the odd goal.

The team entered the National Cup competition and, after defeating the Bridgeport Rovers in the first round, were compelled to travel to Fall River for the second round. The Rovers came out successful by 4 goals to 3.

In the American Cup competition, after defeating Clan McDuffs in the replayed tie in the first round, the team was called upon to travel to Crompton, R. I. On the first visit to the ground it was unplayable owing to the snow and the team was compelled to travel a second time, when they were successful. In the next round they clashed with the Babeock & Wilcox team in Bridgeport and it looked as if the Bridgeport team would reach the semi-final round, as they were leading by a goal two minutes from time. The Babs, however, made a final rally and managed to equalize the score, causing an extra period of time, without any further scoring. The game was replayed the following week and the Babeocks won in extra time.

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## WHAT JOE BOOTH IS TO SOCCER

BY C. A. LOVETT, NEW YORK CITY.

All connected with the administration of the kicking game know how essential to the game is Joe Booth of Bridgeport, Conn. But for the sake of those who may not fully appreciate what jovial Joe has been and is to soccer football, we append a list of his soccer connections.

Joe Booth founded the following: Connecticut State Football Association, Connecticut Amateur League, Connecticut Referees' Association, Bridgeport Junior League, Bridgeport Schoolboys' League.

He has been secretary and treasurer of the following: Connecticut State Football Association, five seasons; Connecticut State League, six seasons; Bridgeport Schoolboys' League, five seasons; Amateur League, two seasons; Bridgeport Junior League, three seasons; also vice-president of the Connecticut Referees' Association, two seasons; and member of the National Council, five seasons; U.S.F.A. Cup Committee, four seasons; Press Committee, four seasons; Reinstatement, two seasons, and chairman of the Press Committee last season.

We may have overlooked a few, but it must be plain by this time that Joe Booth and football—Connecticut football, especially—are fairly well acquainted with one another.

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## SOCCER FOOT BALL IN RHODE ISLAND

BY GEORGE RITCHIE,

Secretary Southern New England Football Association.

Rhode Island, the smallest State in the Union, is proud of its record of achievements in organizing and promoting soccer football. Five years ago soccer leaders in this State were responsible for the organizing of the Southern New England Football Association, and are very much interested now in



(1) QUAKER CITY RUBBER CO. F.C., Hohlfeld Cup Winners, 1917-18. (2) STANDARD ROLLER BEARING F.C., Industrial League Champions, 1917-18. (3) HERMAN L. HOHLFELD F.C., Hohlfeld Cup Winners, 1917-18. (4) NEW YORK SHIP CO. F.C.—1, Andrews; 2, Peters; 3, Allen; 4, Ablett; 5, Beissel; 6, McGinnis; 7, Beattie; 8, Hill; 9, Waitamate; 10, Campbell; 11, Yetnick; 12, G. Rowe, Mgr.; 13, Andrews; 14, Gavin; 15, R. Robinson; 16, Mooney; 17, W. Robinson; 18, Finnegan; 19, McGhee; 20, Mines. (5) DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO. F.C.

INDUSTRIAL TEAMS IN THE PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

reorganizing it after its financial setback last season. War conditions, poor administration and various other causes made this condition possible. With the efficient staff of officers now serving, this condition should be remedied.

Players joining the colors depleted some of the club ranks so much that they had to disband during the 1917-18 season. The Times Cup final, the principal means of revenue for the S.N.E.F.A., had to be called off on this account.

"Little Rhody" is well represented among soccer players who joined the service and feels proud of her sons who are fighting. Rhode Island takes great pride in the fact that out of the five final ties played for the National Challenge Cup, four of the games have been played within its boundaries, on the J. & P. Coats Field at Pawtucket.

At the final last season between the Fall River Rovers and Bethlehem Steel Company F.C., which ended in a tie after two hours of strenuous playing, the largest crowd that ever paid to attend a game in the history of soccer football in this country witnessed the contest. Everything was handled in fine style, there being not a hitch all through the game, which reflects great credit on the officials of the United States Football Association. And none deserves more honor than the hard working secretary of the Association, Mr. Cabill, whose praiseworthy efforts merit the highest mention. This State was further honored during the past season by having the final tie of the American Football Association played on Coats Field, between the Bethlehem Steel eleven and Babcock & Wilcox F.C., which ended in a win for the Bethlehem boys, earning for them the undisputed title of champions of America. In the opinion of soccer fans this was one of the best games ever played in this section.

There were twenty-four clubs in the State during the past season which gave good accounts of themselves and made enviable records. J. & P. Coats F.C. won the Southern New England League championship and reached the semi-final of the Times Trophy competition.

Fairlawn Rovers won the Guy Norman Trophy, emblematic of the junior championship of the Southern New England district. This shows the quality of the football played and the great interest taken in the game. There were fifteen junior clubs in the State last season, comprising two leagues, and as this is where we must look for our future players, great credit must be given Herbert F. Murray, vice-president of the S.N.E.F.A., whose untiring efforts in the interests of junior football are highly commended, he having spared neither time nor money in building up junior organizations. Although war times may make the going harder for some of the clubs, the officials predict a successful season during 1918-19.

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## THE GAME IN PHILADELPHIA

BY LEVI WILCOX.

Soccer football in Philadelphia last season did not make as much headway as the previous year. This was due somewhat to the war. The weather also materially affected the sport, for nearly half the schedule had to be cancelled in some of the leagues owing to extreme weather conditions. From the playing standpoint the game did not make any progress. In fact, the quality of soccer exhibited during last year was below par.

The only redeeming feature was the showing of the Disstons in the National League series. The saw workers, who since have disbanded, gave the fans of Philadelphia the best soccer exhibited for some time; but the amateur teams, with the exception of the Veterans and Wanderers, did not show the form of the previous season. The draft and enlistments had quite a lot to do with some of the other teams losing their best players.

With the sport taking on a new lease of life in Philadelphia as teams are organized at the various shipyards, there is some hope that the interest will be somewhat revived. A number of the men who played with Disstons, Veterans, Wanderers and other teams last season now are working in the shipyards and will form the backbone of these teams in the Shipyard Soccer League.

The Industrial League, which is one of the baby organizations in Philadelphia, wound up the season in grand style. The final of the Hohlfeld Challenge Cup competition, which was won by the Hohlfelds, who defeated last season's champions, the Standard Rollers, was one of the sensations of the year. In tackling Standard, the Hohlfelds went up against the league winners for two years, and on that account their victory was all the more noteworthy. It was a game in which the real cup fighters won out in the end, with the team showing the most "class" unable to get their combination into working order because of the close "spotting" tactics of their opponents. The victory of Hohlfelds was popular with the vast army of fans who witnessed the final at Northeast High Field, the cup having been donated to the league two years previously by Herman L. Hohlfeld, president of the Hohlfeld Manufacturing Company.

As usual, the race for the bunting in the first division of the Allied League was another battle between the Veterans and Wanderers, with the former nosing out their opponents by one point. It is rather singular that the Veterans won the league title the previous year with but one point more than the Wanderers. The Veterans last season were a strong amateur team and likely would have shown a big improvement this season had the players not left for the shipyards. They won the Allied League championship and also the Amateur Cup through the ability of the players to maintain their form all season. While the team as a whole was not brilliant from a combination standpoint, the players were always "plugging." This quality won for them.

Veterans also won the city title by defeating Disstons, the National League team, by 4 goals to 2, but Disstons were not represented at their best. In winning the Allied Cup, Veterans had the easiest time of their career in defeating Falls, for it was a one-sided match all the way, with the Vets scoring at will. Although the Veterans have been organized for several years and have been one of the leading amateur teams in the city for at least the last three years, they have won the Allied Cup only once, but as they accomplished the double feat last year of winning the league and cup series it was a fitting closing to a remarkable career, for Veterans started from the lowest division in the Allied American Football Association and won their way to the foremost rung. It is unfortunate that we shall not see more of the Veterans, at least for the duration of the war.

Little interest was attached to the other Allied first division games because the nearest to the winner and runnerup were Falls and Christ Church with eleven points apiece. It was in the second division where interest was kept at fever pitch as to the ultimate winner, as the series ended in a tie between Kensington Congregational and Collingwood, the former winning in the play-off to decide the championship.

St. Carthage Juniors made a fair showing in this division, but owing to losing several of their best players towards the close of the race were handicapped. Parcell Rovers easily walked off with the third division laurels, with Peerless, another promising team, in second place.

The race for the bunting in the Industrial League was spoiled somewhat by the long lay-off during the extreme winter, but as Standard, the previous year's winners, and David Lupton's Sons finished the season with sixteen and fifteen points, respectively, it readily can be seen that the followers of the two teams were given lots to enthuse over. Luptons started the season auspiciously. They won several games right off the reel against the leading teams. However, they lost quite a number of the regulars in midseason and before the management could strengthen the weak points Standard had gained the lead and for the second season in succession Luptons had to be content with the runnerup medals.

Schoolboy soccer continues to make progress in Philadelphia. Last season the Public High School League had a membership of six teams, and as the writer had the opportunity of witnessing every team in action because of refereeing the majority of the league games, he had a splendid chance of noting the play as compared to the previous season. There was no denying that a vast improvement was shown. Frankford, which won the pennant for the second season in succession, and Northeast High, the runnerup, were

tronger than the previous season. So close was the race for the title that it was only in the final game between Frankford and Northeast that the issue was settled.

Following are the official standings of the Allied American Football Association, first, second and third divisions, and of the Industrial League:

ALLIED LEAGUE.

First Division.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Veterans .....	11	1	0	32	5	22
Vanderers .....	10	1	1	45	9	21
Halls .....	5	6	1	21	18	11
Christ Church .....	5	6	1	8	27	11
Puritan Y.M.L. ....	4	8	0	11	29	8
St. Carthage .....	3	8	1	12	14	7
Barrett .....	1	11	0	7	34	2

Second Division.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Kensington Con.* .....	10	1	0	26	12	20
Collingwood* .....	9	2	0	41	10	18
Vest Philadelphia Rovers.....	4	5	1	8	14	9
Palethorpe Mem. ....	4	5	1	6	23	9
Victoria B.C. ....	2	8	0	8	19	4
North Philadelphia Y.M.A.....	1	9	0	5	16	2

\* Kensington and Collingwood finished the season a tie, Kensington winning the championship on the play-off.

Third Division.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Parcell Rovers .....	15	0	1	42	7	31
Peerless .....	12	2	2	18	11	26
St. Carthage Juniors.....	10	4	2	20	13	22
Roxborough .....	9	7	0	8	29	18
Disstons Rovers .....	8	6	0	35	6	16
Disstons B.C. ....	4	9	2	9	14	10
Christ Church R. ....	5	10	0	8	10	10
Philadelphia Textile .....	2	13	1	9	33	5
St. Matthews .....	0	16	0	3	27	0

INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Standard Roller .....	8	1	0	32	8	16
D. Lupton's Sons.....	7	1	1	40	21	15
I. Disstons' Sons.....	4	2	2	22	8	12
American Pulley .....	4	2	2	14	8	10
H. L. Hohfeld Co.....	4	4	1	14	8	9
Wm. R. Fosters.....	2	4	3	10	14	7
Atlas Ball Co.....	2	5	2	5	40	6
C. & J. Dobsons.....	2	5	1	10	3	5

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

President, R. Stanley Burleigh, Pittsburgh Public Schools; first vice-president, Ivor A. Hopkins; second vice-president, William Davidson; treasurer, William S. Haddock, Sheriff of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, David C. Adamson, 1940 Lithgow Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY DAVID C. ADAMSON, SECRETARY.

Beyond the championship cup competition, there was nothing during the playing season of 1917-18 for the West Penn Council to do, only the Press League being in operation. But nine clubs entered the competition for the Spalding Trophy, yet nine good games were played before the winner was determined, McKeesport defeating Homestead in the final at the second attempt, on the last Saturday of 1917.



1, Winton E. Barker, St. Louis, Mo., President Missouri Soccer Football Association. 2, R. Stanley Burleigh, Pittsburgh, Pa., Supervisor of Athletics Pittsburgh Public Schools; President Western Pennsylvania Football Association. 3, Ralph S. Davis, Sporting Editor Pittsburgh Press. 4, Sid C. Keener, Sporting Editor St. Louis Times. 5, William Sheridan, Bethlehem, Pa., Manager of Athletics at Bethlehem Steel Co. 6, Harry J. Ratican, South Bethlehem, Pa., Center Forward on the Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C. and leading goal scorer of the United States. 7, W. R. Cummings, Chicago, Ill., Hon. Secretary-Treasurer Peel Challenge Cup Commission; Hon. President Illinois State Football Association. 8, Sergeant James Walder, Secretary United States Referee Union.

These two teams met five times during December, twice in the national competition, twice in the West Penn, and once in the Press League, McKeesport winning two of the games and two being drawn. The divisional champions had a great eleven, and after disposing of Homestead in the West Penn, they eliminated Rochester Celtic from the U.S.F.A. competition and then met the present national champions at McKeesport. The game with Bethlehem was played before one of the largest crowds ever seen at a soccer game here and, from the spectators' point of view, it was unfortunate that the home team had an off day, Bethlehem emerging rather easy winners after a gruelling first half. Early in the season it had been said that the team which defeated McKeesport would win the National Cup, and so it proved.

Pittsburgh was honored during the summer by being named by U.S.F.A. President Peter J. Peel as the scene of the annual meeting of the national governing body, and further honor was shown it at the meeting by the election of Sheriff William S. Haddock of the Press League to the responsible position of treasurer of the U.S.F.A. Mr. Haddock has done much for amateur athletics in the Pittsburgh district during the past ten years, and when he accepted the nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County, every athlete promptly placed himself—or herself—right in line to procure his election, with the result that the new national treasurer polled the largest number of votes ever cast for any candidate for any office in Allegheny County. In honoring Western Pennsylvania by electing him treasurer, the National Association also has honored itself.

The delegates to the annual meeting expressed gratification at the treatment received in Pittsburgh, and it is hoped by the West Penn Association that they will return here often. Forbes Field has been the scene of many notable athletic events, but never was anything more thrilling seen than the great fat men's ten yard race, confined to the U.S.F.A. Council, and won by our worthy friend, James W. Riley, third vice-president, over Joe Booth, the Connecticut champion. Mr. Riley accepted the championship trophy from Second Vice-president Andrew M. Brown and a special prize from President Peel, in a modest manner befitting the occasion—and the prizes! Major G. R. Manning, U.S.A., made a special trip from Camp Custer, Mich., to Pittsburgh for the meeting, showing that his heart is still in the game despite his military duties.

The writer cannot imagine a better set of officers than that now controlling the United States Football Association, and the game cannot but prosper with such a galaxy of talent—real talent—at the head of the organization in charge of soccer football in America. Following are the results of the championship competition for the past season:

First round, October 7, 1917—Homestead 4, Beadling 1; McKeesport 2, Castle Shannon 1; Morgan 2, Treveskyn 1. Second round, November 3, 1917—Madison 2, Keystone 0; Morgan 5, Curry 0. Semi-final round, November 17, 1917—McKeesport 4, Madison 0; Homestead 4, Morgan 1. Final round, December 22, 1917—McKeesport 0, Homestead 0. Replay, December 29—McKeesport 1, Homestead 0.

## PITTSBURGH PRESS SOCCER LEAGUE

BY WILLIAM S. HADDOCK, SECRETARY-TREASURER PITTSBURGH PRESS LEAGUE.

Despite the paucity of teams in the territory governed by the Western Pennsylvania Football Association during the season of 1917-18, interest in the Pittsburgh Press Soccer League was shown right up to the closing games, and the brand of play seen was at least as good as that of any former year, although all of the clubs lost many star players throughout the season. Proof of the last statement is seen in the record of the soccer team of the 319th Infantry while at Camp Lee, the soldier boys—all from Western Pennsylvania—defeating all the crack teams of the South. And a letter was received by the editor of the *Press* early this year, describing the meeting "somewhere in France" of six of the finest players from this section, representing five teams and four different branches of service. Sergeant O. C. Seikel of the West Penn Council also was called to service early in the season.

McKeesport took the lead in the first division at the start of the season and never was headed, and Castle Shannon kept right on McKeesport's heels, finishing but one point behind. Homestead Steel Works eventually finished in a good position after a very poor beginning. Dunlevy, which was harder hit by the draft than any other first division club, showed probably the best performance of the lot by tying with Homestead for third place with a very young team, and dropped only one point at home, that being against McKeesport in the second last game of the season. Cokeburg suffered a severe loss by the death through accident of their classy goalkeeper, David Campbell, which was the main cause of the team's poor showing. Beadling struck a vein of bad luck at the start and never recovered therefrom.

In the second division the four teams at the top had a merry little race throughout the competition and it was not until the last week of the year that Morgan finally got on top to stay.

Prospects for next season are, at this writing, nil, McKeesport being the only club which can muster eleven players, all the others being wrecked for the time. Some of the second division clubs may consolidate, for the sake of keeping the game alive until "the boys come home." Following is the final standing of the *Press League*:

Club.	First Division.			Goals.		Points.
	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	
McKeesport .....	5	0	5	26	9	15
Castle Shannon .....	6	2	2	20	13	14
Homestead Steel Works.....	4	3	3	15	11	11
Dunlevy .....	5	4	1	12	11	11
Cokeburg .....	2	7	1	5	14	5
Beadling .....	1	7	2	8	28	4

Club.	Second Division.			Goals.		Points.
	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	
Morgan .....	15	1	2	43	12	32
Curry .....	13	4	1	26	15	27
Sturgeon .....	12	3	3	29	18	27
Treeskyn .....	13	4	1	31	21	27
Heidelberg .....	10	2	6	34	13	26
Ambridge .....	7	11	0	9	37	14
West Carnegie .....	4	14	0	3	32	8
Cecil .....	3	15	0	15	18	6
Castle Shannon .....	3	15	0	2	25	6
Bridgeville .....	0	18	0	0	1	0

## THE FUTURE OF SOCCER IN PITTSBURGH

BY RALPH S. DAVIS.

I remember very well the organization of the first soccer football league which flourished in Western Pennsylvania. It was not many years ago, either. My, what fun we made of that league! What right had any sport but base ball to figure that it could flourish hereabouts? That was the question asked by many athletic lovers who had come to believe that base ball was the only pastime which Western Pennsylvanians could be taught to love. Soccer football was new. And it took quite a while for it to catch on. The public was dubious at first. The league went through its first season, drawing its patrons for the most part from those sections of the county where former residents of the British Isles had gathered to live.

This was the start. But as the years rolled by the people began to be interested in the doings of the devotees of this pastime, which was almost never interfered with by adverse weather conditions, and which was so much loved by its followers that they played it when the thermometer was registering below zero. To-day Pittsburgh is ranked as one of the best soccer football centers in the United States. And it has a right to that ranking. It carried through its schedule last winter in the face of conditions which



were not conducive to success in any branch of athletics and the games were witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds.

The rising generation of young Western Pennsylvanians knows soccer as its forebears did not. In our public schools they are playing the game under the expert tutelage of R. Stanley Burleigh, who in his position as director of grammar school athletics has charge of thousands of boys in the early 'teen ages. Hundreds of these school games were played during the past year under careful supervision. The youngsters like soccer and they take to it naturally. This means that they are talking soccer outside of their school hours and interesting their elders in it. It also means that, when these boys grow to manhood, they will play soccer, as well as base ball and rugby, as well as lawn tennis and hockey.

I have watched the progress of the sport here ever since its inception. During the past winter and spring I came in close contact not only with the local leaders, but with the members of the governing board of the United States Football Association. I believe that these men, who visited Pittsburgh for the first time last spring, were astounded at what they saw and learned here. They found soccer football in the hands of thoroughly competent and devoted men—leaders like Sheriff William S. Haddock, who has done more for all forms of amateur athletics than any other man in this section, men like Stanley Burleigh, Ivor Hopkins, David Adamson and a number of others.

The growth of soccer interest here has been steady. It has been rapid, but it also has been consistent, and, with men like those mentioned above still at the helm, and just as devoted as ever, I can see nothing but the brightest future for the pastime in Pittsburgh. The summer of 1918 was not half over before plans were already under way for the reorganization of the various leagues for the season of 1918-19. At this writing it is impossible to tell just what degree of success crowned these efforts.

The ranks of our soccer players have been fairly well thinned by the demands of the war. We have given liberally of our talent to Uncle Sam. Even before the United States got into the war Western Pennsylvania's soccer service flag had a gold star in it, for one of our boys had made the supreme sacrifice while fighting for Canada.

It will require some hustling to make the season that is coming a success. But, regardless of what may happen this fall and winter, it is certain that soccer football in Western Pennsylvania will continue to thrive and flourish, and that after the war it will have an era of prosperity that will have no precedent.

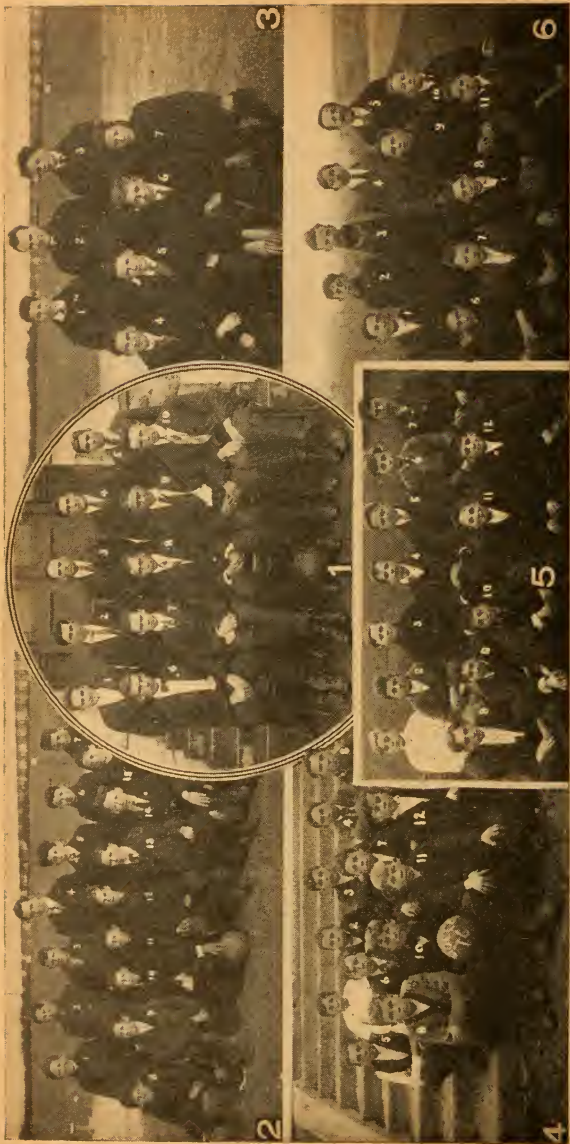
## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA REFEREES' ASSOCIATION

President, R. G. Corns; vice-president, Robert Brown; secretary-treasurer, William J. Kerr, 3124 Sacramento Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY WILLIAM J. KERR, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Western Pennsylvania Referees' Association has had a most successful season. The membership in 1917-18 was higher in numbers than ever before, the interest keener, and the attendance at the meetings of the Association more encouraging. This organization was full of life from August of last year until the spring of this year.

Previous seasons had witnessed numerous "failed to appear" complaints, and when the official referee is not there, clubs have genuine cause to be disgruntled. Of this, however, the past season was remarkably free and it is a testimony to the close attention which the officers of the Association gave to its affairs. It can be readily understood that the Western Pennsylvania Referees' Association suffered by reason of the war, but such a hold was maintained upon the active membership that a meeting was held on each Saturday evening throughout the season. The advantages attending Saturday evening meetings are numerous, but the chief benefit is that the Referees' Association is promptly posted on all that happens on that day's soccer fields. The assessments, fifteen cents per game, payable by the active members, were paid promptly, and the Association carries forward a balance of \$10.13. There is thus every reason for satisfaction, and this brief review may fittingly close by noting that the Association is organized for 1918-19.



(1) FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL, Baltimore County Champions—1, F. Eckhart; 2, Clark; 3, A. J. Beane, Prin.; 4, W. Eckhart; 5, Kane; 6, Shipley; 7, Maguire; 8, Stansbury; 9, Wolfe; 10, Akehurst. (2) PATTERSON PARK, Inter-Park Junior Lightweight City Champions—1, Horst; 2, Leigh; 3, Nagle; 4, E. Hartley, Coach; 5, Byus; 6, Gordon; 7, Kirkwood; 8, Artigliani; 9, King; 10, A. Davis; 11, Gebhardt, Capt.; 12, Comegys; 13, M. Davis; 14, Tyler. (3) PATTERSON PARK, Inter-Park Junior Heavyweight City Champions—1, Miles; 2, W. A. Dehuff, Coach; 3, Jones; 4, Smith; 5, Wimmer; 6, Swengler; 7, Gibbons. (4) P.S. 76, Southern District Lightweight Champions—1, Munroe; 2, Lerneveber; 3, Holz; 4, Godleski; 5, Thomas; 6, Tyson; 7, Johnson; 8, Scroggs; 9, Reese; 10, G. Klemmick, Capt.; 11, A. Klemmick; 12, Ryer. (5) P.S. 72, Southwestern District Lightweight Champions—1, Lusia; 2, Dautelli; 3, Muzdakis; 4, Potter; 5, Erberts; 6, Matuzavitz; 7, Shad; 8, Laseavitz; 9, Arnold; 10, Roven; 11, Mueller; 12, Sugarman. (6) P.S. 75, Southwestern District Middleweight Champions—1, Lemchen; 2, Crow; 3, T. G. Taylor, Instructor; 4, Earl; 5, Green; 6, Friedman; 7, Weeks; 8, Starke; 9, Bowers; 10, Ford; 11, Hughes. CHRISTLIF, Photos.

BALTIMORE PUBLIC ATHLETIC LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

## BLUE MOUNTAIN LEAGUE

Honorary president, H. E. Lewis; president, H. E. Hersh; vice-president, W. W. Lynn; secretary, J. H. Carpenter; assistant secretary, C. H. Eckert; treasurer, Harry Schackleton.

By J. H. CARPENTER, SECRETARY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

The Blue Mountain League opened the season with six clubs, but due to the draft four of the six clubs were compelled to disband when the first half of the season was over. The remaining two clubs, which were the North End F.C. and the Victors F.C., arranged to play a series of three games for the championship, the winner to hold the H. E. Lewis Cup for one year. The North End F.C. easily won two games out of the three. Due to the death of the late Major A. B. de Saulles, H. E. Lewis was elected honorary president. The following is the final standing of the league.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
North End F.C.....	6	2	1	19	6	13
Victor F.C. ....	4	3	2	17	14	10
Northampton Plant F.C.*.....	3	1	1	12	4	7
Northampton Heights F.C.*.....	1	2	2	6	11	4
Fairview F.C.* .....	1	5	0	6	19	2
Bethlehem East End F.C.*.....	1	4	0	1	7	2

\*Disbanded when the season was half over.

## BALTIMORE PUBLIC ATHLETIC LEAGUE

By JOHN L. CLARK, FIELD LEADER.

### BALTIMORE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT, 1917.

The Baltimore County High School tournament with four schools entered was the best ever, from the standpoint of interest as well as the excellent article of soccer football put up by the teams entered. The standing does not indicate the relative strength of the teams, as nearly all games were decided by 1—0 or 2—1 scores. At the four double sets of games played there was an attendance of more than 1,200 people, showing a growing interest in the great outdoor game. Franklin High captured top honors for the second time, being represented by a team of seasoned veterans. Following is the final standing:

W. L. Pts.			W. L. Pts.				
Franklin High .....	4	0	8	Towson High .....	2	2	4
Sparrows Point High.....	2	2	4	Catonsville High .....	0	4	0

### FREDERICK COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT, 1917.

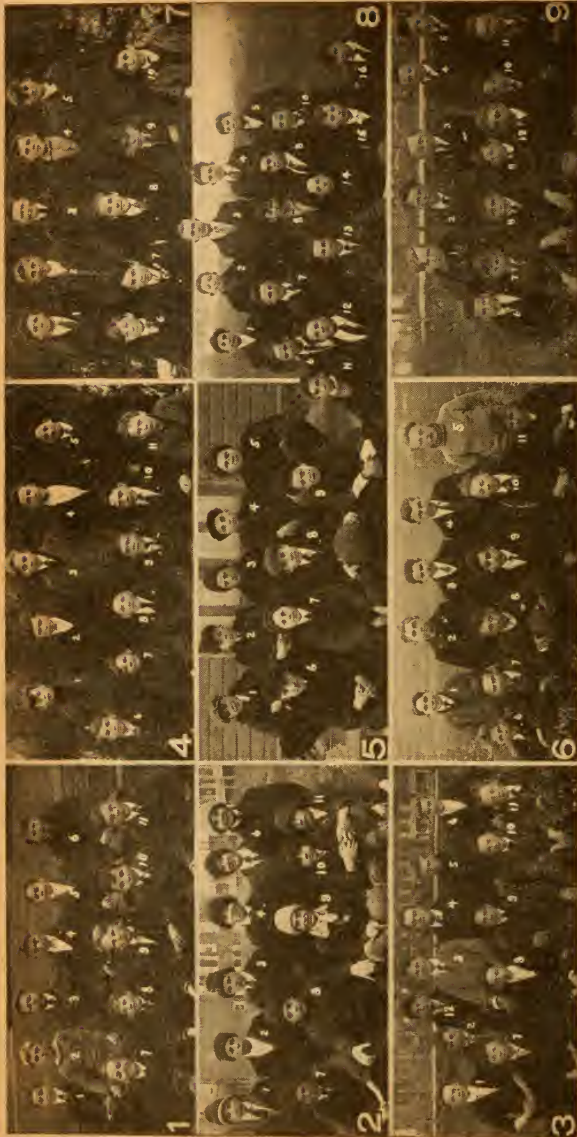
The second annual tournament for the high schools of Frederick County, Md., was conducted again under the direction of the Public Athletic League of Maryland. Again four high schools comprised the number of teams of the league, namely, Brunswick, Middletown, Thurmont and Frederick.

Twelve games were played and 4,560 people attended, which shows the increased interest being manifested in this sport, when we consider that only 2,600 people attended the same number of games in the previous year. The league had an unusual ending in that two teams were contenders for the honor position, and likewise the last two teams were on equal standing. The teams finished as follows:

W. L. Pts.			W. L. Pts.				
Brunswick High .....	5	1	10	Thurmont High .....	1	5	2
Middletown High .....	5	1	10	Frederick High .....	1	5	2

### BALTIMORE PUBLIC SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT, 1917-18.

The seventh annual soccer tournament as conducted by the Public Athletic League for the schoolboys of Baltimore started on November 5. From the standpoint of entries, as well as of sport, it was a great success, in that seventy-eight different teams made entry in the three weight-class divisions; i. e., fifty-five teams in the lightweight or 95-pound class, sixteen teams in



(1) P.S. 62, Northwestern District Lightweight Champions—1, E. Hantaki; 2, Yoc; 3, Burroughs, Capt.; 4, Harvey; 5, Baker; 6, Bromwell; 7, Hartman; 8, Price; 9, Tyrell; 10, Myerly; 11, Benz. (2) P.S. 78, Northwestern District Heavyweight Champions—1, Bond; 2, Ross; 3, McGown; 4, Gross; 5, Kneise; 6, Newman, Mascot; 7, Price; 8, Tyrell; 9, Myerly; 10, Boetler; 11, Benz. (3) P.S. 99, Northeastern District and City Lightweight Champions—1, O'Donnell; 2, Caldwell; 3, F. Meise; 4, Steen; 5, Lyons; 6, Peppler; 7, Kaiser; 8, Head; 9, Brantigan; 10, Weller; 11, E. Meise. (4) P.S. 83, Northeastern District Heavyweight Champions—1, Ball; 2, Wagner; 3, Guth; 4, Gaister; 5, Wiley; 6, Croust; 7, Selpel; 8, Hasleys; 9, Smith. (5) P.S. 94, Northeastern District Heavyweight Champions—1, Garmatz; 2, Gotch; 3, Chlau; 4, Shlimek; 5, Budenbobb; 6, Stout; 7, Everding; 8, Bonhag; 9, Patti; 10, Klel; 11, Vandanaika. (6) P.S. 88, Southeastern District Lightweight Champions—1, Weiss; 2, Lewis; 3, Creamer; 4, Nagle; 5, Comegys; 6, Smith; 7, Gordon; 8, Pickel; 9, Artigiani; 10, Byus. (7) P.S. 77, Southeastern District and City Middleweight Champions—1, Karosik; 2, Sobeloff; 3, Mr. Reutter, Teacher; 4, Cluster; 5, Sibble; 6, Bornstein; 7, Tellem; 8, Mendelowitz; 9, Sherr; 10, Shumann; 11, Hicks; 12, Lanasa; 13, Scherr; 14, Peltz; 15, Winkelmann; 16, Gorrell. (8) P.S. 83, Southeastern District and City Heavyweight Champions—1, Swanberg; 2, Jones; 3, Gauski; 4, Gibbons; 5, Swamer;

the middleweight or 115-pound class, and seven teams in the heavyweight class. One thousand and fifty-four boys were entered. This total of individuals, as well as the teams they composed, is by far the greatest number ever gathered together in Baltimore. Play for play's sake has been instilled into the minds of the boys, for in 112 games scheduled only on eight occasions did teams fail to show up. Competition was most keen, especially in the 95-pound and 115-pound classes, where it was necessary on several occasions to play four games to decide a winner. The city champions in the 95-pound class well deserve the honor, as six games were played between the champions of the Northeastern and the Southeastern districts to decide the winner of top honors. The summary of results:

DISTRICT CHAMPIONS.

Northeastern District—At Clifton Park.			Northwestern District—At Easterwood Park.				
	W.	L.	D.		W.	L.	D.
Lightweight class, P.S. 99A....	5	0	1	Lightweight class, P.S. 62A.....	3	0	0
Middleweight class, P.S. 99.....	3	0	0	Middleweight class, P.S. 62.....	3	0	0
Heavyweight class, P.S. 94.....	3	0	0	Heavyweight class, P.S. 78.....	0	0	0
Southern District—At Latrobe Park.			Southwestern District—At Carroll Park.				
Lightweight class, P.S. 76.....	3	0	0	Lightweight class, P.S. 72.....	4	0	0
Middleweight class, P.S. 84.....	0	0	0	Middleweight class, P.S. 75.....	3	0	1
Southeastern District—At Patterson Park.							
Lightweight class, P.S. 83.....	5	0	7	Heavyweight class, P.S. 83.....	2	0	0
Middleweight class, P.S. 77.....	3	0	0				

CITY CHAMPIONS.

	W.	L.	D.
Lightweight class, P.S. 99, Northeastern District.....	4	0	5
Middleweight class, P.S. 77, Southeastern District.....	4	2	1
Heavyweight class, P.S. 83, Southeastern District.....	4	0	0

INTER-PARK TOURNAMENT, 1918.

As in the previous year, Patterson Park was successful in winning both classes of the junior division, which again was run on the round robin basis. Patterson also won in the senior lightweight class, while the Olympias took the honors in the senior heavyweight division. Both senior class games were conducted on the elimination basis. The results:

JUNIOR LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS.

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.		W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Patterson Park .....	5	0	0	10	Easterwood Park .....	2	1	1	3
Clifton Park .....	2	2	0	4	Latrobe Park .....	0	4	1	1
Sparrows Point .....	1	2	2	4	Carroll Park .....	0	5	0	0

JUNIOR HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

Patterson Park .....	2	0	0	4	Clifton Park .....	0	2	0	0
Easterwood Park .....	1	1	0	2					

SENIOR LIGHTWEIGHT CLASS.

	Pat.	Clif.	Car.	W.	L.	D.
Patterson .....	..	2	2	4	0	†2
Clifton .....	0	..	0	0	2	1
Carroll .....	0	0	..	0	*2	1

\*Carroll defaulted last game to Patterson. †Patterson played drawn games with Carroll and Clifton.

SENIOR HEAVYWEIGHT CLASS.

	Olym.	Lat.	Arg.	Car.	Clif.	W.	L.
Olympia .....	..	2	0	2	0	4	1
Latrobe .....	1	..	2	0	1	4	3
Argos .....	0	1	..	0	0	1	2
Carroll .....	0	0	0	..	0	0	2
Clifton .....	0	0	0	0	..	0	1



(1) FIRESTONE F.C., AKRON, OHIO. Back row [left to right]—Discon, Turner, F. Holmes, Mason, Robert Addison, Allison, Olsen. Middle row—Smith, W. Sellers, J. Sellers, Linkie, W. J. Holmes, Crimmen, Armour. Front row—McDonald, McLean, Kitt, Drurie, Mallison, Speedie, Arnoft, Ralph Addison. (2) CLEVELAND F.C.—1, Love; 2, Munro; 3, Matheson; 4, Thwaites; 5, Collier, Capt.; 6, Fairweather; 7, Clark; 8, Martin; 9, Macdonald; 10, Walker; 11, Pearsou; 12, Walls; 13, Dodsley. (3) CORNWALL F.C., AKRON, OHIO—1, Rich; 2, Hutchinson; 3, Tressider; 4, Pattinson; 5, Hocking; 6, Dolve; 7, Matta; 8, Hollow; 9, Hocking; 10, Pidwell; 11, Floyd; 12, Simpson; 13, Semmens; 14, Guy. (4) HOLLAND A.C., AKRON, OHIO—1, Davies, Trainer; 2, Lawrence, Referee; 3, Lammertse; 4, Drake; 5, Poggimier; 6, Andreoli; 7, Kobsick; 8, Teeuwen; 9, Louters; 10, Van Lindt; 11, Huetnick; 12, Craig.

## CLEVELAND FOOTBALL CLUB

BY ALEXANDER S. DORWARD.

Cleveland F.C. had last year the most successful season in its career. The team at all times gave evidence of its splendid soccer abilities in every department. The defensive tactics of its back division has been wonderful not only on one occasion have more than two goals been scored against the club. That was by Joliet F.C., in the fourth round for the National Cup at Chicago, March 11. The final score was Cleveland 2, Joliet 4. The Cleveland team in the National Challenge Cup competition was a very formidable opponent; in fact, the strongest team that ever represented Ohio District in the National Challenge Cup competition. The team has been a very consistent winner all along the line and captured every trophy in the various local competitions; namely, the Labor Cup and the Bowler Cup, and was an easy winner in the league competition.

Cleveland F.C. lost only one game, that at Chicago. No club in the city has any time ever has come near to this great record. At the same time the club has given her players for the great cause of "freedom for all forever." Her popular and effective center half, Captain Frank Collier, who has been promoted at the time of writing to sergeant, intends to kick the Hun as hard as he kicked the hide for the Light Blues.

The prospects for another season certainly are not very bright, but I anticipate that after the war soccer will be bigger than ever. I regret to see that our worthy president, A. F. Counts, of the Ohio State League, owing to business pressure has retired reluctantly, but I am glad to report that he is still a valued member of the Cleveland F.C. However, the delegates have made a wise choice in appointing a successor in Robert Butland, one of the League's gentlemen, and, if efficiency counts, then the Ohio State F.A. has it. In Cleveland we have a referee who does not have to take off his hat to anybody. I refer to J. B. Storrie, who knows every move in the game. His ability is covered in one word—efficiency.

The record of the Cleveland F.C. for 1917-18 follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Goals.		Points
			For.	Against.	
League games .....	10	0	30	2	20
Bowler Cup .....	2	0	5	1	..
Labor Cup .....	2	0	4	1	..
National Trophy .....	3	1	9	7	..

## AKRON (OHIO) ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

President, William Pearce; vice-president, James R. Angier; secretary, Robert Harvey; treasurer, Albert Swain.

BY ROBERT HARVEY, SECRETARY.

The Akron Soccer League in 1917-18 had the most prosperous, the most interesting, and so by far the most interesting season since its organization. The Cornwalls of the County of Cornwall, England, were declared city champions and were presented with the cup and gold medals. They are certainly to be congratulated upon their successful exit from a strenuous season. They are the originators of the Akron Soccer League.

The Goodyear Wingfoots, champions of the previous season, fought most valiantly to retain the City League Cup, but at the final count found themselves in second place by the narrow margin of one point. The Firestone Skids, regardless of the fact that this was their first season, made a most remarkable showing. The members of the Holland A.C. are entitled to much praise for their great persistency in spite of truly hard luck. The team seems not far distant when this perseverance, coupled with their athletic physique and stamina, will place them in the leading position of the league. The Sons of St. George were disrupted by enlistment into the allied services at the close of the season.

A post-season series was conducted in the spring for the Beacon Journal Challenge Cup, which was won by the Goodyear Wingfoots without a single



1, McLoughlin, Mgr.; 2, Meyer; 3, Oberle; 4, Hack; 5, Pfeiffer; 6, Whimer; 7, Johnson; 8, McCormick; 9, Marre; 10, Corrigan; 11, Sullivan; 12, Heckmayer.

GREAT LAKES (ILL.) NAVAL TRAINING STATION.



1, Pierce, Linesman; 2, H. Kramer, Mgr.; 3, McKenzie; 4, Linley; 5, Kettles, Capt.; 6, Johnston, Referee; 7, Wood, Linesman; 8, Liquorish; 9, Carlson; 10, Bromler; 11, Peat; 12, Heath; 13, Parry; 14, Strahorn; 15, Klotz.

ILLINOIS STATE REPRESENTATIVE TEAM.



feat. We are very pleased to report the stimulating effect of the two National Challenge Cup games with which we were honored during the season and most sincerely hope that the new season will be crowned with fresh laurels and more entries. The season's table is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Cornwall .....	6	1	4	25	9	16
Goodyear* .....	7	1	3	38	10	15
Firestone* .....	6	2	3	23	15	13
Akron* .....	4	4	3	23	22	7
Boys of St. George.....	3	8	0	24	30	6
Windsor A.C.* .....	3	7	1	15	28	3

\*Points deducted for illegal use of players—Goodyear 2, Firestone 2, Akron 4, Windsor A.C. 4.



1, Robert Harvey, Secretary Akron Soccer League; Secretary Ohio State Football Association. 2, William Pease, President Akron Soccer League; 3, Alexander Dorward, Secretary-Manager Cleveland F.C. 4, J. R. Angier, Vice-President Akron Soccer League. 5, Fred Smith, Treasurer Akron Soccer League, 1916-17. 6, George Fogg, Vice-President Ohio State League.

## ILLINOIS STATE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

President, H. H. Fettes; past president, Peter J. Peel; vice-president, J. A. Himsley; Hon. presidents, Peter J. Peel, W. R. Cummings, J. Ogden Armour, Larry Knox, A. M. Paterson, J. G. Davis, Charles W. Jackson; secretary-treasurer, H. Kramer, 5421 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

By H. KRAMER, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Illinois State Football Association finished strongly its second season, and under the able leadership of H. H. Fettes has become one of the most powerful and successful soccer organizations in the country. At the beginning of the season the I.S.F.A. had a membership of thirty-two clubs, of which eight disbanded during the season owing to the draft, while close to 100 players of the remaining clubs have nobly responded to the country's call to arms. Many charity games took place during the year, including

benefit games for the Christmas Fund for poor children, the Scottish People's Home and our local Soldiers' Fund, which enable us to provide our boys in Camp Grant and the Great Lakes Naval Station with the necessary soccer equipment.

It is with great satisfaction that we report the steady increase of interest in the game shown by the public. The fact that last November an All-America team won from an All-British eleven by 2 goals to nil, before a record attendance, is a striking proof that native players have come to the front rapidly.

The I.S.F.A. sustained a great loss when President Fettes donned the khaki and reported for duty at Camp Jackson, S. C. At the annual meeting in June he was presented with a wrist watch by Mr. Peel, on behalf of the Association, in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Peter J. Peel; president, Archibald Paterson; vice-president, W. R. Cummings; secretary-treasurer, H. Kramer.

The cups were presented to the winners in the various divisions as follows: First Division—Jackson Cup, to the Bricklayers and Masons F.C. Second Division—Olsen Cup, to the Columbian F.C. Third Division—Spalding Cup, to the Rangers F.C. Fourth Division—Gauger Cup, to the Fram F.C. Following is the final standing of the divisions:

#### FIRST DIVISION.

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.		W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Bricklayers and Masons....	9	2	1	19	Bohemian-American .....	4	6	2	10
Joliet .....	8	3	1	17	Scottish-American .....	3	8	1	7
Swedish-American .....	7	5	0	14	Harvey .....	2	10	0	4
Lincoln Park .....	6	5	1	13					

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Columbians .....	10	2	2	22	St. George .....	7	6	1	15
Cechie I .....	10	3	1	21					

Lake Forest, Washington Park, Calumet Park and Bricklayers and Masons II disbanded during the season.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Rangers .....	12	1	1	25	Swedish-American II.....	7	7	0	14
Hungarians .....	11	1	2	24	Sellar .....	6	8	0	12
Olympia .....	8	6	0	16					

Palmer Park, Atlas and Union disbanded during the season.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Fram .....	13	0	1	27	Hungarians II .....	4	9	1	9
Hebrews .....	9	3	2	20	Sparta .....	2	8	2	6
Roseland .....	8	2	3	19	Cechie II .....	1	10	2	4
Victoria .....	7	5	2	16					

Danish-American disbanded during the season.

Chicago soccer fans showed appreciation of the unceasing efforts and sacrifices of Peter J. Peel when they gathered, two hundred strong, for a banquet in his honor at the Great Northern Hotel on December 15, 1917, and through Major G. R. Manning, U.S.A., presented the national president with a beautiful diamond ring. Among those attending were some of the foremost Chicagoans, and among the number paying high tributes was Judge McGoorty, C. A. Comiskey and Charles Weeghman, the Chicago base ball magnates, sent messages congratulating Mr. Peel and regretting their inability to attend.

## GREAT LAKES N.T.S. vs. ALL-ILLINOIS STATE F.A.

BY H. KRAMER, CHICAGO, ILL.

A picked eleven from the Illinois State Football Association traveled to Ravinia Park, Saturday afternoon, August 17, to play a team of jackies from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, under ideal weather conditions and on a splendid field. Much to the delight of thousands of sailor and soldier spectators, the Great Lakes eleven won a brilliantly contested

me by a score of 1 goal to nil. Corrigan, a star from the St. Louis professional league, scored the goal in the second period. Besides Corrigan, the naval team included eight other players from St. Louis. The tars showed some fine combination play and displayed most of the attack, which without doubt was a consequence of their superior physical condition. The offense of the State Association team was spectacular, Linley in particular making some brilliant stops. The game was clean and fast and it created a highly favorable impression upon many hundreds to whom soccer was known only by name.

## PEEL CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION

BY W. R. CUMMINGS, CHICAGO, ILL.

As in most all other districts, war conditions and enlistments operated to deplete several of the teams in the Illinois district, and consequently those entering the Peel Challenge Cup competition. Nevertheless the competition enjoyed one of its best seasons, twenty-four clubs filing their entry for the first round in September to take part in the competition.

Perhaps the greatest showing was that of Palmer Park of the third division, who played their way to the semi-final round and then found it impossible to play the game on account of losing eight of their men by enlistments. Accidentally, it might be stated that Palmer Park played up to the round preceding the semi-final in the previous season, only to lose out to the Harvey F.C., Peel Cup winners, when four of their forward line answered the call to their country.

The Rangers F.C., also of the third division, played their way to the semi-final and after a hard tussle were defeated by the Bricklayers and Masons F.C. team, 2 goals to 1. The following Sunday the Rangers won the Third Division League Cup and then their entire fifteen members enlisted.

The final game was played between the Bricklayers and Masons F.C. and Joliet F.C. under ideal conditions, at the B. and M. field, White Sox Annex, Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, May 26, with John B. Stark, Detroit, Mich., international referee, officiating. The first twenty minutes of the game was very hotly contested and quite even, but after this time the Joliet team seemed to outclass the B. and M., the first half ending with the score of 1 to 0 in favor of the Joliet, on a beautiful goal made by Chris ("Rabbit") Cartwright from forty yards out. Shortly after the second period commenced, Fred Blockley, the plucky right full-back of the B. and M. team and formerly of the Pullman F.C., wrenched his right knee and had to be carried from the field. This made the going much easier for the Joliet, who shortly after scored their second goal, which was made on a fast cross-shot by Heath. After the game, Peter J. Peel, president of the United States Football Association, and donor of the Peel Challenge Cup, presented Referee John B. Stark with one of the Peel Cup gold medals, similar to those which were at that time given to each one of the victorious team. Special mention might be made of the fact that Captain Benjamin Govier, who has been playing soccer for the past thirty-one years, and his brother, Alderman Sheldon W. Govier, were both members of the Joliet team, although they did not take part in the final game.

The Honorable Judge Scully presented the Joliet Club with the Peter J. Peel Challenge Cup, emblematic of the Western championship. The lineup of the teams follows:

Joliet (2).	Position.	Bricklayers and Masons (0).
Colmes	Goal	Birchall
Henrietta	Right full-back	Blockley (Capt.)
Bromley	Left full-back	Kettles
Jackie	Right half-back	Jackson
Jones	Center half-back	Dixon
Bromley (Capt.)	Left half-back	H. Stewart
Alsall	Outside right	J. Pollitt
Heath	Inside right	G. Pollitt
Smith	Center forward	Morange
Cartwright	Inside left	Graham
Idano	Outside left	A. Stewart



(1) JOLIET F.C., Winners Peel Challenge Cup, 1917-18. (2) F. Blockley clears off Heath's toe. (3) Holmes of Joliet saves Graham's hot shot. (4) U.S.F.A. President Peter J. Peel presenting medal to Referee J. B. Stark of Detroit, Mich., at the final of the Peel Challenge Cup Competition, May 26, 1918. (5) TOSS UP. Blockley, Bricklayers and Masons; Stark, Referee; Bromley, Joliet. (6) BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS SOCCER CLUB, Champions Chicago Soccer League. (7) COLUMBIAN F.C., Champions, Second Division, Chicago Soccer League. (8) HARVEY F.C.—1, A. Young; 2, A. Hodge; 3, Stevenson; 4, D. McColloch; 5, Wilson; 6, A. Clark; 7, J. Frost; 8, K. Newton; 9, Morrison; 10, Buchan; 11, Strothovni; 12, Morgan; 13, Reid; 14, Scholo; 15, W. Clark; 16, McConnell; 17, A. Young, Jr., Mascot. (9) HUNGARIAN F.C.—1, C. Niederhorn; 2, Albrecht; 3, Mager; 4, Spteler; 5, F. Foldy; 6, Sovany; 7, Vanchlora; 8, Friedman; 9, Friedman; 10, Srayer; 11, Kraut.

Below is tabulated the results of the various rounds of the competition for the past season:

First round, September 30, 1917—B. & M. II 0, Rangers 4; Roselands 1, Chicago Hebrews 2; \*Fram I forfeited to Fram II; \*Swedish II forfeited to Cechie; St. Georges 2, Palmer Park Jrs. 4; \*Union forfeited to Lake Forest; Olympia 0, Calumet 1; Atlas 1, Victoria I 4; Columbians 3, Washington Park 3; play-off, Washington Park 2, Columbians 3; Sellers 1, Chicago Hungarians 5; replay, Chicago Hebrews Roseland 2.

Second round, October 14, 1917—Rangers 1, Cechie 1; play-off, Cechie 0, Rangers 1; Lake Forest 1, Victoria I 2; Calumet Park 1, Palmer Park Jrs. 2; B. & M. I 3, Chicago Hungarians 0; †Columbians 2, Chicago Hebrews 1; Bohemian-American 1, Swedish-American 2; Swedish-American 3, Lincoln Park 2; Fram II 1, Harvey 2; et, a bye.

Third round, November 11, 1917—B. & M. 2, Harvey 1; Swedish-American 3, Chicago Hebrews 0; Palmer Park Jrs. 3, Victoria 1; Scottish-American 0, Joliet 1; Rogers a bye.

Fourth round, April 7, 1918—Swedish-American 0, Rangers 2; Joliet, B. & M. and Palmer Park Jrs. drew byes.

Final round, April 28, 1918—B. & M. 2, Rangers 1; †Joliet vs. Palmer Park Jrs. Final round, May 26, 1918—Joliet F.C. 2, Bricklayers and Masons F.C. 0.

Teams forfeiting dropped out on account of depletion of club by enlistments. Awarded to Chicago Hebrews on account of Columbians playing ineligible men. Palmer Park disbanded on account of enlistments.

## WAR TIME SOCCER IN MICHIGAN

BY GEORGE HEALEY,

President Michigan Soccer Association.

In Michigan, more than in any other State, soccer has felt the effects of war, because, being so near the largest recruiting center of Canada, we have been sending men from our clubs since 1914. Still, with all of that, we have been able to carry out schedules. It was harder to do this last year than in any earlier year, but we finished every schedule. This was accomplished only by great efforts put forth by the secretary and managers of the leagues and clubs and to the fact that we now are reaping our reward in fostering soccer in our public schools, in which we planted the seed some years back. Had we not our juniors to fill up the gaps caused by enlistments and the draft we certainly could not have continued, and instead of finishing schedules we would have been forced to call them off even before our cup rounds had been started.

The State Cup competition was a success and was won by the Detroit F.C., which club deserved to win. It was not conceded a chance to survive the first round, but managed to defeat the favorites in the finals—Detroit 3, Southians 1. The Detroit District League title was won by the Roses F.C. This was a very popular win, as the team always has been well liked because of its everlasting good sportsmanship.

Regarding prospects for the new season, on the face of things it seems we do not have so many clubs, but we should have some good soccer here. We are wishing to make comparisons or belittle the skill of our soccerites who have been called into the service of the Government, we shall see, perhaps, a new type of soccer that is different, but which will appeal to the general public more than what for the want of a name is called "old country style." It is common knowledge that managers have hung on to the old players too long and have not given the young players a chance to develop along the right lines.

How foolish and how mistaken has been this action. The juniors will be called upon to fill the vacancies caused by enlistments and the draft, and the young men will prove that the American youth can rise to the emergency and play the game, and convince those deluded managers who are jealous of old country prowess that a man does not have to be foreign in order to acquire the technique of the finished soccer player.



RODOWE ABEKEN.

For many years Superintendent of Recreation for the Park Department of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Abeken was a staunch supporter of sports of all kinds, and especially soccer. Some months ago he enlisted in the U. S. Marines and is now in training at the Boston Marine Corps Technical School.

I sincerely regret the retirement from the game of J. W. Cant, who, as secretary of our Association, worked hard and faithfully. I hope and trust it is to be only temporary and that he will affiliate with some club which can use his services. We can ill afford to lose such workers as he from the game.

## MICHIGAN SOCCER ASSOCIATION

President, George Healey, Detroit; vice-president, W. H. Elliott, Windsor; secretary, William J. Dalgleish, Detroit; treasurer, Dr. E. J. Kendall, Detroit. Delegates-at-large—W. Ferguson, H. Hoy, A. Paterson.

BY WILLIAM J. DALGLEISH, SECRETARY.

The past season was a most successful one for the Michigan Soccer Association, both from the viewpoint of finances and as to play. There was keen competition in the Michigan State League. The Bricklayers kept the lead through the first half of the season, but the Roses kept plugging ahead and finally won out by one point.

Solvay F.C. was the big surprise of the season, being a new team just organized. It finished second.

The Corinthians were favorites when the race started on account of the presence of so many star players on their eligible list, but before the season was half over they lost some of their stars to the army and so finished third. The rest of the clubs finished the season, although some of them were hit pretty hard by the army draft. The final standing of the Michigan State League was as follows:

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.		W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Roses .....	9	0	4	22	Detroit .....	6	6	1	13
Solvay .....	9	2	3	21	Viking .....	3	8	1	7
Corinthians .....	9	4	1	19	Cricketers .....	2	10	1	5
Bricklayers .....	7	2	3	17	R. Stars .....	1	11	1	3

## SOCCER IN ST. LOUIS AND VICINITY

BY DAVID F. BARRETT.

Mars, the god of war, has left his tracks on the soccer fields of St. Louis. This was evident throughout last season and will be more apparent during the 1918-19 soccer year. Many of our best players have joined the colors, some in the regular army, some in the national army and others in the marine corps, tank service, navy and flying units. Thousands of the game's best patrons also have answered the call to service. St. Louis soccer is doing its bit.

Under the circumstances the year 1917-18 was a very remarkable one for St. Louis soccer. The patronage of the professional league held up remarkably well, the turnouts each Sunday being far in excess of what was expected. It must be remembered that the draft age, 21 to 31, embraces practically all of soccer's followers. Very few men above that age are enthusiastic enough to turn out in cold weather to watch a soccer game, while the lads under the draft age who know soccer play it. The going of the lads had its effect also on the attendance of the fair sex. The only exception was when the boys from Camp Funston called. Then the attendance of good-looking girls was most gratifying.

From a playing standpoint the season was a success. The professional title went to the Ben Millers for the third consecutive time, while the Lennox Club sprang the surprise of years by capturing the municipal title from the strong Ben Miller Juniors, captained by Johnnie Marre. Not since the St. Peresas defeated the crack Benld, Ill., team at University Campus several seasons back has such an upset been witnessed on a St. Louis soccer field. The Ben Millers ruled top heavy favorites, but the Lennox Club defeated them 2 to 1 when the test came.

In East St. Louis, Belleville, Benld, Gillespie and other nearby towns the game enjoyed more or less success, but everywhere the war had its effect.



1. Ben Miller, Pres.; 2, Peter Ratican, Mgr.; 3, George Miller, Sec.; 4, Sexton; 5, H. J. Ratican; 6, Shea; 7, Marre; 8, Murphy; 9, McHenry; 10, Fitzgibbon; 11, Zarschell; 12, King; 13, Carey; 14, Potee; 15, Redden; 16, Horan; 17, Quinn; 18, Lancaster; 19, McLaughlin; 20, Dunn.

**BEN MILLER SOCCER TEAM, ST. LOUIS, MO.**  
**St. Louis Soccer League Champions.**



## ST. LOUIS SOCCER LEAGUE

### PREVIOUS CHAMPIONS.

870-91—Kensingtons	1897-98—Shamrocks	1904-05—All-Stars	1911-12—St. Leos
891-92—Kensingtons	1898-99—Shamrocks	1905-06—St. Leos	1912-13—St. Leos
892-93—Blue Bells	1899-00—West Ends	1906-07—St. Leos	1913-14—St. Leos
893-94—St. Teresas	1900-01—West Ends	1907-08—St. Leos	1914-15—Innisfails
894-95—St. Teresas	1901-02—West Ends	1908-09—St. Leos	1915-16—Ben Millers
895-96—St. Teresas	1902-03—Woman's Magazines	1909-10—St. Leos	1916-17—Ben Millers
896-97—Cycling Club	1903-04—All-Stars	1910-11—St. Leos	1917-18—Ben Millers

### FINAL STANDINGS.

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Ben Millers .....	9	5	3	33	26	21
St. Leos .....	7	4	6	36	23	20
Innisfails .....	5	6	6	23	27	16
Naval Reserves .....	2	8	7	18	29	11

By DAVID F. BARRETT.

The Ben Millers won their third flag in the St. Louis Soccer League when they nosed out the speedy St. Leos in the final stages of a heart-breaking race. Off to a bad start, the St. Leos finished with a rush and almost caught the Hatters at the wire. In fact, President Winton E. Barker was called upon to decide a protest filed by the St. Leos in the final week of the season before the ownership of the flag was decided.

The St. Leos played the Ben Millers the second last game of the year and after a great contest the battle ended in a draw. The Blue and White had the Hatters on the defensive the greater part of the battle and kicked and pummed when Referee Bascom called the game. The St. Leos claimed the game had been cut short and they wanted to play it over. President Barker decided that the full time had been played and allowed the game to stand. The Ben Millers finished first in the standings by a margin of one point. Had the St. Leos won that game their margin would have been as great.

The Ben Millers opened the season with a rush and after six weeks had assumed a lead that made the race appear like a runaway affair. But when the other elevens hit their stride the Hatters came back to the field. As was predicted in this GUIDE last season, the St. Leos proved the surprise of the year. Despite the loss of "Bull" Brannigan, one of the best forwards in the country, Manager McCarthy, who succeeded Brannigan as leader of the St. Leos, made a wonderful showing with his bunch of youngsters. They came from behind in plucky shape, but seemed to lack the punch needed to put them across when the pinch came. Twice they got within hailing distance of the Ben Millers, but fell down on both occasions.

The showing of the Innisfails was somewhat of a disappointment. At the end of the 1916-17 season the Innisfails looked like the best team in the United States, but they failed to come through the past year. However, Foley was greatly handicapped by the loss of many stars who joined the colors. He lost more boys in that way than any team in the league. It broke up his winning combination.

The Naval Reserves proved a great disappointment. Brady had a team of veterans, but they were able to win but two games all year. They lacked a scoring punch.

In the inter-city clashes with the strong Joliet, Ill., team headed by Benny Govier, the St. Louis clubs more than held their own. For many years the country has sent its best teams to St. Louis only to go down to defeat. We believe we have the strongest soccer teams in the country. The past season gave us no substantial cause to change this view.

Among the pleasures of the season were the several visits of the Camp Funston soccer teams. These outfits, which were headed by Captain Springer, comprised many St. Louis boys. The best lineup was: Springer, goal; White and Ryan, full-backs; Royal, Dwyer and Freeman, half-backs, and McLean, Cassidy, "Bull" Brannigan, O'Toole and Kehrman, forwards.

Their first call was during the Christmas holidays. At that time the St. Louis teams had no trouble defeating the soldiers, but the second time they



1, Richard P. Kelly, Tacoma, Wash. As Supervisor of Physical Training of the public schools of Tacoma, Mr. Kelly fostered soccer and gave it a firm footing. 2, William J. Dagleish, Detroit, Mich., Secretary Michigan Soccer Association. 3, George R. Brady, Fall River, Mass. 4, J. W. Cant, Detroit, Mich. 5, James E. Scholefield, Methuen, Mass.

led they surprised by swamping the speedy St. Leos, 5—1. This called for revenge, and on Sunday, March 31, an All-Star St. Louis team defeated Hannigan and Company, 3—0. The following Sunday the All-Stars visited Camp Funston, where they were held to a 1—1 tie. These games netted the Camp Funston recreation fund many thousand dollars. All of the receipts were turned over to the soldiers. It was but another of the many ways in which St. Louis has done her part since this war started.

## ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

BY DAVID F. BARRETT.

Overconfidence caused Johnnie Marre's Ben Miller Juniors to lose the Municipal Soccer League championship. They appeared to be far above any other Munny team and thought so until they met the speedy Lennox Club in the finals. When the smoke of that battle had cleared away the Ben Millers had been defeated, 2—1. Prior to the final game the Ben Millers went through the opposition with ease. They started by defeating the speedy St. Teresas, Sodality League champions, at Carondelet Park, 3—0. The next Sunday they vanquished the strong Southern Athletic Club team by a similar score.

In the meantime the Lennox Club was having its troubles. Their first game was with the Keen Kutters, champions of the Saturday Afternoon League, and after two hours and two minutes of play, neither team had scored enough goals to win. In fact, neither team scored a goal. This time used the same teams to meet again and this time the Lennox Club won, 2—1. The final battle was witnessed by some 12,000 fans.

The Hermanns won the junior municipal championship, defeating the Trumbulls, 4—1, in the final game. This was the second meeting of these teams, the first battle resulting in a 1—1 tie. The Carr Square team lost the Playgrounds League championship to the Gamble outfit in the deciding game of the season, 2—0. Following is the final standing of teams:

### Group No. 2. FAIRGROUNDS DIVISION.

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.		Group No. 4.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Ben Millers .....	8	1	3	19	St. Teresas .....		9	1	4	22
Trumbulls .....	8	3	1	17	C. Malley .....		7	4	3	17
Hermanns .....	3	7	1	7	St. Matthews .....		6	5	3	15
Black Leaf .....	0	10	1	1	St. Liborius .....		1	13	0	2

### SHERMAN PARK DIVISION.

Lennox .....	11	2	3	25	Muellers .....		5	9	1	11
St. Louis Screw Company..	11	3	2	24	Notre Dame .....		2	12	0	4

### CARONDELET DIVISION.

Southern A.C. ....	10	1	3	23	Kohlmans .....		5	10	0	10
Harshards .....	10	2	2	22	Stag A.C. ....		1	13	1	3

### JUNIOR DIVISION.

#### Fairground Forest.

Hermanns .....	10	1	0	20	Monarchs .....		4	5	2	10
Trumbulls .....	8	2	1	17	Wawers .....		3	6	2	8
Open Braus .....	5	5	1	11	Arcadias .....		0	11	0	0

#### Sherman Park.

Harmonors .....	9	2	3	21	K. of F. M.....		4	8	3	11
Trumbulls .....	8	5	2	18	Harney Heights .....		3	10	0	6

### ELIMINATION MATCHES.

Senior Division—Ben Millers 3, Southern A.C., 0; Ben Millers 3, St. Teresas 0; Keen Kutters 0, Lennox 0; Lennox 2, Keen Kutters 1 (replay). Junior Division—Harmonors 4, Harney Heights 1; Inlands 0—1; Hermanns 0—0.

### FINALS.

Senior Division—Lennox 2, Ben Millers 1. Junior Division—Hermanns 1, Trumbulls 1; Hermanns 4; Trumbulls 1 (replay). Playgrounds Division—Carr Square 0; Gamble 2.

## OLYMPIANS MADE REMARKABLE RECORD

BY ROLAND J. NORMAN,  
President Olympian A.C., St. Louis, Mo.

The Olympian soccer team in 1917-18 experienced one of the most successful seasons an independent team in St. Louis has had in many years. The Olympians took part in twenty-two games, winning eighteen, tying three and losing but one. They scored 104 goals while holding their opponents to 18. They compiled a scoring average of 4.8-11 goals per game, taking on all comers.

The Olympians held a picked team of stars from the St. Louis Professional League to a scoreless draw, among the professionals in the opposing lineup being the great "Hop" Marre, Potee, Schimmel, Yatz Corrigan, Brady, Eddie Burke, Archdeacon and Johnson. The Olympians on New Year's Day defeated the Municipal League All-Stars by a score of 3-2, with five substitutes in the independents' lineup. Using only four regulars the Olympians held the Eckhardts of the Muny League to a 1-1 tie.

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## OVER-AGGRESSIVENESS NEEDS CURBING IN ST. LOUIS

BY SID C. KEENER.

The past season, from a playing standpoint, was excellent in St. Louis. There was, as usual, considerable turmoil, mainly caused by the surging of the crowds onto the playing field. Talk about an umpire in a world's series—it's a soft job compared with the position for the soccer referee here. For a starter, the rooting is divided into four classes—maybe three—as the Ben Millers, like all champions, have suffered because of their title.

But there's a collection rooting for the St. Leos. They're opposed by the following for the Innisfails and then the Naval Reserves have their voters. A foul called by a referee—any decision, in fact—always causes a mob scene from the fans and the arbiter suffers.

The league tried something new. They opened with two referees—one for each game—but Tom Lyster handed in his resignation before the January round was reached and Bill Bascom handled the two games. The anvil chorus was answered by the managers, who decided that it was too much for Bascom, and Pete Harris, a member of the Innisfails, finished as Bascom's partner.

Until they curb the aggressive soccerites here, the police will have to stand on the side lines; and until the referee is supported by the league officials, the organization will have difficulty securing competent judges of the goal shot. Paul McSweeney and Phil Kavanaugh gave it up as a bad job and when the season closed Bascom declared that he had enough of it.

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## SOCCER IN TENNESSEE

BY BRO. HUBERT LEWIS,  
Christian Brothers College, Memphis, Tenn.

More than fifty years ago the Christian Brothers College introduced soccer or association football into St. Louis, Mo., thus sowing the seeds of what that city now is reaping. That much respected institution made soccer a major fall and winter sport and spread its gospel of healthful exercise far and wide through the college alumni.

It is again to the Memphis Christian Brothers College that we owe its introduction into the Central South, where it is making wonderful strides, thanks to the generous space given to it by the sporting editors of all local papers and to the magnanimous spirit of the merchants of Memphis who generously support the Memphis amateur athletics.

The M.A.A., as our organization is known, is made up of public-spirited business men, who lease grounds, grade them and pay for the upkeep, that

all who care to take advantage of the grounds may do so. Their activities over all branches of sport, soccer being the latest to be fostered by them. Soccer was introduced into Memphis ten years ago by Brother James Edward and has been played at the Brothers College ever since.

The first public game was played in the local Southern League grounds in 1910 by a team from the college and one made up of English and Scotch players. It was a well played game. One hundred persons turned out to see this game, after a generous amount of publicity had been given it. As was stated by one of the sport writers of that date, he left nine persons in the grandstand when he departed near the end of the game. All of these, as he stated, seemed to understand the game.

In marked contrast with this match was the deciding contest of this past year. There were at least 2,000 persons at the beginning of the game, and this was increased to at least 3,000 before the contest ended. All were filled with excitement, cheering and encouraging their favorites to greater exertion. The champions' following greatly outnumber the others'.

The 1917-1918 season was scheduled to start on November 4 and finish on March 3, but owing to unforeseen circumstances the first round of matches had to be dropped, so that the opening game was played on December 2. The unprecedented snow falls of the past winter caused several interruptions of the schedule, street car service being paralyzed, thus making it impossible for some players to get to the grounds. To the credit of the college boys it must be said that they responded with a full team for every game of the season and played all comers, regardless of weather conditions.

Too much praise cannot be given the C.B.C. team when it is considered that it is made up of youngsters whose only training has been in inter-class games and a few chances to kick a ball about the college campus. Their great success was due to the four workouts a week, in which they learned much about the tricks of trapping, passing, and the different styles of shooting. The runnerup team, the Doctor Winfreys, was made up mostly of Scotchmen, all of whom learned the game on the other side of the water. But the speed and endurance of the younger and trained collegians taxed their more experienced opponents until they were exhausted.

The college team really has a better record than the summary shows, as they won four pre-season games and three games during the season which were played on days when the regular schedule was abandoned on account of the snow. In all of these games the opposition was allowed to make up teams without restriction. The scheduled games ended with the Christian Brothers College and the Doctor Winfrey teams tied for first place, each having lost one game to the other and having won every other game. Two other contests between the Winfreys and the collegians were called off on account of snow on the field.

The tie was played off on March 10 before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a soccer contest here. The game was a wonderful exhibition of speed and endurance, with many wily tricks on the part of the champions, and a masterful style of play on the part of the runnersup. Yet the latter were not able to score owing to the dogged work of the college defense lines and the wonderful performance of their stellar goalkeeper, Gavin. The final standing was as follows:

	W. L. D. Pts.					W. L. D. Pts.			
Christian Brothers College.	9	1	0	13	Phoenix .....	1	8	1	3
Doctor Winfreys .....	8	2	0	16	Phillippi Wisharts .....	1	8	1	3

### NORTH TEXAS SOCCER FOOTBALL LEAGUE

President, Ernest Oates; vice-presidents, Maury W. Jones of Dallas, C. A. Cantt of Baylor University and J. S. McIntosh of Southern Methodist University; secretary-treasurer, Alex. Turner. Delegate to U.S.F.A., C. A. Lovett.

BY ALEX TURNER, SECRETARY.

The 1917-18 season has done more to bring the excellent virtues of soccer home to the general public than has any previous season. The increasing interest in the game can be attributed to but one cause, and that is the



1, Ernest Oates, Dallas, President North Texas Soccer Football League. 2, Alexander Turner, Dallas, Secretary-Treasurer North Texas Soccer Football League. 3, W. J. Mitchell, captain of the Dallas Soccer Club for the greater part of the past season. 4, James Gammie, Dallas Soccer Club, enlisted June, 1917, in the 12th Engineers, U.S.A., and was detailed for duty in France the following August. 5, Frank Wainwright, Dallas Soccer Club, now in khaki doing his "bit" for Uncle Sam. 6, C. A. Gantt, Vice-President North Texas Soccer Football League; Director of Athletics at Baylor University, Waco, Tex. 7, Fred R. Little, Dallas Soccer Club, enlisted in U.S. Medical Corps, but was honorably discharged after service on Mexican Border.

GROUP OF TEXAS SOCCERITES.

1  
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3  
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ence in Texas from October, 1917, to April, 1918, of some 3,000 men the Royal Flying Corps, practically all of whom knew and understood game and not a few ranked as first-leaguers in the soccer world. Of the who were stationed for training in Texas, fully fifty per cent came from England, Scotland or Ireland, while the remainder were recruited in Canada. Many of these men were professional footballers in Great Britain the pre-war days, and the only fault to be found was the fact that the men proved far too strong for local aggregations.

The North Texas Soccer Football League opened its season with four teams in the race—Dallas Soccer Club, Seroco Soccer Club, Baylor University, and Royal Flying Corps. Southern Methodist University of Dallas contemplated the entry of an eleven, but, owing to the difficulties to be encountered in the procuring of a capable coach, the project had to be abandoned at the last minute. Cleburne, which had been in the fight each since the organization of the league, found that so many of its players enlisted that it was impossible to place a team in the field.

The league race was a walkover for the Royal Flying Corps, for the aviators won every game staged during the entire season, annexing the championship of Texas and winning the Spalding Trophy.

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the team entered by the Royal Flying Corps in the Texas League, was the best possible selection of a 3,000 men, picked from the four training camps—Hicks Field, Evergreen Field, Benbrook Field, and Advanced Headquarters in Fort Worth. In the face of such opposition local talent made a grim and determined, though valiant, fight. Clean play and good sportsmanship went hand in hand, however, throughout the entire season, and to all concerned—players, officials and spectators—the 1917-18 season was a most enjoyable one.

The Seroco Soccer Club of Dallas, under the leadership of such experienced players as James Alexander, W. C. Rowe, and C. H. Pell, put up a hard fight, but made a good showing against both Dallas and Baylor University, but could not stand up against the onslaughts of the aviators.

Baylor University of Waco, though compelled to place on the field an eleven of entirely new men, made a game fight, and with a little more training and experience could have developed a capable squad. C. A. Gantt, director of athletics at Baylor University and one of the vice-presidents of the North Texas League, is a firm believer in soccer and has done all in his power to effect its introduction to every college and school in Texas.

The Dallas Soccer Club encountered many difficulties and several of the aviators came in its ranks donned khaki before the opening of the season, which handicapped the team to a considerable extent. In consequence, only a second eleven remained to take the field.

Although receiving its first introduction to the northern part of the State, soccer is now gradually spreading to every corner of Texas, and, although it is making progress, nevertheless. It is hard to say what the prospects may be for the 1918-19 season, for so many of our players have volunteered to do their part in the greater game, that it is doubtful if there will remain a sufficient number to carry on. There is no doubt, however, that when Kaiserism has been banished from the globe, and our boys return from Europe, soccer will hold a greater place in the lives of the sport loving people of Texas.

## THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS F.C.

BY ALEX TURNER, DALLAS, TEX.

In the near future soccer football should attain in Texas the same degree of popularity that it has reached in Europe, credit is due in no small measure to the Canadians and others of the Royal Flying Corps of the British army. Every assistance in the promotion of the game was given by the officers and men, and given gladly. Exhibition games were arranged every opportunity, and through these considerable sums were netted for the American Red Cross and other war causes.

A select eleven was entered in the North Texas League and, in addition, a Royal Flying Corps Inter-Wing League was organized. When the men



(1) ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS ELEVEN, ROYAL FLYING CORPS—1, Sgt. Allen; 2, First Air Mechanic Langridge; 3, Second Air Mechanic Parker; 4, First Air Mechanic Molyneux; 5, First Air Mechanic Wilson; 6, First Air Mechanic Playfair; 7, First Air Mechanic McDougall; 8, Flight Sgt. Manners; 9, First Air Mechanic Love; 10, Second Air Mechanic Dowell; 11, Corp. Kettle. (2) HICKS FIELD ELEVEN, ROYAL FLYING CORPS—The Hicks Field eleven made a splendid fight in the Royal Flying Corps during 1917-18 season—center of picture. (3) DALLAS-SEHOCO REPRESENTATIVE TEAM, twice defeated by Royal Flying Corps during 1917-18 season—1, Rowe (S); 2, Bell (D); 3, Spittlehouse (D); 4, Wainwright (D); 5, Mitchell (D); 6, Pell (S); 7, Evans (D); 8, Stubbs (D); 9, Little (D); 10, Chaplin (D); 11, Cranshaw (D); 12, Smyth (D). (4) ROYAL FLYING CORPS F.C., State Champions, 1917-18—1, Flight Sgt. Davies; 2, Frank Morris; 3, Corp. Haigh; 4, Sgt. Firman; 5, Sgt. McKinley; 6, Sgt. Little; 7, Flight Sgt. Hall; 8, Sgt. Andrews; 9, Sgt. Jamieson; 10, Corp. Barker; 11, Corp. Grafton; 12, First Air Mechanic Wilson; Meizer; 13, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 14, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 15, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 16, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 17, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 18, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 19, Flight Sgt. Meizer; 20, Flight Sgt. Meizer.



urned to Canada in April, 1918, a silver loving cup was given by the Royal Flying Corps to the city of Fort Worth, to be competed for by the soccer football teams in the schools of that city. In brief, the Royal Flying Corps was able in one short season to do for soccer in Texas what would otherwise have taken years and years of hard work and persistent effort. Of the Royal Flying Corps team which annexed the championship of Texas, General C. G. Hoare was honorary president; Captain H. S. Parsons, president; Flight-Sergeant E. Davies, treasurer, and Sergeant G. N. Matthews, secretary-manager. The team which swept all before it and has yet to suffer its initial defeat was composed of: goalkeeper, Sergeant McKinley; half-backs, Sergeants Firman and Little; half-backs, Sergeant Jamieson, Corporals Barker and Grafton; forwards, Air Mechanics Wilson-Moizer and Wilson, Lieutenant E. Frost, Sergeant Nutley and Corporal Gill. Besides entering an eleven in the Texas League, an Inter-Wing League, composed of teams from Hicks Field, Everman Field, Benbrook Field, and Fort Worth Headquarters, was organized, the games being played in Fort Worth each Friday afternoon. Some splendid contests were staged, and Benbrook finally nosed out ahead of Everman in the closing game of the year, after a neck and neck race, and won the championship of the Royal Flying Corps.

On the occasion of their first visit to the city of Dallas, the men of the Royal Flying Corps eleven were tendered a banquet by local followers of the game, by way of a welcome to Texas. The affair was a decided success and was much appreciated by the birdmen.

The Spalding Trophy, which was won by the Royal Flying Corps, was presented to the champions at a banquet which was held at the Oriental Hotel, Dallas, on Saturday, March 23. In appreciation of their victory and in remembrance of their visit to Texas, members of the other leagues and followers of the game subscribed for a set of gold medals, which were awarded to the individual members of the Royal Flying Corps team at the same time that the trophy was presented.

The soccer champions of Texas returned to Canada in the early part of April, and should they again be located in the South, are assured of a hearty welcome from their many friends here.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCCER LEAGUE

The championship of the Southern California League was decided and the 1917-18 season brought to a close when the Los Angeles Athletic Club decisively defeated the Uniteds, 5—2, at Exposition Park on January 1. For three years the Uniteds were league champions. Final standing of the clubs:

	W. L. D. Pts.					W. L. D. Pts.			
L.A.C. ....	6	0	0	12	St. George .....	1	3	2	4
Uniteds ..;	4	1	1	9	Foresters .....	0	5	1	1

### SAN FRANCISCO SOCCER LEAGUE

The Union Iron Works team proved to be the class of the San Francisco Soccer League and at the close of the schedule led the field with eleven games won, two drawn and one lost. The teams finished as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
				For.	Against.	
Union Iron Works .....	11	1	2	45	14	24
Castles .....	7	3	4	30	22	18
Barbarians .....	5	3	6	29	13	16
Imps .....	4	3	6	29	24	14
Cons .....	4	5	5	13	18	13
Castles .....	4	5	5	19	21	13
Seafarers .....	3	9	2	18	42	8
Anglers .....	2	11	0	15	44	4



**MERCHANT SOCCER TEAM A, BRISTOL, PA.** Upper left panel—1, Davenport, Trainer; 2, J. Dawson; 3, W. Licau, Mgr.;  
 Vice-President National League; 4, Todd; 5, Lafferty; 6, Small; 7, W. T. Wilson; 8, S. Chisholm; 9, P. F. Smithers; 10, Matthews;  
 11, McKay, Capt.; 12, J. Wilson; 13, Coursey; 14, Duggan; 15, Heminsley; 16, Maxwell; 17, Barrett. **OLYMPIC F.C., ST. LOUIS,**  
**MO.** Upper right panel—1, O'Connor; 2, Kennedy; 3, Mickely; 4, Fitzgerald; 5, Stromberg; 6, Kraft; 7, Jackson; 8, Meander; 9,  
 Kling; 10, Nolan; 11, Davis; 12, Schuler; 13, R. J. Norman, Mgr. **TRYGG F.C., CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.** Center panel—1, T.  
 Thilsch; 2, Wilhelms; 3, Fjeld; 4, Matheson; 5, W. Ronning; 6, Wisloff; 7, Tandberg; 8, Holmsen; 9, O. Hognander; 10, L. Chris-  
 tiansen; 11, E. Leth. **ROYAL AIR FORCE (CAN.) SOCCER TEAM.** Lower panel—1, Sgt. Davies, Trainer; 2, Pvt. Findlay; 3,  
 Pvt. Lonie; 4, Pvt. Wilson; 5, Pvt. Blatchford; 6, Pvt. Wallace; 7, Pvt. Mathews, Sec.-Mgr.; 8, Pvt. Harris; 9, Sgt. MacCullough; 9, Sgt.  
 Nuttley; 11, Corp. Haigh; 12, Pvt. Watts; 13, Sgt. Mathews, Sec.-Mgr.

## SOCCER FOOTBALL IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

BY GEORGE NEWLOVE,  
Secretary Verdun City F.C.

Soccer in the Province of Quebec, Canada, made great strides up to the year 1914. Prior to the outbreak of war there were in Montreal and district more than one hundred and fifty soccer clubs, comprising four divisions, and church and juvenile leagues. There were three cups for competition. The unannounced Cup competition for the whole of Canada has been suspended until the end of the war.

The Charity Cup, the proceeds of the final for which are solely for the hospitals, two hundred and fifty dollars being for a soccer endowment bed in the Montreal General Hospital, thus aids players who are injured.

The Quebec Cup is played for at the end of the season and the final gate receipts are divided among the two finalists and the P.O.F.A. When war broke out soccer had a setback here, well known clubs having to shut up shop through officials and players going to play the bigger game in France, and now, in 1918, only two divisions are in operation—first and second—with junior, juvenile and church leagues operated by the boys.

With their early training these will be good material for the clubs in the future to bring the game back to the prominent position it held before the war. How clubs are badly hit by the war conditions is instanced by Montreal Locomotive F.C., which paid a visit to Schenectady, N. Y., last year. They were the champions of the Senior League in 1917, also winners of the Quebec Cup, being an undefeated team. This year it bottoms the league and has one win to its credit. Such is fate in these troubled times. There has been one cup won this year. The Charity Cup which was won by Verdun F.C. from Sons of England after a draw, 0—0, the former won in the replay by 2 goals to 1.

The final of the Quebec Cup takes place in October. Taking into consideration the trying times all kinds of sports are up against, soccer is growing in popularity in this Province. French-Canadians are playing it in their schools, so we shall soon follow the States in bringing this great game more before the public to insure the success which it deserves.



### BEN GOVIER

Ben Govier (at left) and Richard Jarrett.  
Photo taken in 1895.

An active soccer player for thirty years, and a member of teams in the front rank for nearly twenty-five seasons, Ben Govier of Chicago, Ill., is in a class by himself in point of continuous service in the kicking game. He was born of English parents on January 11, 1876, at Coatbridge, Scotland, and left for the United States in December, 1891.

Govier played his first game on this side of the water for the Pullman team against the Detroiters. He played a few more games for Pullman, then signed with the then famous Thistles of Chicago. There Govier and Dick Jarrett, who still is connected with soccer in the Middle West, formed the left wing. They played together for several seasons. Jarrett went to St. Louis in 1895 to play for the St. Louis Cycling Club. Two months later Govier followed Jarrett to the Mound City, and they were together again for two seasons.

In the course of his long service in the game, Govier captained the Chicagos, a picked team which defeated the Pilgrims, the first English team to invade the United States.

# Football in the United Kingdom

REVIEW OF 1916-17 AND 1917-18 SEASONS.

By G. WAGSTAFFE SIMMONS, F.J.I.,

Member of the Football Association Council.

My usual contribution to this annual did not make its appearance last year. The reason was not unconnected with the war. I devoutly hope that I shall be more fortunate on this occasion, and that enemy action will not prevent the delivery of my article in New York. For the purpose of avoiding a hiatus in the annals of the history of the game in the United Kingdom so far as the SOCCER FOOTBALL GUIDE is concerned, I intend to take a rapid survey of the two past seasons, but before doing so a few general observations are called for as to the profound difference in the outlook since last I addressed my American friends through this publication.

Then, the United States, great as was the assistance she had rendered to the Allied cause with her money and materials, was not engaged in active operations against the common enemy of humanity and civilization. The American eagle, from her lofty eyrie, was watching the colossal conflict that was being waged between the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs on the one side against the peoples on the other who stood for everything that made life worth living. The three chief nations then stemming the flood of German barbarity were: (1) those in whose veins flowed the blood of the people who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake; (2) those who over a century ago threw off the yoke of Louis, and (3) those who in the last century founded for themselves an empire controlled by civilians. America saw the martyrdom of Belgium, of Serbia, of Poland, and she saw as the scroll of time unrolled itself something more—she saw that the foundations of human liberty were threatened by a megalomaniac Kaiser who aimed at crushing to powder under the wheels of the Juggernaut of Prussian militarism the free peoples of the earth.

A nation that loves sport must have freedom. The two are interdependent, interwoven, the one being the warp and the other the woof of the polity of an enfranchised race. Unprepared as we were when the dogs of war were loosed upon a startled Europe in the autumn of 1914, British sportsmen in their scores of thousands placed themselves under the banner of St. George, and fought, bled, and died a glorious death on the blood-stained fields of Flanders. The flower of British manhood, shoulder to shoulder with the sons of France and of Belgium, sought to stay the advance of the hordes of goose-steppers who, at the word of an ambitious tyrant, set their faces towards Paris and London, and boasted they would make an early entry into those capitals. They were foiled. The half-trained soldiers of the Entente Powers, inferior in numbers, but sustained by an unflinching belief in the righteousness of their cause, held up the hosts launched against them by the most perfect military organization the world has ever seen. Personal valor and high purpose won through, and after four years of sanguinary strife Paris is still in the hands of fair France, the Channel Ports have not been polluted by the tread of the Hun, and not an inch of British soil is in possession of the bestial foe.

Something more was needed than merely to keep the Prussians at bay. Belgium had to be won back. Serbian territorial integrity must be restored, the legitimate aspirations of Italy must be satisfied, and a degraded and brutalized Germany must be defeated on land as she had been defeated on the seven seas. The call for help went out to the Western World. The ties of blood, of race, of language, but, above all, the love of personal and national liberty was the irresistible clarion call to the United States, and she cheerfully obeyed it. To-day her football players, her base ball players, her runners, her rowing men, are standing side by side with ours on the gory terrain on the Western Front, and we know—it is with us an article of our faith—that although dark days still may be in store, and the tale of disaster on land

and sea not yet complete, the Allies are slowly but surely marching to the destined end of this appalling conflict—the defeat of the Central Powers.

When the day dawns on which such terms of peace will be imposed on the enemy that future wars will be impossible, the sportsmen of those nations who have been brothers in arms will return to peaceful pursuits once more. May that day soon be heralded! Then indeed we may look forward to a renewal of that pleasant rivalry in sport that was interrupted by the Hun. Out of the welter of war some good already has come. It has cleared away past misunderstandings. The British Empire and the United States now are knit closely together in eternal friendship. When years hence the youth of the States meet the youth of the United Kingdom, of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa, in rivalry in feats of athletic prowess, they will do so as comrades and as members of a great confraternity whose indissoluble union has been cemented on many a hard-won field of battle by blood shed in freedom's cause. Hail Columbia!

During all the turmoil of war the inherent love of the Britisher for games has not been extinguished. Football has been continuously played wherever the British Tommy is under arms. And this ineradicable sporting spirit has been shown in action, for on more than one occasion he has, when attacking the enemy, dribbled a football up to his lines. It is not my intention to endeavor to chronicle the doings in the myriads of competitions which have been successfully completed at home and abroad by wearers of khaki. They are numbered by the thousand, and the broad generalization must suffice that football has been found a splendid recreational pursuit, an invaluable aid to training, and a great mental tonic. The men have fought hard and played hard, and they are the better soldiers because of their keenness on the playing field. What we owe, and what civilization owes, to the great winter pastime of the masses of the United Kingdom never can be adequately told. We thank heaven for it, and look forward to an even greater popularity for the game when the Kaiser and his myrmidons no longer shall possess the power to keep in arms a world that longs to tread the paths of peace.

## THE 1916-17 SEASON

In the season of 1916-17 the conditions under which football was played in the United Kingdom were largely similar to those of the previous year. The Football Association did not relax any of the restrictions it imposed in July, 1915. Neither cups, medals, nor other souvenirs were allowed to be given, nor were players permitted in England to receive any payment for playing. Attempts were made to induce the Association to leave the question of remuneration in the hands of leagues and clubs, but the governing body was adamant. It reaffirmed that football, during a great national crisis such as that through which we were passing, could be justified only when played as a recreation. Those who were not prepared to take part in the game as amateurs were best off the field.

The Football League was approached with a request by certain prominent players that they would take the matter up with the Football Association, but the reply of the League was anticipated—that their business was to administer the affairs of the League, and that, as the decision that payments for playing should not be made was the exclusive act of the Football Association, the players must deal directly with the Association on the matter. The agitation for payment soon died away because there was no driving force of public opinion behind it, and it has not since been renewed. It is now understood by players that there is not the slightest possibility of the governing body giving consent to professional football being played until the war is over, or so much progress has been made with peace negotiations that the end of hostilities is actually in sight.

A different view of the matter of payment has been taken in Scotland and Ireland. In both those countries payments are made to players, but on a more modest scale than in pre-war days, and it appears likely that they will continue to be made. It is a thousand pities that there was not a joint conference of the four National Associations, so that a uniform policy might

have been agreed upon, but it now is too late to attempt to get Ireland and Scotland to follow England's lead. Wales did so, all professional football in that country ending simultaneously with that in England, and the Scottish and Irish clubs have the unenviable distinction of keeping football going on commercial lines.

### FOOTBALL LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

There were no international or representative games in the United Kingdom in 1916-1917. The Football Association Challenge Cup and the Football Association Amateur Cup competitions again were suspended, all county matches once more were held up, and with one or two exceptions all county challenge cup competitions were declared off. The Football League was carried on in two sections—Lancashire and Midlands. In the Lancashire Section there was a fine struggle for supremacy in the principal competition between Liverpool and Stockport County, the latter being in normal times a second division club. Liverpool gained the championship by three points, but the subsidiary competition was won by Rochdale, a club that does not in ordinary times take any part in the Football League competition.

In the Midland Section, Leeds City, another second division club, easily out-distanced all other competitors in the principal competition, only two matches of the thirty played being lost. In the subsidiary competition five clubs obtained the same number of points, Bradford heading the table only because they had a decimally superior goal average over their rivals. Appended are the tables for the two sections:

#### LANCASHIRE SECTION—PRINCIPAL COMPETITION.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.—		Points.
					For.	Against.	
Liverpool .....	30	19	3	8	62	26	46
Stockport County.....	30	18	5	7	61	31	43
Stoke .....	30	16	7	7	64	36	39
Manchester City .....	30	14	7	9	49	29	37
Everton .....	30	15	8	7	62	41	37
Burnley .....	30	15	11	4	73	56	34
Manchester United .....	30	13	11	6	48	54	32
Rochdale .....	30	12	13	5	47	54	29
Southport Central .....	30	10	12	8	40	43	28
Bolton Wanderers .....	30	9	15	6	59	65	24
Blackburn Rovers .....	30	10	16	4	52	66	24
Preston North End.....	30	8	15	7	47	65	23
Bury .....	30	7	15	8	40	63	22
Oldham Athletic .....	30	8	16	6	36	65	22
Port Vale .....	30	7	16	7	50	60	21
Blackpool .....	30	6	17	7	44	80	19

#### LANCASHIRE SECTION—SUBSIDIARY COMPETITION.

Rochdale .....	6	5	0	1	15	6	11
Everton .....	6	4	1	1	16	5	9
Burnley .....	6	4	1	1	14	9	9
Manchester United .....	6	4	2	0	15	9	8
Stockport County .....	6	2	1	3	6	10	7
Stoke .....	6	3	3	0	11	6	6
Preston North End.....	6	2	2	2	8	7	6
Bolton Wanderers .....	6	3	3	0	12	12	6
Liverpool .....	6	2	3	1	13	10	5
Oldham Athletic .....	6	2	3	1	9	8	5
Blackpool .....	6	2	3	1	10	12	5
Manchester City .....	6	2	3	1	3	11	5
Burslem Port Vale.....	6	2	3	1	9	11	5
Blackburn Rovers .....	6	2	4	0	11	15	4
Southport Central .....	6	1	4	1	5	15	3
Bury .....	6	1	5	0	6	16	2

## MIDLAND SECTION—PRINCIPAL COMPETITION.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Against.	
Leeds City .....	30	18	2	10	68	29	46
Barnsley .....	30	15	7	8	65	41	38
Birmingham .....	30	14	7	9	56	38	37
Huddersfield Town .....	30	15	9	6	41	31	36
Bradford .....	30	14	10	6	51	32	34
Notts Forest .....	30	14	12	4	56	39	32
Notts County .....	30	13	11	6	47	52	32
Bradford City .....	30	12	11	7	41	41	31
Rotherham County .....	30	12	12	6	53	52	30
Sheffield United .....	30	11	12	7	43	47	29
Hull City .....	30	10	13	7	36	57	27
Chesterfield .....	30	11	15	4	69	62	26
Sheffield Wednesday .....	30	9	15	6	36	48	24
Grimsby Town .....	30	8	16	6	38	71	22
Leicester Fosse .....	30	7	17	6	29	53	20
Lincoln City .....	30	5	19	6	38	65	16

## MIDLAND SECTION—SUBSIDIARY COMPETITION.

Bradford .....	6	3	1	2	10	5	8
Sheffield United .....	6	4	2	0	12	7	8
Birmingham .....	6	3	1	2	17	12	8
Leicester Fosse .....	6	4	2	0	12	12	8
Chesterfield .....	6	4	2	0	15	16	8
Huddersfield Town .....	6	3	2	1	6	4	7
Leeds City .....	6	2	2	2	8	7	6
Grimsby Town .....	6	2	2	2	12	11	6
Hull City .....	6	2	2	2	13	12	6
Sheffield Wednesday .....	6	2	2	2	12	12	6
Barnsley .....	6	1	2	3	8	9	5
Rotherham County .....	6	2	3	1	9	13	5
Lincoln City .....	6	1	3	2	11	12	4
Notts Forest .....	6	1	3	2	12	14	4
Notts County .....	6	1	3	2	9	12	4
Bradford City .....	6	0	3	3	5	13	3

## THE LONDON COMBINATION.

Fourteen clubs took part in the London Combination games, and for the greater part of the season there was a close and exciting struggle for the leadership. Eventually, however, West Ham United, a Southern League club, forged ahead, and they won in handsome fashion, with Millwall, another Southern League club, as runnerup. Reading and Southampton, it should be mentioned, were added to the dozen clubs which competed in the 1915-16 season, but after playing several matches and losing very heavily, Reading found it impossible to continue, and its fixtures were taken over by Portsmouth. The final positions of the clubs were:

## LONDON COMBINATION.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Against.	
West Ham United.....	40	30	5	5	110	45	65
Millwall .....	40	26	8	6	85	48	58
Chelsea .....	40	24	11	5	93	48	53
Tottenham Hotspur .....	40	24	11	5	112	64	53
The Arsenal .....	40	19	11	10	62	47	48
Fulham .....	40	21	16	3	102	63	45
Luton .....	39	20	16	3	101	82	43
Crystal Palace .....	38	14	17	7	68	72	35
Southampton .....	39	13	18	8	57	80	34
Queen's Park Rangers.....	39	10	20	9	48	86	29
Watford .....	39	8	22	9	69	115	25
Brentford .....	40	9	24	7	56	99	25
Portsmouth .....	40	9	27	4	58	117	22
Clapton Orient .....	40	6	27	7	49	104	19

The matches not played were: Southampton vs. Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace vs. Luton, Queen's Park Rangers vs. Watford.

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The Scottish League championship was won for the fourth successive year by Celtic, who always appeared to have it at their mercy. The Rangers, their great Glasgow rivals, who were second in 1915-16, dropped to third place, the runnersup being Greenock Morton, who were third the previous season. The final table was as follows:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Against.	
Celtic .....	38	27	1	10	79	17	64
Greenock Morton .....	38	24	8	6	72	39	54
Glasgow Rangers .....	38	24	9	5	68	32	53
Airdrieonians .....	38	21	9	8	71	38	50
3rd Lanark R.V.....	38	19	8	11	53	37	49
Kilmarnock .....	38	18	13	7	69	46	43
Paisley St. Mirren.....	38	15	13	10	49	43	40
Motherwell .....	38	16	16	6	57	59	38
Partick Thistle .....	38	14	17	7	44	43	35
Dumbarton .....	38	12	15	11	56	73	35
Hamilton Academicals .....	38	13	16	9	54	72	35
Falkirk .....	38	12	16	10	57	57	34
Clyde .....	38	10	14	14	41	53	34
Heart of Midlothian.....	38	14	20	4	44	59	32
Ayr United .....	38	12	19	7	47	59	31
Dundee .....	38	13	21	4	58	71	30
Hibernians .....	38	10	18	10	57	72	30
Queen's Park .....	38	11	20	7	56	81	29
Raith Rovers .....	38	8	23	7	42	91	23
Aberdeen .....	38	7	24	7	36	68	21

## THE 1917-18 SEASON

What happened in the United Kingdom in 1917 with regard to military service altered the outlook. The introduction of conscription and the fact that every person of military age had to join one of the services unless engaged in work deemed to be of national importance brought about a fresh set of circumstances, and on the eve of the 1917-18 season an order was issued by the Football Association giving permission for competitions promoted for war and other charities to present cups and medals upon condition that they were not provided out of the gate receipts.

This did not quite meet the needs of the situation. Some of the big provincial associations were much concerned because numerous competitions were being run outside their jurisdiction, the reason being that they were not allowed to give cups and medals to the winners, and cups and medals the players would have. A considerable mass of evidence was accumulated by the Football Association which went to show that it was desirable, in the best interests of the present and future good government of the game, that those competitions should be brought under proper control, and on December 5, 1917, the following new regulation was issued:

"That associations and leagues be allowed to arrange matches to suit local conditions, provided they do not interfere with the duties of those engaged in war work of any kind, and that the war regulation that wages shall not be paid to players is strictly observed."

The effect of this regulation was to restore the pre-war position with regard to the right of competitions to present cups and medals, and incidentally it brought to an end a situation that threatened to cause considerable future trouble. It has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the Football Association's legislative work that it is marked by sound common-sense. There is never any hurried legislation, and that is why such few mistakes are made. When a matter is brought before it the pros and cons are carefully weighed, and it is only after mature consideration of the whole



of the ascertainable facts that a decision is arrived at. The sole guiding principle with the Association is the good of the game, and it was because it was considered that it would be to the advantage of the pastime in the future to bring all those who played it under proper control that the concession was made with regard to cups and medals. There was no ethical or sentimental reason why the 1915 regulations should not be modified, but the Football Association would not vary them until it was thoroughly satisfied national interests could not be prejudiced in the remotest degree.

### FOOTBALL COUPON BETTING.

There is another subject—a most distasteful one—to which I must call attention. Coupon betting on football has been growing for years in the United Kingdom. So serious a menace did it become to the purity of the game that, on the recommendation of the Football Association Council, a general meeting of the members of the Association inserted a rule some seasons since that any player or official proved guilty of taking part in it should be permanently suspended from the game. In spite of the great risks they ran, some players persistently broke the rule, and when detected they had to suffer the penalty of excommunication.

Comparatively recently there have been ugly developments in connection with coupon betting. Insidious attempts have been made to "square" matches. Some bookmakers who conduct a large business, and whose morals are below the level of those of the Hottentot, thought they could see their way to making huge illicit profits if they could bring about the "squaring" of matches. They would select one or more games, the results of which appeared to be stone dead certainties, and their agents endeavored to induce the players to maneuver for results that would be a complete upset of form. In the vast majority of cases in which attempts were made to defraud the public in this way the players reported the whole circumstances to the club officials before the games began, and in some instances successful traps were laid for the miscreants who sought to tempt the players. When guilt could be conclusively proved proceedings were taken, and more than one would-be seducer of the honesty of players has been sent to well-deserved imprisonment.

One form of coupon betting is for a particular match to be chosen, and attempts made by backers to predict the exact score. The Football Association had its attention called to one game the result of which appeared to be highly suspicious, and after very careful inquiries it came to the conclusion that certain players were concerned in a deliberate and successful attempt to secure a pre-arranged result. The players deemed guilty were permanently suspended, and among them was Enoch James West, to whom expulsion from the game was a most serious matter, not only because of his loss of remuneration in the shape of future wages, but also because a benefit was due to him which was estimated to be worth at least £1,000. West made a fight for reinstatement. He protested his innocence, and brought an action in the High Court against the Association, but lost on the ground that the Association had full power to carry out its own rules, and the more so as West undertook when registered as a professional to abide by such rules. West appealed to the Appeal Court, but once again he failed, the three judges supporting the decision of the judge in the court below.

These judicial findings place the Football Association in an unassailable position in the matter of the enforcement of its own rules on those who place themselves under its jurisdiction. So long as those rules and regulations are administered fairly and there is not a flagrant contravention of what is known in the law as "natural justice," the Association is absolutely protected against the possibility of a successful action for damages by an aggrieved person who has come under the ban of the governing body. Any other position would be intolerable, but it is well that everybody in the game should understand the wide powers the Association is entitled to wield, and that it is futile to move the law courts to force into the ranks of players anybody that the Association deems is unfitted to take an active part in the pastime.

I have dwelt at some length on this unsavory subject because it is transcendently important for a correct summary of the points at issue to be placed before all who are interested in Association football. The essence of the popularity of the game is that the public have an unqualified belief in the honesty of the players. If at any time doubt as to the bona fides of players became firmly implanted in the minds of those who patronize the sport it would be the beginning of the end. It would be the death knell of the spectacular side of the game. The vigorous action of the Football Association and the Football League, in conjunction with less pretentious bodies connected with the administrative side of the sport, has made it abundantly clear that anything in the nature of crooked dealings will not be tolerated, and the exemplary punishment that has been meted out to those who sought to bring the game within the slimy grasp of underworld financial swindlers is the best guarantee of clean and straightforward sport in the future.

#### FOOTBALL NATIONAL WAR FUND.

In December last the Football Association called a conference to consider what steps should be taken to open a fund for the assistance of Association footballers and their families who are in need of assistance arising from the war and other causes. Cases were brought to the notice of the governing body in which the dependents of players who had been killed required their Government allowances to be supplemented, while in other cases players who had been broken in the war needed some help to enable them to make a start in some small business. There were many ways in which such a fund could be of great practical assistance to men who had been identified with the sport, and it was unanimously decided at the conference to open a fund immediately. The Football Association, before the proceedings closed, announced that the whole of its Benevolent Fund, amounting to some £5,000, would be the first donation, and since then more than another £5,000 has been subscribed, chiefly by the Football League and its clubs. It is realized that this fund will need support for many years, and there will not be the least difficulty when normal times are restored in raising all the money that will be required.

#### WAR TIME FOOTBALL.

One of the most satisfactory features of the 1917-18 season was the manner in which the big clubs kept faith with the public. Only those who have been behind the scenes have any conception of the harassing cares and anxieties of getting a first-class side in the field in these times. On numerous occasions the managers of leading clubs found themselves on the morning of a game with only five or six men, but they almost invariably succeeded in getting eleven good players by the afternoon. From a national standpoint, the game itself, and the camaraderie to which it should give birth and sustenance, are of infinitely greater value than the result of a competition, and it is gratifying to be able to bear testimony to the fact that football was played as it should be played, and that the essence of true sportsmanship was observable in the vast majority of contests.

There is a consensus of view among those who have seen war time first-class football that the average professional has shown an earnestness and a whole-hearted absorption in the game when on the field that were supposed to have been reserved only for league or cup games on which important results depended. There has not been in the emergency competitions of the past three seasons any of that studied slackness which was formerly associated with friendly games. The players have been engaged in more useful occupations than that of daily training with long intervals of lounging, and they have discovered that a game which palled on the appetite when it filled the whole of their life has never-fading attractions when played for recreation purposes. It would be well if, when once more the conditions are such that the game may again be organized on pre-war lines, the professional player continued to be an economic asset in commerce instead of a drone in the communal hive.

## COMPETITION FOOTBALL IN 1917-18.

Having already exceeded the amount of space I should occupy with this article, it is not my intention to enter into minute details with regard to the leading competitions in 1917-18, and there is less necessity for me to institute a comparison with the previous season because both sets of tables are here set forth. In the Lancashire Section of the Football League there was a great fight for the championship between Stoke and Liverpool, and it was not until the last game was played on the concluding Saturday of the season that Stoke managed to beat Liverpool on the post by goal average. Stoke were largely indebted for this narrow victory to the two big wins they gained over Blackburn Rovers, the famous Lancashire club being defeated 6—0 at Stoke on November 10, and by 8—1 at Blackburn on the following Saturday. In the Subsidiary Competition Liverpool came out on top, with Everton second, and here again it was goal average that decided the relative positions of the two leading clubs.

The Midland Section championship once more found Leeds City easy winners, but in the Subsidiary Competition Grimsby Town, who had previously had a very poor season from a playing point of view, showed unexpectedly good form, and delighted its supporters, and probably astonished themselves, by earning the right to appear at the head of the table. The Football League decided to give a League championship cup and medals, and the winners of the principal competitions in the Lancashire and Midland sections respectively played a couple of games to decide who should have these. On May 4 Leeds City won at home by two goals to love, and in the second game at Stoke the following Saturday, Stoke won by a goal to love, so that Leeds took the cup and medals on goal average. The tables are subjoined:

## MIDLAND SECTION—PRINCIPAL COMPETITION.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Against.	
Leeds City .....	28	23	4	1	75	23	47
Sheffield United .....	23	20	7	1	66	27	41
Sheffield City .....	28	15	9	4	67	50	34
Birmingham .....	28	14	8	6	59	38	34
Nottingham Forest .....	28	13	11	4	41	28	30
Bradford .....	28	13	11	4	40	29	30
Leicester Fosse .....	28	13	12	3	52	43	29
Sheffield Wednesday .....	23	12	14	2	49	46	28
Derby County .....	28	8	11	9	42	52	25
Nottingham County .....	28	7	12	9	43	54	23
Sheffield Wednesday .....	28	9	14	5	45	59	23
Grimsby Town .....	23	5	12	11	24	62	21
Bradford City .....	28	8	16	4	34	55	20
Lincoln City .....	28	7	16	5	34	59	19
Sheffield Wednesday .....	28	8	18	2	40	74	18

## MIDLAND SECTION—SUBSIDIARY COMPETITION.

Grimsby Town .....	6	4	1	1	13	3	9
Nottingham County .....	6	4	2	0	19	9	8
Sheffield Wednesday .....	6	3	1	2	15	8	8
Sheffield City .....	6	3	1	2	12	9	8
Leeds City .....	6	3	1	2	8	6	8
Lincoln City .....	6	3	2	1	11	8	7
Sheffield Wednesday .....	6	3	2	1	14	12	7
Sheffield Wednesday .....	6	3	2	1	13	11	7
Bradford City .....	6	1	1	4	8	8	6
Birmingham .....	6	2	2	2	6	9	6
Sheffield United .....	6	2	3	1	9	12	5
Nottingham Forest .....	6	2	3	1	4	7	5
Leicester Fosse .....	6	2	3	1	6	10	5
Derby County .....	6	1	3	2	4	10	4
Bradford .....	6	1	4	1	8	12	3
Sheffield Wednesday .....	6	0	6	0	3	19	0

## LANCASHIRE SECTION—PRINCIPAL COMPETITION.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Against.	
Stoke .....	30	22	4	4	109	27	48
Liverpool .....	30	21	3	6	101	26	48
Everton .....	30	19	5	6	92	36	44
Rochdale .....	30	15	6	9	78	47	39
Manchester City .....	30	16	7	8	57	28	38
Stockport County .....	30	17	10	3	59	32	37
Manchester United .....	30	11	11	8	45	49	30
Bolton Wanderers .....	30	13	13	4	68	70	30
Oldham Athletic .....	30	11	13	6	50	59	28
Preston North End.....	30	12	15	3	38	52	27
Port Vale .....	30	9	13	8	47	58	26
Blackpool .....	30	9	15	6	33	67	24
Southport Central .....	30	8	16	6	33	69	22
Bury .....	30	8	17	5	45	64	21
Burnley .....	30	4	21	5	29	100	13
Blackburn Rovers .....	30	2	27	1	22	127	5

## LANCASHIRE SECTION—SUBSIDIARY COMPETITION.

Liverpool .....	6	5	1	0	24	7	10
Everton .....	6	5	1	0	19	7	10
Preston North End.....	6	4	1	1	10	8	9
Manchester City .....	6	4	1	1	11	4	9
Blackpool .....	6	4	2	0	18	9	8
Oldham Athletic .....	6	3	2	1	9	9	7
Manchester United .....	6	3	2	1	6	7	7
Bolton Wanderers .....	6	3	2	1	11	9	7
Stoke .....	6	2	2	2	10	5	6
Rochdale .....	6	3	3	0	13	8	6
Burnley .....	6	2	3	1	10	11	6
Bury .....	6	1	3	2	8	15	4
Stockport County .....	6	2	4	0	6	13	4
Blackburn Rovers .....	6	1	5	0	3	13	2
Burslem Port Vale.....	6	1	5	0	4	15	2
Southport Central .....	6	0	6	0	1	23	0

## LONDON COMBINATION.

There was a thrilling struggle in the London Combination. Until the middle of March Fulham, who went to the head of affairs in December, seemed certain to carry off the championship, but they then lost their center-forward and chief goal-scorer, and, as they were unable satisfactorily to replace him, they steadily fell away, Chelsea and West Ham United both taking precedence of them. There was a ding-dong fight between the two latter clubs, and it ended in favor of Chelsea by one point, but West Ham had the honor of being the only club in the competition to pile up a tally of goals running into three figures. It must not be overlooked that the Combination last season consisted of only ten clubs, and that each one met all the others four times. The four provincial clubs—Luton Town, Portsmouth, Southampton and Watford—were dropped owing to the great difficulties connected with railway traveling. The tables are appended:

## LONDON COMBINATION.

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Against.	
Chelsea .....	36	21	7	8	82	39	50
West Ham .....	36	20	7	9	103	51	49
Fulham .....	36	20	9	7	75	60	47
Tottenham Hotspur .....	36	22	12	2	86	56	46
The Arsenal .....	36	16	15	5	76	57	37
Brentford .....	36	16	17	3	81	94	35
Queen's Park Rangers.....	36	14	20	2	48	73	30
Crystal Palace .....	36	13	19	4	54	83	30
Millwall .....	36	12	20	4	52	74	23
Clapton Orient .....	36	2	30	4	34	104	8

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

One of the keenest struggles in the history of the Scottish League took place last season. In this competition there was also a reduction of numbers, Dundee, Raith Rovers and Aberdeen being excluded, and Clydebank, another Glasgow district club, being brought in to make the total up to eighteen. This readjustment was necessary because of the difficulties connected with railway traveling. Glasgow Rangers and Celtic fought another of their prolonged fights, and on this occasion victory rested with the Rangers, who managed to finish up with the advantage of one point over their rivals, the final table being:

	SCOTTISH LEAGUE.				Goals.—		
	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Against.	Points.
Glasgow Rangers .....	34	25	3	6	66	24	56
Celtic .....	34	24	3	7	66	26	55
Kilmarnock .....	34	19	10	5	69	41	43
Greenock Morton .....	34	17	8	9	53	42	43
Motherwell .....	34	16	9	9	70	51	41
Patrick Thistle .....	34	14	8	12	51	37	40
Queen's Park .....	34	14	14	6	64	63	34
Dumbarton .....	34	13	13	8	48	49	34
Clydebank .....	34	14	15	5	55	56	33
Heart of Midlothian.....	34	14	16	4	41	55	32
Paisley St. Mirren.....	34	11	16	7	42	50	29
Hamilton Academy .....	34	11	17	6	52	63	28
Third Lanark .....	34	10	17	7	56	62	27
Falkirk .....	34	9	16	9	38	58	27
Airdrieonians .....	34	10	18	6	46	58	26
Hibernians .....	34	8	17	9	42	57	25
Clyde .....	34	9	23	2	37	72	20
Ayr United .....	34	5	20	9	32	62	19

## OTHER FOOTBALL.

As some compensation to Celtic for just missing the Scottish League championship, they won the Glasgow Charity Cup on May 25 by defeating Patrick Thistle by 2—0 in the final, but they did badly in the Glasgow Cup competition, played early in the season. In the semi-final they had to meet the Rangers, and although the latter were playing on the ground of their opponents they defeated them by 3—1 in the presence of 40,000 onlookers. The final tie was on October 6, and the Rangers defeated Patrick Thistle by 4—1. The Irish Cup competition was not suspended, but a less number of clubs than usual took part in it, and the winners were Belfast Celtic, who won it for the first time in their history by defeating Linfield, 2—0, at Belfast, on April 26. Towards the end of May the London Combination champions met Stoke, the Lancashire Section champions, at Fulham, and Chelsea proved altogether too strong for their opponents, whom they defeated by six goals to two.

The Football League will run in two sections this season, with the same clubs as in 1917-18, notwithstanding that the attempt was made at the annual meeting to bring about a more convenient geographical grouping. The London Combination have also decided to let well enough alone, and the ten clubs will meet each other again this season, twice at home and twice away, making thirty-eight competition games for each one. There was something of a rumpus in Scottish League football circles because of the decision of the majority of clubs at the annual meeting in July to exclude Falkirk and Ayr United from this season's fixtures, thus reducing the number of competitors to sixteen. The action of the League was so strongly condemned and so bitterly resented by the football public, that the clubs remaining in the competition deemed it would be wise to comply with the general wish of the supporters of the game in Scotland, and Ayr and Falkirk accordingly have been reinstated. There will be some amateur football this season, but not much except in munition making areas. What we have to do is to wait until hostilities are over, and then there will be such a boom in football in Great Britain as the game has never previously enjoyed.

# Soccer Football in Scandinavia

By GUS SHERMAN.

International games played in Scandinavia during the spring of 1918 were of the usual high standard in every particular. The attendance held up to standards of earlier years. In some instances previous figures were bettered. The play was of exceptionally great merit. The one great surprise of the year was Norway's triumph over Denmark, its first victory in an international game excepting the defeat of France by the Norwegians in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912.

The match between Sweden and Norway was played at Stockholm on May 26, Sweden winning by the score of 2 goals to 0. The lineup:

Sweden (2).	Position.	Norway (0).
Almqvist .....	Goal.	Wathne
Malm .....	Right back.	Aulle
Larson .....	Left back.	Skou
G. Carlson .....	Right half-back.	Wold
Wicksell .....	Center half-back.	Halvorsen
Halling .....	Left half-back.	Andersen
Sterne .....	Outside right.	Hegnander
Lindberg .....	Inside right.	Nordie
K. Gustavson .....	Center forward.	Gustavson
Ekroth .....	Inside left.	Simensen
B. Carlson .....	Outside left.	Holm

Referee—H. Vestergaard, Copenhagen.

On Sunday, June 2, Copenhagen saw its first Federation game of the year, the Swedes losing to Denmark by a 3—0 score before 23,000 spectators, half of whom came on bicycles. Two of the Swedish players, Svenson and Lindstrom, were responsible for two of the Danes' goals. The next Denmark-Sweden game will be played in Gothenburg, Sweden, this fall. Lineup and summary:

Denmark (3).	Position.	Sweden (0).
S. Hansen.....	Goal.	Carlson
Brysting .....	Right back.	Lund
Jorgensen .....	Left back.	S. Svenson
Grothan .....	Right half-back.	Lindstrom
Lykke .....	Center half-back.	Friberg
Knudsen .....	Left half-back.	Almen
Petersen .....	Outside right.	Magnuson
C. Hansen .....	Inside right.	Schylander
Nielsen .....	Center forward.	Borjeson
Olsen .....	Inside left.	Hjelm
Larsen .....	Outside left.	Appelgren

Referee—Chr. Andersen, Christiania. Goals—C. Hansen 2, Lindstrom 1.

The third international game in Scandinavia was played in Christiania on June 16, between Denmark and Norway. The attendance was 20,000 and Norway won by 3 goals to 1. The lineup and summary:

Norway (3).	Position.	Denmark (1).
Wathne .....	Goal.	S. Hansen
Aulle .....	Right back.	Jorgensen
Skou .....	Left back.	Jensen
Wold .....	Right half-back.	Grothan
Halvorsen .....	Center half-back.	Lykke
Andersen .....	Left half-back.	Knudsen
Helsing .....	Outside left.	Larsen
Gundersen .....	Inside left.	Tarp
Helgesen .....	Center forward.	Nielsen
Engbretsen .....	Inside right.	C. Hansen
Aas .....	Outside right.	Torsteinsen

Referee—E. Albihn, Norrkoping, Sweden. Goals—Helsing 2, Helgesen 1, C. Hansen 1.

Standings in the Scandinavian international competition were as follows:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals	
					For.	Against.
Sweden .....	2	1	1	0	2	3
Norway .....	2	1	1	0	3	2
Denmark .....	2	1	1	0	4	3

## NORWAY vs. DENMARK

BY TRYGVE TILLISCH, NEW YORK CITY.

The turning point in association football's history in Norway was reached in 1918. After having played twenty-seven international games with different nations since 1908, Norway finally registered her first victory over the Danes by defeating them, 3—1, on June 16, in Christiania. In view of the Danes being regarded as the best football players of the Continent and England's keenest competitors, this victory hardly can be overestimated. During this period of ten years Norway has been defeated twenty times and played seven tie games, four with Sweden and two with Russia, and tied the American team in 1916 by a score of 1—1, after a very strenuously contested game.

To understand fully the significance of her last international victory, a result of ten years' intensive work, I may mention that soccer football was adopted by the Norsemen several years after it had been played in Denmark and Sweden. Besides this, the natural conditions always have been in favor of the other two Scandinavian countries, due to the longer season they have. The football season in Norway commences practically in the first part of May and continues until the first part of October, with a final game on October 10 for the championship. No regular games are played in July on account of school vacations and this month usually being the warmest of the year. Consequently the football season lasts only approximately four months, while Denmark and Sweden enjoy a season about two months longer.

There is another important matter to consider—the grounds of play. Denmark and Sweden, as far back as I remember, have been playing on grass fields, developing a football technique different from what is demanded in playing on dirt ovals. In Christiania, which I consider to be the center of soccer football in the land of the midnight sun, no grass fields for football have existed until this year. Consequently, Norwegian teams visiting the other two Scandinavian countries always have been handicapped. This occurred especially in wet weather, as the slippery grass caused players not accustomed to these fields to slow down and to slip and fall frequently. For them there were small chances to get a foothold on the grass.

However, in the last few years that the Danes and Swedes have been visiting Christiania, the local spectators loyally supported their team, feeling the time for victory might come any moment. It was merely a question of time. The same loyal crowd has been disappointed year after year, but never lost faith in their boys. "Better luck next time," was the usual remark after a defeat. This "next time" came in the twenty-eighth game. When this glorious moment finally appeared, can you blame the Norsemen for permitting little tears of joy to trickle down their cheeks? The first milestone had been reached and the next, the defeat of a Swedish representative team in Christiania, surely must follow.

The defeat of Denmark was due not only to the work of the players on the victorious team, but also to the officials of the different controlling bodies for the manner in which they have conducted their administrative duties, always with a view towards reaching the same high standard in football as that of their nearest competitors and to prove this in an official game. The Norwegian team, this time, undoubtedly was inspired with the same wonderful spirit which contributed so much to the success of the American team that visited Norway and Sweden in 1916.



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# College Soccer Section

EDITED BY GEORGE W. ORTON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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For the first time in ten years, practically no advance was made last year by college soccer in this country. This was due directly to the war, and that it is not a permanent condition is proved by the fact that some of the colleges that gave up the game last year will return to the field this season. Yale, Harvard and Princeton, in accord with their general policy, abolished intercollegiate contests, and soccer felt this ban, though later in the season Yale and Princeton had a change of heart and played a few games.

Yale proved that in this, as in other sports, when carried on with definite aim in view, quite a high grade of game could be attained in spite of war conditions. Though defeated by Pennsylvania and Princeton, the Yale eleven developed into one of the best that they have ever had. Princeton played only enough games to prove the fallacy of their first position regarding intercollegiate sport in general, for the game played by them was right up to their previous standard. It is a good augury not only for soccer but for other college sports, that Yale, Harvard and Princeton have seen the light and now recognize that it is much better to go ahead in war times and use our intercollegiate contests to maintain interest in college athletics and thus make them a means of developing a host of college men fit for national service, rather than to give up sports and depend on military training alone for keeping the men fit and in good condition.

Pennsylvania and Haverford were the leaders in the East in soccer, as they have been for several years. Both had very good teams. Though the Intercollegiate Association Football League schedule was broken up because of the war, a real attempt to go through with it was made, with Pennsylvania, Haverford and Cornell participating. Haverford won this series of games and later on was officially awarded the championship for the season.

Haverford was very successful and deserved their honors. They won not only the Intercollegiate League championship, but they also took first place in the Cricket Club League of Philadelphia. Haverford was fortunate in having seven veterans at the beginning of the season. This fact together with the great enthusiasm for the game at Haverford undoubtedly accounts for the great success that this small college has had in this game. The chief interest centered around the games with Pennsylvania. In the Intercollegiate match the Haverford boys played a much better game, considering the condition of the grounds, and scored an easy victory by 4 goals to 1. In the Cricket League contests Coach Stewart had his men playing much better ball. The first game was a nip-and-tuck affair, with Haverford winning by 2 goals to 1. In the return contest Pennsylvania reversed the score. At the end of the Cricket League season these two teams were tied for first place, thus



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Athletic Association.

necessitating another game. Haverford won this after a very close contest, the score again standing 2 to 1.

Cornell had a better team than they have had for years and it is regrettable that the entire league schedule was not played, for they undoubtedly would have gotten out of the cellar position which they have graced so long. Cornell, as usual, proved a hard nut for Haverford to crack. In fact, they could do no better than split even with one goal each. Pennsylvania's easy victory over Cornell by 5 goals to 2 is a further indication that there was but little to choose between Penn and Haverford on the season's play. Both of these teams deserve their success, for at no other college, at least of the East, is soccer developed so earnestly.

Both Haverford and Pennsylvania had four teams playing during the season. Pennsylvania's second team won the championship of the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League, against Lehigh, Lafayette and Haverford Second. Both Pennsylvania and Haverford look forward to a good season because they have sufficient candidates from their reserve teams to guarantee that a fairly good first or 'varsity team can be placed in the field. But, in any case, these colleges will go ahead determined to do their best, irrespective of victories to be won.

Though there were but three teams in the Intercollegiate contests, the standard of play was very high and a representative All-Intercollegiate team was chosen. As was natural, Haverford had the majority of men on this team—Osler at goal, Shipley at left half, Thorpe and Barrie at center and left half, respectively, and Corson at inside left were chosen. Iler and Dibble of Cornell, at right full and right half, respectively, proved two of the best backs in the East. Pennsylvania's representatives were all forwards, namely, Spencer, Nassau and Tinsman at inside right, center and outside left, respectively.

Osler at goal and Shipley at full were real stars, needing only a little more experience to be fit for big league company. All the Haverford halves had the big quality of eternally keeping at it, thus disorganizing the forward line play of their opponents or feeding their own forwards when attacking themselves. Nassau, through his ability to shoot accurately, was invaluable to his team throughout the season.

Yale and Princeton did not play any games in the Intercollegiate League, but they played through a short season and showed that they were capable of a high standard of performance. In Yale's game with Pennsylvania the play was much closer than the 2 to 0 score in favor of Pennsylvania would indicate.

Of the Eastern teams outside the league, College of the City of New York undoubtedly was the strongest. It is quite possible that C.C.N.Y. was just as strong as either Haverford or Pennsylvania, but as they did not meet either of these teams it is impossible to get a true line on them. But victories over Yale and Princeton and over all the other college teams they met prove conclusively that C.C.N.Y. had a team that must be reckoned with from now on in awarding any Eastern championship.

Lafayette, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania State, Lehigh, all had teams, but played very few games due to war time conditions and also to the very severe winter weather which curtailed all soccer activities so much last season.

At both Williams and Amherst the sport is not recognized yet, but there is a movement on foot at both places to permit intercollegiate contests. Intramural contests in soccer are held at Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and several other Western colleges, most of which are restrained from starting the game as a 'varsity sport because of their inability to find sufficient teams nearby to carry out an attractive schedule. This condition no doubt will improve and it is only a question of time until the game is recognized as a 'varsity sport at these colleges. The increasing popularity of soccer throughout the schools of the country will make it imperative to start the game at the colleges.

In the Far West the game seems to be making steady progress. California and Stanford broke even on the season with one victory each. Oregon Agricultural College showed a great advance by defeating the University of Oregon in both of their games.



**GEORGE W. ORTON,**  
University of Pennsylvania.  
Secretary Committee on Association Football Rules of the National Collegiate  
Athletic Association.

On the whole, the game did not advance last season due entirely to the war and the mistaken idea that so many colleges had that it was unpatriotic to carry on sports during the war. The great enthusiasm for sports shown by both the army and navy leaders, the wonderful record made by athletes in the war and their special fitness for military work, have completely changed the ideas of university authorities and we may look for a much saner development of athletics of all kinds throughout our colleges this year.

The evident necessity of economy no doubt will turn the eyes of many college physical directors to soccer, as this is a game that can be run with very little equipment, either as to playing fields or suits. It also appeals most strongly just now to university authorities because they desire to get as many students as possible into sport, so that they may keep the entire student body up to a high state of physical fitness. Soccer is a game that can be played by scores at a time as a means of exercise, and the element of speed, cleverness and skill is so important that the small man has a chance to make good. The hearty endorsement of soccer by the military heads no doubt will help along the game in the colleges. Thus, though the past year has seen an ebb in the tide of soccer that has been sweeping over the colleges the past ten years, the end of the war will no doubt see soccer again on the high tide of prosperity. This seems doubly assured because of the ever widening grasp that soccer is taking on the schools of the entire country.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

President, T. P. Andrews, Yale; vice-president, E. L. Vogt, Princeton; secretary-treasurer, F. P. Wagner, Pennsylvania.

### FINAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Haverford .....	1	0	1	3
Pennsylvania .....	1	1	0	2
Cornell .....	0	1	1	1

### ALL-LEAGUE TEAM.

Osler (Haverford), goal.

Iler (Cornell) right full-back.	E. Thorpe (Haverford), outside right.
Shipley (Haverford) left full-back.	Spencer (Pennsylvania), inside right.
Dibble (Cornell), right half-back.	Nassau (Pennsylvania), center forward.
Thorpe (Haverford), center half-back.	Corson (Haverford), inside left.
Barrie (Haverford), left half-back.	Tinsman (Pennsylvania), outside left.

Honorable mention—Haskell (Yale), half-back; Scattergood (Haverford), forward.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904-05—Haverford.	1908-09—Columbia.	1913-14—Harvard.
1905-06—Haverford.	1909-10—Columbia.	*1914—Pennsylvania.
1906-07—Haverford.	1910-11—Haverford.	1915—Haverford.
1907-08—Haverford.	1911-12—Yale.	1916—Pennsylvania.
Yale.	1912-13—Harvard.	1917—Haverford.

\*Changed to fall season in 1914.

### SCHEDULE, 1918.

October—26, Pennsylvania vs. Princeton; Yale vs. Haverford. November—2, Cornell vs. Princeton; 9, Princeton vs. Yale; 16, Yale vs. Pennsylvania; 23, Cornell vs. Yale; 23, Haverford vs. Cornell; 30, Haverford vs. Princeton; Pennsylvania vs. Cornell. December—7, Pennsylvania vs. Haverford.

### CAPTAINS AND MANAGERS OF TEAMS, 1918.

Haverford—W. P. Shipley, Jr., captain; R. T. Battley, manager. Pennsylvania—W. L. Nassau, Jr., captain; F. P. Wagner, manager. Yale—J. B. Boynton, captain; T. P. Andrew, manager.



(1) HAVERFORD (PA.) COLLEGE—1, G. Young, Coach; 2, Collins; 3, Osler; 4, C. Thorpe; 5, Shipley, Capt; 6, Tomlinson; 7, E. S. Thorpe; 8, Barrie; 9, Battey; 10, Webb; 11, E. H. Thorpe; 12, Deacon; 13, Corson; 14, Barlow. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—(2) 'VARSITY TEAM—1, Wagner, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Ramsey, Asst. Mgr.; 3, Bingham; 4, Binns; 5, D. Stewart, Coach; 6, Beard; 7, Robb; 8, Sharpless, Mgr.; 9, Pennell; 10, Adams; 11, Barba; 12, Nassau, Capt.; 13, Jacobs; 14, Webster; 15, Mains. (3) JUNIOR 'VARSITY TEAM—1, Wagner, Asst. Mgr.; 2, Cooper; 3, Paton; 4, D. Stewart, Coach; 5, Neal; 6, Thompson; 7, Sharpless, Mgr.; 8, Harrison; 9, Russell; 10, Dowlan; 11, Berguldo, Capt.; 12, Pecl; 13, Darrow; 14, Tashjian.

## PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE

President, R. F. Battey, Haverford; vice-president, A. F. Corby, Jr., Lafayette; secretary-treasurer, F. P. Wagner, Pennsylvania.

### FINAL STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Goals.		Points.
			For.	Against.	
Pennsylvania .....	3	0	13	1	6
Lehigh .....	1	1	2	1	2
Haverford .....	1	2	3	9	2
Lafayette .....	0	2	2	6	0

Lehigh forfeited game to Pennsylvania. Lehigh-Lafayette game not played.

### SCHEDULE, 1918.

November—2, Lehigh at Haverford; 16, Haverford at Pennsylvania; 23, Pennsylvania at Lafayette; 30, Lafayette at Lehigh. December—7, Lafayette at Haverford; 16, Lehigh at Pennsylvania.

## COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

BY I. A. ROSENZWEIG.

Soccer as a sport is no longer in an experimental stage at the College of the City of New York. Not only has the team made an excellent showing, but the enthusiasm worked up amongst the student body has reached such a high pitch that the Executive Board of the Athletic Association was compelled to recognize association football as a major sport for the fall season to take the place of rugby, which had been discontinued for some time.

The services of Coach Nat Holman were available in time to round out the team for the game with the Overseas Wanderers, a New York State League team, which the college won by a score of 4—3. The excellent backfield of the team representing the Bensonhurst Field Club was the direct cause for the first reverse. Yale was the next victim to be bowled over by the C.C. N.Y. steam roller, although the score, 1—0, does not seem to make this apparent. The Naval Reserves at Bensonhurst, captained by R. W. Williams, an ex-Yale soccer star, were the next victims, the score being 2—0.

Both the games against the Crescent A.C. and Princeton were played under unfavorable weather conditions. In the former game, which was the only other loss C.C.N.Y. was credited with last season, the score being 2—1, a gale swept over the field from the river, while the Princeton game took place when the blizzard which broke records last December was at its height. This contest C.C.N.Y. won by a score of 1—0.

During the season the work of Captain Lehrman, Captain-elect Roberts and M. Coyne on the forward line, and McGrath, Katz, Harsnay and Rosenberg in the back-field, spoke volumes. These men made a reputation for themselves and caused the interest in association football to reach every student.

## HAVERFORD (PA.) COLLEGE

BY RICHARD T. BATTEY.

Finishing at the head of the Intercollegiate and Philadelphia Cricket Club leagues, Haverford College closed another successful season. A decisive victory over Pennsylvania and a 1—1 tie with Cornell brought the Intercollegiate title, while seven victories and one defeat tied the team with Pennsylvania in the Cricket Club League. The play-off resulted in a 2—1 victory and the honor of first place for Haverford.

Haverford started the season with seven veterans: Shipley, at full-back, who was elected captain to fill the vacancy left when H. M. Hallett enlisted in Government service; Osler, at goal; Barrie and C. Thorpe, half-backs, and



(1) UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CAL.—1, F. W. Cozens, Coach; 2, Spiegelman; 3, Richter; 4, Corcoran; 5, Matthew; 6, Aukersmit; 7, Van Tonder; 8, Zobel; 9, Hahn; 10, Nuland, Capt.; 11, Kerr; 12, Florida; 13, Sharp; 14, Hummel; 15, Magee; 16, Rich; 17, Cleary. (2) SWARTHMORE (PA.) COLLEGE—1, Webster; 2, Coles; 3, Ford; 4, Collins; 5, Francis; 6, Gillam; 7, Boureau; 8, Gardiner; 9, Simpson; 10, Gawthrop, Capt.; 11, Pratt; 12, Atkins. (3) PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.—1, Webster; 2, Mattner; 3, Rumberger, Asst. Mgr.; 4, Gates; 5, Paget; 6, Cupit; 7, Vogel; 8, Flanigan; 9, Arner, Capt.; 10, Catanack; 11, Pollock; 12, Lucas.



Scattergood, Corson and Barlow on the line. The other positions were filled by men of the previous season's second team, Weston and E. S. Thorpe, Jr., taking care of right full, Tomlinson filling in on the half-back line, and Webb, Deacon and E. H. Thorpe vying for positions as forwards. Shipley easily was the star of the season, being the mainstay of the defense in all games. He was re-elected captain for 1918.

Scattergood, whose valuable services were lost to the team after the first Intercollegiate game on account of a severe sickness which resulted in his untimely death, was awarded honorable mention on the All-Collegiate team. In the words of the captain of the Pennsylvania team, "Scattergood undoubtedly was the best forward in the Intercollegiate League last year." After the Intercollegiate season several members of the squad joined the Federal service, so that changes in the lineup were frequent.

Two practice games were played last year, the Puritans, a semi-pro team, winning the first, 2-1, and Haverford taking a listless game from Westtown, 1-0. The feature of the season was Haverford's winning three out of four games played with Pennsylvania, the last one being the play-off in the Cricket Club League.

The interest in soccer here was so great that four teams were maintained daily throughout the season, at times over fifty men practising on the two fields. With three teams on the football field at the same time, and with less than 180 students in college, that speaks well for soccer.

At the end of the season Haverford, as champions of the Philadelphia Cricket Club League, played the Montclair (N. J.) team, champions of the New York Field Club League. Lack of team play on Haverford's part, however, and the greater skill and experience of the visitors, gave the latter a 3-0 victory.

The second team had a very mediocre season, winning only two of the five games played. The game with Lafayette was played in a blinding snow-storm and the Lehigh game on an ice covered field. The half-back line was the strongest part of this team. The third team won three of its five games, while the fourth team gave the Haverford School Seconds a 2 to 0 defeat in its only game.

Prospects for a good season this fall are bright, provided that those who were not seniors return to college. Among the second team men who look promising for positions on the first team are Battey, a junior; Ufford, R. N. Wood and McKinley of last year's freshman class, and Collins and Burritt, sophomores. The latter is expected to fill Osler's place at goal.

## OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, ORE.

The 1917-18 soccer season at Oregon Agricultural College proved to be the most successful that the game has enjoyed since its introduction in the fall of 1916. The enthusiasm with which the players took hold of the game, and the earnest way in which they worked, showed that the sport has come to stay.

Two games were scheduled with the University of Oregon. The first game was played in Corvallis on a slippery field, with rain falling most of the time, and resulted in a 2-0 victory for O.A.C. Due to the fact that the field was wet, the game was not as fast as it otherwise would have been, but it showed that the Beaver squad was fast enough to administer a white-washing to the University under any circumstances. The work of the Ford brothers in the forward line, of Bryant at center half and Perry at left half, showed a thorough knowledge of the game. A crowd of some 500 spectators turned out in the rain to see this contest.

The second game, played in Eugene on a slow field, resulted in another victory for the Beavers, the score being 1-0. The work of Captain Neal Ford at left wing was the feature of the game. Ferguson at goal did good work in stopping some hard shots. The two games with the University were the only contests of the season. About forty men reported regularly for practice and it was through the unselfish efforts of these men that a winning team was turned out.



(1) UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, EUGENE, ORE. Back row [left to right]—Kirkland, Ferguson, Perry, Bryant, Lagus, Wilmot, Detering, Wiltshire, Coach. Front row—H. P. Ford, Lowe, N. K. Ford, Capt.; Bonner, Richards. (2) COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—1, Nat Holman, Coach; 2, Brummer; 3, Bades; 4, Harsnay; 5, Katz; 6, Rosenberg; 7, Rosenzweig, Mgr.; 8, Tow; 9, Freilich; 10, Coyne; 11, Lehrman, Capt.; 12, Roberts; 13, Friedlander; 14, Taft; 15, McGrath; 16, Haskell; 17, Matthews. (3) SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE—1, Prof. G. B. Aßbeck, Coach; 2, Barclay; 3, Davis; 4, Long; 5, Gullikson; 6, Nickerson; 7, Markley; 8, Brown, Capt.; 9, Bullen; 10, Rodriguez; 11, Noren; 12, Mackelvey.

Notwithstanding the fact that four or five of the standbys are leaving college not to return, the prospects for a winning team this season are quite promising. Perry was elected to lead the Beaver squad. He held down a half-back position for the past two seasons and is well qualified to captain the team.

As a result of the untiring efforts of those interested in soccer, the game has been recognized as a minor sport, which means that greater interest will be shown in the future. Spring practice has been used to keep the men in condition, as the fall rains interfere with consistent practice quite a little in Oregon.

## SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE

BY C. W. DAVIS.

It was difficult to arrange games for the 'varsity team, owing to small appropriations and because several former rivals discontinued the sport. The Connecticut Artillery Soldiers comprised several former Fall River players and Springfield lost its first game to them, but later defeated this team. Worcester Academy and Dartmouth were easy victims.

Markley, Brown and Rodriguez were experienced players with exceptional ability. Rodriguez, at right wing, was the chief point scorer and star performer of the eleven. The 'varsity team was not in any league, but the college second team, which started early in the season and comprised a few men who later made the 'varsity, won the Connecticut Valley interscholastic championship.

The new schedule has not been arranged definitely, but we hope to have Yale, Dartmouth, Worcester Academy and Harvard on our list.

## UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BY DOUGLAS STEWART.

The 1917 season at Pennsylvania was not a success judged from the standard of the 1916 season. From the point of view, however, of maintaining a sport under early war time conditions, Pennsylvania did very well.

The declaration of war in the spring effectually cleaned out the product of three years' training and left but few players of any real experience to start the season with. Fortunately the freshmen were good material and gave us something to work on.

Teams were entered in the Intercollegiate, Pennsylvania Intercollegiate and the first division of the Cricket Club League competitions. Owing to the steady flow of players into the services after college opened, the quantity of experienced material decreased, and after the playing of the Haverford and Cornell games the load was carried largely by the freshmen in the different competitions in which the teams were entered.

The games played by the 'varsity were more for the purpose of keeping the Intercollegiate League in existence than of any hope of winning the competition. Of the games played with Haverford, Cornell and Yale, only the Haverford game was lost.

The second team won three and drew one of the four games played by it. After the second team had played its four games, the best players of that and the first team were combined and the remaining games were played by players from both.

During the season sixteen games were played, of which twelve were won, one drawn and three lost. The first and mixed teams tied with Haverford for the championship of the first division of the Cricket Club League, losing to Haverford on the play-off. The second team won the championship of the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League for the third consecutive time.

The prospects for the new season are good if the majority of the men come back to college, but will, of course, deteriorate as the trained players do not return. However, there undoubtedly will be two teams in the field, and three if the material warrants it; we can only hope for the best.



(1) FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL ACADEMY, LANCASTER, PA.—1, Spangler; 2, Spencer; 3, Eshelman; 4, Yoder, Coach; 5, Brumbaugh; 6, Becker; 7, Brown; 8, Mellinger; 9, McCollough; 10, Davis; 11, Hiestand, Capt.; 12, Schaeffer; 13, Niesz; 14, Boyle. (2) GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—1, Knorr; 2, Wilson; 3, Klotz, Capt.; 4, Ralston, Coach; 5, Winder; 6, Reed; 7, Strause; 8, Thomas; 9, Rader; 10, Kent; 11, Prout; 12, Hardwick; 13, Gallagher; 14, Scott. (3) GERMAN-TOWN FRIENDS SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—1, Purves, Mgr.; 2, West; 3, Garrett; 4, Bullock; 5, Miller; 6, Innes; 7, Smith, Coach; 8, Simons; 9, Janney; 10, Williams; 11, Harris, Capt.; 12, Truitt; 13, Woolston; 14, Fritz.

## YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BY T. P. ANDREWS.

Due to the war, it was for some time a grave question whether Yale would be able to have a soccer team; but owing to the popularity of the sport in the university, a squad was organized and practice started. However, it was thought best not to enter the Intercollegiate League, and games were arranged with local organizations, ending the year with contests with Pennsylvania and Princeton. The team proved to be much more of a success than the scores would seem to indicate, and much credit is due the members who found time in the midst of their college duties for regular practice.

The game with Princeton was a thrilling one, as the advantage swung from one side to the other. Captain Haskell played a clever game at center half-back and brought the ball to the Yale forwards by means of skilled foot-work. Boynton at center forward showed great accuracy in his shots for goal, and was responsible for all but one of Yale's goals during the season. Other men who showed a knowledge of the fine points of the game were Schrine at left half-back and Hewitt at goal.

## COLLEGIATE RECORDS

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—4, Overseas Wanderers 3; 0, Bensonhurst F.C. 1; 1, Yale 0; 2, Naval Reserve 0; 1, Crescent A.C. 2; 1, Princeton 0.

HAVERFORD (PA.) COLLEGE: First Team—1, Puritans 2; 3, Moorestown F.C. 0; 1, Westtown School 0; 4, Univ. of Pennsylvania 1; 3, Merion C.C. 1; 1, Cornell Univ. 1; 5, Philadelphia C.C. 0; 2, Univ. of Pennsylvania 1; 4, Merion C.C. 3; 5, Moorestown F.C. 0; 2, Philadelphia C.C. 0 (for.); 1, Univ. of Pennsylvania 2; 2, Univ. of Pennsylvania 1; 0, Montclair F.C. 3. Second Team—3, Suburbans 0; 1, Univ. of Pennsylvania 2d 4; 0, Univ. of Pennsylvania 2d 7; 2, Lafayette 1; 1, Lehigh 2. Third Team—0, Haverford School 3; 2, Friends Select School 2; 2, Haverford School 0; 1, Friends Select School 2; 1, Germantown Friends School 0.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON PA.—3, Lehigh 0; 0, Lehigh 1; 1, Pennsylvania 4; 1, Haverford 2.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.—0, Lafayette 3; 2, Lafayette 1; 3, Haverford 2d 1.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, ORE.—2, Univ. of Oregon 0; 1, Univ. of Oregon 0.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.—2, Juniata Shops P.R.R. 0; 2, Swarthmore 1.

PRINCETON (N. J.) UNIVERSITY—3, Yale 2.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) COLLEGE—1, 15th Co. Conn. Coast Art. 2; 6, Worcester Acad. 1; 3, 15th Co. Conn. Coast Art. 1; 4, Dartmouth 0.

SWARTHMORE (PA.) COLLEGE—1, Penn State 2; 2, Germantown Boys' Club 1.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CAL.—3, Olympic Club 1; 4, Olympic Club 2; 1, Stanford Univ. 2; 2, Stanford Univ. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Varsity Team—2, Merion C.C. 0; 1, Philadelphia C.C. 0; 5, Moorestown F.C. 1; 1, Haverford 2; 4, St. Carthage 3; 2, Haverford 1; 1, Quaker City Rubber Co. 2; 3, Merion C.C. 0; 3, Moorestown F.C. 0; 1, Haverford 2; 2, Yale 0. Second Team—1, Germantown Boys' Club 1.

YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—2, Princeton 3; 0, C.C.N.Y. 1; 0, Pennsylvania 2; 3, Geometric Field Club 1.



(1) ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y.—1, Dey; 2, Wescott; 3, Pickard; 4, Collet, Mgr.; 5, Jones; 6, del Peso; 7, Thomas; 8, Mendoza; 9, Gomez, Capt.; 10, Skilton; 11, Huffman; 12, Greisfinger; 13, Cunningham, Coach; 14, Thistlethwaite; 15, Weymouth; 16, Mayall; 17, Blackmore; 18, Capen; 19, Yale. (2) HORACE MANN SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY—1, Maucher; 2, von Ardyn; 3, Mayer; 4, Mulholland, Mgr.; 5, Chamberlin; 6, Kurzman; 7, Wright; 8, Amato; 9, Otis, Capt.; 10, Rothschild; 11, Fernandez; 12, McNicholas; 13, Gavin; 14, Edwards; 15, Borg; 16, Ament; 17, Dohogne; 18, Arnould; 19, Best; 20, Barkell; 21, Hockersmith; 22, Mascot; 23, Joyce; 24, R. O'Reilly, Capt.; 25, Cassimus; 26, Hayes.

## SCHOLASTIC SOCCER

BY GEORGE W. ORTON.

Soccer is going ahead by leaps and bounds in the schools of this country. This is due in very great measure to the fact that the physical directors of so many cities have added soccer as part of their physical training. For this reason we find the game being played by scores of public and high school teams in practically all the big cities of this country. Each year several more cities take up the game. Reports from all over the country indicate that the greatest interest is taken by the boys in these public and high school leagues.

The writer has word from San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Houston, Richmond, Seattle, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and many other cities, that soccer is a very popular sport throughout the public schools and that the standard of play is improving each season. To my mind this is the best augury for the future of soccer. To this very fact is due the beginning of soccer at many of our colleges. The public school boys, who, after all, are by far the most numerous at our colleges, have simply demanded the game which they played in school. In many instances these ex-public school soccer players have gotten together and organized a soccer team at their college, being able to do so because of the little expense incident to the game.

It thus can be truthfully said that soccer is now being played in thousands of our schools. On that account it is impossible to cover the ground in an article such as this. We can merely touch on some of the points that have been brought to our attention. Soccer in New York City has attained great vogue, there being literally hundreds of teams in the Public Schools Athletic League. DeWitt Clinton was one of the leading scholastic teams of Greater New York, as they lost only one game, tied another, and one more ended in a dispute, all their other games being victories.

In Philadelphia, Frankford High wrested the crown from Northeast High, the holders of the championship for many years. In addition to Frankford there were several other very good teams, including Northeast, Girard College, Germantown Friends, George School and Haverford. Germantown Friends School won the championship of the Philadelphia Interacademic Soccer League, against Haverford School, Friends Select School and the Wilmington Friends School.

Baltimore Polytechnic Institute had a very good initial season and much more interest is promised for this year. This will be helped along greatly by the fact that the game has been fostered by the Public Athletic League throughout the schools and recreation centers of the city. New Brunswick, Wheeling and other cities have planned to start the game.

The preparatory schools also are getting more and more interested in soccer. Each year we find a few more adherents from their ranks. Because soccer is a game that can be played by boys of medium weight or even boys quite slender, the game becomes increasingly popular with the head masters of our schools, who desire for boys of this kind a game that is least susceptible to bodily injury. Andover, Worcester Academy, Horace Mann School, Westtown School, Peddie Institute, Manlius School, Nichols School, Tome School, Episcopal Academy and hundreds of other academies have teams and the list increases each year.

In fact, the status of soccer becomes each year better throughout the schools of the country, and a similar advance the next ten years will make this game second only to base ball in the sports of our schools.



(1) ROTHENBERG SCHOOL, CINCINNATI, OHIO, City Champions, 1915 to 1917—1, O. J. Harrell, Mgr.; 2, Alexander; 3, Hopper; 4, Theis; 5, Walkenhorst; 6, Christ; 7, Claus; 8, Bowl; 9, J. Schwartz, Mgr.; 10, Graf; 11, David; 12, Dotterman; 13, Venuti, Capt.; 14, Steidel; 15, Taber; 16, De Salvo. (2) PERKINS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Champions 1916 to 1918, Brockton (Mass.) Grammar School Soccer League. (3) 1, Reese; 2, Kniffen; 3, Lackey; 4, Mr. Freese; 5, Knowles; 6, Richardson; 7, Smith; 8, Meade, Mgr.; 9, Reinhardt; 10, Taylor; 11, Mode; 12, Conly; 13, Cooch, Asst. Mgr.; 14, Mullin; 15, Stirling; 16, Dougherty.



## SCHOLASTIC RECORDS

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL ACADEMY, LANCASTER, PA.—0, Park A.C. 0; 1, Yeates School 0; 1, Park A.C. 0; 2, Yeates School 1; 1, F. and M. Coll. 0.

GEORGE SCHOOL, GEORGE SCHOOL, PA.—2, Westtown School 3; 0, Girard Coll. 1; 2, Upper Darby H.S. 0; 0, Girard Coll. 3; 2, Westtown School 0; 1, Germantown Boys' Club 1; 2, Princeton Fresh. 3; 1, Cook Y.M.C.A. 1; 5, Central H.S. 0.

GERMANTOWN (PA.) FRIENDS SCHOOL—0, Upper Darby H.S. 1; 2, Wilmington Friends 0; 2, St. Joseph's Coll. 1; 1, Friends Select School 0; 1, Haverford School 1; 1, Haverford Coll. 3d 1; 4, Friends Select School 0; 3, Haverford School 1; 0, Wilmington Friends 0.

GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—10, Nicetown Baptist A.A. 0; 11, Germantown Boys' Club Res. 1; 1, George School 0; 1, Zion Athletic 1; 3, George School, 0; 1, Westtown School 2; 13, Upper Darby A.A. 0; 1, Fairhill Boys' Club 1; 0, Westtown School 0.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY—5, Repton 0; 0, Masee 2; 1, Repton 1; 2, Riverdale 0; 0, Morris 0; 2, Yonkers 0; 1, Masee 1; 3, N.Y.M.A. 0; 2, Yonkers 2.

NICHOLS SCHOOL, BUFFALO, N. Y.—1, Bishop Ridley Coll. 7; 1, Bishop Ridley Coll. 0.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y.—0, Rochester West H.S. 1; 1, Oneida Community 0; 1, Rochester West H.S. 0.

UPPER DARBY (PA.) HIGH SCHOOL—2, Central H.S. 1; 1, Germantown Friends 0; 2, Haverford Coll. 2d 2; 2, West Philadelphia H.S. 1; 0, George School 2; 16, Coatesville H.S. 0; 7, Chester H.S. 0; 4, Central H.S. 3; 0, Girard Coll. 13; 2, West Philadelphia H.S. 1.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—3, Haverford 1; 3, Southern 0; 6, Southern 0; 1, Frankford 3; 1, Frankford 4; 3, Northeast 3; 0, Northeast 5; 3, Germantown 4; 3, Germantown 1; 3, Central 1; 4, Central 1; 2, Peddie 1; 3, Peddie 1; 1, Upper Darby 2; 1, Upper Darby 2.

WILMINGTON (DEL.) FRIENDS SCHOOL—1, Friends Select School 1; 0, Westtown 5; 1, Germantown Friends 2; 0, Haverford School 2; 1, Friends Select School 2; 1, Haverford School 2; 0, Germantown Friends 0.

# How the Game of Association Football is Played

BY DOUGLAS STEWART.

An association football game is played by two teams, each composed of eleven players. As the positions are the same on both teams, one team only will be described. The positions on a team are: goalkeeper, right and left full-backs, making two backs; right, center and left half-backs, making three halves, and five forwards, outside and inside right, center forward, inside and outside left. The players occupying these positions are placed as follows: the goalkeeper on the goal line, the forwards on the half-way line, the halves on a line equidistant between the lines of the backs and forwards, and the full-backs on a line equidistant between the goal line and the half-back line. On their particular lines the players preserve intervals between each other, about as follows (the figures referring to a field sixty-five yards wide): the backs are about sixty-five feet apart from each other and from the touch line; the halves are about forty-nine feet apart from each other and from the touch line; the forwards would be practically the same distance apart, with the outside forwards practically on the touch line, that is, within five or six feet of that line. The positions indicated above are the positions the players should occupy and the distances they should normally be apart from each other during the course of the game, with the exception of the forwards on the defending side at a kick-off and when some penalty is being inflicted, such as a throw-in, kick-off, penalty kick and such like.

Having the players positioned, it is well that they should generally understand the functions of the lines and positions. Taking the lines: the forward line is essentially an attacking force; the half-back line is an attacking or defending force as occasion demands, and the full-back line and goalkeeper are essentially defensive forces.

As to the players: It is the duty of the goalkeeper to prevent the ball passing over the goal line under the bar and between the posts. As he sometimes has a great deal to do against heavy odds he is, under the laws, granted certain privileges over the other players. Within his own penalty area, he may use his hands but may not carry the ball, except for a distance of not more than two steps. This gives him the right to pick up the ball with his hands. He may not be charged within his goal area when he is not in possession of the ball, but he may be charged when he does have the ball; he may not be interfered with or obstructed within his goal area in his efforts to defend his goal; he can kick or punch out the ball in his efforts to clear; he is expected to keep his wits about him at all times and work with the full-backs in their efforts to get the ball away from the proximity of the goal; he must not be afraid of any opponent.

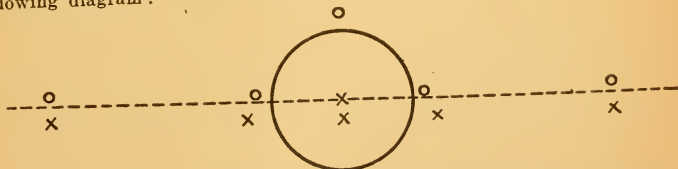
The full-backs work together and with the goalkeeper in the effort to keep the ball away from the proximity of goal. They should be strong, safe kickers and fearless tacklers; taking the ball from an opponent and passing it to their own forwards, swinging the ball across the field or down the line as occasion demands. Primarily, their duty is to get the ball away from their own territory and into the possession of their own forwards. They are also expected to assist the halves when they are hard pressed, without, however, endangering their own positions.

The half-backs are the back-bone of a team, and the success of a team is proportionate with their ability to adequately perform the duties of their positions. Primarily, they must be good tacklers, with a good command of the ball; secondly, they must be good in feeding their forwards, and thirdly, it is well that they should be able to dribble. They must follow the forwards at a proper interval throughout the game, keeping in touch with them at all times, falling back or going forward as occasion demands, so as to put themselves in the best position to tackle the opposing forwards and feed the ball by accurate passes to their own forwards. They must not only assist

the forwards in pressing an attack on the opposing goal, but they must assist their backs in beating back an attack on their own goal.

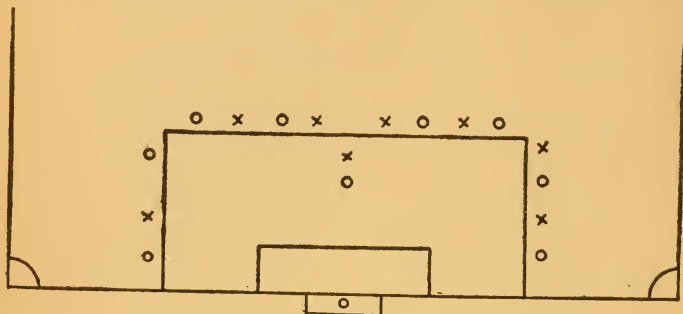
The forward line is for attack, pure and simple. All of the forwards should be able to dribble and travel at high speed with the ball and at the same time keep their eyes wide open and their wits alert to take advantage of opportunities for passing the ball to their mates and working it toward the opposing goal. The center forward is the player on the forward line of whom most is expected. It is his duty to keep his line from wandering out of position; to keep the line well up; to feed his wings so that they can work the ball down the wings and always to keep himself in position to receive passes from the wings and to shoot or give some one else who is better placed an opportunity to shoot. He must be unselfish, but not too much so, that is, he must not feed the wings when he is individually in the best position for a shot at goal. The two inside men, inside right and inside left, work as not only auxiliary center forwards, in that they must be able to shoot well, dribble and pass to their forward mates, but they must act also in the capacity of auxiliary halves, picking up short passes from the halves and passing them on to their mates in the forward line, and, in general, back up their mates. They, with the center, constitute the shooting force of the forward line. The outside men, outside right and outside left, should be very fast and able to maintain control of the ball while traveling at high speed down the wing. It is their duty to be in position to receive passes from the center and inside men and even the halves, carry the ball down the wings and center when the attack is drawn toward themselves, and, of course, eased off the center and the inside men, and when centering they are expected to place the ball in a position approximately in front of goal so that some one of the three inside men can receive it and make the best possible use of it in the shape of taking advantage of any opportunity which presents itself for shooting. A wing man has at no time any license to try to shoot goals unless he should find himself on top of the goal with the ball and a wide open goal, and no one in better or as good position to shoot than himself. This, however, is a condition which very seldom arises and the embryo winger had better confine himself to feeding the center. For when all is said and done, taking it for granted that the three inside men are fair shots, the number of goals scored depends entirely on how well the three inside men are fed by all the other members of the team. It is understood, of course, that a forward is able to beat or avoid the tackling of the opposing halves and backs.

The game is started by kicking off the ball in a forward direction, at least as far forward as the circumference of the ball. The side which has the kick-off or choice of defending goals is determined by the captains of both teams getting together and tossing a coin, the winner of the toss choosing which goal he shall defend and the loser taking the kick-off. The winner of the toss takes the kick-off in the second half. The teams having gotten into position, the forwards of the attacking side stand along the half-way line and the forwards of the defending side ranging themselves along the half-way line and the outside of the circle in the center of the field, but may not approach within ten yards of the ball until after the kick is taken. The positions of the forwards at the kick-off are generally as shown in the following diagram :



The O's are defending while the X's are taking the kick-off and attacking. The circle is of ten yards radius, and therefore twenty yards in diameter, so that the defenders may not come within the circle until after the kick-off.

For any intentional breach of Law 9 the referee must give what is called a penalty kick. This is taken by a player of the opposing side by kicking the ball from a point situated twelve yards directly in front of the center of the goal. All the players except the defending goalkeeper and the player taking the kick must stand outside of the penalty area, but within the field of play. The goalkeeper must stand on his goal line until the kick is taken. The restriction on the goalkeeper advancing beyond his goal line and the other players standing outside the penalty area is removed immediately after the kick is taken. The positions of the players in taking a penalty kick is shown by the following diagram:



The O's indicate defenders while the X's indicate the side to which the penalty kick has been given, or the attackers.

Whenever a player kicks the ball over his own goal line a corner kick is given to the opposing or attacking side. This is taken from a point within the one-yard quadrant at the junction of the touch and goal lines, on the side of the field on which the ball went over the goal line. In taking this kick, the player (usually the outside forward on that side) taking the kick may not remove the corner flag and no player of the defending side may come within ten yards of the ball until after the kick is taken. Of course the object of the player taking the corner kick is to place the ball in front of the goal so that one of his own side can convert the kick into a goal. A goal, however, may not be scored direct from a corner kick, that is, the ball must be played by another player. No player can be off-side in a corner kick, although he may be off-side without having changed his position immediately after the kick is taken.

## Simplified Soccer

One Hundred and Ten Knotty Problems of the Great International Game Made Plain and Briefly Explained.

BY ROBERT J. GILLESPIE,

President Province of Quebec Football Association.

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What are the authorized dimensions of the field of play?

Maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards.

What is the authorized height at which the crossbar of the goal posts may be suspended above the ground?

Eight feet.

What is the authorized width of the space between the goal posts?

Twenty-four feet.

What is the authorized size of the ball?

Not less than 27 inches in circumference, nor more than 28 inches.

If a team is compelled to start a game with less than a complete eleven men, is there any limit to the time when absent players may take their places on the field to complete the side?

No; but if a team starts with eleven men, no substitution of fresh players for men who have already played can be allowed.

In what direction must the ball be kicked when the kickoff is taken?

The ball must be kicked forward, but after it has been played once, the second player may kick it in any direction.

At what distance must the opposing side stand from the ball at the time of the kickoff?

Not less than ten yards.

If at the time of a kickoff, a player of the defending side approaches to a point within ten yards of the ball, or if a player on the attacking side crosses the center line or advances in front of the ball before the kickoff is properly taken, what is the correct action for the referee?

He must order the players back in position and the kickoff taken over again. The kickoff must be taken in correct fashion.

In the case of a player taking a throw in from touch, should the player be possessed of a powerful throw enabling him to throw the ball between the goal posts, no second player having touched it, what is the correct decision for the referee?

A goal kick. The ball has been placed out of play by one of the attacking side, behind the goal lines, but in circumstances which do not allow a goal to be awarded.

If a strong wind blowing directly into goal took the ball back into the net from a goal kick, no second player having touched the ball, what would be the correct decision for the referee to make?

A corner kick.

Is it necessary for a player when throwing the ball in from touch to have a part of both feet in the line?

Yes.

Is a player allowed to stand with his feet apart when throwing the ball in?

Yes.

Is a player allowed to stand on tiptoe to throw in the ball?

Yes, if he stands with the toes of both feet on the line.

Is a player allowed to drop the ball from over his head when throwing the ball in?

No, the ball must be thrown, not dropped.

Is a player allowed to raise his heels when throwing the ball in?

Yes, provided he keeps some part of both feet on the touchline.

If a second player meets a ball legally thrown in and heads or kicks the ball over the goal line and between the posts without another player touching the ball, is it a goal?

Yes.

What is the decision, if a player throwing the ball in persists in throwing in from a spot on the line other than that indicated by the linesman?

A free kick.

Is the player who throws the ball in allowed to play it a second time before it has been played by another player?

No.

Is the thrower allowed to steady the ball with one hand and give the impetus with the other?

No, it must be thrown with both hands.

Does a player's position as regards being offside or onside depend upon where he is when he plays the ball or man or when the ball is last played?

When the ball is last played.

Is a player offside when, though standing in an offside position, does not play the ball but merely charges an opponent?

Yes.

Can a player be offside directly from a free kick?

Yes.

Can a player be offside directly from a corner kick?

No.

When is a corner kick ended?

Immediately the ball is played by a second player.

Supposing a player is in an offside position and in going for the ball is charged by an opponent, does that place him onside?

No.

Can a player run from an offside position and place himself onside?

No, unless during the course of the run, the ball is played by an opponent.

Can a player put himself onside by waiting for three opponents to get between him and the goal line before playing the ball?

No.

If a player standing offside does not play the ball nor charge an opponent, but prevents him getting a clear kick or a view, should he be penalized?

Yes, the law is perfectly clear on that point.

Would a player be offside who received the ball when it has last touched an opponent?

No.

Can a player be put onside by the ball striking the referee, goal posts, or crossbar?

No.

Can a player be offside if behind the ball when last played?

No.

What is the minimum distance which opposing players must keep from the ball when a goal kick or a corner kick is being taken?

Ten yards.

May a player when kicking a corner kick remove the corner flag staff to facilitate the kick?

No, the post and boundary flags if properly placed must not be disturbed after the game has started.

Where and within what distance from the corner flag must the corner kick be taken?

Within one yard radius of the flagstaff at the corner nearest the spot where the ball was played out of bounds.

Is the goalkeeper allowed to handle the ball outside the penalty area?

No, if he should do so the correct ruling is a free kick as in any other case of hands.

When a goalkeeper is carrying the ball or bouncing it, what is the maximum distance which he may travel?

The goalkeeper may not take more than two steps while bouncing the ball on his hands or carrying it.

Can the position of goalkeeper be taken up by a second player?

Yes, but the referee must be notified of the change.

If goalkeepers are changed and the referee is not notified and the substitute goalkeeper handles the ball, what is the correct ruling?

A penalty kick, as in any other case of hands. The new goalkeeper is not a goalkeeper until the referee has taken official cognizance of the change.

Is a goalkeeper allowed to take more than two steps when bouncing the ball on the ground?

Yes, there is no limit to the goalkeeper's privileges while he bounces the ball on the ground, except when outside the penalty area.

What is the correct decision when a goalkeeper takes more than two steps inside the penalty while bouncing the ball on his hands or carrying it?

A free kick, not a penalty kick.

Can a goalkeeper be charged; if so, in what circumstances inside the goal area?

The goalkeeper may be charged if he is holding the ball or obstructing a player, but under no other conditions. If he is in the act of fisting or kicking the ball away inside the goal area, he cannot be charged; but he may be charged outside the goal area in any circumstances.



If a player charges a goalkeeper while he is playing the ball, but not holding it, what is the correct decision?

A free kick to the defending side.

Is a player allowed to obstruct the goalkeeper by standing in his way or otherwise impeding him?

Yes, if he is not offside; but he must not charge the goalkeeper.

A player attempting to take the ball from a player from behind, trips him; what is the correct decision?

A free kick if the foul is committed outside the penalty area by one of the attacking side. If committed inside the penalty area by a defender, the correct decision is a penalty kick.

What is the correct decision if a player intentionally stoops before or behind an opponent playing or about to play the ball?

The same as above.

Can a player be charged from behind?

No, except in the case when he is intentionally obstructing an opponent, or when he is facing his own goal.

A player about to be tackled turns his back to his opponent; can he be charged in the back?

Yes, he is intentionally obstructing his opponent.

Can a player who is intentionally obstructing an opponent be pushed with the hands?

No. Under no circumstances can a player be pushed with the hands.

Can a goalkeeper keep off an opponent with his hands?

No.

What is the correct decision should a defender within the penalty area deliberately strike an opponent?

A penalty kick against the defending side. The offending player should be ordered off the field without a caution.

In what circumstances should a referee award free kicks for handling, tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent?

Only when he is positive that the offense was intentional.

NOTE: International Board Rule—Cases of handling the ball and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so no offense is committed.

Can a player taking a free kick again play the ball before it has been played by a second player?

No.

A player is taking a free kick; may another player on the same side approach to within ten yards of the ball?

Yes.

How far must the ball travel after being kicked from a free kick before it is in play?

It must travel the distance of its circumference. In other words, it must cover the distance it would take if it turned completely over at least once.

Can a free kick be taken in a back direction?

Yes.

May a goal be scored from a free kick without the ball being played a second time?

Yes, in the case of all free kicks awarded for infractions of Law 9. That is, for handling, tripping, holding, etc.

In the case of a free kick near the goal, the player taking the kick places his foot on the ball, and a second player kicks it between the posts. What is the correct decision?

The kick must be taken over again. The ball must be played the distance of its circumference by the player taking the kick. Therefore, the kick was not properly taken, and the goal does not count.

NOTE: A goal may be scored directly from a free kick, but only when the kick is awarded for an infringement of Rule 8, as in handling, kicking, holding, etc.

Can a player wear projecting nails, or metal plates on his boots, or shin guards?

No.

Must bars extend full width of boots?

Yes.

What is the minimum width of bars allowed?

One-half inch.

What is the maximum depth of bar or studs?

One-half inch.

What is the minimum diameter of studs?

One-half inch.

Must studs be round?

Yes.

Are pointed studs allowed?

No.

**Is rubber allowed on boots?**

Yes.

**Must the referee (if required) examine the players' boots before match starts?**

Yes, or at any time during the game if he suspects an infringement of this rule.

**Can a referee order a player off without caution?**

Yes, in the event of violent conduct.

**Has the referee power to order a player off who is breaking any of the laws of the game although not committing any violent offense?**

Yes, but the player should be cautioned first.

**To whom should the referee report cases of ordering off the field?**

To the governing association.

**Can a heavy player unnecessarily use his weight against an opponent?**

No.

**What action should the referee take in case of such infringement?**

Caution and a free kick.

**NOTE:** International Board Rule—Persistent infringement of any of the laws of the game is ungentlemanly conduct, within the meaning of this law.

**Can a player if injured remain on the field of play and receive attention until able to resume?**

No. He must retire or be immediately removed to touch line, or behind goal line and game restarted at once.

**NOTE:** International Board Rule—All reports by referees to be made within two days after this occurrence, Sundays not included.

**When a linesman is not neutral, should a referee be guided by his decision?**

Not as a rule.

**In what points should a lineman give decisions?**

Throw in, corner and goal kicks.

**Can a referee order a linesman off the field?**

Yes, for misconduct. He may also appoint a successor.

**Can a suspended official or player act as linesman during his suspension?**

No.

**NOTE:** Linesmen, when neutral, shall call the attention of the referee to rough play, or ungentlemanly conduct, and generally assist him to carry out the game in proper manner.

**Should players stop playing for a supposed infringement of the laws?**

No, the ball is in play until the referee stops it by blowing his whistle or otherwise.

**How should a game be restored after a temporary suspension other than for a free or penalty kick, or a thrown in?**

By dropping the ball at the place it was when play was suspended.

**Can a player play the ball when it touches the ground?**

Yes, but not before.

**If a player from a drop secures the ball and places it between the posts, should a goal be allowed, or must it be played by a second player?**

A goal should be allowed.

**What and for how many offenses, are penalty kicks given?**

Ten. Striking, kicking, tripping, jumping, handling, holding, pushing, charging back, or dangerous violent charging.

**NOTE:** Jumping at an opponent is considered intentional at all times. If in the opinion of the referee any of the above offenses are not intentionally committed by a defender, no action is taken.

**If a defender within the penalty area intentionally kicked an opponent, what decision should be given?**

A penalty kick.

**For any infringement of Law 9 within penalty area, can a referee order the man off and at the same time award a penalty kick?**

Yes.

**Must the ball in a penalty be kicked forward?**

Yes.

**What decision should be given if it were passed back?**

Free kick.

**Can the ball be played anywhere inside the penalty area when a penalty kick is about to be taken?**

No, it must be taken from the penalty mark.

Where must players other than the player taking the penalty kick stand?

Outside penalty area lines.

Is a goalkeeper allowed to advance out of his goal for a penalty kick?

No, he must remain on goal line.

Can a player taking the penalty play the ball again if it rebounds back to him from goal post or crossbar to him?

No.

Can the player if the ball strikes the goalkeeper and rebounds back to him play it again?

Yes.

After having awarded a penalty kick and time expired before kick was taken, can the referee allow it to be taken after time was up?

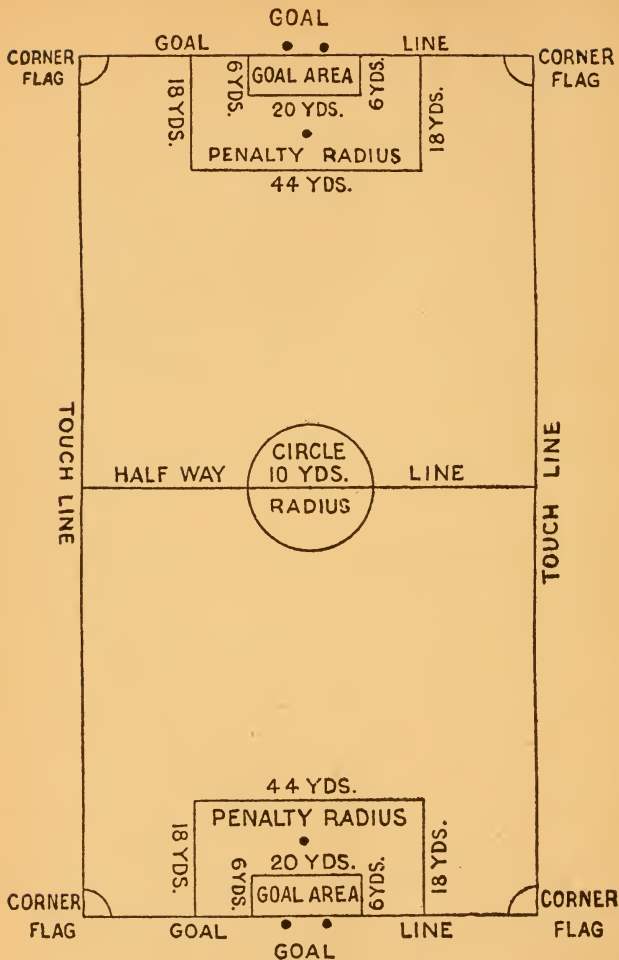
Yes.

If the ball has crossed the goal or touch lines and a player was intentionally tripped, etc., should a penalty be allowed?

No, the ball must be in the field of play when the offense was committed.

Supposing a player was offside and was intentionally tripped by a defending player within the penalty area, should a penalty kick be awarded?

Decidedly; the fact of a player being offside does not nullify the penalty law.



PLAN OF FIELD OF PLAY.  
Referred to in Law 1 of the game.

## Laws of the Game

### LAW I.

The game should be played by Eleven players on each side. **Number of Players.**

The field of play shall be as shown in the plan on page 148, subject to the following provisions: The dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards. **Dimensions of Field of Play.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—Refuse to sanction play if danger is likely to accrue to players from the state of the ground. As to the weather, use your own judgment, but do not needlessly spoil sport.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—The size 115 yards by 75 yards is the most general.

The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines at each end are the goal-lines, and the lines at the sides are the touch-lines. The touch-lines shall be drawn at right angles with the goal-lines. A flag with a staff not less than 5 feet high shall be placed at each corner. A half-way line shall be marked out across the field of play. The center of the field of play shall be indicated by a suitable mark, and a circle with a 10 yards radius shall be made around it. **Marking out Ground.**

*Official Decisions.*—Flag-staffs with pointed tops must not be used.

The touch and goal-lines must not be marked by a V-shaped rut.

(International Board, June 16, 1902.)

*Instructions to Referees.*—Short flag-staffs are dangerous, hence the minimum height of 5 feet.

The Referee must not allow a corner flag-staff to be removed even for the convenience of the player taking a corner-kick.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—The goal-line must be marked out from corner to corner, including the goal.

A half-way line is necessary on all grounds.

See that the one yard area within which the corner kick must be taken is marked out.

**The Goals.** The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal-lines, equi-distant from the corner flag staffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them 8 feet from the ground. The maximum width of the goal-posts and the maximum depth of the cross-bar shall be 5 inches.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The Referee must caution any player wilfully displacing flags or goal-posts, or pulling down the bar, and if repeated he should order the offender off the field of play.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—The surface of the bars or posts facing the field of play or otherwise must not be more than five inches in width. Tape or any substance not of a rigid nature, must not be used in the place of a bar. Goal nets are strongly recommended.

Have the goal-posts and bars painted white so as to be distinctly seen. Provide light colored corner flags. See that the goal nets are properly pegged down and in order before every match, and that there are no holes or possible openings for the escape of the ball.

*Instructions to Players.*—Goal-keepers to save a shot or to get hold of the ball sometimes seize the bar and pull it down. Any player wilfully displacing a flag or goal-post, or bar, is guilty of misconduct.

**The Goal Area.** Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the goal area. Lines shall

**The Penalty Area.** be marked 18 yards from each goal-post at right angles to the goal-lines for a distance of 18 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal-lines; the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the center of each goal, 12 yards from the goal-line; this shall be the penalty kick mark.

**The Ball.** The circumference of the ball shall be not less than 27 inches, nor more than 28 inches. The outer casing of the ball must be of leather, and no material shall be used in the construction of the ball which would constitute a danger to the players.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—The ball should be supplied by the home club.

See that the ball is fully inflated, and that there are reserve balls close at hand.

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The Spalding Olympic Foot Ball is the Official Foot Ball; correct in weight and measurement, and should be used in all games.



In International matches, the dimensions of the field of play shall be—maximum length, 120 yards; minimum length, 110 yards; maximum breadth, 80 yards; minimum breadth, 70 yards; and at the commencement of the game the weight of the ball shall be from 13 to 15 ounces.

**Dimensions of Field of Play and Weight of Ball in International Matches.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—Refers to International Contests only.

## LAW II.

The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon.

**Duration of Game.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—The Referee must allow for time wasted, or lost, through accident or other cause, and it is desirable that the two captains should be informed when such allowance is made.

Unless a Referee is notified to the contrary by the two captains he must under ordinary circumstances continue the game for 90 minutes.

There is no power to set aside the Rules of Cup and other Competitions where the time to be played is specified.

*Instructions to Players.*—If you wish to play short time the Referee must be notified. This may only be done by the mutual agreement of both captains.

The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals.

**Choice of Goals.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—Note which side kicked off. (See Instructions to Referees on Law 13.)

The game shall be commenced by a place-kick from the center of the field of play in the direction of the opponents' goal-line; the opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the center of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off.

**The Kick-Off.**

*Official Decisions.*—A PLACE-KICK is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the center of the field of play.

If this Law is not complied with the kick-off must be taken over again.

(International Board, June 15, 1903.)

*Instructions to Referees.*—Referees should notice that a free kick must not be awarded for any breach of this Law. It is their duty to see the kick-off properly taken in the direction of the oppo-

site goal; also that back kicking and encroaching must not be allowed.

Any player wilfully encroaching should first be cautioned, and, on a repetition, be ordered off the field of play. After the ball has been properly kicked off, the second and other players may play it in any direction.

If in the opinion of the Referee the ball has not rolled completely over, or traveled the distance of its circumference, *i. e.*, about 27 inches, he must order it back again to be kicked off properly.

The Referee must not allow anyone to kick-off unless he is a player competing in the match. This order does not apply to Charity matches.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—The practice of getting an outside person to kick-off in a match is forbidden, except in Charity matches.

*Instructions to Players.*—Many players, when the whistle sounds for the start, run inside the 10 yards' circle. This is wrong, as the game commences with the kick-off, not with the Referee's signal.

### LAW III.

Ends to be  
Changed at  
Half-Time.  
The Interval.  
Restarting  
Game.

Ends shall only be changed at half-time. The interval at half-time shall not exceed five minutes, except by consent of the Referee. After a goal is scored the losing side shall kick off, and after the change of ends at half-time the ball shall be kicked off by the opposite side from that which originally did so; and always as provided in Law 2.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The Referee is distinctly authorized to prevent deliberate waste of time. (See Law 13.)

He should use every endeavor to limit the half-time interval to 5 minutes, and not allow his consent to its extension to be assumed as a matter of course.

*Instructions to Players.*—In competitions where after a drawn game an extra half-hour is necessary, the Captains must toss again for choice of ends, and play must be a quarter of an hour each way.

### LAW IV.

How a Goal  
is Scored.

Except as otherwise provided by these Laws, a goal shall be scored when the ball has passed between the goal-posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, nor carried by any player of the attacking side.

*Official Decisions.*—The whole of the ball must have passed over the goal-line, or touch-line, before it is out of play.

KNOCKING ON and carrying are both forms of handling the ball.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The words “not being thrown” cover a throw-in from touch, so that if a player throws the ball in from touch through the opponents' goal it would be a goal-kick for the defending side and not a goal.

It is possible for the ball to roll all along the goal-line, and for the greater part of it to be over the line, and yet not pass through the goal. The goal-keeper may be behind the goal-line and yet prevent a goal.

A Referee must under no circumstances allow a goal unless he is absolutely satisfied that it is a goal.

In catching the ball or fisting out, a goal-keeper sometimes allows the ball to pass into goal in mid air, and the Referee may consider that the whole of the ball crosses the line. If so and he is in a good position to judge, he must give a goal.

It is difficult to tell unless one is close up, hence the necessity for the Referee following the ball closely up and down the ground and trying to get a side view whenever he thinks a shot is about to be put in, or there is a scrimmage in front of the goal.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—The necessity for the goal-line between the posts being clearly marked is emphasized by the requirements of this Law.

If from any cause during the progress of the game the bar is displaced, the Referee shall have power to award a goal if in his opinion the ball would have passed under the bar if it had not been displaced.

**If Bar  
Displaced.**

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—It is important that secretaries should see that the bars are securely fixed to the posts.

The ball is in play if it rebounds from a goal-post, cross-bar, or a corner flag staff into the field of play. The ball is in play if it touches the Referee or a Linesman when in the field of play.

**If Ball  
Rebounds from  
Goal-posts, etc.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—The ball touching the Referee or a Linesman when he is in the field of play is still in play, though it might otherwise have gone into touch or over the goal-line.

Linesmen should follow the game close to the touch-line and keep out of the field of play as much as possible.

The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal-line or touch-line, either on the ground or in the air.

**Ball Crossing  
Lines, Out of  
Play.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—The ball going into

touch in mid air and afterwards alighting in the field of play is out of play.

*Instructions to Players.*—The ball may roll along the touch-line or goal-line and still be in play. The whole of the ball must have passed over and be clear of the touch-line or goal-line before it is out of play.

## LAW V.

**The Throw-in.** When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played it out shall throw it in from the point on the touch-line where it left the field of play. The player throwing the ball must stand on the touch-line facing the field of play, and shall throw the ball in over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. A goal shall not be scored from a throw-in, and the thrower shall not again play until the ball has been played by another player.

This law is complied with if the player has any part of both feet on the line when he throws the ball in.

*Official Decision.*—TOUCH is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The Linesman should point with his flag to the place where the ball went into touch and stand a little behind the thrower to watch the throw-in. If the player does not throw the ball in properly, the Referee must give a free kick. An improper throw would be one delivered over the shoulder, or with one hand giving the impetus and the other merely guiding the ball, or if the thrower had not some part of both feet on the touch line at the moment of throwing, or if the thrower merely dropped the ball and did not throw it. A player throwing-in the ball must face the field of play.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—Provide light-colored flags for Linesmen.

*Instructions to Players.*—The practice of claiming for the throw-in when the ball goes into touch is far too prevalent and is unnecessary.

LET THE LINESMAN GIVE HIS DECISION. All the claiming in the world will not alter it, unless the Referee shall see fit to interfere.

## LAW VI.

**Off-side.** When a player plays the ball, or throws it in from touch, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing or throwing-in is nearer to his

opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent, or with the play, until the ball has been again played, unless there are at such moment of playing or throwing-in at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal-line. A player is not out of play when the ball is kicked off from goal, when a corner-kick is taken, when the ball has been last played by an opponent, or when he himself is within his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is played or thrown in from touch by any player of the same side.

*Official Decisions.*—If a player deliberately trips an opponent who is standing in an off-side position within the penalty area, and who does not attempt to play the ball or obstruct, a penalty kick should be awarded.

A flag may be placed opposite the half-way line on each side of the field of play, but it must be at least one yard from the touch-line, and must have a staff not less than 5 feet high.

*Instructions to Referees.*—A player who is in his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is last played cannot be off-side.

The point to notice is not where a player is when he plays the ball, but where he is at the moment it is played by a player of the same side. In the rush of a game a Referee is apt to lose sight of the positions of the field at every kick, yet he ought to educate himself to intuitively fix each change on his mind. If a player is in line with or behind the ball when it is played he cannot possibly be off-side, but if he is in front of it he is liable to be so. Though a player cannot be off-side when an opponent last plays the ball, or when a corner-kick, or a goal-kick, is taken, this protection ceases the moment a second player plays the ball, so that a player not off-side when a corner-kick is taken, may, without having moved, be off-side as soon as the ball has been played. A player following up another of his own side who has the ball cannot be off-side. Players may be off-side when a free kick or penalty kick is taken, and when the ball is thrown in from touch. An opponent playing the ball puts a player on-side at once, but while standing off-side a player must not interfere in any way with an opponent or with the play. If a player is standing off-side, he is off-side until the ball is next played, even though sufficient opponents fall back to make three between him and their goal line.

The International Board have made it plain that a player, who is in an off-side position, is bound to keep out of the way of the play, and that he is liable to be penalized if in any manner his presence causes any interference with the play.

When the ball is kicked off from either goal no player is off-side.

The provision of flags opposite the half-way line is optional. The object is to assist the Referee and Linesman to determine the position of the half-way line when they are at a distance or when the line has become indistinct.

*Instructions to Players.*—A player who is in his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is last played cannot be off-side.

A player once off-side cannot put himself on-side. This can only be done for him in three ways:—(1) If an opponent next plays the ball; (2) If he is behind the ball when it is next played by one of his own side; (3) If he has three opponents between him and their goal line when the ball is played by one of his own side further from his opponents' goal than himself.

The ball hitting the goal-post or bar and rebounding does not put a player on-side who was "off-side" when the ball was last played.

Take care that when the ball is played by one of your own side you have three opponents between you and their goal-line or that you are in a line with or behind the ball. Can anything be simpler? If your opponent plays the ball, or the ball touches him in any way, you are on-side no matter where you stand, but when standing off-side you have no right to interfere with an opponent nor to station yourself so near the goal-keeper, or any other opponent, as to hamper his movements, or obstruct his sight of the ball. When a player finds he is in an off-side position it is his duty to keep clear of the play and neither interfere with nor inconvenience an opponent, nor make a pretense of doing so.

## LAW VII.

**Goal-Kick.** When the ball is played behind the goal-line by a player of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal-line it went, within that half of the goal area nearest the

**Corner-Kick.** point where the ball left the field of play; but, if played behind by any one of the side whose goal-line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within one yard of the nearest corner flag-staff. In either case an opponent shall not be allowed within ten yards of the ball until it is kicked off.

*Official Decision.*—The corner flag-staff must not be removed when a corner-kick is taken.

*Instructions to Referees.*—It is the duty of the Referee to see that goal-kicks are properly taken within that half of the goal area nearest the point where the ball went out.

It is the duty of the Referee to see that corner-kicks are properly taken, and on the side on which the ball goes out.

If the player takes a corner-kick, and the ball rebounds to him after striking the goal-post, he must not play it again until it has been played by another player. Do not allow a goal-kick or corner-kick to be taken while any opponent is within 10 yards of the ball.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—See that the corner-kick one yard area is marked.

*Instructions to Players.*—Opponents should remember that they must not stand within 10 yards of the ball. To do so is the cause of constant annoyance and is not playing the game fairly.

### LAW VIII.

The goal-keeper may within his own penalty area, use his hands, but shall not carry the ball. Goal-keeper  
Handling.

*Official Decision.*—CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than two steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The goal-keeper must not "walk about" bouncing the ball on the hand. After the second step he must be penalized.

The goal-keeper must not handle the ball outside his own penalty area.

For "carrying" the ball the penalty is a free kick and not a penalty kick.

The goal-keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball or obstructing an opponent, or when he has passed outside the goal area. Charging  
Goal-keeper.

*Instructions to Referees.*—If the goal-keeper obstructs an opponent he may be charged even when in his goal area. See that the goal-keeper is not unfairly charged, as he has so little chance of protecting himself when his attention is engaged with a coming shot.

Special notice should be taken of the fact that a goal-keeper may be charged when he is outside the goal area.

*Instructions to Players.*—The goal-keeper should bear in mind that directly he leaves his goal area he is liable to be charged by an opponent.

So long as a goal-keeper does not stick to the ball, or obstruct an opponent, he is protected under the Laws when within his goal area. Get rid of the ball at once is naturally the best advice that can be given him.

The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of such change must first be given to the Referee. Goal-keeper  
may be  
Changed.

*Official Decision.*—If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and the new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick must be awarded. See Law 17.

(International Board, June 17, 1901.)

*Instructions to Referees.*—Note who commences a game as goal-keeper, and allow no one else to act as goal-keeper, or to claim his privileges, until you have been notified of the change of goal-keeper.

*Instructions to Players.*—If the goal-keeper who commences the game in that position should be changed during the game the Referee should at once be notified of the fact, and also of any subsequent changes.

## LAW IX.

Tripping,  
Kicking,  
Striking,  
Jumping at.

Neither tripping, kicking, striking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed.

*Official Decisions.*—TRIPPING is intentionally throwing, or attempting to throw, an opponent by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him.

The Laws should be more vigorously enforced by Referees in order to prevent improper conduct, and players who are guilty of it escaping punishment.

*Instructions to Referees.*—This is an important Law, as by enforcing it and taking the initiative where he sees necessary, a Referee can prevent rough play developing. He can stop the game at any time and give a free kick, or caution, or both, against any player whose conduct or play is dangerous or likely to cause injury. The free kick must be taken from the place where the infringement occurred.

Jumping at an opponent must of necessity be intentional, and this differs from jumping to play the ball.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—Bring before the notice of your committee any conduct on the part of a member of your club which is likely to bring the game into disrepute. If persisted in a club ought not to allow any such offender to continue to belong to it, for not only may such conduct bring punishment on the player, but it gives the club a bad name and may lead to a more serious trouble. Use all means in your power to stop the practice of players using bad language, or addressing observations to, or at, the Referee on or off the field.

“Hands.” A player (the goal-keeper, *within his own penalty area*, excepted) shall not intentionally handle the ball.



*Official Decisions.*—HANDLING is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm.

Knocking on is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.

Cases of handling the ball and tripping, pushing, kicking, or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind, may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so, no offense is committed.

(International Board, June 8, 1912.)

*Instructions to Referees.*—Note the important fact that it is the intentional breach of Law which must be punished. This must be done promptly and strictly.

*Instructions to Players.*—Let the Referee give "hands" on his own initiative.

A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent. Holding,  
Pushing.

*Official Decision.*—HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body.

*Instructions to Referees.*—Under no circumstances whatever must a player push an opponent with his hands or arms. Using the knee against an opponent is a most dangerous practice and should be severely punished.

*Instructions to Players.*—Under no circumstances whatever must you push an opponent with your hands or arms, or use the elbow or knee against him.

Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent or dangerous. Charging.

*Instructions to Referees.*—Charging must not be penalized unless it is violent or dangerous.

*Instructions to Players.*—Let charging be of the good honest type and not degenerate into rough play.

A player shall not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent. Charging  
Behind.

*Official Decisions.*—The offense of charging an opponent from behind is not committed where a player in playing the ball touches a player behind unless there is an intention to charge such player. The Referee is the sole judge of such intention, but it has been noticed that many Referees construe the Law more strictly than is necessary to secure fair play, and in consequence of such decisions the progress of games is unnecessarily interfered with.

If a player turns so as to face his own goal when he is tackled, or is obviously aware that he is about to be tackled by an opponent, he is intentionally obstructing, and may be charged from behind. (International Board, June 8, 1907.)

Referees will be supported in putting down rough play.

*Instructions to Referees.*—A player may be charged from behind when he is intentionally obstructing an opponent, whether he is facing his own goal or not; but the charging must under no circumstances be violent or dangerous.

*Instructions to Players.*—Even if your opponent is intentionally obstructing you, you have no right to charge him in a manner likely to do him injury. If players would hustle more and charge less the games would not be so rough and accidents not so frequent.

## LAW X.

**Free Kick.** When a free kick has been awarded, the kicker's opponents shall not approach within *ten* yards of the ball, *until the kick is taken*, unless they are standing on their own goal line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it shall be considered played, i. e., it must make a complete circuit or travel the distance of its circumference. The kicker shall not play the ball a second time until it has been played by another player. The kick-off (except as provided by Law 2), corner-kick, and goal-kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this Law.

*Instructions to Referees.*—It is the Referee's duty to see that all free kicks are taken from the proper place and not allow a free kick to be taken until he has given a signal. The usual signal is a whistle.

The free kick must be taken without delay. Nothing slows a game more than wasting time in taking a free kick. It is also unfair to delay, bearing in mind that a free kick awarded for breaches of Law 9 may score a goal direct. If opponents persist in encroaching act promptly and caution them.

The kick must not be allowed if the ball is on the move while it is being taken.

*Instructions to Players.*—Players must wait for the signal from the Referee before taking the kick-off or free kick.

Opponents must not approach within *ten* yards of the ball till it is kicked.

Players neglecting this instruction are liable to be ordered off the field.

## LAW XI.

**Free Kick** A goal may be scored from a free kick which is  
**from which** awarded because of any infringement of Law 9, but  
**Goal may be** not from any other free kick.  
**Scored.**

*Instructions to Referees.*—Special notice should be taken of the fact that a goal may be scored direct, whether the ball touches a player of either side or not, if the free kick is awarded for tripping, kicking, jumping at, holding, pushing, violently or dangerously charging an opponent, charging an opponent illegally from behind, or handling the ball (breaches of Law 9). But it must be remembered that a free kick awarded for any other breach of the Laws does not come under this regulation. Note that a goal cannot be scored direct from a kick-off, corner-kick, or goal-kick; or from free kicks awarded for the following breaches of Laws:—

(a) Player playing the ball a second time before it has been played by another player, after throwing-in or taking a free kick or a penalty kick.

(b) Off-side.

(c) Carrying by goal-keeper.

(d) Charging goal-keeper at wrong time, the charging being otherwise fair.

(e) Playing the ball before it has touched the ground after being thrown down.

(f) Ball not kicked forward from a penalty kick.

(g) Improper throw-in.

(h) Dangerous play. Law 13.

*Instructions to Players.*—Players should remember that a goal may be scored from a free kick imposed for infringements of Law 9.

## LAW XII.

A player shall not wear any nails, except such as have their heads driven in flush with the leather, or metal plates or projections, or gutta-percha, on his boots, or on his shin guards. If bars or studs on the soles or heels of the boots are used, they shall not project more than half an inch, and shall have all their fastenings driven in flush with the leather. Bars shall be transverse and flat, not less than half an inch in width, and shall extend from side to side of the boot. Studs shall be round in plan, not less than half an inch in diameter, and in no case conical or pointed. Any player discovered infringing this Law shall be prohibited from taking further part in the match. The Referee shall, if required, examine the players' boots before the commencement of a match, or during the interval.

Bars, Studs,  
Etc.

*Official Decisions.*—Wearing soft india-rubber on the soles of boots is not a violation of Law 12. Semi-circular toe pieces are legal.

Metal toe-plates, though covered with leather, are illegal.

*Instructions to Referees.*—It is the Referee's duty, if asked, to examine the players' boots before the match, or during the interval. The Referee must order off the field of play for the remainder of the game any player whom, during the progress of the play, he finds wearing:

(a) Nails not flush with the leather.

(b) Metal plates or projections.

(c) Gutta percha on his boots, or on his shin guards.

(d) Bars on soles or heels of his boots that do not extend from side to side of the boot, that are less than one-half inch wide, more than one-half inch deep, and not transverse and flat.

(e) Studs on soles or heels of his boots, not round in plan, less than one-half inch in diameter, more than one-half inch deep, and conical or pointed.

During the progress of a game the Referee can enforce this Law without waiting for an appeal. There is no necessity to report this offense.

The Law includes metal clips or buckles, etc., that are dangerous, either on the boots or shin guards.

*Instructions to Secretaries.*—See that your players are not by ignorance or otherwise infringing this Law. Many of the boots sold ready-made for foot ball are wrongly studded, some are fitted with metal clips for the lace holes and metal toe plates covered with leather, which are very dangerous, as are also projecting buckles on the shin guards.

*Instructions to Players.*—It is also the duty of the players to see that their boots, etc., are in accordance with this Law, for if the Referee's attention is drawn to the irregularity during the progress of a game, the player may not go and change his boots, but must leave the field altogether, which might be a very serious matter to his side. If doubtful about it ask the Referee before the match, or during the interval, and he is bound to examine the boots. Players sometimes forget that studs wear away exposing the nails, which would make them illegal.

### LAW XIII.

Duties and  
Powers of  
Referee.

A Referee shall be appointed, whose duties shall be to enforce the Laws and decide all disputed points; and his decision on points of fact connected with the play shall be final, so far as the result of the game is concerned. He shall also keep a record of the game, and act as timekeeper. In the event of any ungentlemanly behavior on the part of any of

the players, the offender or offenders shall be cautioned, and if any further offense is committed, or in case of violent conduct without any previous caution, the Referee shall order the offending player or players off the field of play, and shall transmit the name or names of such player or players to his or their National Association, who shall deal with the matter. The Referee shall allow for time wasted, lost through accident, or other cause, suspend or terminate the game whenever, by reason of darkness, interference by spectators, or other cause, he may deem necessary; but in all cases in which a game is so terminated he shall report the same to the Association under whose jurisdiction the game was played, who shall deal with the matter. The Referee shall award a free kick in any case in which he thinks the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to prove dangerous, but not sufficiently so as to justify him in putting in force the greater powers vested in him. The power of the Referee extends to offenses committed when the play has been temporarily suspended, and when the ball is out of play.

*Official Decisions.*—Any player leaving the field during the progress of a game (except through accident) without the consent of the Referee will be deemed guilty of misconduct, and will render himself liable to be penalized.

Persistent infringement of any of the Laws of the Game is ungentlemanly conduct within the meaning of this Law. (International Board, June 8, 1907.)

All reports by Referees to be made within *TWO* days after the occurrence (Sundays not included), and reports will be deemed to be made when received in the ordinary course of post. (International Board, June 11, 1910.)

Referees may in certain circumstances send their reports to the affiliated Association concerned. See Agreement dated June 17, 1895.

A player who is injured during a match shall be at once removed outside the nearest goal or touch-line, and the game resumed. (International Board, June, 1914.)

It is the duty of the Referee to see that all free kicks, kicks from the goal, and corner-kicks are properly taken.

Without permission of the Referee, no person shall be allowed on the field of play during a match other than the Linesmen and players.

It is misconduct for any Association or club, or any player, official, or member of any Association or club to offer, or attempt to offer, either directly or indirectly, any consideration whatever

to another club, player, or players of any other club, with a view to influence the result of a match. It is misconduct for any club, player or players, to accept any such consideration.

A Linesman is justified by Law 14 in directing the Referee's attention to distinct breaches of the Laws which have come under his notice, and which he is satisfied the Referee could not see, and Referees should confer with the Linesmen in such a case, especially where the Linesmen are neutral.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The duty of a Referee to order a player off for violent conduct, or after a caution for ungentlemanly behavior, is emphasized by the alteration made in the Law by the International Board in 1909.

The Referee decides everything, the Linesmen being his assistants, whose decisions he can overrule. He must keep the score and also the time, and allow for time wasted, and stop the game as he thinks fit, though in the case of the game abruptly terminating, he is bound to report the fact to the local or National Association within three days.

As regards rough play, the Referee has absolute discretion. Where he considers the conduct of a player dangerous, or likely to cause injury, he must award a free kick. In doing so he must caution the offender, and, if the offense is repeated, order the player off the field of play. In the case of violent conduct, a previous caution is not needed.

Avoid (a).—Discussing or arguing points with players or officials on the field of play.

(b).—Arguing points with players, officials, or press men off the field of play.

(c).—Pointing at, or placing a hand on a player when cautioning him. Check rough play at the outset.

The Referee is recommended to compare watches with the Linesmen, prior to the game and at half-time.

The Referee should be very careful in deducting time for stoppages, etc. He should blow his whistle for time or half-time at the exact moment, whether the ball is in play or not. The only case in which time can be extended is that of a penalty kick.

Referees are strongly recommended not to trust to memory alone to keep a record of the game, but to note on paper the time of start and the time at which they would in the ordinary course call half-time or time. They may then easily add to it for wilful delays, or stoppages of the game. The goals scored by each side in the order of occurrence should also be noted.

*Instructions to Players.*—It is impossible for a Referee to please everybody. Remember his difficult position and do not make it more so.

If any disturbance arises go at once to the help of the Referee.  
 Betting is prohibited.

## LAW XIV.

Two Linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty (subject to the decision of the Referee) shall be to decide when the ball is out of play, and which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in; and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the Laws. In the event of any undue interference or improper conduct by a Linesman, the Referee shall have power to order him off the field of play and appoint a substitute, and report the circumstances to the National Association having jurisdiction over him, who shall deal with the matter.

Duties and Powers of Linesmen.

*Official Decisions.*—Linesmen where neutral should call the attention of the Referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct, and generally assist him to carry out the game in a proper manner.

Linesmen where neutral may be asked by the Referee to give an opinion on the ball crossing the goal-line between the posts.

A player shall not act as Linesman or Referee during suspension.

A Linesman is justified by Law 14 in directing the Referee's attention to distinct breaches of the Law which have come under his notice, and which he is satisfied the Referee could not see, and Referees should confer with the Linesmen in such a case, especially where the Linesmen are neutral.

*Instructions to Referees.*—Linesmen must signal when the ball is out of play, and indicate which side is entitled to the corner-kick, goal-kick, or throw-in. They must also call the attention of the Referee to rough play or ungentlemanly conduct, and must give their opinion on any point or which the Referee may consult them.

If they notice any breach of the Laws that has escaped the Referee's attention it is their duty to inform him of it.

The Referee has power to order a Linesman off the field for undue interference or improper conduct and to appoint a substitute. This authority should only be exercised in extreme cases, as a warning will probably be sufficient.

## LAW XV.

In the event of a supposed infringement of the Laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been given.

Ball in Play until Decision given.

*Instructions to Referees.*—The ball is in play until the whistle sounds, but the Referee should decide promptly. If in doubt consult the Linesmen.

If the Referee declines to accept an appeal a shake of the head, or the words "play on" may sometimes be used with advantage.

When the Referee has once given his decision and play has been resumed, he must not alter it.

*Instructions to Players.*—Don't stop playing till the whistle sounds, and the decision once given don't importune the Referee to reverse it, or annoy him by remarks.

## LAW XVI.

Re-starting the  
Game after  
Temporary  
Suspension.

In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal-line, the Referee shall drop the ball where it was when play was suspended, and it shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal-line before it is played by a player, the Referee shall again drop it. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground.

*Instructions to Referees.*—If the game is stopped by reason of a player being hurt, or for any other cause (not being half-time or time) where there is no penalty attached, the Referee must throw the ball down where it was when play was suspended. No player is allowed to play the ball until it has reached the ground. Should the ball be touched before it reaches the ground, a free kick must be awarded to the opposite side.

If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal-line before it is played by a player, the Referee must again throw the ball down.

*Instructions to Players.*—A player is not allowed to play the ball until it has touched the ground.

## LAW XVII.

Free kick.

In the event of any infringement of Laws 5, 6, 8, 10, or 16, or of a player being sent off the field under Law 13, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side, from the place where the infringement occurred.

*Official Decisions.*—A FREE KICK is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases, when it is lying on the ground. A place kick, a free kick, or a penalty kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for the same.

Cases of handling the ball, and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind may so happen as to be



considered unintentional, and when this is so, no penalty must be awarded. (International Board, June 16, 1902.)

*Instructions to Referees.*—The Referee should refrain from awarding a free kick if it is to the advantage of the side offended against to allow the play to go on.

Again the Referee is reminded of the fact that it is the intentional breach of Law which must be punished.

*Instructions to Players.*—The Referee should refrain from awarding a free kick if it is to the advantage of the side offended against to allow the play to go on.

In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 by the defending side within the penalty area, the Referee shall award the opponents a penalty kick which shall be taken from the penalty kick mark under the following conditions: All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opponents' goal-keeper shall be outside the penalty area. The opponents' goal-keeper shall not advance beyond his goal line. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty kick; but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. If necessary, time of play shall be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken. A free kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward, or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty kick until it has been played by another player. The Referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this Law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving an advantage to the offending side. If when a penalty kick is taken the ball passes between the goal-posts, under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.

Penalty Kick.

*Official Decisions.*—Unless the penalty kick is taken in accordance with the Law, the Referee must order the ball back until it is properly taken. If, on taking a penalty kick, the ball rebounds

from the goal posts or bar, and the kicker plays it a second time, a free kick must be awarded.

The penalty kick can only be awarded for the following eight offenses, intentionally committed by a player of the defending side within the penalty area:

1. Tripping an opponent.
2. Kicking an opponent.
3. Jumping at an opponent.
4. Handling the ball.
5. Holding an opponent.
6. Pushing an opponent.
7. Charging an opponent violently or dangerously.
8. Charging an opponent from behind.

Cases of handling the ball, and tripping, pushing, kicking or holding an opponent, and charging an opponent from behind may so happen as to be considered unintentional, and when this is so, no penalty must be awarded. (International Board, June 16, 1902.)

If a player deliberately trips an opponent who is standing in an off-side position within the penalty area, and who does not attempt to play the ball or obstruct, a penalty kick should be awarded.

A penalty kick can be awarded irrespective of the position of the ball at the time the offense is committed. (International Board, June 16, 1902.)

If a goal-keeper has been changed without the Referee being notified, and the new goal-keeper handles the ball within the penalty area, a penalty kick must be awarded. (International Board, June 17, 1901.)

In the event of the ball touching the goal-keeper before passing between the posts; when a penalty kick is being taken at the expiration of time, a goal is scored. (International Board, June 17, 1901.)

The Laws of the Game are intended to provide that games should be played with as little interference as possible, and in this view it is the duty of Referees not to give penalties for technical or supposed breaches. Constant whistling or trifling and doubtful breaches produces bad feeling and loss of temper on the part of the players and spoils the pleasure of spectators.

*Instructions to Referees.*—Extending the arms to keep an opponent back, though not actually catching hold of him with the hand, is considered to be holding.

Should the ball hit the goal-post or bar and rebound into play, the player who played it must not play it again until it has been played by another player. Should he do so a free kick must be given against him.

The goal-keeper, defending a penalty kick, must not advance beyond his goal line.

Until the Referee has satisfied himself that the players are in their proper positions he should not give a signal for the kick to be taken. Any player

wilfully encroaching should first be cautioned and on a repetition be ordered off the field of play. A penalty kick can be taken after time has expired.

Once more the Referee is reminded that it is the intentional breach of Law that must be punished.

The Referee must withhold the award of a penalty kick if he considers it would be to the advantage of the side offended against to let the play go on.

When a goal results from a penalty kick, it shall not be nullified although there may have been an infringement of Law by the defending side.

It is a common fault of Referees that, when players have committed offenses for which they should have been ordered off the field of play, a penalty kick only has been awarded. The awarding of a penalty kick does not free a Referee from the duty of also ordering the offender off the field of play, where the offense is such as justifies this.

*Instructions to Players.*—Players are not required to stand behind the ball, but may take up their position anywhere outside the penalty area, but within the field of play.

There is a practice of players yelling or making other noises with the object of putting either the goal-keeper or the kicker at a disadvantage. Be gentlemen and treat your opponents as such.

Players must wait for the Referee's signal before taking the penalty kick.

A player may not rush in from his place outside the penalty area until the ball has been kicked. If he does so he may be cautioned, and on repeating the offense be ordered off the field of play.

The kick must be forward.

Though a penalty kick may be deserved, the Referee is empowered not to enforce it, if to do so would benefit the offenders. Also if a penalty kick is awarded, and scores, the Referee must ignore any infringement by the defenders, and let the goal stand.

## Definition of Terms

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- Place Kick** A PLACE KICK is a kick at the ball while it is on the ground in the center of the field of play.
- Free Kick** A FREE KICK is a kick at the ball in any direction the player pleases when it is lying on the ground.
- Referee to Signal** A PLACE KICK, a Free Kick, or a Penalty Kick must not be taken until the Referee has given a signal for the same.
- Carrying** CARRYING by the goal-keeper is taking more than two steps while holding the ball, or bouncing it on the hand.
- Knocking on** KNOCKING ON is when a player strikes or propels the ball with his hands or arms.
- Handling** HANDLING AND TRIPPING.—Handling is intentionally playing the ball with the hand or arm, and Tripping is intentionally throwing, or attempting to throw, an opponent by the use of the legs, or by stooping in front of or behind him.
- Tripping**
- Holding** HOLDING includes the obstruction of a player by the hand or any part of the arm extended from the body.
- Touch** TOUCH is that part of the ground on either side of the field of play.

## Advice to Young Players and How to Act in Case of Accident

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Take care of the feet. Don't wear badly-made or ill-fitting shoes.

Use bars on the soles for hard grounds, and studs for heavy grounds. Permanganate of potash is a fine thing for troublesome feet, which should be frequently bathed in a solution of permanganate.

In case of accident, should there be any suspicion of broken bones, don't risk lifting the player off the ground. Wait until someone comes who understands what should be done.

Bruises and contusions should never be rubbed—there is internal bleeding, and the rubbing does harm. Nothing beats bran poultices.

Always give an injury its proper chance to recover. The player of doubtful soundness often handicaps his side.

Don't bother much about embrocations, which are generally irritants. Massage the leg muscles with olive oil.

Keep fit, play the game in cool-headed fashion, and fewer accidents will happen.

My experience is that the youth of the present day do not, as a rule, take care of their feet as they ought to. I have seen a promising young player ruin his chances of future success and fame by the fact that he was playing in badly made and ill-fitting shoes.

Ordinary, as well as football shoes should be made to measure, and then, perhaps, we should see and hear less of corns, bunions, sweaty feet and other ailments to which the athlete seems heir.

Football shoes should be ordered some weeks before they are required, and only from a maker of repute. First of all, they should be pulled on the bare foot, and if they fit tightly all around, then they are likely to become a good fit. Especial care should be taken that they are not too small, else the wearer will get to know about it when he comes to play on a hard ground, by not only crippling himself, but by the loss of his toe nails. If the shoes fit tightly, but not unduly so, on the bare foot, they should be worn for a night or two without stockings. Next, a thin pair of socks may be tried, and so on, until one can wear them comfortably with the ordinary football stocking.

Football shoes require a lot of care, especially in wet weather. Immediately after they have been used, they should be carefully cleaned, then stretched and carefully laid away to gradually dry. The manner of studying a shoe plays a most important part in its longevity or usefulness. Where the grounds are hard, thin bars should be used, but if there is plenty of grass, studs are the best. Football shoes should, at least once a month, be given a rub inside (not outside) with castor oil or dubbin.

In the earlier and latter parts of the season, when the grounds are hard, almost every player complains about his feet being hot and blistered. This somewhat painful experience can be obviated if the player would literally smear the outside of his stockings, previous to pulling on his shoes, with vaseline.

Sweaty feet and soft corns between the toes are another of those bug-bears to which the footballer is very much subject. This trouble can be mitigated if a player will exercise a certain amount of care, especially by keeping the feet absolutely clean, frequently changing the socks, and for a time before retiring to bed, bathing the feet in water into which a teaspoonful of permanganate of potash has been dissolved. For soft corns, a little plug of cotton between the offending toes will soon effect a cure.

## IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Before concluding the article, I would like to touch lightly, and, if possible, to give some useful hints in connection with the various accidents which are generally to be met with on the field of play. First of all, I would warn my young friends to be careful before lifting an unfortunate comrade who has been put hors de combat. Care should be taken that no bones are broken, because very many simple accidents are aggravated by this supposed kindness. If, on the other hand, the player is only winded, then there cannot be any harm done by lifting him off the grounds.

Where, however, there is any suspicion of broken bones, it is best to allow the player to lie, even supposed the ground was wet, until someone comes who understands what should be done.

Another common practice is to rub or massage all kinds of injuries, no doubt under the mistaken idea that rubbing eases the pain. It ought to be common knowledge that where there is a bruise or contusion, and the skin is not broken, there must be internal bleeding, and if there is internal bleeding, the rubbing is not likely to stop it.

The correct thing is to have a cold lotion, such as a lead and opium pad, applied as soon as possible, and then when the injured lad gets home, either foment the part with hot water, or, better still, apply bran poultice. Massage of any kind should not, under these circumstances, be indulged in for at least a couple of days, so as to allow the injured internal tissues to heal. Bran poultices are indeed the footballer's friend. The mistake that the young player usually makes, when he has sustained an injury, such as a sprained ankle or knee, is that he does not give such injury the rest which it requires.

Almost every trainer has his own special embrocation for massaging and each in their own way have their merits. Some believe in embrocation and others will not have it at all. For injuries, where the skin is unbroken, the best oil for massaging is castor oil and chloroform in equal parts. For massaging the muscles olive oil is very good, and once a week the player should, if possible, get a good massage, especially on the leg muscles. The breaking down of thigh muscles is a frequent and painful experience and generally occurs when the grounds are sticky. Strapping with plaster for a few days and absolute rest to be followed by bran poultices, it generally takes about six weeks for this injury to get right.

Sprains are the result of straining or tearing of ligaments, and are generally caused by the sudden twisting of a joint. The first signs are acute pain, followed by swelling, due to the rupture of blood vessels. As soon as possible a cold, evaporated lotion pad should be applied, and continued for every four hours for twenty-four, by which time the internal bleeding should have stopped. Then heat, in the shape of bran poultices, should be applied. Gentle massage can be commenced after the third day.

Cuts should always receive attention. See these are properly cleaned with some antiseptic lotion, and then apply some dressing of lintboric.

One could fill a book with the things that happen to the footballer in the course of play, but in the foregoing article, I think that I have summarized the most common of the injuries and methods of treatment which will succeed. In conclusion, to the young player I will say—keep fit, play the game, and you will find that often a good means of preventing injury is cool headedness and sportsmanship on both sides. But accidents will happen, and the undoubted risks in the game of football are, I believe, quite one of its charms to a lot of players.

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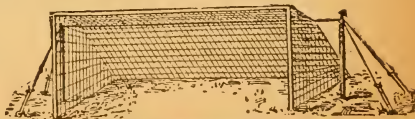
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