

# AN ALL-TIME ALL-AMERICA FOOT-BALL TEAM<sup>1</sup>

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUGBY GAME—CURRENT CRITICISMS  
DISCUSSED—FURTHER CHANGES DESIRABLE—AN ALL-TIME  
TEAM FROM ALL AMERICAN PLAYERS

BY WALTER CAMP

Author of "Book of College Sports"

THE history of Rugby foot-ball shows that while in the parent country it certainly changes, but changes slowly, as soon as it is transplanted, its evolution becomes more and more rapid. Each country seems to have a foot-ball spirit of its own, and that spirit can be satisfied only with a characteristic game. In some countries more than one kind of foot-ball flourishes. In Canada there have been as many as six or seven varieties of game, each holding certain followers, and all played in one season. It should be borne in mind, in considering the American game, that we originally adopted the Rugby Union rules exactly as they stood. It is also a fact that almost without exception England's colonies have developed games different from the original Rugby.

It would leave the subject of foot-ball incompletely treated if one were not to indicate in such a way that he who runs may read how and where it has advanced or changed from the original Rugby. The principal points of growth are along the lines of the scrummage, or scrummage, as the English call it, the interference, and the tackling.

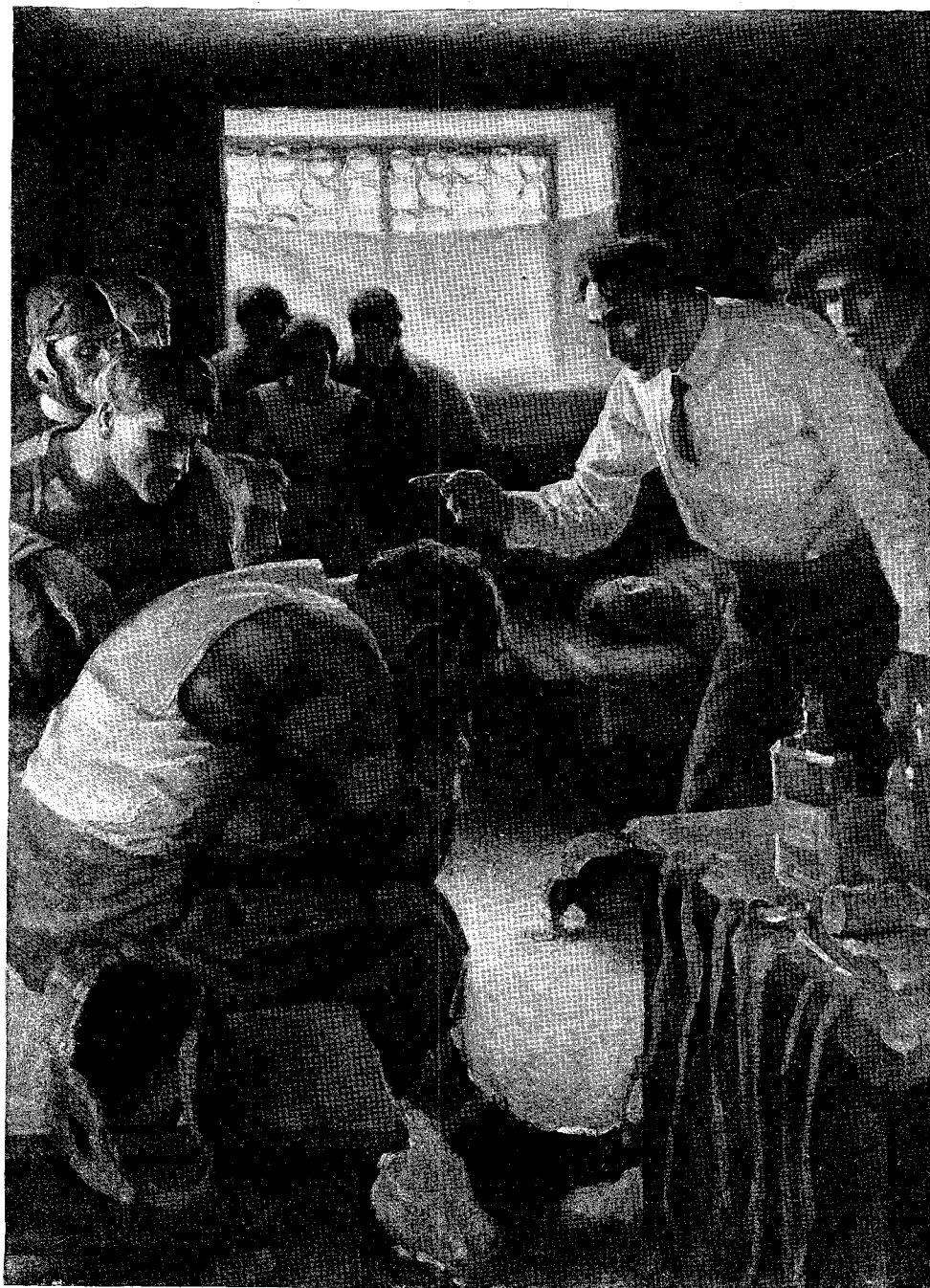
Immediately upon the introduction of Rugby Union, the first thing that made itself manifest to American players was that, playing without tradition and under the letter of the law, the scrummage offered great difficulty. This scrummage consisted of the forwards, or rushers, lining up against one another, with heads down, the ball being placed on the ground

between the two lines, and each side endeavoring to kick the ball in the direction of the opponents' goal. The American speedily found that the side which actually succeeded in kicking the ball through was apt to suffer through its very success, for the backs, or men who stand behind the forwards, would get the ball and run out around the end. The rule was, "Endeavor to drive the ball in the direction of the opponent's goal," yet the result of so kicking the ball was almost always disastrous. Thus in our game it soon came about that neither side would kick the ball through in a scrummage, and very speedily each set of forwards was endeavoring to drag the ball out with their feet on their own side of the line.

This is what of late years has taken place in Rugby, and has developed into the "heeling out" of the English and Canadian foot-ball. An English sporting authority, commenting recently upon the English scrummage, says that there are only two ways of playing the scrum, either by wheeling the scrummage or by heeling out. The authority adds that both methods "are illegal under the rules," but "no team would stand any chance to-day that did not practise these methods." This is rather startling, in view of the questions that are now arising in American sport regarding playing strictly under the rules. In the old days, Englishmen condemned our heeling out with much vigor, but later adopted it.

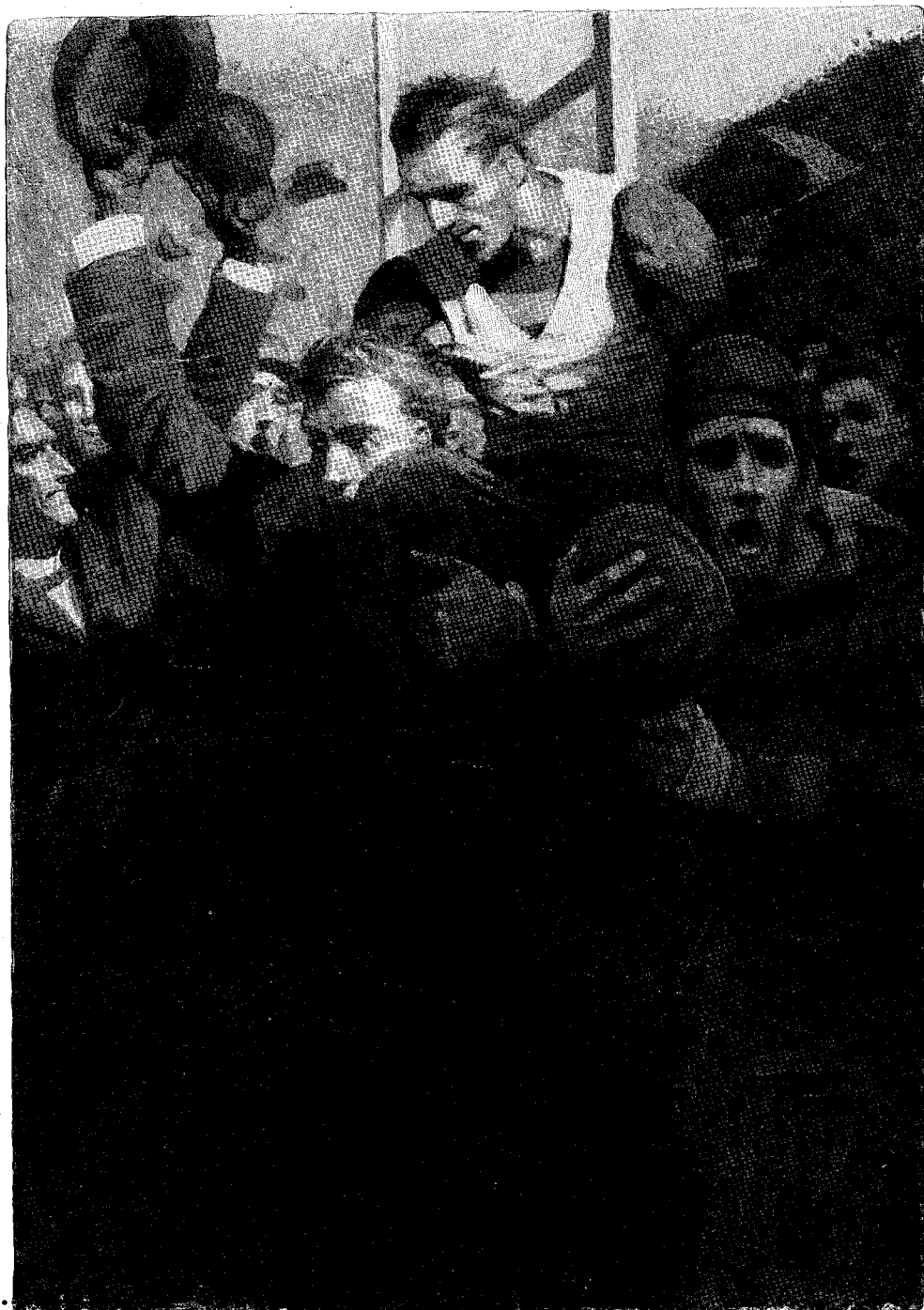
At any rate, the American, and soon

<sup>1</sup> See previous articles on Foot-ball by Mr. Camp in the November and January numbers.



Drawn by N. C. Wyeth. Half-tone plate engraved by H. Davidson

BETWEEN HALVES—THE HEAD COACH BRACES UP THE TEAM



Drawn by N. C. Wyeth. Half-tone plate engraved by H. C. Merrill

#### THE VICTORIOUS CAPTAIN

after the Canadian, took up heeling out, and after a while the American center-rush stood with his foot on the ball and snapped it back to the quarter-back. The next step was that the center-rush put his hand on the end of the ball at the same time with his foot, and thus guided it back. It was not long before he omitted putting his foot on it altogether, snapping it back with the hand, which led directly to the present method, in which the man stands squarely on his feet and passes the ball back with both hands.

#### INTERFERENCE

Now, as to the development of our interference. Under the strict Rugby Union rules, a man once ahead of the ball—that is, between the ball and his opponents' goal—was off-side, and could not interfere with the opponents. As soon as the ball was snapped back, however, all the men in the line became by that very act off-side, and theoretically must evaporate into thin air, else they would naturally interfere with the coming through of opponents. In the American style of play they not only refused to disappear, but speedily began to project their arms in a horizontal direction, and, standing farther apart, thus covered with an almost unbreakable front the play behind the line. Up to this time there was very little interference as such behind the line, but the rushers made, as indicated, a pretty stalwart bulwark in front. Naturally, from having their arms thus extended, the progress toward holding an opponent by wrapping the arms about him when he tried to come through was an easy step.

This brought about a crisis in the game, and it was very thoroughly discussed as to whether it was possible to go back to first principles and entirely eliminate off-side interference. It was concluded that this would be impossible, and interference was therefore legalized by enacting a law that the side with the ball might interfere with their bodies, but not with their hands and arms, while the side on the defense could use their hands and arms in breaking through. In other words, the side on the defense was given the right of way, and the side on the offense was forbidden to project their arms or to hold. This method has been continued up to the

present day. In Canada they have in one style of their game gone through a similar step, but they still stand by the theory of no off-side interference. They find, however, that men in the line will interfere, and in order to extricate themselves from this predicament, they have a rule to the effect that if a play comes on a man, he may take two steps forward in the direction in which the play is going. One can easily see the complications to which this gives rise.

#### TACKLING

THE other principal point of development in our game, and the one in which it differs somewhat from Rugby, is the greater skill in tackling. Even if our men were not allowed to tackle below the knees, their tackling is far more effective than that of the ordinary English player. I recall the case of two friends who played on the Continent with a group of English players. One of them had played end in this country, and when the ball reached a quarter-back, my friend, in the easy American way, shot forward at him, leaving his feet and striking him at the waist, while the Englishman, with the ball, went over on the ground. The Englishman at once said that was not the way to tackle, and, to the inquiry of the American player as to how he should tackle, replied, "You should have collared me, and I would have passed the ball." The tackling of an American end does not usually leave much opportunity for passing the ball, and unless the would-be passer gets rid of the ball an appreciable time before the tackler strikes him, there is not much likelihood of his delivering it to his comrade.

#### NECESSITY OF MODIFICATION

AN American usually takes even his sports more seriously than the Englishman. This is true not alone of foot-ball. But in such a strenuous game the results of this seriousness become more marked. Hence at the same time with the development of play there have come occasions for restrictive legislation. The game becomes too severe, and is modified. Then comes an improved period. The game is about to go through another of its transformations. It is essential that the increased tendency toward mass play, from which

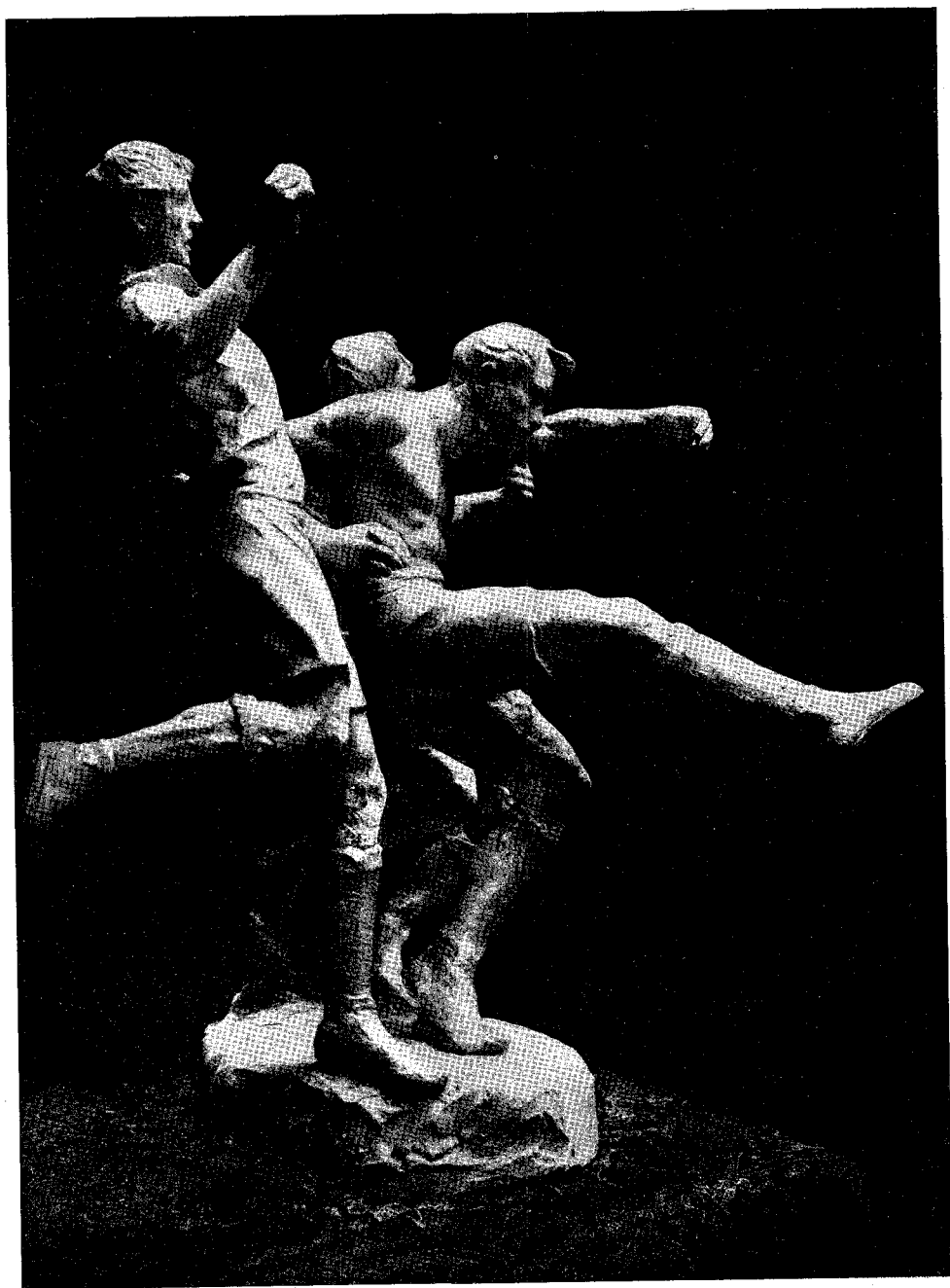


AN ALL-TIME, ALL-AMERICA FOOT-BALL



Eleven, as chosen by Mr. Camp

Photograph of Martin Heston, Copyright, 1903, by J. F. Rentschler



Half-tone plate engraved by H. Davidson

### THE PUNT

GROUP IN ASSOCIATION ("SOCCER") FOOT-BALL

BY GUTZON BORGLUM

come the more serious injuries, must be checked again at all hazards. The taking away of the assistance of the defensive half from tackle by the forward pass has worked toward a renewal of the old heavy plays against this position. There is much to be done, but one can hardly doubt the willingness to act when reading such letters as these which came at the time of an earlier crisis in the life of the game:

*Chitnoor, India.*

I played foot-ball throughout my college course at Rutgers (1878-1882), and part of my theological seminary course (1882-1886). For four of those years I was regularly on the varsity team, and captain in 1882, in the year, I think, in which Rutgers scored the touch-down against Yale,—the *first*, I think,—and when you arrived later in the game at New Brunswick and we first discovered your presence by a drop-kick for a goal from the field. But this is reminiscence.

I have been in India for six years and my bicycle has carried me far and near, by day and by night, and I have no doubt that much of my endurance is attributable to my foot-ball experience. In our mission there are three old foot-ball players, and I fancy no one will question our claim to the greatest endurance and general good health.

*Melbourne, Victoria.*

I have watched with interest your close connection with the game since I left New Haven, as also your efforts to effect such improvement as the condition of the game suggested. For ten years I have been out of touch with the Rugby game or any modification of it. The game played here, and watched by upward of fifty thousand people every Saturday for five months in the year, is as near as can be the game played at Yale when big Fulton was captain, and the following year—of course you remember it. Certain unimportant modifications have been made with a view of making it a fast game. At present I consider it a finer game, from a spectator's point of view, than the Rugby game played at Yale in 1879 and 1880.

I sympathize with you in your efforts to free the game from any objectional features as well as from false prejudice.

*Tokyo, Japan.*

I of course do not agree with the opinion that foot-ball should be prohibited in the schools and colleges. There is quite too

much good in it to justify the current wholesale denunciation on the score of the dangers involved. At the same time I should be glad to see changes made in the rules that would prevent, or at least limit, mass plays and other rougher features of the game.

I certainly hope that the enemies of the game will not win, but that changes may be agreed upon such as shall satisfy the public that American Rugby is really what it claims to be—a manly exercise and discipline, and rather a safeguard against than a cultivator of ruffianism in American student life.

Yet the certain net gains we have made seem to be permanent. We have surely improved the spirit of play. The charge of intentional brutality no longer stands. We have shortened the period of play, and lessened thereby the strain. The record of the Yale-Columbia game in November, 1872, showed something either of the way time was kept in those days, or else the ability of the team to keep going for an unlimited period. Think of this, those of you who feel that two thirty-five minute halves is almost too long! "The first goal was scored in fifteen minutes, the second goal took fifty-eight minutes, and the third goal forty minutes." That fifty-eight-minute goal must have been trying on both sides. We have also brought the playing season to an earlier ending, and avoided some of the risks of former days on frozen grounds.

Two games in the autumn of 1876 were specially remarkable on account of the weather conditions. It was hardly to be expected that the cold weather would hold off much after the first of December, yet the Yale-Harvard Freshman game was scheduled for Boston on December 2, and the Yale-Columbia Varsity for New York on December 9. The writer can speak from experience, because he played in each game. The Freshman caught the first of the exposures, playing in Boston with the thermometer below zero on a ground that had not, of course, been protected by straw, and was like cobblestones.

The next week, with this experience in mind, I provided myself with some protection, not only dressing as warmly as possible, but carrying to the game a big pair of gantleted sealskin gloves. My regular position was half-back, and while playing in that position one had enough work during the first half to keep busy

and comparatively warm, although the thermometer stood only seven above zero. But the man who was playing back, waiting for kicks, was gradually freezing to death, and in the intermission at the end of the first half I was told that I was to play full-back and let the other man warm up. Before going on the field, I put on my big fur gloves. After the game had been going about ten minutes, a Columbia man got through the line and passed the half-back, and I was left between him and the goal. I managed to get off one of the gloves, but there was no time to get rid of the other. I tackled the man and brought him down, but as he fell, his head struck the frozen ground. It must be confessed that my knowledge of anatomy at that time was slight. The man was stunned for a moment, and his scalp was slightly cut. I was sure that the man's head had broken open like an egg-shell, and that I had killed him, and I ran up to the captain and said that I wished to be taken out, as I had killed a man and could not play any more. I was much astonished and tremendously relieved when the man came to, and went on playing, his injury proving to be only a scratch. Such an accident was trivial, but the tendency toward mass play and injury this last season is serious.

As was proved years ago by the introduction of the five-yard rule, and three or four years ago by the substitution for that five-yard rule of a ten-yard rule, there is just one specific against increased or increasing mass plays, and that is in the increase of the distance to be gained in three downs. As the tendency of the game is all the time toward improvement in team play, so the players outgrew the five-yard rule, and, taken with the weakening of support in the tackle caused by the defense in the forward pass, are in a fair way to outgrow the ten-yard rule. In fact, in the minds of all there is once again too great a proportion of mass play, and the distance to be gained, therefore, must be extended once more. The public knows perfectly well, and so do the students of the game, that the one thing which tended most in this direction, as soon as the discovery was made by coaches, was the addition of certain features of the open game itself. It is indeed rather doubtful if coaches would persistently use

mass plays on tackle, even if the ten-yard distance were not increased, did they not know that the defensive half-back and end must be pulled away from this tackle on account of the fear of open play, thus leaving the tackle far more defenseless than ever he was in the old game.

The other element which has once more added to the attractiveness of mass play is the difficulty of devising a defense to open play. After three years of experimenting, in which the increased distance to be gained has been strong enough to keep coaches working on more open play, they have learned that it is very difficult to provide a broad defense to the increasing possibilities of the forward pass and the on-side kick. They have discovered that providing such a defense takes the half-back and end away from the tackle. Hence the clever coach has begun this year to combine the two ideas by playing mass plays. While his opponents are guarding against open play, he can succeed in making several consecutive downs and, even more vital, in keeping possession of the ball for a very considerable period of time,—say, eight minutes to the opponent's two minutes,—if the opponent is playing an open game. The success of open plays like forward passes and on-side kicks is not greater on the average than one out of three plays, so the team playing the open game must have possession of the ball three times to execute one successful play. The side playing the close plays retains the ball something like four times as long, and hence has a very distinct advantage.

When the ten-yard rule was adopted there were two parties strongly demanding a change in foot-ball rules. One was the party that hoped to see injuries lessened, the other the party that did not make so much of this feature, but wished to see the play opened out as a matter of increased interest. It was not contended by either side, nor by the devotees of the old game, that any set of rules would eliminate accidents from foot-ball. But the accident arising from the use of the mass play is the point which seems to call most particularly for action. Other accidents in the open are regarded in a different way even by the critics of the game. They may happen without any possible means of limitation. But the feeling of unfairness when one man is meeting a number is

surely not without reason, and it is the best feature of the ten-yard rule that at least for three years it has been effective in curtailing that style of play. Hence it is evident that either that distance must be increased once more or it will become a menace, especially as the discovery has now been made by coaches that the opposing tackle is far more vulnerable and less supported than in the old game. It may be necessary to make the distance fifteen yards in three downs, with a reversion to five yards in three downs when the fifteen-yard line nearest the goal is reached. It has also been suggested that the attacking side should not be allowed to use their hands or arms to push or pull their own men, that the tackling be limited to the hips and above, and that the man about to receive a forward pass be protected. Another suggestion is that the halves be subdivided by a five-minute intermission, or rather call of time, the ball remaining in the same spot and possession, thus giving an opportunity to see that there are no exhausted or injured players who should be removed.

Many are calling for the abolition of the forward pass. Yet it does seem as if the attractiveness of that play may still be preserved if the distance to be gained be increased, and at the same time open-field running be aided by forbidding tackling below the hips. The order of legislation should certainly be, first, the lessening of the danger incident to mass play and, second, the preservation of a fair balance between the attack and the defense.

In this connection perhaps one point has not received its full emphasis. The game has furnished an opportunity not offered in any other sport for the big, overgrown fat boy, who before the introduction of the game had no field in which he could shine, and hence too little incentive to exercise. The type of man who for the last twenty years has found in the foot-ball positions of center and guard a chance particularly designed for him was before the introduction of our modern game only a joke to himself and to others. He could not run fast, he was not agile, he seldom had any particular knack, and

he found rowing, base-ball, tennis, and track sports, with the possible exception of weight-throwing, closed to him. That type of man—the man that really needed the exercise and discipline far more than the lighter, more wiry type—has come to his own, and, if possible, we should keep him in athletics. Weight and static power, as it were, should have its chance as much as speed and agility, and it would be a pity not to keep some part of the play for such men.

There will be injuries, but we should minimize these as far as possible, and every effort toward this end will be made. No foot-ball is wholly free from them.

#### ALL-AMERICA TEAMS

As a fitting climax to this series of foot-ball sketches, I have been asked to select an "All-America team of All-America teams." To explain this let me say that individual prowess in the sport of foot-ball is now most prominently recognized in the selection, at the close of each season, of what is known as the "All-America team," or a team chosen from the star players of all the various elevens in the country. The fiction of it is that these would be the men named for a team to represent this country against any foreign organization in an international contest. Such a contest is impossible, owing to the differences in rules of the sport, but the selection is annually made. This choosing of All-America teams began just twenty years ago through the publication of such a selection by the writer. This choice was published in the columns of a periodical devoted to outdoor games called "The Week's Sport."<sup>1</sup> It seemed at once to strike a popular note, and in a few years others were making similar choices, until last year no fewer than a hundred newspapers or periodicals advanced their candidates for such honors. Nor has the plan been confined to foot-ball, similar selections having been made in other sports.

To be chosen a member of the All-America team in foot-ball falls to the lot of few men who have not practised certain virtues, and practised them for several

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Camp's first selection, as quoted from "The Week's Sport," read as follows: "To return to the Association, taking the players on a rating based upon their actual work in games, the All-America team would

be composed of the following players: 1, Cumnock; 2, Cowan; 3, Cranston; 4, George; 5, Heffelfinger; 6, Gill; 7, Stagg; 8, Poe; 9, Channing; 10, Lee; 11, Ames.

seasons. To their elders it may seem a foolish casting of the lime-light upon boys whom, in their maturer view of things, they regard as unable to stand the flattering notice. But if these elders could only know these young men as they are known among their intimates, they would speedily be disabused of the delusion that the boys are in danger of being spoiled in any such fashion. Year after year a boy sees the class ahead of him go out into the world and knuckle bravely down to hard knocks and hard work, sees his own turn coming, and gets a fairer perspective of the relation of things than his timorous elders give him credit for.

To pick, then, an All-America team of All-America teams, to look over the various groups of the last twenty years and choose from them men who towered above the heads of their fellows, one team of all, seems like a selection that must be, perhaps, one of only personal feeling, judgment, or prejudice, call it what you will. The only excuse I have to offer is that I have known most of these players well, and from what I know of them I believe that if all were gathered into one group and a team were to be selected to play, they would be willing to abide by my judgment and take their turn from the side-lines as willingly to my call as to that of any other man.

Foot-ball-players seem to be peculiarly unselfish in this respect, and in all the other sports I have never seen one that could compare with it in this attribute. I have seen men who expected to play sit on the side-lines, and I have seen men pulled out and substitutes sent in, and I have yet to see the man who has not been glad of the good work of the man who was taking his place, ready to clap him on the shoulder when he went in, and to praise him when he came out. It is truly team work that develops a higher grade of unselfishness than any other sport in this respect.

#### THE ALL-TIME ALL-AMERICA TEAM

SINCE the year when the All-America team was first selected the feeling has grown to such an extent that now this roll of honor is doubly and trebly worth trying for. To be chosen on the team means that a man must surpass hundreds of his fellows, must go through worry, grief,

hard work, and probably several periods of discouragement. As it is always the highest satisfaction to measure oneself with one's fellows, and then to pass through a test whereby outside judgment places a man at the top, so it is that in various positions on the All-America team no man succeeds in reaching the goal without having earned his place. It is true that the chances are that, with the selection so close, many men deserving of honors fail through a slight turn of hard luck; but it is equally true that no man secures the place without having gone through a siege that prepares him for almost anything that may come after.

It should be understood that this selection has been made previous to the final games of the season of 1909 and for that reason leaves last year's contests out of consideration:

End, Hinkey, Yale.  
Tackle, Fish, Harvard.  
Guard, Hare, Pennsylvania.  
Center, Schultz, Michigan.  
Guard, Heffelfinger, Yale.  
Tackle, DeWitt, Princeton.  
End, Shevlin, Yale.  
Quarter-back, Eckersall, Chicago.  
Half-back, Heston, Michigan.  
Half-back, Weekes, Columbia.  
Full-back, Coy, Yale.

Hinkey of Yale, unlike most of the men selected on this team, would look light and fragile. In fact, in the days when he played, he always appeared to have no body, but everlasting spirit. His name has grown to be a standard of end play in the colleges. What gave him his special prominence was the fact that his intuition was never at fault as to where the ball was or would be. He had a way of sifting through interference like a shadow and invariably picking out the man with the ball. He was specially clever in adapting himself to any form of attack which opponents might send at him, and although weighing a scant 150 pounds, he seemed never to have any difficulty in boxing his tackle and giving his runner a fair chance to get by. He was equally a student of the game, and recognized the possibilities of any play with keenest precision.

Fish of Harvard has made a name for himself at tackle both as a product of the

plays that were effective before the introduction of the new game and as a man who took to the forward pass and the on-side kick more naturally than any other tackle. In addition to this, he was a leader of men, and much of the attack and defense of his team was built about him. There is no man who has been developed since the introduction of the forward pass who could equal him at receiving the ball. He is six feet three, and the stretch of his arms up into the air, as can be readily appreciated, is considerable. Furthermore, he had a way of so planting himself upon his feet that the men whose province it was to knock over the man receiving the pass almost invariably found Fish immovable. He was often down the field ahead of his ends, and was a certain and deadly tackler. As an interferer he was equally good, and on the whole he is the best rounded-out of all the tackles that have played the position.

Hare of the University of Pennsylvania stood out an heroic figure in all the games he played. His position was nominally that of guard, but in the defensive work it was often his province to get out from his position rapidly enough to prevent end runs by opponents. Training close to 200, he had far greater speed than any line-man save possibly an end, and when in action he seemed able to overtake even the fast half-back. He was like many men who while under the watch possibly might not defeat a smaller man on the 100-yard track, yet when starting for his opponent on the foot-ball field, his burst of speed seemed always enough to enable him to overtake his man. In addition to the work that he did at guard both on offense and defense, he was for a time the reliance of Pennsylvania as a punter, and was called back of the line to do the kicking. I remember vividly the game played between Pennsylvania and Cornell in Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving day, 1898, when in a gale of snow and sleet and on a mushy field Hare was forced repeatedly to do the kicking for his side up into the wind. He was a magnificent runner with the ball, and as an interferer opened up pathways for others that helped immensely.

Schultz, a center on the Michigan team, was, everything considered, probably the best center that ever played the game. Big, strong, and fast, he combined all the

defensive and offensive qualities of the best line-men with the speed, sure tackling, and intuition as to what to do on the instant that are winning qualities of the defensive back. In addition to this, his passing was excellent, as he had plenty of speed for his kicker, steadiness for his quarter, and ability to pass in directions other than in a straight line which made him specially valuable in certain formation plays.

Heffelfinger is still a name to conjure with in foot-ball annals. In his first year at New Haven he was rather raw-boned and clumsy, but although he soon began to gain weight, he also increased in speed and aggressiveness. He was one of the first guards to succeed in getting from his position in the line out to the end rapidly enough to interfere for a running half-back. This trick he performed successfully during the rest of his course, and it added greatly to the scoring ability of his team; for there were no ends or backs who could shoot through or over Heffelfinger and reach the runner, provided that runner connected at the proper place. He was of great assistance in pulling and dragging his man forward, and in addition was very fast down the field. He improved every year, and is even yet recognized as the most wonderful guard that ever wore cleated shoes.

John DeWitt of Princeton played as guard, but was often taken into the back field, and with his speed and agility would have made an ideal tackle for the modern game. He was more muscular and powerful even than Fish, and carried more weight. Furthermore, his breaking through, as instanced in one or two Yale games, was such as to equip him particularly for the place of tackle. In addition to all this, he was a long-distance drop or place kicker as well as a powerful punter. His defensive work in stopping the more modern mass plays on tackle would be invaluable to any team.

Shevlin of Yale was a combination of speed and weight that can be found only in a man who is of extraordinary muscular development. He was well over 180 pounds, and every bit of that was the soundest kind of muscle and at the same time muscle entirely under control. He could get down the field as fast as any light-weight sprinter, and when he did thus cover a kick, it is easy to understand

how, with his size and breadth, he would inevitably smother an attempted run back. One of his most remarkable feats was running back the kick-off. He started in instantly upon catching the ball, and reached his high speed almost at once. He wasted no time in attempting to run around or back or look for openings. He realized that there was a point where he and the opponents must meet, and the faster he ran, the farther up the field that point would be. Upon occasions he was successful in games in running back the entire length of the field. But these two points were only a part of his value to a team. I doubt if there ever has been any tackle so big or powerful that Shevlin could not undertake the contract of boxing him, and carrying out the contract, too. His defensive work and his intuition as to how far he could creep in toward his tackle were astonishing.

Eckersall of Chicago was one of those wonderful products that the West has turned out in the line of quarter-backs. Cool, experienced, a beautiful handler of the ball; he fed his backs with perfect precision, used his plays with judgment, was a sure catcher of punts, and a deadly tackler. In one of his most important games I remember seeing him go up to meet Heston, the Michigan half-back, who had come through the line and was starting on a fair run for a touch-down. Heston was a man who used the straight arm exceptionally well, and Eckersall knew this. He recognized that if he endeavored to meet Heston squarely, and Heston should reach him with that arm, it would mean a touch-down. Acting instantly upon his judgment, he turned with Heston and ran parallel with him, Heston trying to reach him with his jabbing arm, while Eckersall worked in behind it until he could take Heston from behind. The instant he reached this position he tackled, and both came down, and the touch-down was saved. Apart from all his work of this character, Eckersall was a long-distance punter and the wonder of his time as a drop-kicker. It was dangerous to let him get anywhere near the goal, for his accuracy was phenomenal. Finally, he was a first-class runner in a broken-up field, and would often run a punt back in spite of good ends, gaining half the distance of the kick.

Heston of the University of Michigan was the star half-back that the West has produced. Heavy, thick-set, and fast, he could use either arm in warding off tacklers, and he ran with great speed and power. Even when a man seized him there was a fair chance that Heston, with his speed and weight, would tear loose, whereas when he had an opportunity to get his man in front of him, his deadly straight arm would bowl the tackler over. He was specially strong on plays just off tackle, but he could buck the line with immense vigor also.

Weekes of Columbia was the best end runner for a man of his weight that the game has seen. He was stockily built, yet not short; powerful and fast, and had that particular burst of speed at the right moment that enabled him to circle almost any end. While Heston might have a shade the better of him on striking the line, it would be little, and Weekes equalized this with his greater dash at the moment of circling outside.

Coy of Yale has the most remarkable combination of qualities that have been gathered together in any player on the gridiron. Stripping close to 193 pounds, a remarkably fast runner, and with high-knee action, it was almost impossible to stop him from in front when he had acquired full headway. He had sufficient speed to make his runs from kick formation a very difficult proposition for opponents, whereas when he received the kick and ran it back there was no telling how far he would go. In Harvard and Princeton games in his Sophomore and Junior years it became dangerous for opponents to kick the ball, for Coy, if he had a fair start, would as likely as not run it back the whole length of the kick. As a punter he had tremendous power, and with this he combined great accuracy and distance in drop-kicks, so that in one Princeton game he tried a kick from mid-field, and with no favoring wind nearly reached the goal. This was with the ball in no too good a condition. As a tackler and defensive player among men of his weight and strength he was exceptional, while his all-round knowledge of the game was such that he could play at end as readily as at full-back, and in the early part of his career was an excellent tackle on his Freshman team.

# THE LADY AND THE EARTHQUAKE

BY L. FRANK TOOKER

Author of "O'Hara's Great Opportunity"

WITH PICTURES BY CHARLES J. POST



PASQUIMENTO, in its loneliness, lies close under the shadow of the Peruvian Andes, with its roadstead wide open to the beat of the sea. When the norther blows, no man passes between the shipping and the shore. But the mind of a man is so constituted that, when evils are equal, the place where he is not is the place

where he would be, and it was therefore in no cheerful mood that one twilight I stood on the quay, gazing off through the dusk at my vessel uneasily pitching on the long rollers that swept down from the north. I was turning to go, when a man in loose, brown linen, with his hand clutching the rim of his Panama hat, literally blew down the quay, and rounded up under my lee, as it were, with a high, pleasant-voiced "*Buenas tardes, Señor.*"

I turned at his speech, and looked down into the dark, handsome face of a man of perhaps forty. Short, graceful, and far from thick-set, there was something about his resolute but kindly face and the carriage of his shoulders that gave an instant impression of firmness. By his walk I had known him at once as a sailor.

I replied to his greeting, but in English. His face lighted up.

"You go not aboard to-night, Señor Capitan," he said politely. "Me likewise. Too rough like the devil. *Zut!* what is the odd? 'T is more better to remain with some nice peoples. Me, I have the little engage'. So I say: 'Wait! I go down-

ward to the shore one mineet to see my little sheep—how she shall stand the roughness.' Behol' her—Portuguese." He pointed seaward, where a small, full-rigged brig was rolling her heavy-laden bows under. "Ver' well. She is of much safeness; likewise me, if I remain at the distance. So I remain; and we make the night, eh?"

I began to explain my situation, but with the first words he seized my hand, exclaiming:

"Ah! you a-r-re Capitan Jarvees! I have hear' about you. Happy to make the acquaint'. I shall make you to meet some nice peoples. You shall forget the lonesomeness." I did.

He had linked his arm in mine and started to mount the steep road to the upper town as soon as he had learned my identity, and long before we reached the Fonda Pascala, where he told me he purposed to dine, he had unburdened himself of his heart's desire: he wished to marry the Señora Pascala.

"And I sail not from Pasquimento before it is accomplish'," he added as he paused at the entrance to the inn. "Longly or shortly, it shall make not the difference; I own my little sheep. And now you shall see the señora and approve. Come in and behol'."

We passed through the great outer room, with its variegated-colored throng, and entered a smaller apartment opening upon the patio. I had barely taken my seat when he leaned toward me, whispering:

"How have I tell you, Capitan? At your convenience, without the quickness to be so impolite, kindly advance your eyes over the shoulder backward. 'T is she."