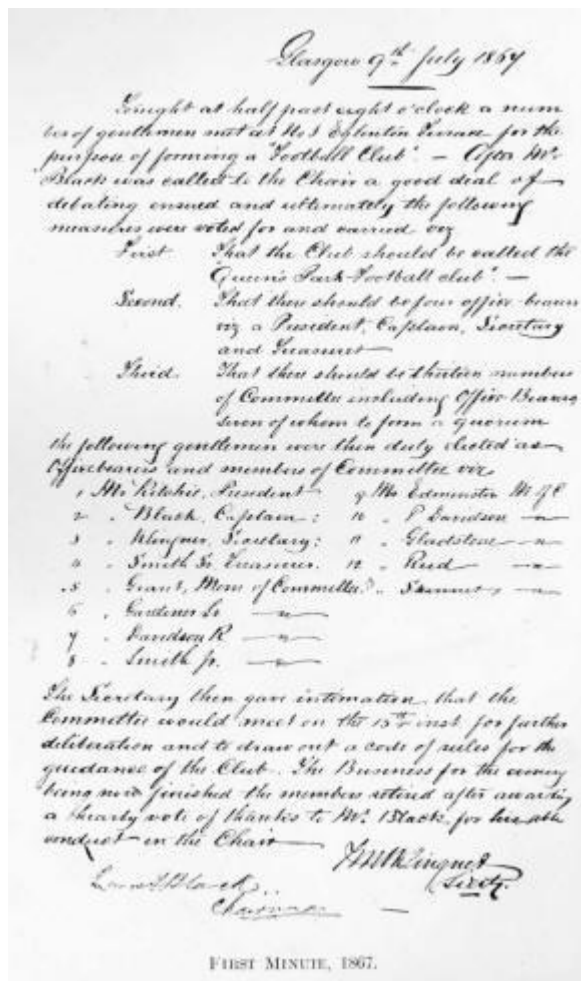


HISTORY OF THE QUEEN'S PARK FOOTBALL CLUB 1867 - 1917

By Richard Robinson (1920)



PREFACE

"While appreciating the signal honour of the committee of the Queen's Park F.C. in asking me to write the history of the club, I would mention that I was very reluctant to undertake such a responsibility, and it was only on the solicitations of personal friends that I eventually consented. Sensible of my literary limitations, these, however, while always uppermost, seemed to lose their terror the more my researches were prosecuted; and if the work may not be as worthy as the engrossing character of the subject deserves, it, at all events, has the merit, if it can claim no other, of being a faithful record of the great and imposing part which the Queen's Park F.C. has played in moulding the history of what is universally acknowledged to be the most democratic of our national sports.

"Two courses were at least open to me. One was to deal chronologically with events, making the labours of each season stand by themselves; the other, which was ultimately adopted, was to treat in chapter form the more outstanding incidents and results in the

practical operations of the club, as well as its legislative and administrative activities. Possibly the former would have been the more interesting; but the latter, in its historical presentment, provides a wealth of information which should be highly useful, if only for purposes of reference.

"It is impossible to give the names of all who have so generously come to my help in supplying incidents and documents of much interest and value; but I cannot omit to mention Mr. John K. M'Dowall, secretary of the Scottish Football Association, Mr. J. C. Grant, and my life-long friend, Mr. Robert Livingstone, for their valuable cooperation, while it is almost superfluous to add that all officially connected with the club have contributed in various ways to make my task "a labour of love."

"THE AUTHOR." Glasgow, October, 1920.

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Chapter I.—Fifty Years' Endeavour, 1867-1917

The Story of the Queen's Park is so interwoven with the history of Scottish football that the two cannot be dissociated. In writing the story of the club, the more the subject is studied, the more the impression must prevail, that were it not for the fostering care given to Association football in Scotland by this club, the game would never have taken the place it has in the world of sport, nor would Scotland stand where it does, as the nursery and home of football as at present played in all parts of the world. Foresight and enthusiasm enabled the great amateur combination known as the Queen's Park Football Club, to spring into being with a fixed object in view.

The able men who first conceived the idea of organising into a club the crude elements gathered together in a city public park for mutual "recreation and amusement," did not then realise the ultimate effect their efforts would have in founding a national sport hitherto unknown in northern latitudes, but which was slowly making its way in England, where the Rugby game had hitherto held sway. These pioneers merely came to a logical conclusion. If they as a body had a membership sufficient to lay the foundation of a club on the lines of the cricket and Rugby football clubs around them, why not have a club of their own, even though there was then no club in existence in Scotland of a similar nature? All things must have a beginning.

The club once formed, then rules followed. The desire to have opponents to play came next, and these were not easily found. The Queen's Park tried to discover what clubs existed, and whether there were any other bodies of youths whose predilections lay in the same direction as their own. After some search, two or three, founded after Queen's Park, were located and publicly challenged. When the exact localities of these clubs, or nucleus of clubs, were ascertained, the necessity of playing this new football game under recognised rules, and organising the forces of these clubs into a concrete whole, by forming their constitutions on the lines determined by the Queen's Park, was brought before them. In this the pioneers were not very successful. They refused to play clubs who were not prepared to use the rules of the game as modified by themselves. Certain old Rugby attributes lingered around the new code, even with the Queen's Park. These were not easy to get quit of. They were traditional in a sense, and the new code was introduced solely for the purpose of eradicating what were considered blemishes from football as played under Rugby rules. This took time, and these blemishes were not wholly expelled from the new Scottish game until 1872, about which time England had made progress in the purification of the game from the Rugby traditions, and naturally the Queen's Park followed suit. Thus "handling," "carrying," and "hacking" fell into disuse, and scoring by "touches down" was abolished. After five years of intermittent club football opponents were still few and far between, but at the same time, by

carefully studying the game in matches among themselves until they had perfected their methods, the club considered the time had arrived when it should become a member of a recognised association, and as there was then only one such in existence—the Football Association—the rules of that body were adopted "*in toto*" and admission sought and found to its ranks. If an English Association, why not a similar body in Scotland, in which there existed in 1873 about a dozen clubs? No fitter person could undertake such a task than their own honorary secretary, Mr. A. Rae, and he was at once set to work. Eight clubs were of the same mind as the Queen's Park, and these eight have the honour of founding that great institution known as the Scottish Football Association.

Meantime efforts had been made by the Queen's Park to induce or persuade other Scottish clubs to throw in their lot with, and support, the English Association, but no success could be reported in this direction. The reason is not far to seek. None could afford the travelling expenses necessitated by frequent journeyings to and from England to play matches and cup ties—an obstacle which was as great with the Queen's Park as with any other club. Herein we find the opening of the determined spirit which has been the chief characteristic of the club all through the years. Its members pooled their limited finances—the club had none to speak of—friends came to the rescue, and the thing was done. The members were of good standing, for the most part employed in offices and warehouses, and were by this time, through constant association with each other during the five years since the birth of the club, bound together by a common tie—namely, to uphold the reputation of the club, which it was thought might be increased by such a great undertaking as playing an English Cup tie in London. Even were only a modified success to attend them against the Wanderers, the crack English club of the period, still the reputation of the club would not suffer. Their difficulties would be remembered, and it would be considered they had done even more than had been expected of them. They made history on that excursion, and have never looked back since. Their undoubted success not only redounded to their own glory, but what was of more importance to them, Scotland was the gainer, and Scottish football as played by the Queen's Park became a power in the land, and an international example. Again, what club, emerging from the chrysalis stage, could have assumed the even greater responsibility of playing an International match against mighty England other than the Queen's Park? It was an audacious episode in its career, faced cheerfully and manfully, with no money in the locker. All these tales of the deeds accomplished by such men of valour and vision will be unfolded as the story proceeds—truly this club made history, and the last thing thought of was its own glorification. The success in the International—one club against a nation—gave an astounding impetus to football in Scotland, and quickly the roll of clubs increased, and the Queen's Park, no longer in splendid isolation, found plenty of opposition at home, and at the same time increased its reputation abroad. Its managers rose to the occasion. They devoted all attention to home football, and did not again take part in the English ties until 1883-84, continuing membership with the Football Association up to 1887. The club found ardent disciples in Glasgow and district, and was soon put to it to hold its own—a good thing for the sport, as a dominating influence is not desirable on the part of any one club, even though that club be the founders of the game. Close and exciting competition is what compels the public to take interest in a game, and that was provided for them. Every club sought to rise to the Queen's Park standard, and the efforts to reach that eminence gave zest to opponents, and stimulated the senior club to maintain its own position. The Queen's Park players of that time were men whose hearts lay in maintaining the prestige of the club. Latter-day supporters and players of the club have little conception of what a defeat meant to the club and its supporters, who were enthusiasts, in those days. The first goal lost by the Queen's Park, taken by a Vale of Leven player, was a heartbreaking event, the first reverse by the

Wanderers a national misfortune, and the first defeat at home by the Vale in a Scottish Cup tie cast Hampden Park and its habitués into a state of impenetrable gloom. The club did not lie down under these misfortunes. It buckled on its armour again, and entered into the fray determined to win back the laurels which had been torn, temporarily, from its grasp. This much must be said for the club, its zeal has never been damped by its misfortunes, and it pursued the even tenor of its way in making history.

The Glasgow Association found a Queen's Park prominent official in the chair at its foundation, where he sat for five years, consolidating the new body. This Association was formed to relieve the Scottish Association from the indignity of a National Association controlling Inter-City matches against sectional associations, such as Sheffield, Edinburgh, London, etc. The Glasgow Charity Cup was the outcome of the defeat inflicted by Vale of Leven, referred to above, many enthusiasts desiring to have another meeting between the teams that season. Incalculable good has resulted from that cup through this untoward event in the history of the club. The cup did not fulfil its mission the first season, as the Vale and Queen's Park could not be brought together. Many minor associations found the Queen's Park among their first adherents—the Scottish Second Eleven Association, the Glasgow (later Inter-City) League, the Glasgow Reserve League, the Scottish Combination (later Union), and the several amateur organisations, such as the Schools Association, and Schools League, Former Pupils' League, Scottish Amateur League, and the Scottish Amateur Football Association, all of which had a Queen's Park origin.

To its pioneer work was due the inauguration of the Edinburgh Association, and also the institution of the Irish Football Association. It had no part in the formation of the Scottish League, for reasons that are sufficient. This body savoured of professionalism, and with such the Queen's Park, at first, had no dealings. It stood aside for ten years from this body, until accidental circumstances, which are related in their proper place, brought about a change of view. The stand which the Queen's Park, and the Scottish Association, made against professionalism is an interesting story. Both as a member of the Football Association, and the Scottish Association, Queen's Park members took a leading part on professional committees and at conferences of associations, with the object of suppressing the evil, but all in vain, as first the English and then the Scottish Associations recognised professionalism, and introduced special legislation for its better government. In the realm of amateur athletics the Queen's Park has ever taken a prominent part in encouraging such exercises, and has been in the forefront in ameliorating the various athletic disputes; these points are dealt with in special chapters. The record of all these happenings is interesting, and its perusal will demonstrate conclusively that the story of the Queen's Park is to a large extent the history of Scottish football. Certainly no club has taken such a leading part in the development of the game, in guarding the purity of the sport when developed, in suggesting improvements in legislation for its good government; and it stands to-day as the embodiment of all that is good and true in the sport of football, never having departed by one jot or one tittle from the principles laid down by its founders—namely, that the club was formed for the "amusement and recreation" of its members, and that the amateur flag was for ever to be the standard under which all its battles must be fought, its actions guided, and its fate decided.

Its Jubilee has now been reached. From 1867, when the Queen's Park was founded, to 1917, is, for the club, a period fifty years of splendid and glorious history—half a century in the limelight—a period of continuous and unswerving devotion to one great object, the development of Association football in consonance with amateur principles, The labours of

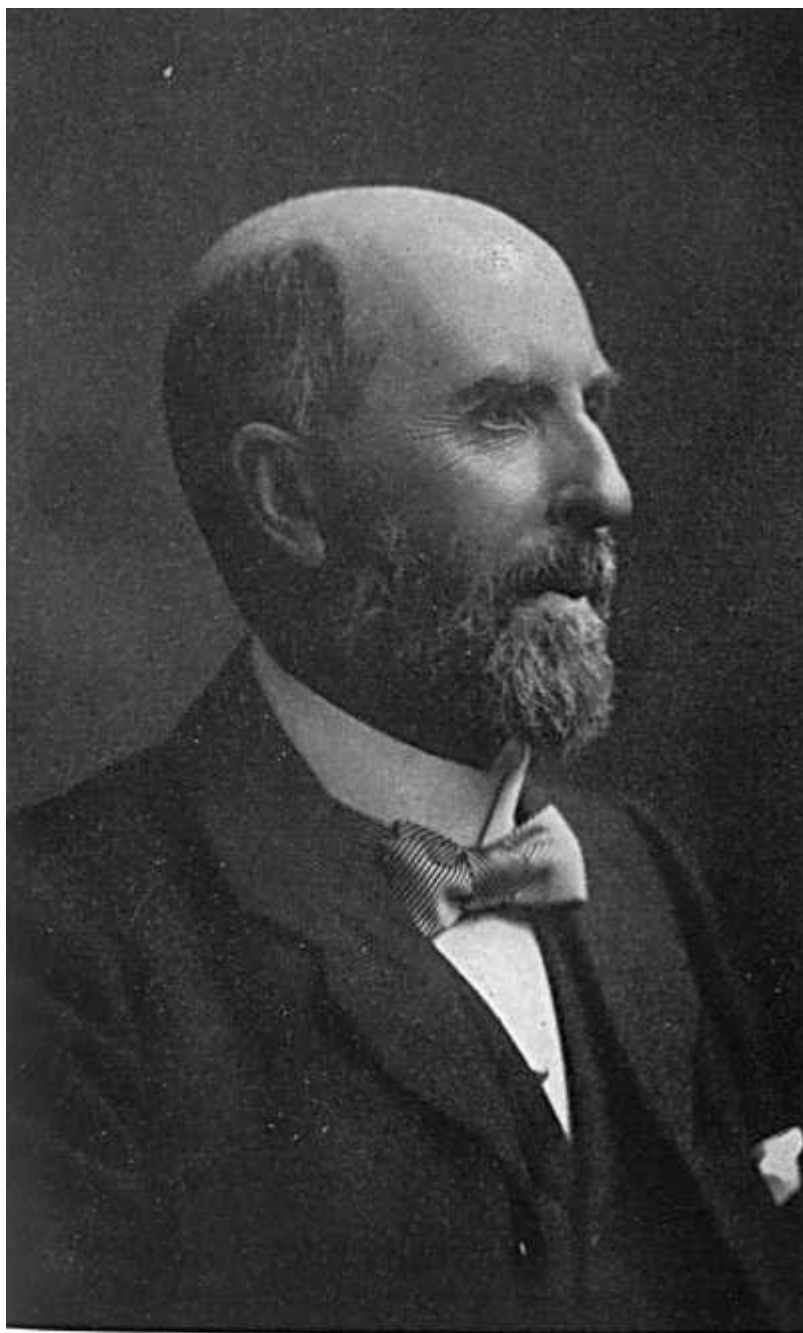
its members have been rewarded, in that the Queen's Park Football Club, in the year of grace 1917, reached its Jubilee, and still retains the pride and vigour of its youth. During this lapse of time it has had its triumphs and its adversities—the latter invariably overcome. In good report, and evil report its members have pursued their way, determined, whatever the vicissitudes, to act uprightly, and above all as gentlemen actuated in sport, as in private life, by the good they may do, not by the glory that may accrue to them. The glory was to be to the club, not to any individual, or individuals, who framed its policy. The club has been most fortunate from its very inception in having a continuous stream of able and honourable gentlemen to conduct its affairs—business men, of whom many in after life have made good, not only in the city of Glasgow, but also in many of the larger centres of industry throughout the United Kingdom, and in the United States and the Colonies. This business acumen told its tale when brought to bear on a sport which it was decided must be amateur. The dawn of youth developed into the vigour of manhood, and the members never lost sight of their intention to persevere as they began, their object being to achieve success, and found a club which would be an example to others—and they succeeded. From generation to generation the link remained unbroken, and the series of able leaders has continued to the present day.

It is a great story, the history of the Queen's Park Club. The club initiated the Association code in Scotland, it took the lead in all matters connected with the game, and was the one authority, the pillar, on which the new organisations, which it helped to found, and counselled when formed, were compelled to lean for advice and support. Its great success on the playing field created a furore for the new recreation, and called public attention to both the club and the game when the club had only been a few years in existence. The knowledge of the game and the enthusiastic support it subsequently met with are all due to the strenuous exertions of the Queen's Park, whose members sought out new methods of play, developed these by assiduous practice, and produced a result which placed the experience of the English clubs, who had played the game for some years before the Queen's Park took it up, quite in the shade. Scotland was then a *terra incognita* so far as the dribbling code was concerned, and its football history nil. The Queen's Park, however, soon proclaimed to the world that a force had arisen with knowledge and power, and the capability to express both these attributes in a manner wholly unsuspected by the English veterans, who were compelled soon to admit they had much to learn from these neophytes, at their own game, and it must be freely conceded that, after a lesson or two, they were willing to acknowledge their own methods were not perfect, and took the lessons administered to them to heart.

All this was the work of one club—the Queen's Park. As the years advanced the club itself grew in favour and strength, and continued to embellish the story of Scottish football by the success which attended it in the arena, at the council board, and in the world of athletics generally. It continued to formulate the natural course of the sport, and its brilliancy was in no way diminished until professionalism introduced its penetrating head into what had hitherto been an amateur game. Even under these new conditions it has manfully held its own. Its vicissitudes during the five decades also form part of the history of the game, but never has its reputation been tarnished, and the rare example it has set to other clubs for rectitude and straightforwardness will add lustre to its name to the end of time.

Chapter II.—The Birth of the Queen's Park

Its origin is not exactly lost in antiquity, though after the lapse of half a century there exist now very few who can bear testimony regarding the manner of its birth. Three of the original members—two of them past presidents, and all members of the first committee—who played football for it, before and after the formation of the club, are yet to the fore, and still engaged in business in the city—namely, Messrs. Mungo Ritchie, of Messrs. Mann, Byars & Co. ; James C. Grant, commission agent, 11 Maxwell Street; and Robert Davidson, provision merchant, Virginia Street. The first named was the first president of the club, and Mr. Grant the third, while Mr. Robert Davidson was elected to committee at the initial meeting. Mr. Lewis Black was the second president. In sifting the evidence which can be gathered together at this late date, fifty years after the club was brought into being, much can yet be gleaned regarding its early history. Football was played in a more or less liappy-go-lucky fashion in two of the three great public parks the city possessed in those days, the Queen's Park and Glasgow Green. Kelvingrove was more of an ornamental park. Play with the round ball was then comparatively new, and had not been systematised in Scotland. As no clubs existed, there was no inter-club communication. A set of players met together to amuse themselves, among themselves, in their own way. A group of young men fixed upon a corner of the Queen's Park Recreation Ground, opposite the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and there hunted the leather as it pleased them. No rules, no boundaries, not even goal-posts—piles of discarded garments indicating the goals and the corners, straight lines between which indicated the field of play ; no tape, no cross-bar, the heavens above being the only upward limit, a goal counting no matter how high the ball passed over the space between the uprights, when afterwards erected ; failing a goal, a touch down.



MUNGO RITCHIE,
First President, 1867.

One of the old brigade, Mr. James C. Grant, has a vivid recollection of the origin and early days of the Queen's Park, and his story may be accepted as correct. He was an active participator in the foundation of the club, being one of the first committee, and for two years president. He was also its first goalkeeper, acting in that capacity for five years, and no goal, not even a touch down, was recorded against his side in any club match while he was in charge of the citadel. He was succeeded by Mr. Robert Gardner about 1872, and it was the latter who played in the match against the Wanderers in London, and also in the International at Partick in that year. Mr. Grant is a native of Carrbridge. He, with nine or ten others from the North—Morayshire, Banffshire (Grantown), and Aberdeen—practised hammer-throwing, putting the ball, tossing the caber, pole vaulting, and other muscular

exercises on a vacant piece of ground near Lome Terrace, on the Pollokshields side of Strathbungo Bridge. Finding the place cribbed, cabined, and confined for their more athletic proclivities, and the ground being required for building purposes, they removed to the Recreation Ground at Queen's Park, and there took up their location near the pitch which the football players occupied. A branch of the Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association) had recently been formed on the south side of Glasgow, and a band of youths connected with the association, under the supervision of a Mr. Young, pursued the game of football, sometimes so strenuously that they frequently encroached on neighbouring preserves. The stalwarts from the North had an occasional kick at the ball in its wayward course, and rather liked the novelty. The two bodies mixed forces on one occasion only, and had a game, the Y.M.C.A. being mere youths, which the older men so much enjoyed, that they decided to add football to their athletic programme, and afterwards pursued this particular sport to their hearts' content. The Northerners had no further connection with the Y.M.C.A. The first ball purchased was the outcome of sixpence per head being collected, and when it burst another was procured in the same way. No distinguishing marks between teams were in vogue in the earlier football games—that came later. Teams were selected on the field. Frequently no more than twenty men were available, divided into two teams under captains. Then, as their numbers increased, fifteen and twenty a side constituted the opposing teams, and occasionally, if short of men, a spectator or two, friends probably, were impressed into the fray.

So much intelligence and vigour could not long lie fallow in an undeveloped state, and the idea took shape of having a regular club of their own. No sooner was this idea formulated than it took definite shape, with the result that a meeting took place at No. 3 Eglinton Terrace, Victoria Road, 9th July, 1867, at which the Queen's Park Football Club had its birth. Mr. Mungo Ritchie, who was elected the first president of the club in absence, also does not favour a continued Y.M.C.A. connection. He came in as one of the athletic youths, hailing as he does from Madderty, in Perthshire. He agrees otherwise with the particulars furnished so succinctly by Mr. Grant. Mr. Robert Davidson also agrees with Mr. Grant in every particular. Mr. Ritchie's connection with the club lasted only one year, as he resigned in July, 1868, on the occasion of his marriage. Though over eighty years of age, he is still in harness. That there was an opinion prevailing among later members, of a Y.M.C.A. section in the club, appears to be beyond dispute, but it simply hangs on the introducing of the game to the stalwarts who afterwards formed the Queen's Park club. Mr. A. Rae, honorary secretary, in his report to the annual meeting in April, 1874, states:—"The muscular Christianity to which we owe our existence—for we were evolved (that's the scientific term!) from the Young Men's Christian Association—was not always in favour." That was seven years after the club had been founded. The Young Men's Christian Association connection ceased after the one game. That all the meetings of the club were then held on licensed premises goes far to prove this. The early meetings took place at White's, 3 Eglinton Terrace, the Victoria Restaurant, the Queen's Park Inn (M'Arthur's), and the New Restaurant. Afterwards meetings were held in Buchanan's Temperance Hotel, Carlton Place, and Dewar's Temperance Hotel, Bridge Street, which last was the headquarters of the club for many years. It is reported that, while there were few total abstainers in the club, all were temperate in their habits, and athletic in their pursuits.

It has been stated that the early minutes of the Queen's Park club had been lost. No more erroneous statement could have been made. The minute books of the club are all extant, from the first meeting in 1867 down to the present

day and in perusing them one cannot help being struck with the exactness with which every important event in connection with the club is recorded. The various secretaries have been able men, who thoroughly understood what they were recording, and whose business aptitude is apparent in every line. The first minute is a historical document of great worth, and is as follows:—

Glasgow, 9th July, 1867. To-night, at half-past eight o'clock, a number of gentlemen met at No 3 Eglinton Terrace for the purpose of forming a " football club." After Mr. Black was called to the chair, a good deal of debating ensued, and ultimately the following measures were voted for and carried, viz.:—

First. That the club should be called the "Queen's Park Football Club."

Second. That there should be four office-bearers, viz.:—A president, captain, secretary, and treasurer.*Third.* That there should be thirteen members of committee, including office-bearers, seven of whom to form a quorum.

The following gentlemen were then duly elected as office-bearers and members of committee, viz.:—

1. Mr. Ritchie, president.
2. „ Black, captain.
3. „ Klinger, secretary.
4. „ Smith, sen., treasurer.
5. „ Grant, member of committee.
6. „ Gardner, sen., „
7. „ R. Davidson, „
8. „ Smith, jun., „
9. „ Edmiston, „
10. „ P. Davidson, „
11. „ Gladstone, „
12. „ Reid, „
13. „ Skinner, „

The secretary then gave intimation that the committee would meet on the 15th inst. for further deliberation, and to draw out a code of rules for the guidance of the club. The business for the evening being now finished, the members retired, after awarding a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Black for his able conduct in the chair.

W.

M.

KLINGER, *Secretary.*

LEWIS S. BLACK, *Chairman*.

Evidently the meeting entertained no superstitious awe regarding the unlucky number 13—the number of office bearers and committee. Be that as it may, these were reduced to nine at the first annual meeting of the club on 4th April, 1868, though for quite a different reason—"the difficulty in constituting meetings last season on account of the number necessary to form a quorum being too great. Five in future were to form a quorum."

A good deal of debating took place over the name to be given the new club. One section was for calling it "The Northern," another "Morayshire," and yet a third "The Celts," all of which names would naturally come from the athletic section, as they savour of a Highland origin. Mr. Grant, though from Speyside, proposed "Queen's Park" as being more immediately connected with their existing headquarters. If the club had a future before it, he said, it should be baptised by the name with which it was most closely associated. Objection was taken that the word "Park" was not suitable as a name for a club. "Queen's Park" was ultimately carried, but only by a majority of one, after a number of divisions. The club has had a future, the name has become renowned in story, a halo of glory has descended on its head through the intervening years, and it has been borne on the summit of the wave to undying renown. Time can never obliterate or minimise the great work it has accomplished.

Chapter III.—The Pioneers

Mr. Mungo Ritchie, the first president of the Queen's Park, left the next year, as he resigned from the club in 1868 on the occasion of his marriage, though pressed to remain a member. A deputation was sent to him to request him to withdraw his resignation, but he asked that his name be taken off the roll.

Mr. Lewis Black came from the North Country—Grantown-on-Spey. He occupied the chair at the meeting at which the Queen's Park was formed, 9th July, 1867, and at that meeting was elected captain, with a seat on committee. He was promoted to the presidential chair in 1868, and appointed secretary, April, 1869, but did not accept the office, remaining on committee, however. He did excellent service for the club on committee, on which he sat until April, 1871. He remained a member of the club until 1875, when his name ceases to appear on the roll.

Mr. Alexander Gladstone, jun., resigned from committee in June, 1868, business engagements preventing him from taking part in the committee meetings, and as his name is not to be found on the 1869 roll he must be assumed to have left the club on his resignation from committee.

Mr. J. C. Grant, one of the original members of committee of the Queen's Park in 1867, occupied the position of goalkeeper for five years, and during that space of time he never lost a goal, nor even a touch down, in an official match, and this latter Rugby relic often decided a game up to 1872. Mr. Grant is with us to-day, and has a lively recollection of all his old confreres in the club. He took a great interest in legislative matters until 1873, when he resigned, owing to the strong views he entertained regarding the election of a patron, to which he was opposed. The committee decided otherwise, and he left. The modern managers of Queen's Park have recently discovered Mr. Grant was still in the and of the

living, and have elected him an honorary member of the club. His information regarding the past has been most valuable, and has thrown light on many points hitherto considered obscure.

Mr. J. C. Grant is very emphatic in his opinion that the quick success of the Queen's Park is due to no person more than Mr. H. N. Smith, of Smith & Wellstood, Dixon Street, an early member, and president of the club in season 1871-72, who, by notices to the press, and more particularly to the "North British Daily Mail" and "Glasgow Herald," kept the club before the public. Having a literary gift—the poetry regarding the Hamilton Gymnasium match is attributed to him, a copy of which is now a treasured possession of the club—he wrote brief reports of the doings of the club from time to time, and these ultimately led to the newspapers themselves taking up the sport. Thus we find excellent reports of the first International match at Partick in 1872 in both the "Glasgow Herald" and "Daily Mail," and fully a column report of the game between the Queen's Park and the Wanderers, telegraphed from London next day, 6th February, 1876. The racy account of the first crosscountry paper chase in the "Herald" of 18th October, 1870, given elsewhere, was no doubt contributed by Mr. Smith. He also took a prominent part in the management of the club, and, as well as being its president, served for several years on committee.

The brothers Smith, Robert and James, Banffshire men, occupied seats on committee at the institution of the Queen's Park in 1867, and both were prominent players. It is reported that the latter was a daring player, and it is recorded that at the Hamilton Gymnasium match, the first played from home, the ball having gone over a hedge at the back of the goal, he dashed through the hedge and gained a touch down in the next field, at considerable expense to his clothing and body. The two brothers subsequently went to London, where they played for South Norwood. Robert represented Scotland as a member of Queen's Park in the first two of the pseudo Internationals, organised by Mr. C. W. Alcock, with great acceptance, and both brothers were brought from London to assist the Queen's Park in its greatest venture in undertaking the whole responsibility of representing Scotland in the International match at Partick in 1872. Robert subsequently emigrated to Canada, the club forwarding to him there

an illuminated address thanking him for his invaluable services. Robert and James represented the club on the committee of the English Association, and frequently attended the annual general meetings of that Association, successfully advocating the views of the Queen's Park regarding certain modifications in the rules of the game. Robert is referred to in the minutes as "one of the principal props" of the club, on leaving for London in 1869. James followed to London in November, 1871. A third brother, John Smith, an enthusiastic member of Queen's Park, died recently; his name first appears on the roll of 1870.

W. M. Klinger, though of German extraction, proved a thorough Scot so far as sport is concerned. He lodged with the brothers Smith, at 22 Eglinton Terrace, and the three were inseparable companions, having tastes in common. He was the first secretary of the club, a post he held for one year. Appointed captain of the team in the following season, 1868-9, he played in most of the early matches, and continued a member of committee until October, 1870, when he also removed to London. He was one of those who first proposed the holding of athletic games, his predilections lying that way. Mr. Klinger seems to have been an authority on rules, as he was a member of both subcommittees which bravely undertook to revise the Rugby and Association codes.

Mr. R. Gardiner, also one of the originals, is known as a goalkeeper. Beginning as a

forward, he succeeded Mr. J. G. Grant in goal in 1872, and the brilliancy of both players can be estimated when it is stated they kept their goal inviolate from all attacks when opposing other clubs. Such games were few, it is true, but the fact remains. Mr. Gardner was a legislator of considerable originality, as his name appears frequently in suggested alterations, both in the rules of the constitution and the laws of the game. Elected captain in 1869, and also in 1870, he wielded the secretarial pen in season 1868-69. He played for the club against the Wanderers in London, and kept goal at Partick in 1872 in the first International of the official series between Scotland and England. He left the Queen's Park in 1873 over some dissatisfaction in connection with his representation of the club on the committee of the Scottish Football Association, and joined Clydesdale. He received further International honours in 1873, 1874, and 1875, the last two as a member of Clydesdale. He captained both the 1872 and 1873 International teams, and in that capacity was responsible for the selection of both teams.

Donald Edmiston, an Aberdonian, one of the founders of the club, and a member of its first committee, a player of some ability, and also good at hammer-throwing and other athletic exercises, suffered injury in the English tie between Queen's Park and Wanderers in London. His loss in that game was severely felt, and in all probability prevented Queen's Park annexing the English Cup in the first competition for that trophy. When he resigned from membership in March, 1873, the secretary, in his report to the annual general meeting, 1st April, 1873, says:—"Of those who have left us, I may be allowed to name one who, for his playing abilities and genial character, was respected by the whole club—I mean Mr. Edmiston. He is gone North to engage in business. Gentlemen, Mr. Edmiston's health and prosperity!" Mr. A. Rae was the writer of this exordium.

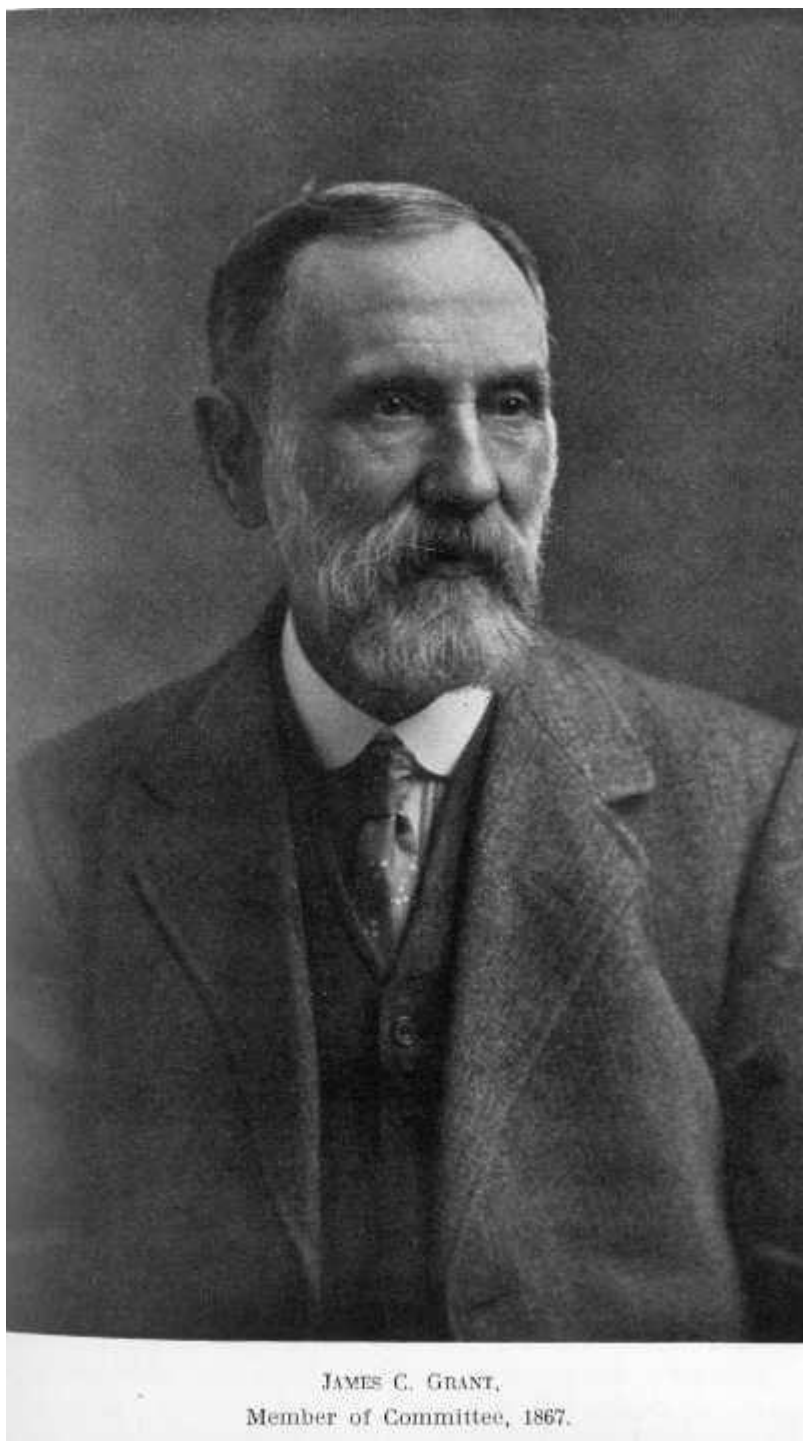
Mr. J. Skinner, also an original committeeman, served only one year on committee. He took considerable interest in the club, and remained a member until 21st April, 1874.

Mr. Robert Reid remained on committee for one year, and he sent in his resignation, 23rd April, 1874.

Mr. Robert Davidson, one of the few left, was an original committeeman. He went to West Africa in 1869, and remained there for two years. His health breaking down, he returned home to recruit, married, and did not again join the club. It was not known until quite recently he was still in the land of the living. Mr. R. Davidson is an Ayrshire man, but has resided in Glasgow nearly all his days. He is a partner in the firm of R. & W. Davidson, provision merchants, 68 Virginia Street.

Mr. P. Davidson was not a member of the club after 1869.

Messrs. L. Black, H. N. Smith, and J. C. Grant were companions. Mr. Edmiston was one of the best of the hammer-throwing section, as was Mr. P. M'Hardy. Mr. Grant excelled at putting the stone. Mr. Gardner, who attained such great distinction as an International goalkeeper, played forward in the Hamilton game on the ducal policies, and was captain on that occasion. He was the first to issue a card to the players indicating each man's position on the field, and these were distributed for the first time in this match.



THE EARLY CAPTAINS

The Queen's Park team for the first thirteen years was under the control of a captain, whose power was absolute, and who settled all matters on the field of play. He appears to have been sole judge of the merits of a player, and he had also to be thoroughly conversant with the rules. Lewis Black was the first captain of the Queen's Park after its formation into a regular club in 1867. He was succeeded by W. Klinger in 1868, who gave up the secretaryship on taking up the office of captain. R. Gardner was captain for two seasons, 1869-70 and 1870-71. He was followed by James Smith, who led the team in 1871-72. Then R. Gardner again shaped the destinies of the team on the field in the famous International

year, 1872-73, leaving the club in the following season for Clydesdale. William Ker held the position until December, 1873, when he left for America. Then J. J. Thomson came into power, retiring at the end of that season, and was replaced in season 1874-75 by Joseph Taylor, the great full back, who was captain for this and the following two seasons. T. C. Highet was elected captain in 1876-77, but declined the honour, and J. Taylor was induced to act for a third term. Then came Charles Campbell, a giant among half-backs, and his reign lasted for two seasons, until the end of season 1878-79. The last of the old captains was the genial and ever happy Harry M'Neil, 1879-80. At the annual meeting, 29th April, 1880, the office was abolished. On the motion of Mr. Joseph Taylor, the words "captain, vice-captain, and second eleven captain" were deleted from Rule II, and the management of the teams, senior and junior, and the fixtures therefor, handed over to the match committee, which was to consist of president, treasurer, match secretary, and other two members. As far back as the annual general meeting held 6th April, 1874, a rule was introduced, on the motion of Mr. Inglis, "That the arrangement of matches lie with the committee, or such subcommittee, as may be appointed for the purpose, due provision being made for club practice," and the following gentlemen formed the first match committee : Messrs. Taylor, Campbell, M'Hardy, and Norval; but no name is given as match secretary. Thomas Lawrie was the first match secretary. He was appointed at the annual general meeting, April, 1875. Still up to 1880 the office of captain, in the ancient sense, remained with certain restrictions after 1874. The captainship was never afterwards a permanent position, or by annual selection. The match secretary became in course of time one of the most important officers in the club, the success of the team, and by consequence of the club itself, largely depending upon his zeal and energy. The vice-captains also held a semi-official position, as they selected teams to play practice and club games against a side chosen by the captain, the results of which were duly recorded in the early minutes. In those days few club matches could be played, for the want of opponents, and the art of football was acquired by practice between teams of members.

The position of vice-captain was not established until 1873, when J. J. Thomson was appointed to that office. In the following season, 1874-75, and also in 1875-76, C. Campbell was vice-captain during the two years J. Taylor was captain. He was followed by J. Philips for 1876-77, J. B. Weir supporting G. Campbell in 1877-78, H. M'Neil doing ditto in 1878-79, only to be promoted in 1879-80, being the last to hold the captaincy, George Ker acting as vice-captain. Though the first match secretary was appointed at the annual general meeting in 1875, it was not until 1880-81 that the match committee, with Mr. Arthur Geake as convener, held full control, with power to select teams and arrange matches. Mr. Geake, as match secretary, steered the fortunes of the team in its best period, with great appreciation and much success, and retained his seat on committee until his death in June, 1920, without a break. Then followed a series of very able men, until the appointment of the paid secretary in 1894, one of his most important duties being that of match secretary, under the guidance of the full committee.

When a match secretary was first appointed in 1875, his duties consisted solely in arranging matches, the captain having control on the field. Andrew Hillcoat was match secretary in 1876, T. Lawrie a second term in 1877, and Mr. Richard Browne in 1878 and 1879. Angus M'Kinnon lost his motion at the annual general meeting, April, 1877, that the captainships be abolished, and a match committee be appointed. Still, a match committee had been elected annually by the general committee. Where Angus M'Kinnon failed, Mr. Joseph Taylor succeeded.

Chapter IV.—Patrons

The question of securing a patron came up at the second annual meeting, on 8th July, 1869, but nothing was done in the matter until the annual meeting in April, 1872, when Mr. R. Gardner, seconded by Mr. M'Kinnon, proposed "That this meeting take into consideration the propriety of soliciting the patronage of one or more gentlemen, and give the committee due authority to do so, if agreed to." An amendment, "That we have no patrons," was lost by a large majority. However, the minority were not at all satisfied with this finding, and took strenuous action at once. Messrs. Henry Smith, Robert Todd, James G. Grant, Lewis S. Black, William Inglis, and Adam Weir, signed a requisition to the committee to call a general meeting to reconsider the question; which was done, and a motion, "That the patron question lie over till the next general meeting for consideration," was carried by an overwhelming majority, against an amendment, "That the committee be instructed to proceed at once with the election of patron." Evidently the independent spirits in the club were in a majority. They preferred to go ahead in their own way, without the countenance and assistance of patrons, no matter how eminent and distinguished. Notwithstanding all this both the patron question cropped up again, this time without any objection being raised, and that too at the annual general meeting in 1873, when the names of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Glasgow, Sir George Campbell, Bart, of Garscube, and Colonel Campbell of Blythswood (afterwards Lord Blythswood) were suggested as patrons; but further consideration of the subject was postponed. A fortnight later Mr. W. Ker received instructions from the committee to write to the above-named gentlemen, and any others that might suggest themselves to him as suitable, requesting their Patronage. In fact he received *carte blanche* in the matter, and he proceeded with energy. He was able to inform the committee, in August, 1873, that he had tried the Prince of Wales first, and that he had refrained from writing to others, as, should His Royal Highness give a favourable reply, his acceptance would induce other eminent men to take a like position—which is concise and astute reasoning. His Royal Highness refused, however, and Mr. Ker proceeded to tackle the balance of his lot. Both the Earl of Glasgow, who forwarded a donation of £5, and Colonel Campbell, M.P., in November, 1873, were good enough to consent to become patrons, and a letter was read from the then Lord Provost of Glasgow declining the honour on account of the business relations between the club and the city. The Town Council had just consented, on 20th October, 1873, "to let Hampden Park, Mount Florida, to the club till the first day of May next, at a rental of £20 for that time," which offer was duly accepted, so that the parties were at the time in the position of landlord and tenant. All things considered, his lordship's position was quite correct. The statement has gone forth that the late Duke of Argyll, then Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was the first patron of the Queen's Park, and contributed £5 towards its funds, which contribution proved a sort of godsend in its then impecunious position. The "fiver" seems to have come from the Earl of Glasgow at a time when the club had entered on its new ground, and had a turnover of £107 10s. for one year, and a good balance in hand of £38 10s. 8d. His lordship died in 1890, and was succeeded by his son as patron. That a patron had not been nominated sooner was due entirely to the fact that there existed a strong difference of opinion among the members on the subject. Many prominent gentlemen afterwards considered themselves highly honoured in being requested to extend their support to such an eminent club, among them the Duke of Argyll. His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII, as a great patron of sport, had many calls made upon him, and he could hardly be expected to answer the appeal of the Queen's Park in the affirmative, as the club was then comparatively unknown, and only just coming into the limelight and popularity. So strongly did Mr. J. C. Grant feel on the patron question that he resigned his connection with the club.

It is pleasant, however, to state that his services have not been forgotten by the present generation of Queen's Park managers, who annually forward to him a season ticket, giving him the privileges of the ground.

Chapter V.—Football a Summer Game

The first constitution of the Queen's Park, drawn up at a meeting held at 3 Eglinton Terrace, 9th August, 1867, at which ten members of committee were present, clearly proves that these gentlemen had more than average insight into the work they undertook—namely, the drafting of a constitution, and the adoption of the "Rules of the Field," the latter having been forwarded to the club by Mr. Lilywhite, of London. The following rules "for the working of the club were then discussed and accepted," viz. :—

First.—That this club shall be called the "Queen's Park Football Club," and its object shall be, the recreation and amusement of its members.

Second.—That the office-bearers shall consist of a president, captain, secretary, and treasurer, to be elected annually by ballot; retiring office-bearers eligible for re-election.

Third.—That there be a committee of thirteen members, including office-bearers, seven of whom to form a quorum at each meeting.

Fourth.—That the secretary shall have power at any time to call a meeting of committee for special purposes.

Fifth.—That the committee meet once a month, from April to October inclusive, and once during the winter months.

Sixth.—That applicants for membership, on being proposed and seconded, shall be admitted, provided that a majority of the committee agree.

Seventh.—That each party pay a shilling of entry money on being admitted into membership.

Eighth.—That the expenses of the club shall be defrayed by an annual subscription of sixpence, payable in June.

The "Rules of the Field," which are to be found in the chapter on the legislative acumen of the Queen's Park, were also revised and agreed upon at this meeting.

It will be noted that the club at this period looked upon football as a summer game. Rule 5 of the constitution, given above, provides for monthly meetings in summer, and the committee were to come together only once in the winter months. Further proof of this can be gathered from a meeting held on 18th February, 1868, to fix the date for the general meeting, when the four following resolutions were adopted, proposed by Mr. Gardner, and seconded respectively by Messrs. Klinger, Black, R. Smith, and R. Davidson :—

First.—That the general meeting be held on Saturday, 4th April; that on the two previous

Saturdays, 21st and 38th March, the ball be on the field, and that these meetings be advertised in the "Citizen," so as to allow the members to be aware of them in time to attend.

Second.—That the "Rules of the Field," adopted in minute of 9th August, 1867, be printed previous to the meeting on 21st March, and that they be binding on the club, on and after that date.

Third.—That the secretary record in each minute the names of the committee members present.

Fourth.—That Messrs. Skinner, R. Smith, and Klinger be elected as a committee to procure temporary flag-posts, etc., and have the ground measured off previous to the meeting on 21st March.

All preparations were made for commencing the football season towards the end of March. When other clubs came to be played, these games were decided in the summer months. The first club match against Thistle was decided 1st August, 1868 ; Hamilton Gymnasium, 29th May, 1869; Airdrie, 23rd June, 1870 ; and Drummond, 9th July, 1870. The attention of the club appears to have been drawn to the fact that football was a winter pastime by the perusal and revision of the Rugby rules, which they also procured from Mr Lilywhite in order to put themselves in a position to play Glasgow Academical Rugby Club, which had refused to meet Queen's Park because of the difference in codes. When the revision was completed and " the matter thoroughly ventilated, Mr. D. N. Wotherspoon ultimately proposed that the Rugby rules, as read, be adopted, to be played between the beginning of October and end of March." The latest date on which a match had been played was 24th September, 1870, and then followed a paper chase, 15th October, 1870. At this stage, 3rd November, 1870, Mr. G. W. Alcock, the secretary to the Football Association, appears on the scene with his letter to the " Glasgow Herald," desiring the name of any gentleman willing to take part in the great International football match, to be played in London shortly. This brought the Queen's Park into contact with the Football Association, of which it immediately became a member, deciding to join at the same meeting at which Mr. Alcock's letter was discussed. The club from this time forward played football as a winter game, and within a couple of years made the welkin ring with the name and prowess of the Queen's Park Football Club.

Chapter VI.—The Evolution of the Uniform

The rules of the game had no sooner been fixed than they were printed, and it was agreed that they should be binding on the members. The next point was to lay out the field of play. None but members and their friends would be allowed to take part in the game. When balls and flags, posts, etc., were duly procured, Messrs. J. and R. Smith and Klinger were to take charge of them. The appurtenances of the game appear to have been kept for the club in the lodge of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, situated near the Recreation Ground. Prior to this, it is noted on several occasions that a pecuniary award was voted a Mrs. Smith for her kindness in this respect. She lived in Douglas Terrace. Another small committee was appointed to procure, as early as possible for the club, such badges, etc., that each member be supplied with two of different colours. This was done with the object of the player wearing the particular colour of the side on which he was to play, as it was thought

necessary, and desirable, that the players should have some distinguishing mark, so that the one side might be able without any difficulty to distinguish their opponents. Before the foundation of the club, when the game was played in a sort of promiscuous fashion—all chasing the ball in no sort of formation, except that sides were chosen—the distinction was made between the players by different coloured cowls, or night caps, worn by men fifty years ago—the headdress affected by the pirate kings and smugglers of the early part of the nineteenth century. It is stated also that blue guernseys were worn by most of the players, after some idea of formation had been introduced—that was the colour worn by the team in the first International—so the writer has been informed by a spectator who saw the new amusement being played by this band of athletic youths fifty-one years ago on the Recreation Ground, but did not take part in it himself. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays were fixed upon as the nights for play, when the sub-committee taking charge of the balls, flags, etc., should have them upon the ground; and these nights were to be considered—weather favourable—as the proper club nights for play. One of the new by-laws, passed on 2nd July, 1868, insisted, that each player must be in possession of the badges supplied by the club, and must wear on the right arm the distinguishing colour of his side while in play. Another by-law was, that any disputes on the field were to be settled by the captain, and in his absence, by those who may be appointed on the field for that purpose, with power of appeal by an aggrieved player to the first meeting of committee, whose decision shall be final. Whoever selected the sides on practising nights had the power to place their men in position on the field, or appoint substitutes, and the players shall be bound to adhere to their instructions. At the annual meeting on 3rd April, 1869, which, it may be noted here, was held in Buchanan's Temperance Hotel—the first occasion of a meeting in nonalcoholic premises—a difference of opinion arose on the question of a distinct uniform for the members. Mr. W. Smith proposed, and Mr. R. Gardner seconded, "That Messrs. J. Smith and Klinger be empowered to obtain, as approved of by the members, a guernsey and cap, not to exceed the Sum of six shillings, or thereabouts, as the uniform." This motion was afterwards withdrawn in favour of an amendment, proposed by Mr. R. Davidson, and seconded by Mr. Klinger, "That it be not compulsory for each member to have such, as in the event of a match no member could take part unless in the aforesaid uniform." The only match so far played of which there is any record was with the Thistle club, who were met on the Recreation Ground. The necessity of having matches with other clubs was first discussed at this annual meeting. The custody of the sticks, and producing them for games three times a week, appear to have been more than the committee appointed to look after them was able to continue. The situation was relieved by Mr. Broadfoot kindly undertaking to take charge of them, and have them regularly on the field, until the committee could fix otherwise.

On 7th July, 1870, several of the rules of the club and by-laws were amended, and No. 3 of the latter made to read that each member is expected to be in possession of the uniform of the club, and that no member can take part in a match unless in uniform. In a statement of accounts laid before the committee on 3rd November, 1870, guernseys represents 30s., and cowls 14s., leaving cash in hand at that date £2 2s. 2d. It was not until 18th July, 1872, that the blue and white striped stocking was adopted as part of the club uniform. The by-laws were revised, and submitted to the adjourned annual general meeting, held on 9th April, 1873 ; a new rule was inserted detailing the full club uniform, which was red cap, blue jersey, and white knickerbockers. This is the first detailed record of a uniform being definitely fixed upon by the club. Some trouble arose over the keeping of the appurtenances of the game at the lodge of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, as the Parks Committee had complained to the Institution about the repeated damage done to the fences. Consequently

the committee were informed, the flags, etc., could no longer be taken charge of there. Mr. Thomson, of the Institution, was interviewed by Messrs. Spiers and Thomson, with the result that the first named consented to allow James Baird to take charge as before, on condition that the members avoid going over, or otherwise injuring the fences, and an intimation was sent to each member to that effect. However, a change was made, Mr. J. T. Rae, 5 Vale-view Terrace, looking after the balls, etc., for the future. The new uniform did not apparently give satisfaction to the members, as in August of the same year Messrs. Ker and Thomson were appointed to ascertain the feeling of the members about getting a new uniform, and if possible to obtain samples of suitable uniform, and to report. The result of this report was that on 26th September, 1873, Mr. Taylor moved that a new uniform be adopted, which was agreed to, and Mr. D. Wotherspoon moved that it should consist of red cap, black and white inch stripe jersey, and stockings, and white knickerbockers, and that the uniform committee make the best possible bargain with any hosier, the preference, if equal prices, to be given to the present club hosier. Thus the famous black and white stripes were evolved—club colours which are known all the world o'er as the badge of true amateurism. The new uniform was first worn when Hampden Park was opened with a Scottish Cup tie game against Dumbreck, 25th October, 1873. Wherever the English tongue is spoken the Queen's Park colours are ostentatiously worn and revered. The members have cause to be proud of them. The club at that early date had made its mark in the history of sport. It was looked up to because of its rectitude of principle, its desire to improve the game and spread the knowledge of the sport throughout the kingdom, for not only at that time had the club taken a prominent part in football at home, but it also was a force in the councils of the Football Association, the governing body of the sport in England, and many important alterations in the laws of the game were due to its initiative. True, the two great matches played by the club—those against the Wanderers for the English Cup, and the International against all England at Partick in 1872, in which the Queen's Park team alone upheld, and upheld successfully, the honour of Scotland—were not played in the black and white jerseys. On these occasions the uniform consisted of blue jerseys. Mr. D. Wotherspoon, in proposing that the black and white be the uniform of the club, had probably no idea to what heights of fame the wearers of it would afterwards attain. No more had the club. The groundwork upon which the Queen's Park built was substantially laid, the superstructure carefully planned, and the result fame, for, no matter what may have been, and may still be, the vicissitudes of the club on the playing field, managed as it always has been on strictly straight and economical lines, its glorious past will never be forgotten, its escutcheon never tarnished, and its name and colours will be handed down to future generations as the great example of what the love of a sport for its own sake has attained. To-day the club is as devoted to its guiding principles as the founders were fifty years ago. Would that these principles guided all organisations of the kind. Professionalism made a difference to the game, but none to the Queen's Park, which has never been shaken in its belief in pure amateurism, except that it gave the club greater cause for anxiety, and caused it infinite trouble. It bore its injuries without complaint, nor has it departed one iota from the principles with which it set out on its career. The black and white may not always succeed on the field, circumstances are against it; but the members of the team feel themselves honoured by wearing it, and are conscious that they bear the weight of a great inheritance, and their duty is to strive to the uttermost to uphold the flag under which they fight.

A peculiarity, not generally known now, in connection with the uniform, is, that up to 1876, the players, both English and Scottish, each wore stockings of different colours. This was, in the first place, to indicate to a player in possession of the ball the positions of his fellow-players on the field, by watching their pedal extremities ; and, secondly, to enable the

spectators to identify a player by his party-coloured stockings. Cards were issued by the Queen's Park, giving the teams, and the colours of their stockings. For instance, C. Campbell had three colours—red, white, and black—in his socks; Harry M'Neil, orange and black; W. M'Kinnon, red; J. B. Weir, red and white; J. Taylor, black and white; R. W. Neill, heather mixture; T. C. Highet, black and white cap—no stockings; Thomas Lawrie, white stockings; and James Philips, red and black stockings, in the match at Hampden Park, played 9th October, 1875, against Wanderers, all of whom wore stockings of different hues also. In the International at Partick, in 1872, the different-coloured stockings were also worn. In the International against England, in 1876, the Scottish Association issued a card with the colours in the stockings of both teams, as well as the names and positions of the players. J. Taylor had black and white stockings; H. M'Neil, yellow and black; William M'Kinnon, black and white; and T. C. Highet, heather colour.

Chapter VII.—Some Earlier Games

Having taken up football with enthusiasm, and finding in it amusement as satisfying to the mind as it was healthful to the body, the pursuit of the pastime among themselves appears to have rather palled on the members. They sought around for opponents, without much success, for a period after the formation of the club in 1867. The kicking of the ball about a public park was not confined to themselves; the amusement—it could scarcely be styled a pastime in the 'sixties—was pursued on Glasgow Green also, but not in an organised form. It was known that quite a number of good clubs existed in the South of England, who played periodically against each other, but none at home. The Queen's Park players had established a code of rules, yet had no clubs playing rules of any kind to test their mettle against. They were anxious to spread the gospel. They did not stop at the wishing stage, and they soon proceeded to put their desires into practical shape. Scotland had at the time a very few Rugby clubs—two or three in the Edinburgh district, with Glasgow Academicals in Glasgow, founded 1865, and West of Scotland a year or so later. The solitary representative of the Association code was therefore the Queen's Park. Hence its title, the "premier" or "senior club." It did not then think of adopting Rugby rules to find engagements, though at a later stage in its career the members put themselves in a position to play a Rugby club rather than go without a game, as will be seen further on. It was, however, found that there were in existence other clubs in exactly the same position as the Queen's Park—on the lookout for opponents. Shortly after the "Rules for the Field," drawn up by the Queen's Park, had been put into shipshape in fact, on 29th July, 1868—two challenges were received by the secretary, the one from the Ayr Football Club, and the other from the Thistle Football Club, which latter had its headquarters on Glasgow Green. It was not found practicable to go to Ayr, considering the distance, and the impossibility of getting cheap railway accommodation on an ordinary Saturday to suit the hours that would be involved by such a trip, and it was not desirable the members should incur the extra expense. The players would have to pay their own fares, as the club had no funds as yet for the purpose, their whole source of income coming then from 2s. 6d. entry money and 2s. subscription, these fees having just been increased from 1s. and 6d. respectively. Besides, there was a difficulty in getting the requisite number of good players, it being the holiday season. Therefore the match with Ayr had to be declined, but holding out the hope that in the course of a month or so, a match might be arranged. However, as it was found impossible to come to a satisfactory arrangement, the matter dropped meantime. No such difficulties arose in connection with the Thistle club, as the game was to be played on the South Side Park. So

far as can be ascertained, this was the first match the Queen's Park played against an organised opponent. The history of the Thistle cannot now be so readily traced, as that of the Queen's Park. Another Thistle began its career on Glasgow Green, which was also the first home of the Rangers, and migrated in 1875 to Dalmarnock Road ; but these Thistles had no connection whatever. An entry in the Queen's Park minutes states the Thistle played in 1868 . was defunct in 1873. It is improbable, phoenix-like, the second Thistle arose from the ashes of the other. Old members of the second Thistle possess no knowledge of the first Thistle, and both played on the Green. It is also stated the first Thistle merged in the Eastern. The Queen's Park was successful in their first game by " two goals within an hour." The length of a game in those days was by mutual agreement between the two captains, and has extended to two hours, and even longer. The number a side might be anything up to twenty, according to the then Rugby standards. A match had also been arranged with Hamilton Gymnasium, which was to have been played on the Recreation Ground on 29th August, 1869, but that match did not take place, the Hamilton side not making an appearance, as they could not at the time muster twenty good men, fixing, however, Thursday, 10th December, 1869, as a suitable date for them, as they would by that time be able to select the required number. It was decided to drop this game also in the meantime. Still, home and return games were played with this club in 1869. The club had in 1869 forty paying members on the roll. Only one club match had so far been played, a point which so impressed itself upon the members that a discussion took place in April, 1869, as to the possibility of getting on a few matches with other clubs " to stimulate and rouse the general stamina of the club," and the secretary was empowered to communicate with the Hamilton Football Club anent a match, and to inquire into, and see, whether there existed a football club in Greenock, and another in Motherwell, and, if found suitable, to challenge both. The match with the Hamilton club (fifteen a side) duly took place at Hamilton, being the second club game played by the Queen's Park, and the first game away from home, or "foreign," as it was then styled. It was played on 29th May, 1869. The public and press took little interest in the new sport at this early period. There were no special reports, comments, and notes on the game ; no gates, few spectators, though there was no charge for admission to the public parks of the districts where football existed. However, the following brief report of this match appeared in the " Glasgow Herald " of 2nd June, 1869 :—

HAMILTON GYMNASIUM *versus* QUEEN'S PARK

A match was played between the above clubs on the ground of the former on Saturday, the 29th ult., when the latter were the winners by four goals and nine touches down.

That is all. What a contrast to the columns devoted nowadays to any important match, and the pages of criticism on the doings in the football field on any Saturday afternoon ! No record is left of the teams on either side. However, the club poet, Mr. H. N. Smith (of Messrs. Smith & Wellstood), later a president of the Queen's Park, has described the match in glowing stanzas, extending to twenty-one verses, all in praise of the senior club. Most of these are worth quoting, as showing the ability of the composer and the manner in which he expressed his enthusiasm. This contribution is valuable, as it gives an indication of the rules observed, and the style of play at that period, which are interesting, and give a general idea of the conditions under which Association football was played in those early times. for instance, the ball could be "fisted" but not "handled."

Mr. William Dalziel, chairman of the Hamilton Academical Football Club, in August, 1916, thoughtfully presented to the Queen's Park Club a framed printed copy of the poem,

believed to have been written by Mr. H. N. Smith in commemoration of the victory of Queen's Park over the Hamilton Gymnasium Club in May, 1869, at Hamilton, which poem was referred to in the minutes of a meeting of committee, 8th July, 1869. The print, which is now in the board room at Hampden Park, was believed to have been the only one in existence, but another copy has been found among the papers of the late Mr. John Smith, one of the three brothers Smith. No wonder the committee tendered to Mr. Dalziel an expression of their heartfelt thanks for presenting the club with such a historical document, and they marked their appreciation of his kindness by sending him a complimentary membership ticket. The following verses specially relate to the football and players:—

QUEEN'S PARK v. HAMILTON GYMNASIUM 29th May, 1869 (See "Glasgow Herald," 2nd June, 1869)

I

The men are picked—the ball is kicked,
High in the air it hounds;
O'er many a head the ball is sped;
The sides well plac'd, the men well led,
Are fierce and fleet as hounds;
And ere the ball can reach the ground
'Tis caught and kick'd with a rebound.

VI

Helter-skelter on they pelter;
In seeming rage they strive,
Slipping, stumbling, often tumbling,
But there is no time for grumbling—
"Keep aye the game alive."
The ball slips close the goal-post by—
"Touch! touch! quick, touch it!" both sides cry.

VII

And now with race of quickest pace
They run the ball to touch,
For should it roll without the goal,
Passing by but one inch the pole,
To "tip" it may be much.
Runs "Hamilton" his own to save,
But "Queen's Park" first the "touch down" gave.

VIII

Short was the shout amid the rout;
The "touch down" soon may be
Annul'd in whole by the first "goal,"
So off again the ball does roll,
Kick'd from the goal line "free."

But soon again 'tis hurled back
With fist and hand, with kick and whack.

XI

Kick at the ball or not at all,
No pushing with the hand,
Tripping, holding, quar'ling, scolding
(Two umpires council holding
The play close watching stand);
No nails or spikes or plated boot,
The game is won by sleight of foot.

XII

Strike if you list with hand or fist
The ball, but not the man!
No player hold, however bold,
But with your shoulder, you are told,
Divert him if you can;
Lift or carry, lead they to ill—
Football's the game, and won by skill.

XIII

The ball ne'er *pass*, though in a mass,
The players pressing round;
Nor throw the ball, but, fair to all,
If you can't kick it, let it fall
Among them on the ground;
The manly sport none ever rue
Who tug-and-Rugby rules eschew.

XIV

When the ball grounds beyond the bounds,
With hand throw it straight in,
And to be right let it alight
Before you ply your skill and might,
Or fool's goal you may win!
And if by your own hand 'tis thrown,
Till others touch it leave 't alone.

XVII

The air resounds with shouts and rounds
Of cheers, as to and fro
The ball right oft is sent aloft,
And caps and cowls are sometimes doff'd
In triumph at a blow

Which sends it to the goal-post near
Or checks it in its strong career.

XIX

Faster the blows—loud clamour grows
From shouts and calls and cheers.
Run, Leckie, run! Watty, well done!
Mind, mind the goal!
Hale, no, not won! Kick, Grant! Now, Guy!
There, Spiers ! Smith! Davie!
Hetherington, quick, quick!
Bravo! Bravo! A right good kick.

XXI

Loud the acclaim that ends the game;
The Queen's Park men have won!
So well they wrought, so well was fought,
And not too cheaply victory bought—
Right well in sooth 'twas done!
The laurel they may proudly wear
Which from that field of fight they bear.

—Printed for the Queen's Park Football Club, Glasgow. Note.—This is not printed in the "Herald " of 2nd June. The report of the match only appears.

So enthusiastic was the club over its victory that it was agreed to have the effusion printed and circulated among the members, and also to send copies to the Hamilton club, "in order to stimulate and rouse them to better action in future," and for their entertainment and edification. Some of the Queen's Park players referred to were R. Leckie, David Wotherspoon, J. G. Grant, Robert Hetherington, | Andrew Spiers, and R. Smith, all of whom afterwards took a prominent part in the working of the club, Messrs. Grant and Spiers rising to the presidential chair, which they each occupied for two seasons. "Watty" is believed to be the late ex-Bailie Walter Wilson. Mr. Archibald Laidlaw, who played for Hamilton on this occasion, died recently. He lived in retirement not a stone's-throw from newest Hampden. Mr. James Mackie (Town Chamberlain), ex-Bailie Small, and Honorary Sheriff James Cassells, old members of the Gymnasium club, are all of opinion the younger lot linked up with Hamilton Academicals, which school was under the then rector, the late Mr. Blacklock.

The fourth game played by the club was against Airdrie Football Club, who were met on 23rd June, 1870 (14 a side). This resulted in favour of the Queen's Park by four goals to none. A much more extended report of this game than that of the Hamilton match appeared in the "North British Daily Mail" of Monday, 27th

June, 1870. The game, it will be observed, was played under the " London Association Rules," the same as had been revised and edited by the Queen's Park in the first year of its formation. It may be stated, the rules drawn up by the Football Association in 1863, when that body was first instituted, were actually styled the "London Football Association Rules."

The report runs:—

QUEEN'S PARK AND AIRDRIE

An exciting match (14 a side) was played on Thursday night between the above clubs on the South Side Park Recreation Grounds, and was the object of much interest to a large and respectable assembly of spectators. The game was played according to the London Association rules, the same as regulated the great International match between England! and Scotland, played in London, and the consequent absence of all hacking, tripping, and other unnecessary violence was satisfactorily apparent. The match of Thursday was keenly, although certainly not closely, contested, as the superiority of the Queen's Park was evident from the beginning. This club, we understand, has not yet in the various matches it has played lost a single goal, or even a "touch down," and on this occasion, in the space of one and a half hours, succeeded in placing four goals to its credit against nothing on the part of the Airdrie club, notwithstanding that the latter played with much ability and determination. The spirit with which the contest was kept up was only equalled by the good temper exhibited throughout on both sides, and sometimes under sufficiently trying circumstances.

The goals were taken by J. Carson, W. Wotherspoon, J. Broadfoot, and J. Smith.

The following matches were also decided in 1870:—

Drummond Football Club played the Queen's Park on Saturday, 9th July, 1870 (16 a side), Queen's Park winning by one goal and one touch—goal taken by D. N. Wotherspoon, and touch by Robert Smith.

Airdrie Football Club (return), at Airdrie, on Tuesday, 20th September, 1870 (10 a side). Queen's Park scored three touches down—one taken by J. Smith and two by D. Wotherspoon.

Hamilton Gymnasium, at Hamilton (15 a side), on Saturday, 24th September, 1870, Queen's Park winning by four goals to none—goals taken respectively by W. Keay, J. Wotherspoon, R. Fawns, and D. N. Wotherspoon.

Hamilton Gymnasium (return), 19th October, 1870, at Langside. Queen's Park won by three goals to none—two goals taken by W. Keay, and one by James K. Little.

A paper hunt took place on Saturday, 15th October, in which sixteen of the members took part, and ran a course of about eight miles, the shortest time being 54 minutes, and the average 58½ minutes. Particulars of the hunt appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of 18th October, 1870.

Very little information can now be obtained relative to the old Airdrie club. It survived long enough to be a member of the Scottish Association, formed in 1873. Its own birth was in 1868, a year after the Queen's Park, and it was the first provincial club to adopt the new game. It played on the old Public Park, now run through by the Caledonian Railway, and built over with dwelling-houses. It is asserted that Airdrie invented the wooden cross-bar to take the place of the tape, or rope, which originally marked the height of the goal-posts. This is hardly correct, however, as the Sheffield Association used a bar in 1867. The "Hammer Drivers," as Airdrie were styled, were an Irish organisation, and their ground was at

Coatdyke, adjoining Sir John Wilson's residence, now also entirely built over, and the last place anyone would associate with a football field. The club died in the early "'80's," leaving the field to Excelsior, now Airdrieonians.

The Drummond club consisted for the most part of a number of Perthshire youths, who had found their way to that Mecca of all Highlanders, the County of the City of Glasgow, whose streets are believed to be paved with gold. Many have found it so, and are our merchant princes of to-day. The Drummond club played under the colours of Drummond Castle, caps in Drummond tartan, the castle, it is said, being then tenanted by Sir Willoughby D'Eresby. They had their headquarters on Glasgow Green. Their existence was brief, as, apart from their connection with the Queen's Park, little is known of them. They played a roughish game; tripping and charging were their strong points. Against the former the Queen's Park entered a stipulation that it was not to be. Drummond turned up two short, and two pupils from the Deaf and Dumb Institution assisted them.

It will be seen very few football matches could be arranged, indeed as late as season 1871-72 the club played only three games—against Granville, Southern, and the famous English Cup tie on 4th March, 1872, against the Wanderers in London, which ended in a draw—no goals. The club, however, never neglected practice, and this practice was indulged in systematically. Sides were arranged—North v. South of Eglinton Toll, Reds v. Blues, Light v. Heavy Weights, President's Team v. J. Smith's Team (a series of six games), and Clerks v. The Field, etc. In these games the dribbling and passing, which raised the Scottish game to the level of a fine art, were developed. Dribbling was a characteristic of English play, and it was not until very much later that the Southerners came to see that the principles laid clown in the Queen's Park method of transference of the ball, accompanied by strong backing up, were those which got the most out of a team. Combination was the chief characteristic of the Queen's Park play. These essentials struck Mr. C. W. Alcock, and in one of his earlier Football Annuals formed the keynote for a eulogium on Scottish players, accompanied by earnest dissertations advocating the immediate adoption by English players of the methods which had brought the game to such a high state of proficiency north of the Tweed. Nor did these exhortations fall on deaf ears, as was proved in the great International match at Partick, in November, 1872, and in the game in London, when the Wanderers gained the honour of being the first club to defeat the Queen's Park, on 5th February, 1876, after eight years of an unbroken series of victories.

In July, 1869, negotiations were reopened with the Ayr club, and that club was challenged to fix a date suitable to the Queen's Park members, but no game in that season was arranged, nor is there a record that Queen's Park ever played the Ayr club of that day. Airdrie challenged the Queen's Park to a match at Langside, to be played on 22nd June, 1871, which challenge was duly accepted; but on perusal of a copy of the rules, forwarded to Airdrie, they discovered that "hands" were altogether disallowed, and they therefore declined to play unless that rule were deleted. The Queen's Park stuck to its rules, and there was no game. The Granville club was met on 7th October, 1871, and the game ended in favour of Queen's Park by one goal and two touches to nothing. Six Queen's Park men played for the Granville. The Second Eleven had only just been instituted, with the subsequently famous W. M'Kinnon as captain, and they played their first match against the Southern Football Club, and this too was a victory, by two goals to none. This match was "looked forward to somewhat anxiously, but the honour of the club was well maintained." On 3rd April, 1872, the Granville club was again played, the game ending in a draw ; and the Second Eleven played East Kilbride, winning by a goal to nothing. Airdrie were the opponents on 28th

August, 1872, Queen's Park being again victorious by the big majority of six goals to none.

Mr. Gardner, the captain, reported to the annual general meeting in April, 1872—at which, by the way, twenty-six members out of a total of sixty-five on the roll were present—that, notwithstanding the increase of the subscription from two shillings to five shillings, the club, so far as membership was concerned, was flourishing like a green bay tree—an evidence of the advancing popularity of the game and of the growing favour of the Queen's Park Club. The fresh blood was mostly of that vigorous and healthy character which made the backbone of such clubs, and several of last season's additions were amongst the first players, and many others were showing signs of rapidly rising in the ranks. For numbers, vigour, and enthusiasm, the club was perhaps never in a better state. The only thing he regretted was the absence of matches with other clubs to test the "metal" of the Queen's Park. In lieu of these, a series of six games, President v. Captain, was played to maintain the interest of the players, develop science, and cultivate style. The followers of the captain, Mr. James Smith, who had just left for London, were victorious by one or two touches, so that "touches" were still counted in 1872 in club games.

The year 1872 was a fateful year in the history of the club. In that year the Queen's Park drew with the Wanderers in an English Cup tie, and opposed the strength of England in the first real International ever played between the two nations, and from these two matches sprang the nationalisation of, and enthusiasm for, Association football. The enthusiasm aroused in both England and Scotland passes belief, and these two games proved to be the main factors in the rapid spread of the sport in both centres. Vale of Leven, Dumbarton, and Glasgow Wanderers were all formed in that year, and, through their contests with the Queen's Park, and each other, took at once foremost places in Scottish football. The Vale were at first disposed to adopt Rugby rules. They also played shinty to some purpose. A deputation from the Queen's Park went to Alexandria to lay before the neophytes the higher perfection of the Association code, with such good results, that the Vale abandoned the Rugby idea. Strong rivals the two clubs became afterwards, yet though the strenuousness of their combats brought about occasional estrangement, after a brief interval their friendship was re-established, and the past forgotten. Rivals they always were, but none the less good friends. But this leans more to a later period in the history of the club. It is recorded in season 1872-73 that the captain, Mr. Gardner, reported that since the last annual meeting the club had played seven First Eleven matches and two Second Eleven and "foreign" matches, meaning from home. The First Eleven drew three matches, one with Granville and two with Vale of Leven, taking one goal and three goals from the Vale in two other matches, four goals from Granville, and six goals from Airdrie. The Second Eleven played East Kilbride twice, winning one by a goal to none and drawing the other game—0-0. The fame of the club had crossed the Border, and some correspondence passed in 1872 with Leeds club, and the Sheffield Association, which latter wanted home-and-home engagements. This was declined for a season. As the Scottish Association was formed in 1873, the Sheffield match was handed over to the new body, and became an important Inter-Association game, and was always looked forward to with the greatest interest in both cities. It was soon transferred to the care of the Glasgow Association, and became an Inter-City match.

The Queen's Park members were ever greatly daring, and no matter what they undertook they always pushed to a satisfactory conclusion. No obstacles were allowed to stand in the way. When they, at their annual meeting in April, 1869, decided to challenge the Glasgow Academical Rugby Club to play them a match under Rugby rules, and twenty men a side, in their ardent pursuit for opponents at that early stage in their career, they were met by a

refusal on the ground of difference of rules, and want of time (it was as late as October that the reply to the challenge was received). Not to be outdone, however, Mr. Klinger moved, and Mr. Wotherspoon seconded, that the refusal be accepted at present, although unsatisfactory, and, to prevent the same thing happening again, that the secretary write to Mr. Lilywhite for a copy of the Rugby rules, and, if found suitable, after passing through the committee, and with the sanction of an extraordinary general meeting of the club, to adopt them along with the Association rules, so that they might be able to play the Academicals in accordance with any rules they may name. The rules came duly to hand, and Messrs. Gardner, Klinger, and Wotherspoon were appointed as a special sub-committee to revise the Rugby rules, and lay the result before the next committee meeting. The result of the handiwork of the sub-committee was considered afterwards, and certain rules omitted as being applicable to the Rugby school grounds. The rules, as amended, were adopted meantime as interim rules, with the said exceptions. The extraordinary general meeting had a warm discussion over the rules, and the matter was "thoroughly ventilated." The division of opinion was great. Ultimately a motion by Mr. D. N. Wotherspoon, seconded by Mr. Lewis Black, "That the Rugby rules as read be adopted, to be played between the beginning of October and end of March," was carried by a large majority, against an amendment, by Mr. H. N. Smith, "That the club still adhere to the Association rules, without the addition of the Rugby code." The pluck of the Queen's Park in thus placing themselves in a position to play under both codes does not appear to have been rewarded, as there is no record of any game having been played against a club under Rugby rules. As late as May, 1872, correspondence which had taken place during the previous season with several Scottish Rugby and Association clubs was read and approved, but, so far as the former are concerned, without result. At this period there had been called into being such combinations as Vale of Leven, Dumbarton, Renton, and Alclutha, in Dumbartonshire; Clydesdale, Rangers, 3rd L.R.V., and Thistle, in Glasgow; Kilmarnock, in Ayrshire; and Airdrie, founded in 1868 (not to be confounded with Airdrieonians, who were established in 1877), in Lanarkshire. All these clubs were in existence in 1872, and in the following season, with the creation of the Scottish Football Association, many others arose, so that the Queen's Park, from 1872-73 onwards, had no further difficulty in finding opponents worthy of its consideration. Hamilton Academicals do not come into the picture until 1875. Hamilton Gymnasium disappears, having played its part as a pioneer of the Association game. The earliest Edinburgh club was Thistle, founded 1874, then Heart of Midlothian and Hibernian, both 1875. The Queen's Park played a missionary game in Edinburgh to popularise the sport there, 27th December, 1873, on the new ground of the Royal High School (P.P.) Club, at Bonnington. Two teams were taken through, mostly composed of Queen's Park players. This invasion of a Rugby stronghold was arranged by Mr. A. Rae, Queen's Park, then also secretary of the Scottish Association. The result became soon apparent, as the Edinburgh Association was formed in 1874.

PAPER CHASE

The paper chase alluded to above took place on Saturday, 15th October, 1870, and the following racy report of it appeared in the "Glasgow Herald" of 18th October, 1870, probably written by Mr. H. N. Smith, a president of the club, poet laureate and press reporter to the Queen's Park:—

"HARE HUNT"

The Queen's Park Football Club had a grand meet on Saturday afternoon in the Queen's

Park, where, as a fitting opening of their winter season, they started a pair of fine hares of the genus *homo*, not *lepus*, and indulged in a most spirited hunt over hill and dale, through bush and river, in the picturesque neighbourhood of Lang-side and adjoining country. The "gone away" was sounded at 4.30 precisely, and after ten minutes "law" seven couples of "hounds" were "cast off" in pursuit, and were speedily in the trail of the game, which they followed up closely through all its characteristic doublings over a course of some eight miles. The run was over ground of an unusually heavy and hilly character, well calculated to put the endurance of the pack to its severest test. Though seldom at "fault," they, however, barely succeeded in getting within sight, the "leverets" reaching their "form" in perfect safety—the one in 55 minutes, the other in 63. The leader of the harriers reached home in 54 minutes, the average of the run being 58½ minutes, with little, if any, indication of distress. The novel sport was of quite an exciting and interesting character, not only to the "field" but to many wondering and other spectators throughout the whole course.

The Queen's Park would, therefore, appear to have been the pioneer also in the sport of paper chasing.

Chapter VIII.—The First International

The effect of the first International game played between Scotland and England at Partick, in which a Queen's Park team alone represented Scotland against players of experience drawn from several English clubs, was, to bring Scotland to the front at once as a football entity. The Queen's Park then had no habitation. Its name was scarcely known beyond the confines of the South Side Park Recreation Ground, where were its headquarters. The name had not penetrated much further south than the Border, until the sensational cup tie with the Wanderers made the club famous. The English Association, in working order since 1863, had promulgated laws of the game, ruled its own clubs, and sought to extend a knowledge of the new code amongst the schools and universities, who for the most part were devotees of the Rugby code. Some of the latter, who had joined, left the Association because they were to be deprived of "hacking" and "handling"; others saw virtues in the new departure, and fell into line with the Associationists, who, by the way, at first did not rid themselves altogether of certain other Rugby peculiarities. This came later. Rome was not built in a day. Association football is a game of the feet, not of the hands. The Football Association, in its wisdom, introduced in 1870-71 what were styled International matches, in which it selected both teams—that representing Scotland being composed entirely of Scots resident in England. Two such pseudo Internationals were played in season 1870-71, and two in 1871-72. These are, of course, not recognised as Internationals, and are not counted in the official series. Mr. R. Smith, one of the founders of the Queen's Park, and a forward of more than ordinary ability, who had rather a liking for a charge, played in the first and second of these Internationals, and his presence there is to be accounted for in this way. Mr. C. W. Alcock was apparently anxious to make the game representative of Scotland, his conscience probably pricking him that an International engineered by himself had no right to be so designated, as Scotland had no hand or part in the selection of her representatives. His desire was, therefore, to induce some Scottish players to join in, and help to make the game more attractive by the inclusion of as many home Scots as possible. Therefore he caused the following letter to be inserted in the "Glasgow Herald" of 3rd November, 1870 :—

ENGLAND *versus* SCOTLAND

Sir,—Will you allow me a few lines in your paper to notify to Scottish players that a match under the above title will take place in London on Saturday, 19th inst, according to the rules of the Football Association? It is the object of the committee to select the best elevens at their disposal in the two countries, and I cannot but think that the appearance of some of the more prominent celebrities of football on the northern side of the Tweed would do much to disseminate a healthy feeling of good fellowship among the contestants, and tend to promote to a still greater extent the extension of the game. In Scotland, once essentially the land of football, there should still be a spark left of the old fire, and I confidently appeal to Scotsmen to aid to their utmost the efforts of the committee to confer success on what London fondly hopes to found, an annual trial of skill between the champions of England and Scotland. Messrs. A. F. Kinnaird, 2 Pall Mall East, London, and J. Kirkpatrick, Admiralty, Somerset House, London, will be glad to receive the names of any Scottish player who will take part against England in the match in question.—I am, etc.,

Charles W. Alcock, Hon. Secretary of Football Association.

West Dulwich, Surrey, 1st November, 1870.

The matches arranged by Mr. Alcock, and styled, by courtesy, "Internationals," were as follows:—

19th November, 1870—England won by 1 goal to 0.

28th February, 1871—A draw, 1 goal each.

18th November, 1871—England won by 2 goals to 1.

24th February, 1872—England won by 1 goal to 0.

These games have had no official cognisance taken of them. The first International recognised as an official match between England and Scotland is that at Partick, of 30th November, 1872, in which the Queen's Park Club provided the Scottish team as a whole.

This letter attracted the attention of the Queen's Park committee, who at once wrote to London requesting that one of their players might be allowed to take part in the match. At the meeting at which the letter was discussed, the club decided to join the Football Association, and was placed on the roll as a member in November, 1870. Mr. Robert Smith, who had shortly before this removed to London, and was a playing member of South Norwood, was nominated by the Queen's Park as its representative in the coming International. The match was duly played at the Oval on 19th November, 1870, and was won by England by one goal to none. "The representative of the Queen's Park," it is stated, "greatly distinguished himself by his dashing play," which can readily be believed, as Mr. Smith was one of the smartest forwards of his day, and greatly assisted, both on the field and on the council board, in making the fame of the Queen's Park. Mr. Smith sent an account of the game to his club, giving a particular recital of the English system of play, according to Association rules, showing the chief features were—an entire prohibition of the use of the hands; while the ball was in play the practice was to run or dribble the ball with the feet, instead of indulging in high or long kicks. Mr. Smith duly received the thanks of the committee for this much-desired information, and their appreciation of his "able and spirited play on behalf of the Queen's Park and Scotland at both Association matches." As this minute is dated 21st March, 1871, it is obvious Mr. Smith participated also in that of

28th February, 1871. It will be perhaps found interesting to give the names of the Scottish team of 1870 : —

Scotland—J. Kirkpatrick (Civil Service), A. F. Kinnaird (Old Etonians), G. E. W. Crawford (Harrow School), H. W. Primrose (Civil Service), C. E. Nepean (University College, Oxford), Quintin Hogg (Wanderers), G. P. Congreve (Old Rugbeians), R. Smith (Queen's Park), G. G. Kennedy (Wanderers), J. F. Inglis (Charterhouse), F. Chappell (Oxford), A. K. Smith (Oxford), and W. H. Gladstone, M.P. (Old Etonians).

The last on the list is the son of "the Grand Old Man," the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and is now Lord Gladstone. The Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, now Lord Kinnaird, still takes an interest in the game as president of the Football Association.

Having obtained what it considered at the time the very high honour of having one of its players capped in an International match, the Queen's Park was not disposed to rest content, possessing a natural ambition to have more honours of the kind come the way of the club, and also to bring credit to Scotland. So in the summer of 1872 the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Alcock, asking whether any, and if so what, arrangements had been made regarding the two International matches played annually, with special reference to the one to be played in Scotland. On 28th September, Mr. Alcock intimated that the committee of the Football Association would probably shortly fix to send an English team to Glasgow, to play a Scottish Eleven, on or about 23rd November, and asking if any, and if so what, facilities, railway or otherwise, would be accorded them. The Queen's Park, with that high spirit which attended all their efforts to popularise the game, unanimously decided to accept the responsibility of all the arrangements for the match on this side of the Border, and forthwith appointed a sub-committee to make inquiries regarding the cost, etc., of all available grounds, and generally the probable expenses of the match all through. It was a big undertaking, especially as the cash in hand at the commencement of the season was only £7 17s. 1d. Yet the general meeting, in October, guaranteed the committee against all loss connected with the match. A dinner was to be given to the English team. Tickets, advertising, policemen, etc., had all to be attended to, and everything was gone about in a thoroughly businesslike way by this inexperienced coterie of footballers. All this foresight, this natural aptitude, are remarkable in a body of men who had no previous experience of a serious undertaking of the kind. To the football secretary of to-day it would be a small detail. A great financial responsibility was about to be taken on its shoulders. The venture might be a success, or more probably a failure, and how was the loss, if loss there be, to be faced by a club with little or no assets, save unbounded enthusiasm? Small committees were appointed—ground, dinner, and finance committees—and by this division of labour satisfactory results were obtained. Glasgow Academical Rugby Club offered their ground at Burnbank free of cost for the International. The West of Scotland Cricket Club ground at Partick was, however, preferred, and fixed upon as the scene of the great encounter.

The "West" were to be offered £10 for the match, and in case the gross drawings exceeded £45 one-half of any drawings over that sum, until the drawings reached £65, and one-third of the drawings over £50 whatever they might be ; or, should these offers be refused, £10, and a further sum of £10 should the drawings amount to £50. This last was apparently accepted by the West of Scotland club, as £20 was the sum paid the "West" for the use of their ground. The game financially proved to be an enormous success, as the takings amounted to £102 19s. 6d., and the expenditure £69 11s. 6d., leaving a balance of £33 8s. 0d. This credit balance was set aside as an "International fund," and £32 of it was used to send

Queen's Park players to London to play the return International there on 8th March, 1873, which Scotland lost by four goals to two. This team contained seven Queen's Park players, and both these International teams were selected solely by the Queen's Park captain, Mr. Gardner.

The game itself created quite a sensation, not only in Glasgow, but also all over the Kingdom. It was the first real event of the kind that had ever been played between the two nations. No organised body existed at the time to superintend it; all rested on the shoulders of the Queen's Park as a club. The Football Association had got together its crack players, having plenty of, clubs and men to select from. It seemed an unequal contest, one club against a nation in arms—Scotland's "contemptible little army" against the English hosts. That little army was the forerunner of great events, as the English hosts were brought to a full stop. They failed to rout the Scots, who held their own, and left the battlefield with honours even—no goals to anybody. The game must rank in history as the chief event in the realm of the new sport. Its effect on the popularity of the game was enormous. There existed a force in Scottish football hitherto wholly unsuspected, and that force had to be seriously reckoned with in future. The game itself was a revelation of latent talent that only required development, and the opportunity to display itself, which had hitherto been denied Scotland. With this game began an interesting series of Internationals which continued unbroken until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. The series was resumed when the warring nations found peace, and the Hun was brought to his knees. Two unofficial matches were played in 1919, after the Armistice. At Sheffield, in April, 1920, the series was continued, Scotland being there vanquished by five goals to four.

Look for a moment at the Queen's Park players who took part in this first match. R. Gardner, who had upheld his own fortress without a single goal having been recorded against him, and who, in 1873, left the Queen's Park for Clydesdale, where further International honours followed him. J. Taylor, one of the finest backs Scotland ever produced, full of speed, a sure and strong kick, with a wealth of resource. W. Ker, another man the same ; he was the hero of the day, one run of his, from his base to the enemy's goal, electrifying the crowd. J. J. Thomson, at half, a stalwart, a man of weight, equal to any attack, paying back with interest hard knocks, and always at the point where he was most needed. His partner, James Smith, one of the famous brothers, a man of great experience in his team, plucky and reliable; he broke the English forwards that-day. Then the forwards—J. B. Weir, the " prince of dribblers," and a dead shot for goal ; crouching, he dodged all opponents, slipped through, and was an eternal thorn in the side of any defending team. He earned great fame afterwards, and his memory has already passed into a tradition, and is undying. R. Leckie, a fast and brilliant dribbler also, and he too could find the gap between the posts; he and Weir were a pair. Of the centres, W. M'Kinnon, the most distinguished man in the position of his day and generation, was the hero of eight consecutive Internationals against England, of which this was his first; his dribbling and passing were a revelation, and his shooting capacity splendid. D. Wotherspoon was one of the original Queen's Parkers, a founder of the club, a great player, strong, with speed and judgment, and a first-class kick with either foot—an athlete to the manner born. Robert Smith was a man full of go, a heavy charger, a very quick and wide dribbler, with a great turn of speed, another of the original members, whose business acumen did much to make the Queen's Park what it ultimately became. Last, but not least, A. Rhind, a fine forward, who went straight ahead, dribbling towards his goal; though to the light side, he had plenty of dash and speed, and was not easily dispossessed. Such were the men who made history in this great match. Alas, only three survivors remain—W. Ker, who now owns a large ranche in Texas; W. M'Kinnon, still in Glasgow;

and A. Rhind, now of Inverness. All the others have gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Many changes have taken place in the intervening forty-five years. Still, there are many alive to-day who saw the match, and who are as enthusiastic over its incidents as if the game were of quite recent origin. The English formation in this first match consisted of one goalkeeper, one back, one half-back, and eight forwards. Ottaway played usually as "flykick." The Scots were arranged with six forwards, two half-backs, two backs, and the goalkeeper. The English adopted the Scottish formation in the return International, played in London on 8th March, 1873, which the Saxons won by four goals to two. In this latter game the combination and knowledge of each other which characterised the play of the Queen's Park in the 1872 game were wholly destroyed, and this was in a great measure the cause of the loss of this game. Only seven Queen's Park players took part in it—namely, R. Gardner, goal; J. Taylor and W. Ker, backs; J. J. Thomson and J. Smith, half-backs; W. M'Kinnon and D. Wotherspoon, forwards. The remaining forwards were W. Gibb (Clydesdale), Rennie Tailyour (Royal Engineers), Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (Wanderers), and J. E. Blackburn (Royal Engineers). Why these Scots in England were played it is now difficult to understand, seeing that the match was still under the control of the Queen's Park, who had arranged the first International and the return. Full and sole power was given Mr. Gardner to select the International team which he was to captain. It may have been a question of expense, and most probably was. The club, from its "International match fund," used £32 of the £33 odds of the balance from the Partick match to pay the expenses of the team to London—£4 to each player and the secretary, Mr. H. N. Smith, who acted as umpire. The remaining sum was afterwards taken into the general funds of the club. Be that as it may, the combination of the whole team was ruined. The back divisions did not understand what the forwards were about, and the two great Queen's Park players in the attack placed no reliance, or could place none, on the outsiders, who had learned their style of play in England, save Gibb, and played accordingly. The Scots were under a handicap, and the incubus bore them down. However, the Thistle was amply revenged for this unfortunate result, as

the Scots, from 1874 to 1878, won four of the five games, one—that of 1875—ending in a draw of two goals each. After 1873 the Internationals were under the auspices of the Scottish Football Association. This body was a godchild of the Queen's Park, who had it impressed upon the members that a governing body was absolutely necessary to control the sport in Scotland, not that they were unwilling to shoulder the responsibility. Their then secretary, Mr. Archibald Rae, called a meeting of the clubs in 1873 to consider the question of establishing such a body on similar lines to the Football Association of England. This step was actually taken in February, before the second International was played at the Oval in March, 1873. The object of the meeting was to establish a Scottish Cup competition for the following season, and an Association to manage football. Mr. Archibald Rae, Queen's Park, was the first secretary of the Scottish Football Association. Now the club was free from responsibility, the government of football being in the hands of the general body of Scottish clubs themselves. From these small beginnings arose a great national organisation. Another outcome of the first International was, it brought to the purview of the Queen's Park that a private ground of their own was an absolute necessity. On 21st January, 1873, a sub-committee was appointed to look out for a suitable site in the district, and ascertain the price and obtain particulars. This was the preliminary step to the first Hampden Park and its successors, of which more anon.

1872 INTERNATIONAL GAME

Scotland *versus* England

"North British Daily Mail," 2nd December, 1872

This first International at once established a record, as it was played in presence of the largest assemblage previously seen at any football match in Scotland, close on four thousand, including a number of ladies, being present. For the first time this match was a real International, all the players of both teams being *bona-fide* players in each country. The Queen's Park provided the entire Scotch eleven. The English team, even with the changes made in it, was very strong, containing representatives from nine crack English clubs. The Southerners had a choice of men from nearly 100 clubs, while in Scotland only about ten clubs played Association rules, all without experience, save the Queen's Park, who, therefore, shouldered the whole burden of the International match. The Scotch team, though not comprising so many brilliant players as were in the English eleven, worked from first to last well together through knowing each other's play. England, especially forward, astonished the spectators by some very pretty dribbling, an art then novel and curious. The English uniform consisted of white jerseys, with the arms of England as a badge on the left breast, dark blue caps, and white knickerbockers. The Scots played in dark blue jerseys, with the Scottish Lion rampant for a badge, white knickers, and blue and white stockings, and red cowls as a headgear. The Scottish captain, R. Gardner, having won the toss, England was given the disadvantage of playing up the brae in the first half. After some skirmishing, the English captain, Ottaway, distinguished himself by a piece of 'beautiful dribbling, finishing up, fifteen yards from the home goal, with a good kick, which sent the ball over. The Scots now came with a great rush, Leckie, M'Kinnon, and others dribbling so smartly that the English goal was closely besieged. The Scotch play at this stage elicited loud cheers. Weir next had a splendid run into the heart of his opponents' territory, but the English captain followed this up with a still finer piece of play, his dribbling the ball past nearly all opposition being unique. Rhind and Weir turned the tables for Scotland, and passed the English forwards, until Welch stopped their career. Weir and Leckie once more put the visitors' goal in danger. Greenhalgh, however, came to the rescue, and, after charging first one and then another, piloted the ball out of danger. Scotland returned to the assault, and, through a misunderstanding between Ottaway and Greenhalgh, Weir got off, but was caught up by the former when the goal lay at the Scot's mercy. As if to show what they could do, the Scottish team made a supreme effort, and came right into the heart of English territory. So certain did success appear that the greatest excitement prevailed, a good kick by Leckie causing tremendous cheering from all parts of the ground, so satisfied were the majority that a goal had been scored for Scotland. To the great chagrin of the Scotch it was given no goal, the ball having passed hardly an inch over the tape. Half-time was now called, and ends reversed. Both sides now redoubled their energy for the final struggle, the Scotch fighting with indomitable pluck against the immense forward strength of England. Ottaway, Clegg, Kirke-Smith, and Morice made vigorous onslaughts, which were brilliantly repulsed, and Scotland's ground was again cleared for a time, and the war carried into the enemy's camp. The same English quartette were not to be denied, and worked the ball into Scottish territory, and once or twice all but got through. The Scots next had a turn at pressing. Maynard, Morice, and Kirke-Smith raised the siege, and Scotland had to act somewhat on the defensive. Once the home goal was only saved through a combined effort on the part of Weir, Rhind, Wotherspoon, Leckie, and Ker, the last named passing all opponents and bringing the ball to midfield. Chappell knocked aside some half-dozen opponents, and by a well-executed run, piloted the ball out of danger—a piece of play which was cheered. Brockbank, when looking dangerous, was splendidly charged by M'Kinnon and Wotherspoon, the whole three falling heavily. Nothing else of note occurred, time being called when the ball was in the centre of the field, the game ending in a draw—no goals.

Where all did so well special mention seems invidious, though the splendid play of the captain (Ottaway), Kirke-Smith, Brockbank, Morice, and Clegg, for England, was the subject of remark. For Scotland, Weir, Leckie, Rhind, and Wotherspoon, with the backs, J. Taylor and W. Ker, the half-backs, J. J. Thomson and J. Smith, were especially conspicuous. The umpires were Mr. C. W. Alcock, for England, and Mr. H. N. Smith, for Scotland. At the conclusion of the match three hearty cheers were given to the English team—a compliment they returned to the Scottish team. In the evening the Englishmen were entertained to dinner, in Carrick's Royal Hotel.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION MATCH AT GLASGOW

England *versus* Scotland

"Glasgow Herald," 2nd December, 1872

On Saturday afternoon a football match between teams selected from England and Scotland took place on the West of Scotland ground, Hamilton Crescent, Partick. This was the first occasion on which an Association team has contested a Scotch eleven on this side of the Border, and the event naturally created an unusual degree of interest. The weather happily proved favourable, and! there was a large attendance of spectators—four thousand surrounded the ropes. The Scotchmen won the toss, and the strangers kicked-off at a quarter past two. During the whole of the first three-quarters of an hour—the half of the time for play—the match was very evenly and toughly contested, splendid runs toeing made by men on both sides. Ottaway (captain of the English team), Kirke-Smith, and Brockbank, on the English side, dribbled beautifully, and displayed great skill in the management of the ball, piloting it round their opponents in a style which is seldom equalled. The home club played well together, and carried the ball down into the enemy's quarters by vigorous rushes, but Welch, who was well supported by Greenhalgh and Barker, succeeded in almost every instance in turning the ball. Near the end of the first three-quarters of an hour the ball was taken well down to the English goal by Wotherspoon, Weir, and R. Smith, but Barker (English goal) having returned it, it was caught by the Scotch forwards, and was driven by Leckie over the English goal. The spectators •cheered enthusiastically, under the impression that a point had been gained for Scotland, but the umpires ruled that no goal had been obtained, as the ball had gone over instead of under the tape. Ends were changed immediately, and the English now started with the advantage of the slight elevation of the field. The game was again very evenly contested until about the last fifteen minutes, when the Scotch were hard pressed by their opponents, but the magnificent play of the backs of the former, especially that of Ker, who made himself conspicuous all through the match by his splendid kicking, prevented the enemy scoring, and they had succeeded in carrying the ball well up to the English goal when time was called, and the game resulted in a draw. The match throughout was splendidly contested, and the play was acknowledged to be exceptionally good. The Englishmen had all the advantage in respect of weight, their average being about two stones heavier than the Scotchmen, and they had also the advantage in pace. The strong point with the home club was that they played excellently well together.

Umpires.—England—C. W. Alcock, honorary secretary, Football Association. Scotland—William Keay, Queen's Park Club.

Teams.—Scotland—Robert Gardner (Queen's Park) (captain), goal; William Ker (Granville and Queen's Park) and J. Taylor (Queen's Park), backs ; J. J. Thomson (Queen's Park) and James Smith (Queen's Park and South Norwood), half-backs; Robert Smith (Queen's Park

and South Norwood), Robert Leckie, Alex-and Rhind, W. M'Kinnon, J. Weir, and D. Wotherspoon (Queen's Park), forwards.

England.—R. Barker (Herefordshire Rangers), goal; E. H. Greenhalgh (Notts Club), three-quarter back; R. C. Welch (Harrow Chequers), half-back; F. Chappell (Oxford University), fly-kick; C. J. Ottaway (Oxford University) (captain), C. J. Chenery (Crystal Palace and Oxford University), J. C. Clegg (Sheffield), and A. S. Kirke-Smith (Oxford University), middles; J. Brockbank (Oxford University), right side; and W. J. Maynard (1st Surrey Rifles) and J. F. Mor ice (Barnes Club), left side.

In the evening the English team were entertained by the Scotsmen to dinner in Carrick's Royal Hotel.

THE ORIGIN OF THE INTERNATIONALS

The action of the Football Association in playing in London what were called "International" matches, England v. Scotland, the latter team being composed entirely of Scots resident in England, so annoyed all classes of footballers in, Scotland, especially those of the Rugby persuasion, that this, peculiar twist of the English Association really led to the inauguration of both the Rugby and Association Internationals. The presumption of a few men in London to select teams representative of Scotland was so strongly resented that a challenge was inserted in the "North British Daily Mail," in the autumn of 1870, to the best twenty Rugby players in England, signed on behalf of Edinburgh Academicals, Glasgow Academicals, West of Scotland, Merchistonians,, and St. Andrews University, which clubs then constituted nearly the whole of Rugby Scotland, to play an International game against England. The players of England accepted the challenge, and the result was the institution of the first International (Rugby) football match, played at Edinburgh in 1871, and won by Scotland by one goal one try to one try. Since that time the match has been an annual one, and has been played with the greatest success in Scotland and England alternately, with three breaks, owing to disputes, in 1885, 1888, and 1889. The Associationists in England held their four "Internationals," so called, the last in February, 1872; then the Queen's Park took up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. C. W. Alcock on behalf of England, and began the series, which has continued throughout the years until the spring of 1914, after which all International matches were abandoned until the Angel of Peace returned once more to this troubled earth. In April, 1920, the series was continued.

Chapter IX.—Queen's Park and Wanderers

The connection between the Queen's Park and Wanderers is of more than special interest. This club was the first English combination to measure swords against the newly-formed Scottish club, and, moreover, was also the first to inflict defeat upon the Queen's Park after complete inviolability in many encounters for the first eight years of its history. Further, the first game in which these clubs opposed each other was in the first competition for the English Cup, and was played in London, and ended with honours even—no goals. When that game was played, in 1872, the Wanderers had been in existence fifteen years and the Queen's Park five, so that the Englishmen, who were a picked lot, in a busy football centre, had far greater experience and knowledge of the game than their opponents. The connection established between the clubs in those early days was one of the main factors in causing the

Queen's Park to spring at one bound into notoriety and public favour, and had an incalculable influence in the creation of that popular atmosphere which immediately brought Association football to a high position as a Scottish sport—it may even be said as an international sport, for matches between clubs belonging to two great nations are of far greater and more widespread interest than those between local combinations in either country, no matter how strong these may be. To Mr. G. W. Alcock, who was captain of the Wanderers, and afterwards for many years secretary of the Football Association, is entirely due that this connection was first established. The Wanderers were originally known as the Forest Football Club, which started in 1857. Six years later, in 1863, its name was changed to the Wanderers. The club appears to have been recruited from the public schools and universities, on much the same basis as the Corinthians of a later period. They had for a time no ground of their own, and played mostly from home, hence the name. Home matches were sometimes played on Batter-sea Park, where often their games were brought to an abrupt conclusion through the gates-being shut for the night. The Wanderers were the first and second holders of the English Cup, which they won on five occasions, the last three consecutively. After they had their name inscribed on the cup five times, in 1872, 1873, 1876, 1877, and 1878, the trophy became their property. They were, however, generous enough in the last-mentioned year to return the cup to the Association, to be competed for as a perpetual trophy, so that the cup, or rather its successor—the original cup was stolen years afterwards, in 1895—will not again pass out of the custody of the Association, no matter how often it may be won by the same club. The second cup was, however, presented to Lord Kinnaird in 1911, and a third cup procured. The Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, now Lord Kinnaird, played for Etonians against the Wanderers in 1866, but afterwards gained his playing fame as a member of the Wanderers. The club had not a very extended existence. Owing to the starting of Old Boys clubs about 1879-80, connected with the public schools, such as Old Etonians, Old Harrovians, Old Westminsters, etc., they found themselves unable to maintain their position. For three or four seasons -they played only one match in each season—a cup tie—and finally died of inanition, as in 1880-81 they were unable to raise a team to play in the first round. Such is their brief history. The Queen's Park still survives, almost in all its pristine vigour, and is a strong force yet in Scottish football.

Mr. C. W. Alcock, honorary secretary of the Wanderers, and also of the Football Association, was first brought into touch with the Queen's Park through a letter inserted in the "Glasgow Herald" of 3rd November, 1870, which appears in another place, desiring the names of any Scottish gentlemen willing to take part in a pseudo "great International football match" he was engineering, to be played in London shortly. The club, in answer to this letter, wrote to Mr. Alcock requesting that they be allowed to appoint one of their members to represent the Queen's Park in that match. Mr. R. Smith was the member subsequently nominated, and he played in that International. Mr. Alcock, on 25th November, 1870, wrote to the club, on behalf of the Wanderers, a challenge to play his team against any eleven Scots living north of the Tweed. Mr. H. N. Smith, who was president at the time, had some correspondence with Mr. Alcock on the matter, and laid this correspondence before the committee on 24th August, 1871. He entertained the idea that the Queen's Park should accept this challenge, and, as there was no time to discuss the matter, an adjournment took place to the next meeting on the 31st of the same month, when, after maturely deliberating the correspondence, it was decided to issue a challenge to the Wanderers to play them as a club, in the North of England—Carlisle and Newcastle-on-Tyne being named as suitable places—and if possible to fix the date for 30th September or 7th October ; the match to be played for a trophy, value eleven guineas, or for eleven medals, value one guinea each, to be the property of the winners. Rather plucky on the part

of the Queen's Park, whose funds were not then in a plethoric state. At its last annual meeting there was a credit balance of only £3 11s. 4d., with a membership of sixty-one. In 1864 the Wanderers had a membership of fifty-four. Messrs. H. N. Smith and W. Wotherspoon were empowered to draw up and forward the challenge. The former received a hearty vote of thanks for saving the committee "a deal of trouble and annoyance" by carrying on the correspondence with Mr. Alcock, and bringing the matter so near a settlement. However, the affair was very far from a settlement, as Mr. Alcock, in replying, further postponed any fixed arrangement between his club and Queen's Park. He started a new idea *re* the International match, proposing that one should be played at Edinburgh and the other at London. The committee were eager for a match with the Wanderers, and did not pursue this red herring. They decided to leave Mr. Alcock's new proposal over to a future meeting, and in the meantime the secretary was to write Mr. Alcock, pressing for a definite date being fixed for the match. This was of no avail, as at a committee meeting on 13th February, 1872, the secretary read the further correspondence with Mr. Alcock regarding the proposed International match between the clubs. The matter having now been before the two clubs for six months without any definite result, and the later communications from the Wanderers "being undecided in tone and evidently showing a desire to back out from the engagement," the committee resolved that in these circumstances "the matter should be drawn to an amicable conclusion, and at the same

time to express the regret of the Queen's Park at this issue, and to uphold their position, feeling confident that the match had fallen through by no lack of energy on their part." It is difficult to understand Mr. Alcock's position. He issued a challenge to eleven Scots. The Queen's Park took it up as a club, in a thoroughly sporting spirit, and Mr. Alcock would appear to have thought better of it, and hedged. However, the meeting of the clubs was brought about in quite another way. The Queen's Park had entered the English Cup competition, which was first started in the season 1871-72, so that the Queen's Park competed for the cup in its first year. The Association had been good enough to exempt the Queen's Park, owing to the distance to be travelled, until the fourth drawing, or semi-final round, and in this round the Queen's happened to be drawn against the Wanderers. The rules provided that the semi-finals and final ties had to be played in London. The Wanderers were then in the heyday of their fame and influence. The teams met at the Oval on 4th March, 1872. A good description of this important match is that given in the minutes of the annual general meeting of 5th April, 1872, written by Mr. Archibald Rae, who had just been appointed secretary. His minutes are a model of what all minutes should be—written in racy diction, with careful marginal headings. The chairman, Mr. H. N. Smith, also made some remarks on the match which are well worth quotation. The team had only played three matches that season, against Granville, Southern, and Wanderers. Mr. Rae says: —

The last of the three outside matches—and, indeed, the most important in the history of the club—was the contest with the London Wanderers for the Association Silver Challenge Cup. In the fourth tie the Royal Engineers were drawn against Crystal Palace, and the Wanderers against the Queen's Park. According to the rules of the competition, the final and immediately preceding ties were to be Played in London. It was in the faith that arrangements had been made with the two other contending clubs that their tie should be played off before ours with the Wanderers, so that in the event of the Wanderers suffering defeat from us we should be able to Play the final tie on the following day, that the London trip was decided upon. The funds which had been collected for the projected Border match were diverted to the London match, and eleven men chosen, two resident in London (the brothers Smith), to represent the club. The match was played at Kennington Oval on the

afternoon of Monday, the 4th March, 1872, at 3.30 p.m. The day was fine, and very favourable to the game. The turnout of spectators was large. The Wanderers having won the toss, the Queen's Park kicked off. After playing an hour and a half, the game, very much to the astonishment of the Londoners, who expected to carry it without much effort, ended in a draw. The result was very creditable to the Queen's Park team. The team against whom they contended counted no fewer than eight of the picked "International" players of England and Scotland (that is, Scots picked by Londoners for the sham International games). The long railway journey was against our players, and Mr. Edmiston, one of our best men, was most unfortunately quite disabled almost at the outset. The game was pretty equal, and very hard, although the Queen's Park lost more chances at goal than their opponents. The match had created considerable interest both in England and Scotland, and was perhaps the most prominent event in the annals of modern football. Few clubs in Scotland play the Association rules, and this difficulty precludes to a great extent the arrangement of outside matches, yet, though these matches had been few, the year had been eventful, and had raised the club till it had become one of the first Association clubs in the kingdom.

The president, Mr. H. N. Smith, made a very elaborate and interesting speech, commenting very favourably on the work of the past season. Referring to the match, he complimented the club upon the great spirit and energy displayed in sending a team to London to fight the Wanderers—the best Association club in England—on their own ground. It did credit not alone to the team who so ably represented the Queen's Park, but to the club, and even to our country. For was not Scotland defeated in both the Rugby and Association matches—the Association Scots were chosen in London—and did not the brilliant fight of the Queen's Park in London serve to restore the somewhat tarnished fame of Scotland? He referred with pleasure to the evident growing sympathy of some of the leading players of the two chief Rugby clubs in Glasgow, and the willingness of their captains to arrange test matches against our London team before sending them South, and had every hope that, by judicious encouragement of that sympathy, matches might be arranged against them.

The Queen's Park had every right to plume themselves on this most satisfactory result. They had played only two matches prior to this game in the whole of that season, in addition to their ordinary practice games on a public park, yet they bearded the lion in his den, and left him astonished at their temerity. They do not exaggerate the importance of this match. It was an epoch-making event in the history of football. It had a remarkable influence on the club, as it caused it to realise what was its strength—not one whit inferior to the best clubs in England, where the Association game had been for nineteen years under the influence of the Football Association, which had fostered and crystallised it. The Queen's Park could not find opponents at home, and they sighed for more worlds to conquer. Unfortunately the state of their finances precluded a second visit to the Metropolis, and they were forced to scratch, and leave the field to the Wanderers, who eventually won the cup.

The usual bad fortune which attended the Queen's Park on special occasions pursued it in this match in the matter of team difficulties. J. J. Thomson had sustained injury in a game played at home a few days before, and could not travel to London, and in the match itself Edmiston was hurt. W. Gibb played as substitute for Thomson, but as a forward, not at half-back, winch position was occupied by W. Ker and James Smith. The "Daily News," in its report of the game, referring to Ker, stated "it was the finest back play in Britain," a richly deserved compliment. W. M'Kinnon and R. Smith did great work in centre, while J. Taylor, at back, and Edmiston spoiled the English forwards. The team that represented the Queen's Park in that great game was: R. Gardner; Joseph Taylor and Donald Edmiston; W. Ker and

James Smith; D. Wotherspoon, R. Leckie, W. M'Kinnon, R. Smith, A. Rhind, and W. Gibb. The Wanderers gave a banquet to their visitors in the Freemason's Tavern, and a happy evening was spent in the usual way. The only member of this team now left in Glasgow is Mr. William M'Kinnon, who has a lively recollection of everything connected with this match, and all associated with it. He has turned his attention to golf, at which he is quite an adept; nor has his exquisite tenor voice, so much appreciated in the old days on festive occasions, lost its timbre, nor his personality its geniality.

The ways and means to meet the travelling expenses of the team to London caused the club much perturbation, and no little difference of opinion among the members, who, with next to nothing in the exchequer, found this serious expense before them. Yet they faced it, and faced it boldly. Mr. Gardner stated that the voluntary subscription was progressing favourably, although a good way short of the amount required to pay the railway fares. He thought it desirable, in order to ensure, if possible, the company of the best team, that no monetary obstacles should be placed in the way, that the funds of the club should be drawn upon to make up any deficit. He therefore proposed, "That the club enter the competition for the Association Challenge Cup, and send up a team to London to play off the final ties, the travelling expenses of same to be defrayed by voluntary subscription and by the available funds of the club, if necessary." Messrs. Grant and H. N. Smith differed from the latter clause of this motion, fearing it would establish a bad precedent, and tend to mislead future committees. After discussion the motion was adopted ; but it did not end there, as at a special meeting culled for 23rd February, 1872, at the instance of certain members of committee, to reconsider the above decision, Mr. Grant, in opposition to the resolution, seconded by Mr. M'Farlane, moved, "That this meeting does not feel justified in divesting the available funds of the club, and that the resolution of the committee be of non-effect." After a lengthy and somewhat warm discussion, Mr. Rae moved an amendment, second by Mr. Tod, " That this meeting refer the matter placed before them back to the committee, in whom they have perfect confidence." The amendment was carried by a large majority. Next day the committee met, and voted £6 towards the travelling expenses of the team going to London—if necessary. From the balance sheet submitted to the annual general meeting on 5th April, 1872, this £6 was apparently found to be ample, the balance of expenses for the team being provided by voluntary subscription, which demonstrates conclusively the enthusiasm with which the match was viewed by the members, who expressed their approval in this practical fashion.

The Wanderers do not reappear on the scene until 1875. In July of that year they, no doubt, stimulated by the rattling they received in the cup tie, did not hesitate to respond to an earnest invitation from the Queen's Park Club to play home-and-home matches next season. Mr. Alcock promptly agreed, and proposed that the Wanderers should visit Glasgow on 9th October. The match was duly played on that date at Hampden Park. The secretary reported to the half-yearly general meeting in October that their visitors '• had been drubbed by five goals to none." No indication here of the disaster which was to follow, 5th February, 1876.

Queen's Park team : John Dickson ; J. Taylor and R. W. Neill; Charles Campbell and James Philips; Thomas Lawrie, J. B. Weir, W. M'Kinnon, T. C. Highet, Harry M'Neil, and Moses M'Neil. The referee was Mr. Thomas Haswell (3rd Lanark), and the umpires, Mr. W. C. Mitchell (Queen's Park) and Mr. R. Gardner (Clydesdale). The arrangement of the Wanderers team is peculiar—one back, two half-backs, and three centre forwards, with the usual wings, one player of each wing lying immediately in front of the half-backs, Mr. C. W. Alcock in the exact centre of the five in front. The Wanderers on this occasion were the

first English club to cross the Border on such an errand. Subsequently much intercourse took place between the clubs of the two nations, until the League system was introduced, the clubs finding it then extremely difficult to fulfil all their League engagements in a season, having no room for outside games. From the formation of the club until this season the Queen's Park never lost a match, and not even had a goal nor a touch down been scored against them. There were drawn games, but no goals were recorded in these. It is a wonderful achievement. That success could hardly go on for ever. A day was bound to arrive when this state of affairs would no longer continue. New clubs had been formed in the city and country districts, who were daily gaining greater proficiency, and who in their meetings with the Queen's Park, or "senior club," as it was usually styled, had been defeated by only very narrow margins, or averted defeat by drawing the game. On 16th January, 1875, the Vale of Leven, always a determined opponent of the Queen's Park, were defeated by two goals to one, yet this one goal was the first the club had ever lost. The honour thus fell to the Vale of storming the Queen's Park citadel for the first time. It was a triumph in its way. The Queen's Park considered it a disaster. Once the ice was broken, other opponents found it possible to effect a breach. Notts County, on 8th March, 1875, at Nottingham, managed to draw with the Queen's Park, each scoring a goal. The lacemakers were thus the first English club to score a goal against the Scots. The Queen's Park put Clydesdale out of the semi-final for the Scottish Cup, only after three games were played on 20th and 27th March, and 3rd April, 1875, the results respectively being 0-0, 2-2, and finally 1-0. This was very close work. Worse was to follow, and that too from an English club, their old friends the Wanderers, who were met in London, 5th February, 1876, the Queen's Park going under by two goals to none. It was more than a defeat; it was a national disaster. Scotland was in mourning. The invincible Queen's had fallen, the "black and white," after many years, had met its Flodden. The nation was proud of the Queen's Park, of its success, of its greatness, of its determination, of its apparent invincibility, and now defeat; and, worst of all, from the Wanderers, an English club. People talked of the disaster with bated breath. For years the club must have known that such an event was bound to happen. When it did arrive, it was a blow to the prestige of the club which was keenly felt—its flag had to be struck. Its record of over eight years' domination had gone. After all, what did it matter? The club had risen to a pinnacle of fame which no defeat could divest of its importance, and the victors were worthy and more experienced opponents, and the Queen's Park never begrudged an opponent success, even over themselves. Still, it was hard to bear. No other club could exhibit such a record, and a record it will remain to the end of the chapter. The record cannot be depreciated, and the immortal renown attached to this unrivalled feat will interest footballers through countless ages. The only reference to the great event in the minutes is found in the match secretary's report to the annual meeting of 7th April, 1876: "During the past season the First Eleven had played thirteen matches, winning eleven, drawing one, and losing one—the first ever lost by the club." No more, yet it is enough. No comment of any kind. The members could not bear to hear, or even to speak of it. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* The matter could scarcely be left there. On 26th July, 1876, the match secretary was instructed to communicate with the Wanderers, for the purpose of arranging home-and-home matches for the coming season, the first to take place in London. The Wanderers about this time appear to have been on the down grade, as their early demise a few years afterwards goes to indicate. Be that as it may, the match secretary reported to the committee, on 27th July, that he received a very vague and unsatisfactory reply from the secretary, Mr. Kenrick, who had just succeeded Mr. Alcock. From the tenor of this letter, and the opinions verbally expressed by several of the Wanderers team in London at the last match, it was judged that the difficulty in the way

of the Wanderers coming to Glasgow was a mere pecuniary one, which is peculiar with such an aristocratic body, and accordingly, the match secretary was instructed " to express to them, in as delicate a manner as possible, that the Queen's Park would be willing to pay them the sum of £60 for their expenses." The club was not to be robbed of the opportunity of obtaining revenge by the mere obstacle of money. Mr. Kenrick subsequently wrote agreeing to play in London on 4th November, 1876, and gave the option of several dates towards the end of the season for the return match in Glasgow. The delicate hint had been received in good part, for the Wanderers did not deem £60 sufficient; they demanded £100 for expenses. The match secretary reported the negotiations had assumed a very unfavourable aspect over this demand. He had declined the proposal as quite out of the question, being evidently based on a misconception of the actual drawings in Glasgow. The result of the refusal had been to elicit a very disagreeable letter from the Wanderers' secretary; but as Mr. Kenrick promised to lay the matter before his committee, and communicate again in a day or two, a final decision was delayed. The Wanderers stuck to their guns, and declined to play in Glasgow for less than £100. The greed of the Wanderers was severely animadverted on by the committee, and it was resolved in the meantime to accept their challenge, by playing them in London on 4th November, and to postpone the final arrangements for the return in Glasgow. This return was never played. The question of fares to go to London arose, the Midland route being eventually decided upon, as the advantages offered were, in point of comfort and convenience, greater than by the other lines. In consideration of this, coupled with the state of funds, Mr. W. M'Kinnon proposed that the team be sent up to London by the Midland route, third class, at a cost of £2 1s. 3d. per head. The Queen's should surely be satisfied with the result of the match on 4th November, 1876, with the Wanderers, who were hopelessly defeated by six goals to love, an ample revenge for the heart-breaking reverse which the club sustained on 5th

February, 1876—a date ever to be remembered in the eventful history of the Queen's Park. The victorious team were : J. Dickson; J. Taylor (captain) and R. W. Neill; C. Campbell and J. Philips; J. B. Weir, H. M'Neil, T. G. Highet, A. L. Senior, and J. Todd. The question of the return game next arose. Mr. Kenrick was written to, inquiring whether it was the intention of the Wanderers to play this game in Glasgow on 17th March, 1877. A second letter had to be sent before a reply came, which caused no little annoyance to the club, as it bore a grave insinuation in it, for which there was no basis whatever. A minute of 30th January, 1877, will best explain the situation :—

The match secretary read a letter he had received from Mr. Kenrick, in which grave doubt was expressed as to the ability of that club to send a team to Glasgow this season, and stating that, unless advice to the contrary was received by the Queen's Park within two weeks, the match was to be considered impossible. Among other points, Mr. Kenrick touched upon the subject of our recent defeat from the Vale of Leven club, mentioning that he had heard this circumstance was due to internal dissensions in our club.

The match secretary was instructed to write, flatly contradicting this report, and pressing upon Mr. Kenrick the great importance attached to the promised visit of his club, and the great disappointment that would naturally be caused to our members and adherents if the Wanderers failed to keep the engagement. Mr. Hilcoat was also authorised to mention that the club adhered to our original offer to defray the expenses of the Wanderers to the extent of £60. No instructions this time as to delicacy. As mentioned already, the game was never played. Exit, Wanderers.

Chapter X.—Early Honorary Secretaries' Reports

The report of the secretary, Mr. A. Hae, to the annual general meeting of 1873 is so racy, that it is worth reproducing:—

The birth of the club was on this wise: Glasgow, 9th July, 1867.— To-night, at half-past eight, a number of gentlemen, etc., etc. (number not given). That night the club was first wrapped in swaddling clothes. With one important exception, seven of the thirteen nurses, that night appointed, are still in the family. These are they:—L. S. Black (captain), Robert Smith (treasurer), J. C. Grant, Robert Gardner, James Smith, Donald Edmiston, J. M. Skinner (members of committee). So that, to change the simile, the ship has some very old timbers, and yet she is not unseaworthy. She has braved many storms, and many are yet to be braved. She has now sailed on a voyage of perilous adventure, foes many and formidable are to be fought; shattered and shredded she may be, but let us hope and work that, whatever else befall, she may again arrive, still flying at the main that dear old flag of undefeat. During six years we have had four captains: Mr. L. S. Black, Mr. W. M. Klinger, Mr. James Smith, and Mr. Robert Gardner. The early history of the club is interesting and brief. After anxious inquiries at such eminent authorities as "Cassell's Paper" and "Sporting Life" (mark the literature of those days!), Association rules were adopted on 9th of August, 1867, one month after the date of the club's birth. The first match was played against a club called Thistle, (which has since departed this life), in 1869, and, of course, was won by the Queen's Park. For six years, gentlemen, we have endured an unbroken series of non-defeats, and yet conceit has not killed us. In such circumstances, I solemnly believe it to be a high virtue that we are only moderately cocky. This, gentlemen, is the exordium—now to the business of the past year.

Referring to the departure of Mr. Edmiston, he says:—

Of those Who have left us, I may be allowed to name one who, for his playing abilities and genial character, was respected by the whole club—I mean Mr. Donald Edmiston. He is gone North to engage in business. Gentlemen, Mr. Edmiston's health and prosperity!

Mr. Rae's report to the annual general meeting in April, 1874, is equally clever:—

Gentlemen, our year of office is gone, and we are here to give an account of our stewardship. We have done our best, and we have no reason to be ashamed of our work. The popularity of the game we love is due in no small measure to the energy and pluck of this club. Little ragamuffins invest their joint savings in a gaudy indiarubber, while more ambitious localities, and schools, trades, and regiments, seek the bubble reputation in the goal-mouth. The muscular Christianity to which we owe our existence, for we were evolved (that's the scientific term) from the Young Men's Christian Association, was not always in favour. John Blows, a preacher, was not only absent on a day appointed for fasting and prayer, (the Fast Day draweth nigh), but was that day at a great football play, he being one of the principal appointers thereof. Being called to account for it, he was at first disposed to justify himself, but at length confessed that he had been wrong, and promised to abstain from the like for time to come. Nevertheless, as he had grieved the saints, and given occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully, it was resolved that he should not be suffered to preach until further fruits meet for repentance did appear. We can have no preachers among us. Let us practise— our arithmetic [the financial statement].

Then Mr. Rae gives the number on the roll, seventy, which he says "represents *effective* strength, the roll having been thoroughly weeded, and all *mere* names removed."

Mr. George O. Norval's report to the 1875 annual meeting is informative:—

It is my duty as honorary secretary to make you the annual statement of its affairs. I shall do so as concisely as possible, and with as little self-laudation as is allowable under the circumstances. This present season makes the eighth year of the existence of the club, 1867 being the year in which a number of gentlemen met somewhere in "No Man's Land" for the purpose of forming a football club, the object of which was to be "the recreation and amusement of its members." From that modest beginning the club has grown to its present exalted and prosperous condition. Little did that body of gentlemen who were on the first roll of the club, of whom, I regret to say, there is only one remaining amongst us, think that in thus joining together for mutual recreation they were really laying the foundation in Scotland of the now most popular code of football rules, the Association code, which is adopted by over forty clubs] in the district, and makes no empty title that generally given to the Queen's Park of the "senior club."

"No Man's Land " was a disputed district between Govanhill and Crosshill.

Mr. T. Lawrie, honorary secretary, gave a brief but interesting report to the annual meeting, April, 1877 :—

It is my pleasant duty this evening to submit to you a most gratifying report on the progress of our club during the past year. There is a special interest attached to this meeting, in the circumstance that it marks the completion of the first decade of our existence as a club, and in looking back upon these years we cannot fail to be astonished at the marvellous success that has attended our efforts. Starting as we did from such humble and modest beginning as twelve to fifteen members, kicking a ball about for their amusement in a corner of the public park, sporting for uniform a small badge on one arm, and paying the extravagant subscription of one sixpence per annum—starting from that, we have risen to the eminent position we now occupy, and which, I trust, we will ever continue to hold. Once on a similar occasion to the present a distinguished predecessor of mine compared our club to a vessel that had braved many storms, and that had many more to brave. His prediction was right. Since then she has braved many a storm, but none so great as those of the past year. In one of those I regret she was taken unawares, and suffered very great damage, but, thanks to the able exertions of her crew, she has righted herself, and once more rides Queen of the Seas. I have to refer to the success of the club in competing for the Glasgow Charity Cup, which now stands before you, and I trust it will long continue in our possession, and although unfortunately it is not accompanied by the Scottish Association Cup, yet I hope that the members will exercise such diligence in the coming season as will ensure a recapture of that trophy.

The "great damage" Mr. Lawrie refers to was the defeat by Vale of Leven in a Scottish Cup tie, the first the club had ever sustained in Scotland.

Mr. Arthur Geake, match secretary, in his report to the annual general meeting, April, 1881, congratulated the members on the proud position of the club, and also on its having passed

through one of the most prosperous years since its formation. In conclusion, he said :—

The committee have now to demit office for the year, and in handing back to you the trust given them a year ago—i.e., the good name of the club—they give it back to you, as bright and untarnished as when they received it.

All three teams had not lost a match during the season just ended, 1880-81. It was a great year for the Queen's Park. It had won both the Scottish Cup and the Glasgow Charity Cup, and placed the above record to its credit, of which the club had the right to be extremely proud, and this feat still lives in the memory of the old members as a great achievement. The team that won the senior cup were: A. Rowan; A. Watson and A. W. Holm; C. Campbell and J. Philips; W. Anderson E. Fraser, Dr. John Smith, George Ker, D. S. Allan, and J. L. Kay. The details of the season are :-

					Goals.	
	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
First Eleven -	25	22	3	0	103	14
Second Eleven -	16	14	2	0	81	11
Hampden Eleven	22	19	3	0	97	19
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals - -	63	55	8	0	281	44

In the following season, 1881-82, the First Eleven retained their unbeaten certificate until the Charity ties, in which they were defeated by Vale of Leven, in the first round, by two goals to none, after a drawn game. They maintained their hold on the Scottish Cup, again defeating Dumbarton in the final, after a draw (2-2), by four goals to one.

The season 1883-84 was also a most successful one for the Queen's Park, the match secretary, Mr. Geake, having a very satisfactory tale to unfold to the annual meeting. There was one fly in the ointment, however, as the English Cup had not been added to the Scottish Cup, which Vale of Leven had declined to play for, and the Glasgow Charity Cup. Mr. Geake never forgave Major Marindin, the referee in the English final against the Blackburn Rovers, for thus marring a great record. The work of the season is as under :—

				Goals.					
				Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Ordinary games	-	-	16	10	1	5	52	21	
English Cup	-	-	7	6	0	1	44	4	
Scottish Cup	-	-	6	6	0	0	32	4	
Glasgow Charity Cup	-		3	3	0	0	11	2	
				—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	-	-	32	25	1	6	139	31	

The two trophies won were placed on exhibition in the Corporation Galleries at the instance of Lord Provost M'Onie. Season 1886-87 was a black year in the history of the Queen's Park. Not only was it cupless, as Hibernians had won the Scottish Cup—Queen's Park falling in the semi-final to Renton (3-1)—and Renton the Charity Cup, Queen's Park being put out in the second round by Vale of Leven (3-2) (the Glasgow Cup was only instituted 17th May, 1887), but the team had sustained no fewer than a dozen defeats, having played 32 games, won 17, drawn 3, and lost 12 ; goals won 95 lost 64. The clubs which defeated

Queen's Park were Preston North End three times—the third being in the last tie played by the club for the English Cup—Vale of Leven twice, Corinthians twice, Aston Villa, Stoke, Dumbarton, Renton, and Morton once each. The reason for this unsatisfactory state of matters was due to the fact, that only twice in that season had the same team been put on the field, and thirty-eight different men had played for the team during the season. Mr. Morton, the match secretary, thought the ability was still in the club, and that if the enthusiasm could be raised a very different report would be made to the next annual meeting. The twentieth season of the club was truly a disastrous one, but an improvement was manifest in the majority year, only 5 games being lost, and 25 won, out of 36 played, and 6 drawn.

Chapter XI.—Queen's Park and Football Legislation

The Queen's Park was ever methodical, and the members felt that the rough and ready methods which had hitherto governed them on the field were not satisfactory. The kicking about of a football by a large number of players, even in the wide and roomy space which they had fixed upon, or which had been conceded to them by the other seekers after amusement, on the Recreation Ground, was not football in its true sense. The game was played under no system or rules. The leather was chased about the field, all bent on sending the ball through goals which were indicated probably by heaps of discarded garments at both ends of the field, followed in due course by upright sticks, both goals and touches being recorded. The meeting at which the club was formed did not separate until "the secretary (Mr. William Klinger) gave intimation that the committee would meet on the 15th July, 1867, for further deliberation, and to draw out a code of rules for the guidance of the club." At this meeting "several members gave rather lengthy speeches." The secretary was ultimately requested to communicate with the editor of "Cassell's Paper" and "Sporting Life," as to where the best code of rules could be had, as they (the committee) found themselves incompetent to form rules without the assistance of a treatise on the game." Wise and prudent men. There was not a very wide choice of sporting literature in those days, and few of this band of pioneers could have realised what vast strides Association football would make in the first decade ; that the literature devoted to it was to become widespread and extensive ; that soon publications would be devoted solely to the game ; column upon column written about it in the dailies and weeklies ; thousands upon thousands of an interested public devoted to it; palatial covered stands, tier upon tier, and commodious pavilion accommodation provided, both for players and spectators participating in it; and that, finally, Association football would become the sport of the masses—the classes did not readily accept the innovation. The dribbling game in many districts of England and Scotland has completely overshadowed the carrying code. Many enthusiastic supporters of it are, however, to be found to-day in the classes, particularly those connected with the great English universities and public schools. As this history unfolds, it will be seen how much the popularity of the new game is due to the initiative of the Queen's Park, who on the field worked for progress, developed the style of play, where anomalies existed swept them away, always courageous and single-hearted of purpose, above pettiness and pettifoggery. It can truly be said that success crowned its efforts, as the football of to-day is what the Queen's Park made it. In the legislative chamber it excelled, and its law makers,, or menders, were always active workers, joining first the English Association—or the Football Association, as it styled itself in 1863, when founded, and still styles itself—as there was no national association at home, a defect which, however, the club soon proceeded to remedy. The club at once took a leading part in the deliberations of the English body, and many alterations in

the rules of that Association were first hatched in the Queen's Park council chamber, and many are in force at the present time. These will be dealt with in their proper place.

Celerity was ever the watchword of the Queen's Park legislators. If a thing were to be done, it were well that it be done quickly. Their bantling must at once be put into ship shape. There is a business air about all their early proceedings, and once the idea propounded, no time was lost of bringing it to fruition. At a meeting held on 9th August, 1867, the committee drew up a constitution, and then proceeded to frame a code of rules for the game. A rule of the constitution reads :—

That the club shall be called the "Queen's Park Football Club," and its object shall be the recreation and amusement of its members.

That was the first object of the club, "the recreation and amusement of its members"; no profit, no hope of gain, they existed for recreation and amusement. The last two of the eight rules indicate more than anything else the absence of thought of pelf, for they are :—

That each party pay a shilling of entry money, on being admitted into membership.

That the expenses of the club shall be defrayed by an annual subscription of sixpence, payable in June.

A basis of rules was obtained from Mr. James Lilywhite, the famous Notts cricketer, who had started in business as a universal provider for sports accessories in London. However, at this second committee meeting, held at 3 Eglinton Terrace, the secretary, on being asked whether he had received any information from the parties applied to regarding " Rules on the Field," read the "Association Rules" which he had received from Mr. Lilywhite. The committee then set to work, and took up the rules separately for consideration, and ultimately adopted them with a few alterations. As these rules are of the greatest interest in the history of Association football, and as the Queen's Park made some vital alterations in the rules, which had a most serious effect on the game as played in Scotland and England, they are given in full :—

First.—That the maximum length of ground shall be two hundred yards, the maximum breadth shall be one hundred yards, the length and breadth shall be marked off with flags, and the goals shall be upright posts eight yards apart.

Second.—The winners of the toss shall have the choice of goals. The game shall be commenced at a place picked from the centre of the ground by the side losing the toss ; the other side shall not approach within ten yards of the ball until it is kicked off.

Third.—After a goal is won the losing side shall kick off, and goals shall be changed.

Fourth.—A goal shall be won when the ball passes between the goal-posts, not being thrown, knocked on, or carried.

Fifth.—When the ball is in touch, the first player who touches it shall throw it from the point on the boundary line where it left the ground, in a direction at right angles with the boundary line, and it shall not be in play until it has touched the ground, and the player

throwing it in shall not play it until it has been played by another player.

Sixth.—When a player has kicked the ball, any one of the same side who is nearer to the opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so, until the ball has been played, unless there are at least two of his opponents between him and their own goal, who must not be more than fifteen yards from the goal-line; but no player is out of play when the ball is kicked from behind the goal-line.

Seventh.—In case the ball goes behind the goal-line, a player on the side to whom the goal belongs shall kick it off from the goal-line, at the point opposite the place where the ball is touched by a player, with any part of his body; but if a player of the opposite side first touches the ball after it has gone behind the goal-line of his adversary, one "touch down" shall be scored by his side, and in the event of no goals being got on either side, the side obtaining the greater number of "touches down " shall be the winners of the match.

Eighth.—No player shall carry the ball.

Ninth.—Neither tripping nor hacking shall be allowed, and no player shall use his hands to hold, or push, his adversary.

Tenth.—A player shall not throw the ball, or pass it to another.

Eleventh.—No player shall take the ball from the ground with his hands while it is in play, under any pretence whatever.

Twelfth.—No player shall wear projecting nails, or iron plates on the soles or heels of his boots.

The rules upon which the Queen's Park worked were those of the English, or the Football Association, which body was founded in October, 1863. On 1st December, 1863, this Association, taking as a basis a code of rules drawn up by Cambridge University in the month of October of the same year—Cambridge had endeavoured on three occasions since 1846 to originate a code of rules which would bring the game as played at the various schools and universities under one code, and had twice printed sets of rules—finally altered some of the Cambridge rules, and adopted these as the rules of the Association. Certain Rugby elements were reintroduced, which are not found in the Cambridge set, such as "a fair catch," "touch down," and "modified handling"; touches do not appear to have been counted in the score. Rule Eight, which dealt with the " fair catch," was abolished in 1865-66, *in toto*. The Queen's Park made a radical alteration in Rule Seven, which deals with the ball going behind, raising the "touch down" to a scoring point in the game. The Association directed that the ball, when touched by the defenders, should be kicked off from the goal-line by their side, at a point opposite where it had been touched down. If by the attackers, then the ball was brought out fifteen yards from the point where it crossed, and a free kick taken, but at the goal only." It is worthy of note here that ends were changed at half-time by Cambridge, not after every goal, as laid down by the Association, and the ball was thrown in, and not kicked in, as stipulated by the Cantabs. the widest difference of opinion has always existed between Scotland and England regarding the interpretation of the off-side rule. This difference in interpretation has caused the Queen's Park club no end of heart-breaking regrets, as all Scots will maintain, and maintain justly, that the English rendering

has prevented the Queen's Park from having its name inscribed on that much-coveted trophy—the English Cup. The first English rule on the subject reads (1866):—

When a player has kicked the ball, any one of the same side who is nearer to the opponents' goal-line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever prevent any other player from doing so until the ball has been played ; but no player is out of play when the ball is kicked from the goal-line.

Another relic of the Rugby code. Observe, no mention is made of three players between the kicker and opponents' goal. It does not appear that this first code was the one which the Queen's Park received from Mr. Lilywhite, as in 1865-66 the strict rule given above was subsequently amended by the Association to allow a player to be on side " when at least three of his opponents came between him and the goal-line." The Queen's Park in its wisdom reduced the number to two, which goes to prove that the rules they had received were those of the Association for the year before 1866-67. Still, there is another point to be observed. In 1865-66 tapes were first introduced between the two upright posts, which were to be at a height of eight feet. The cross-bar first came from the Sheffield Association, in 1867, the year that Association was founded, but nine feet up. It is now eight feet. Prior to this, the ball going through at any height between the posts was accounted a goal. The Queen's Park rules do not mention the tape. Sheffield first introduced the corner kick in 1868, but this innovation was not adopted by the Football Association until 1873. It was only in the rules of 1870-71 that first mention is made of the goalkeeper being permitted to use his hands in defending his goal. It can hardly be imagined this amendment to the "off-side" rule was of Q.P. initiation altogether. It must have had something to go upon, and that something would appear to have been the rules of the Association up to date, not the original rules of 1863. In the absence of positive information, this has to be assumed.

The interpolation put in, presumably by the Queen's Park, reads, "after the ball has been played," as follows :—

Unless there are at least two of his opponents between him and their own goal, who must not be more than fifteen yards from the goal-line, but, etc.

What is the meaning of these fifteen yards ? Is it implied that off-side was non-existent in the remainder of the field, and came into force only fifteen yards from the defending goal at either end? This may have been the thin end of the wedge, by which a freer interpretation was given to the off-side rule in Scotland than in England, where the hard and fast Rugby interpretation held sway in Association circles. Scotland, as the years rolled on, ruled that a player was put on side by the mere fact of three opponents, after the ball had been kicked, coming between him and their goal-line, while in England the player was off-side always, until the ball had been played by an opponent. This was the whole crux of the situation. Of course, the Scottish Association, after its formation in 1873, took all responsibility from the shoulders of the Queen's Park as to the interpretation of the laws. The English Association arrogated to itself the position—never conceded to it in Scotland—as head of all other associations, national or otherwise. It claimed to be the only body competent to alter, or construe, the rules. This claim was resisted by the Scottish Football Association from time to time. The arrogance of the English Association can be understood when it is stated that on the occasion of an International match at Hampden Park, the spectators being actually on the ground awaiting the appearance of the players, the English team were prevented from taking the field unless the Scottish referee promised to accept the English laws, and the

construction put upon them by the English Association. No arguments availed. Under pressure, and fearing a riot by the disappointed public, the Scottish Football Association was compelled to give way ; but the referee did not altogether please the English officials in his decisions. It was a cowardly advantage to take, and only embittered the differences between the two Associations. Scotland stood so firm that the English Association abandoned its stupid position, so far as to suggest the holding of an International conference, with the object of obtaining a universal code of laws for the game.

Having thrown in its lot with the English Association, of which body the Queen's Park became a member in November, 1870, it was quite natural that the club, which began so early as a legislative authority, should take a prominent part in the proceedings of the controlling body of the sport in England. Several very important alterations in the Rules of the Game were introduced, from time to time, at the instigation of the Queen's Park committee, who seem to have thoroughly understood what they were about. One cannot fail to admire their complete realisation of the necessities of the game, and what was most required to produce the best results.

As early as 23rd April, 1868, the committee proceeded to interpret the rules. "An interesting and warm discussion arose," in committee, "on Rule 7 of the Laws of the Game—whether in the event of the ball going behind the goal-line, and when in touch, it may be 'kicked off' indis- criminate, or that a 'free kick off' be taken by the side to whom the goal belongs. After a good deal of debate, and changing of opinion, it was ultimately decided that a free kick off be made compulsory, so as to prevent any dispute that might hereafter arise through the carelessness of any ' player." At this meeting a sub-committee was appointed to revise the "Constitutional Rules" of the club, and make any alterations and additions they thought necessary. This sub-committee was also instructed to draw up a set of "By-Laws" for the proper enforcement of the "Field Rules" by the members when they were playing, and to prevent the "Laws of the Game" from being unduly infringed upon or disregarded. The sub-committee thought it premature to draft the by-laws, but met the case by inserting in the constitutional rules a rule giving the committee power to make and enforce by-laws, so that the " Laws of the Game," in play, shall be properly respected and attended to. One of the first new by-laws made by the committee is rather strange. It is possible, however, that the Highland element in the club may have required a hint not to offend the public ear under the stress of a furious clan charge, or suspicious handling, which were not under a ban in those days of lusty football. The by-law reads;—

That no member shall, under any pretence whatever, use improper language on the field.

Another by-law is drastic:—

Any member infringing upon the "Laws of the Game," and persisting in such violation, will be subject to expulsion from the club by the committee.

How would the latter work now, in these professional days? Realising now that the rules of the game drawn up by a private club had not the force or authority of those carefully reasoned out by men of greater experience, Mr. Gardner, on 26th October, 1870, moved: "That the present code of Association Rules in use by the club, not being in strict accordance with the rules as laid down by the Football Association, that our present code be discarded in favour of the Association Rules proper," which was agreed to. What followed was only natural under the circumstances, as a week later, 3rd November, the club took the

momentous step of deciding to become a member of the Football Association, "seeing that we had adopted the Association rules *in toto* for play, and that the Queen's Park might thereby be advantageously brought into notice." No other Association then existed, and the move was, all things considered, a correct one, and a necessary consequence, after adopting the rules. On 9th November, Mr. C. W. Alcock confirmed the enrolment of the club, expressing at the same time his unqualified appreciation of the support given to the Association by the active adherence of the Queen's Park. The secretary was instructed to procure a new copy of the Association Rules from London, and to have them printed and circulated among the members, so as to keep the club up to date in the alterations made since the committee framed their own set in 1867. Then came the institution of that "blessed pot," the English Cup. Mr. Alfred Stair, treasurer of the Association, intimated to the Queen's Park that a suggestion had been made to establish a challenge cup among the several clubs playing the Association rules, the value of the cup to be not less than £25, and the minimum subscription from each club £1 1s. After consideration of the proposal, the committee concluded that it was a desirable project, and would tend greatly to the development of the game throughout the country, and particularly to the strengthening of the Football Association ; but seeing that the Queen's Park club was so far removed from the likely centre, formidable difficulties might arise to prevent them taking part freely in the contests for the cup. In the meantime the minimum subscription of one guinea was voted, until fuller particulars were furnished by the Association, and a more definite prospect of this club having a chance for the cup, when, if necessary, further support would be given. Messrs. Gardner and Wotherspoon were appointed to draw up, and forward such suggestions as would place the Queen's Park on an equal footing with other clubs. That "blessed pot," the English Cup, to which the Queen's Park out of its meagre funds had contributed one guinea, was a rather insignificant trophy. While in the possession of Aston Villa club, the cup was stolen in 1895, and disappeared for all time, being replaced by a second cup, one of exactly the same size and design. It is to be regretted that the original cup met such an unfortunate fate. It was not its intrinsic value which made it dear to footballers in England. The names of many famous clubs were engraved on it, who, in those amateur days, thought only of the glory of winning it, and never considered for a moment what was its value in current coin of the realm. It cannot be said such is the case to-day.

The Queen's Park was fortunate in having experienced old players living in London who were able to attend the meetings of the English Association, and represent there the views of the club. Thus Mr. Klinger, the first secretary of the club, and Mr. R. Smith attended the annual general meeting, held in London, 27th February, 1871, immediately after the Queen's Park had joined. A faithful record of what transpired at this meeting was sent to the club by Mr. Smith, together with some valuable hints on the English style of play. The brothers R. and J. Smith lived at South Norwood, and James also acted as delegate after Robert went to Canada. As the years rolled on, representatives were sent from Glasgow, and thus we find Messrs. Thomas and Stewart Lawrie nominated to attend a most important meeting in London, where the question of professionalism was to be discussed. Naturally the Queen's Park, with its limited means, found the difficulties to be overcome in competing for the Association Cup almost insuperable. The position of the club being in a manner isolated from the centres of play for the cup, the evident difficulties that would result from the position of the club—Scotland being far distant from those centres—forced the consideration of them upon the committee, and "inclined the club to open correspondence with the other Scottish clubs playing Association rules, with the view of persuading these clubs to enlist also for the English Cup." The idea was to have an eliminating competition at home before competing in the South. If this idea were successful, the Queen's Park would in

all probability be first pitted against its neighbours at home, in the preliminary ties, which would thereby save long journeys to meet the English clubs. The club even sought to alter the cup competition rule, which provides that the two final rounds must be played in London, so as to allow the ties immediately preceding the final one to be played wherever the contending clubs may decide. By favour of the Association, Queen's Park was left out of the first competition for the cup in 1872 until the semi-final round, in which it met and drew with Wanderers.

The Queen's Park entered for the cup again in 1872-73, as the Association had decided to grant byes to clubs at a distance. Thus the Queen's Park was exempted until the semi-final round, in which it was to meet Oxford University in London. The 'Varsity wrote, explaining their inability to play the tie in London on 10th March, 1873, The Queen's Park withdrew in favour of the "Dark Blues." That season's competition was peculiar, in the sense that the Wanderers, who held the cup, were left out of the ties to meet the winners, and Oxford University, having disposed of all opponents, had to challenge Wanderers for the cup. The students were beaten by two goals to none. The Hon. A. F. Kinnaid, now Lord Kinnaid, and Wollaston, were the goal takers. His lordship has remained connected with the Association to this day, and has been president for many years—indeed, a sort of perpetual president.

That the Queen's Park was keeping an eye on the rules is evidenced by the fact that, at a meeting on 22nd January, 1875, the secretary was instructed to suggest to the Football Association various amendments of the laws of the game, the principal of which were :—

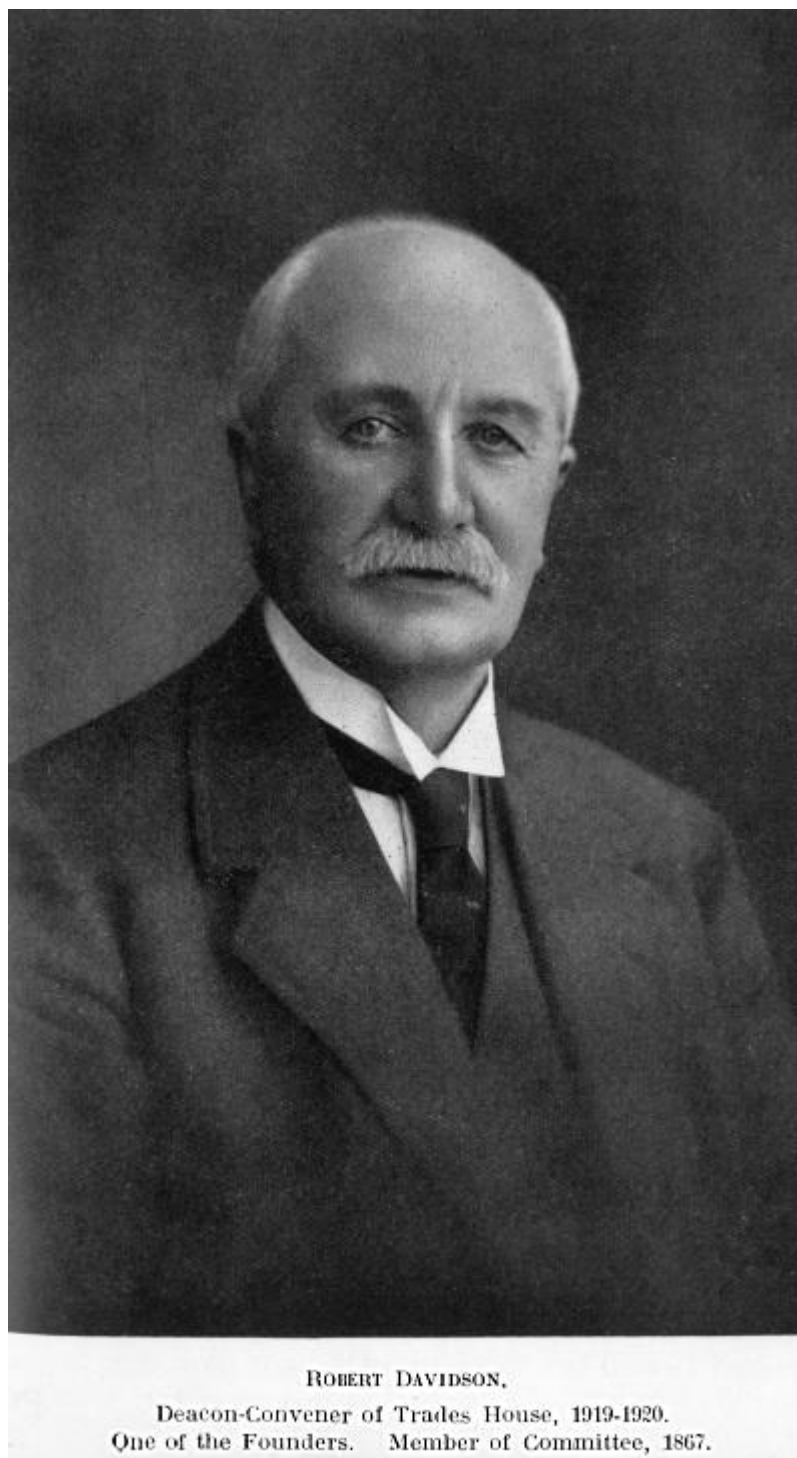
1. To have the use of the goal bar, instead of a tape, authorised.
2. To adopt a fixed half-time in playing, irrespective of goals being taken.
3. To adopt a new rule regarding the law of free kicks being more explicit.

The committee considered, a month later (18th February), the various amendments in the Laws of the Game, to be discussed at the annual general meeting, and decided which to support and which to oppose. Messrs. James Smith and Robert Tod were appointed to represent the club at this meeting held in London on 24th February, 1875. The introduction of the cross-bar into the rules of the Association is due to the initiative of the Queen's Park, though it was not at the time, nor until some years later, made obligatory. Prior to this, however, the Sheffield Association, founded 1867, which had then a set of rules of its own, abolished the tape, and made the bar compulsory. It was at this London meeting also that change of ends at half-time was introduced—another Queen's Park proposal, though this was the method of play in the Cambridge rules of 1863, not adopted by the Association when framing its rules in that year. In 1874 it was agreed to suggest to the "London Association" to adopt a law disallowing any goal from a kick off—presumably from the centre of the field. In 1875 the club wished to insert, as a new rule, the words :—

In no case shall a goal be scored from any free kick, nor shall the ball be again played by the kicker, until it has been played 'by another player. The kick-off and corner-flag kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this rule.

Which rule was duly carried, together with all the Queen's Park amendments, to use a cross-bar instead of a tape, and change ends at half-time, instead of after every goal. At the annual

general meetings of the Association, 1876 and 1877, there was no particular rule which attracted attention and needed improvement.



The Queen's Park took a particular interest in the "throw-in" rule. It favoured the straight throw-in in the Scottish style, had no liking for the throw-in in the English style, and had a rooted abhorrence to the Sheffield rule—kicking-in—which they considered unnecessarily severe, and the delegates to the annual meetings of the Football Association, Messrs. James Smith and Robert Tod, were instructed accordingly. In February, 1878, the club recommended the adoption of the straight throw-in, as played by the "Scotch Association,"

in preference to the English rule—i.e., in any direction. The Royal Engineers were on the same tack at this meeting. Messrs. M'Kay and F. Tod were the Queen's Park delegates on this occasion; Mr. R. Tod, not having obeyed instructions, was replaced by his namesake. Every amendment was carefully scrutinised, and the line to be taken by the delegates clearly indicated in marginal notes to the agenda. The same with the Scottish Association rules when under revision. At the annual meeting of the Scottish Association, 3rd September, 1878, a proposal, by the Alexandra Athletic Club, "to throw the ball in in any direction the thrower may choose" was strongly opposed by the Queen's Park delegates, Messrs. W. C. Mitchell and G. O. Norval. For the annual meeting of this Association in May, 1880, Messrs. T. Lawrie, R. Browne, and C. Campbell were elected by the Queen's Park as a sub-committee to revise the "Scotch Association" rules, as to alterations, and report. The straight throw-in was again attacked, and the matter was considered of too great importance to decide without a fuller voice of the committee, the result being a unanimous vote to oppose. However, this important point was taken out of the hands of the Queen's Park, and settled in a manner not quite satisfactory to its opinions. England, as already stated, insisted on its rules being played in International matches, and Scotland's loss of the 1879 International by 5-4 is attributed to "the practice and experience of the throw-in in any direction, which they had evidently brought to great perfection, while the Scotch, having neither, were compelled to play under a disadvantage, to which the main cause of the defeat may be attributed." Reference has already been made as to how England behaved when Scotland wished to play home rules at Hampden Park. The Football Association offered to compromise matters by adopting, on condition the Scottish Association did likewise, the throw-in rule with both hands over the head in any direction, the player throwing in the ball to face the field of play. The Scottish Association decided to meet its English friends half-way, and give this new rule a trial for a year. It has never since been altered, and is the rule to-day. The old rule, throwing the ball with one hand in any direction, gave the Englishmen a great advantage, as the ball has been known to have been thrown from midfield to the goal mouth. Some English players were specially dexterous at this game. "Big Gunn," the Notts cricketer, was famous for his long and deadly throws, and other English players, too numerous to mention, were equally clever.

Mr. Don. Hamilton, who attended an International Conference, 25th April, 1882, at Sheffield, brought home certain suggested alterations on the rules, for the consideration of the Scottish Football Association, among which was an attempt to bring Scotland into line with England on that International bugbear, the "off-side" rule. These were summarily rejected, and at the annual meeting of the Association, 26th April, 1882, it was decided not to meet England any more, unless she agreed to play Scottish rules all through the game. A motion was also passed, "not to send delegates to the National Conference as it at present exists." At this annual general meeting a motion was made, to throw the ball in in any direction with both hands. Mr. C. Campbell (Queen's Park) carried an amendment, "that the ball be thrown in with both hands *over the head* in any direction," and this became the law of the Scottish Association. Mr. N. L. Jackson, assistant hon. secretary, Football Association, invited the Scottish Football Association in June, 1882, to attend a conference at Manchester, which invitation was refused, and attention was called to the refusal of Scotland to alter the off-side rule. To this England replied, declining to make any arrangements towards the International, unless the Scottish Football Association agreed to send delegates to a special conference. Scotland reluctantly gave way, and Messrs. T. Lawrie (Queen's Park) and John Wallace (3rd Lanark) were the delegates. They were the officials who attended this conference, held at Manchester, 14th November, 1882, entrusted with the mission "of pressing the throw-in rule, and coming to an understanding regarding

the interpretation of off-side, and urging that the goalkeeper be given liberty to move with the ball in his hands, as in Scotland." The delegates carried these points, and a hearty vote of thanks was given them for their noble work. Mr. Jackson wished to know what rules were to obtain at the London and Glasgow match, about to be played on Hampden Park. He was informed that the rules used would be those fixed on at the conference. He next suggested half English, half Scottish rules, to which the Association returned the same reply, with which he had to be content. At the above conference the rules were assimilated, and are now only changed by the International Board. The alterations made were adopted at the annual general meeting of the Scottish Football Association, on 25th April, 1883, and no trouble has since arisen to disturb the peace of football nations, at least until professionalism introduced its dominating head—but that is another story. The Queen's Park interest in the English Association and its rules ended only when the club, and all Scottish clubs, were compelled to withdraw from that body in 1887. When the International Board was established at a conference in London, June, 1886, Mr. Richard Browne (Queen's Park), president of the Scottish Association, and Mr. A. M'A. Kennedy (Dumbarton), vice-president, represented the Scottish Football Association, and assisted in drawing up a code of rules to govern the Board, the result of which is that harmony has since reigned in Association football legislation.

Thus it will be seen what a leading part the Queen's Park as a club, and its members, have taken in the formation of the rules, and in the general government of the game, and what vast consequences arose in after years from the daring enterprise of the early Queen's Park members, who adopted and "slightly altered " the rules in 1867.

Chapter XII.—Three Historic Games

QUEEN'S PARK'S FIRST LOST GOAL

The name of the Vale of Leven player who scored the first goal ever taken from the Queen's Park, deserves to be handed down to posterity. It was a famous deed in the annals of football, to storm a virgin fortress, which had withstood many sieges successfully for a period of nearly eight years—namely, from 9th July, 1867, until 16th January, 1875. It was done in a great game, forcible as games go nowadays, for charging —strenuous, unlicensed, yet fair charging—was legitimate in those days. A Scottish Cup tie, too, played on Hampden Park. It is strange to read that "there was a good deal of speculation on the event in a small way, five to two being freely laid on the Queen's Park, and, as results proved, those who did so were in the right." A special train was run from Alexandria, and in the city the match was the principal topic of conversation. The crowd of 10,000—a large turnout at the time—was comprised, we are informed, of "a mixed mob of gentlemen and roughs." The latter tore up palings, and used them as vaulting poles. The Queen's Park scored first. "Herriot" (whose real identity was Highet) made a clever thrown-in, and followed up hard, centering to M'Gill, who shot through, and secured an unmistakable goal, amidst the loud cheers of the partisans of the home team. Then came the Vale's turn. Dickson, the Queen's Park custodian, had been forced to kick off several times, and "a hand," followed by a place kick from M'Lintock, right in front of the goal, caused the home backs to crowd under their tape.. A corner kick was the result. M'Lintock placed the ball well to R. Paton, who, with his head, in a scrimmage forced it through, just as half-time was called. To R. Paton, then, belongs the honour of being the first Scot to score against the Queen's Park. Both sides were now even;

but the confidence of the Queen's Park men in their ability to win the match:

was not abated. The getting of the winning goal was no mean task. Weir and M'Neil were doing great work, both being artful dodgers. We are told, Ferguson of the Vale, who showed astonishing speed, backed by M'Lintock, charged furiously at every one before him, worked the ball up the Queen's right wing, and it was sent into touch for safety. The ball came back down the field diagonally to the Vale's left corner, where H. M'Neil got a place kick for "a hand," and, passing the ball neatly to Philips, the latter passed it to Weir, who again served it to M'Neil, who sent it through. This was the winning goal. Though twenty minutes were to go, the reporter gravely states "the game was now virtually over." So it was, as no more goals were scored. "Weir, who had been getting rather severe treatment all day, was afterwards furiously charged, and had to retire lame, with his right leg badly cut." "Herriot" played with great dash and pluck, and backed up Harry M'Neil, who at the outset was "knocked out of tune by repeated charges," but latterly made some splendid runs, and showed greater pace with the ball at his foot than his fleet-footed opponent, Ferguson. M'Kinnon and M'Gill did timely work in the centre, and T. Lawrie also played determinedly, but found that his forward man, Weir, was too well watched for him to be of much service. "It is a well-known fact Weir can keep possession of the ball for a time against any single player in Scotland, but from the outset he seemed to be 'spotted' as a dangerous man, and had to stand furious charges from M'Lintock and others of the Vale men on the opposite wing." Campbell had several tries at goal, and played well throughout. Philips took his falls unconcernedly. Neill and Taylor, at back, did well; the former never missed a kick. Dickson had more goalkeeping to do than Wood, but proved himself all there when wanted. In criticising the Vale players, the reporter is hard on M'Lintock, who showed himself a dangerous man as left half-back. "The styles of play of the two clubs were widely different. That of the Queen's Park is much the more scientific, all of their forwards relying upon their skill in dribbling, and their ability to place the ball in the best position to make use of it. A good many of the Vale men, notably one of the half-backs, seemed to devote themselves to heavy charging, more apparently with a few to temporary disablement of the object of the attack." Such was the football of the time.

Queen's Park Team—J. Dickson; J. Taylor and R. Neil; C. Campbell and J. Philips; T. Lawrie, J. B. Weir, D. M'Gill, W. M'Kinnon, T. C. "Herriot" (Hight), and H. M'Neil.

Vale Team—W. C. Wood; W. Jameson and A. M'Intyre; J. M'Intyre and A. M'Lintock; R. Paton, J. Ferguson, M'Gregor, A. Lamont, J. Baird, and M'Dougall.

Umpires—W. G. Mitchell (Queen's Park) and J. B. Wright (Vale). Referee—Mr. Davidson (Eastern).

Once the maiden fortress was stormed by Vale of Leven, January, 1875—the fortress which Queen's Park had for so many years defended so valiantly—the secretary had to report to the annual general meeting of 1875 that four goals had been lost that season—one to Vale of Leven, two to Clydesdale in the second of the series of three games in the Scottish Cup semi-final (0-0, 2-2, 1-0), and one in the first return game against Notts at Nottingham (1-1). The first game with Clydesdale was played at Kinning Park, 20th March, 1875. The second had Hampden Park as the venue, on 27th March, and this match assumes an importance from the fact of other two goals being lost. A strong breeze interfered with fine play, so the "Herald" report goes. With one or two exceptions, the teams were unchanged. First honours were in favour of Clydesdale, Anderson scoring, kicking in beautifully from the corner.

Sides being changed, the Queen's Park gained the advantage, formerly held by their opponents, of a favourable wind, and at once hemmed Clydesdale in their own territory, speedily securing a goal, well kicked by one of the M'Kinnons. (It was William who scored this goal.) Honours were thus well balanced; but the Clydesdale were soon placed again in the lead, and again by Anderson, who sent the ball through from the centre. On changing positions for the third time (ends were changed in those days after each goal), Highet succeeded in following Anderson's example, and on the time being called the match ended again in a draw. Both the goals scored against Queen's Park were obtained by Fred. Anderson, the Clydesdale cricketer and footballer. He was a member of Queen's Park from 28th

October, 1872, until 26th November, 1873, when he and W. C. Thomson resigned together. The third game went to Queen's Park by one goal to none. In regard to the final of that year, 10th April, 1875, on Hampden Park, Renton furnished the opposition, and Queen's Park won by three-goals to nothing. We read: "Many friends of the strangers (Renton) were present, a few of the more exuberant being at first disposed to lay odds on their chance. During the interval the strangers were refreshed by their admirers, without avail." The team which represented the Queen's Park in this final was : R. W. Neill; J. Taylor (captain) and J. Philips; C. Campbell and J. Dickson; T. Highet, H. M'Neil, W. M'Kinnon, A. M'Kinnon, T. Lawrie, and J. B. Weir.

QUEEN'S PARK'S FIRST DEFEAT

The Queen's Park, after holding a record unique in football, met with what was nothing short of a calamity from the Wanderers at the Oval, London, 5th February, 1876. Up to this match no reverse had been recorded against the club, and this was the ninth season of its history—a phenomenal record truly. The Wanderers had been met twice before— 4th March, 1872, in the initial competition for the English Cup, just instituted, a draw—no goals—being the result; and again, 9th October, 1875, at Hampden Park, the Queen's Park being in the ascendant by five goals to none. The third meeting was the return to the second game. How the Association game had risen in the estimation of the public, who demanded good descriptions of the more important games, is evidenced by the column report telegraphed from London to the "North British Daily Mail" on the Sunday after the match ; full and critical in style, and sympathetic in tone, seeing the Queen's Park met its Flodden—its first defeat. Snow had fallen overnight; the ground was a quagmire. There was a bitter wind with a good deal of north in it, and only a thousand spectators—one-tenth of the number at the game at Hampden Park between the same clubs a few months before. The ground was much too narrow, and consequently the ball was ever getting out of play. Several times it was kicked on to the pavilion, and over the spectators; once the ball went clean over the pavilion. After Hampden Park, this was against the Queen's Park team doing themselves justice. Notwithstanding, the deponent states he never saw a faster, or finer game, or one more gallantly contested. If there was any advantage in the early part of the game, it lay with the Wanderers, as Dickson had to exercise his cleverness to avert hostile demonstrations against his charge. The Scots too were very busy. At the end of half an hour the Wanderers took the ball down to their opponents' end, and became entitled to a corner kick. The ball was well placed by Maddison, and, after a momentary scrimmage, pressed under the tape from Wolliston's head. There was nothing noteworthy until the call of half-time. The game up to this point had been good, spirited, and very fast indeed, but the Scots, it must be admitted, had had the worst of it, independently of the goal scored against them. The Englishmen had to work very hard to resist the untiring pertinacity of the Scots. Ends

had been changed only five minutes when Heron, after a fine run, passed the ball to Wolliston, who sent it to Kendrick, and the last named kicked a second goal for the Wanderers. The play was wanting in striking individual features, but continued to be distinguished by wonderful agility and pluck on the part of the Queen's Park men, who saw all hope of repeating the victory of October depart from them. A really splendid rush by the Queen's Park was almost crowned with success. A kick at goal just failed, and the Wanderers won by two goals to none, and the Queen's Park had to lower its flag for the first time in its history. The great weakness was the partial disablement of Weir, who had twisted his knee a few weeks back, and could not play in anything like his usual brilliant style. Indeed he should not have played at all, as, invaluable as he was when well, a man with a "game" leg is out of place in a football match. Of the Queen's Park, Harry M'Neil, M'Gill, and "Herriot" were the most prominent forwards, while Campbell and Taylor distinguished themselves in the back play. It is no mere complimentary phrase to say the Scots played well enough to win nine games out of any ten. They were agile, speedy, and, of course, plucky. The crack Glasgow club is a little ahead of all other Association clubs, and were they to compete for the Football Association Challenge Cup they would be first favourites." So the chronicler avers. The reporter seems to have been more familiar with the English players than the Scots, as he does not detail the work of the latter individually, while of the former he mentions every man.

Queen's Park Team—J. Dickson ; J. Taylor (captain) and R. W. Neill; C. Campbell and J. Philips; H. M'Neil, J. B. Weir, D. M'Gill, W. M'Kinnon, T. C. "Herriot" (Hight), and M. M'Neil.

Wanderers' Team—W. D. Greig; W. S. Rawson and A. H. Stratford; P. H. Birley (captain) and F. M. Maddison; C. H. Wolliston, Herbert Heron, H. S. Otter, C. H. T. Metcalfe, Frank Heron, and J. Kendrick.

Umpires—W. C. Mitchell (Queen's Park) and C. W. Alcock (Wanderers).

Referee—R. A. Ogilvie (Clapham Rovers).

QUEEN'S PARK'S FIRST DEFEAT AT HOME

It was another wretched day, in more senses than one, when Vale of Leven, in a Scottish Cup tie, on Hampden Park, 30th December, 1876, caused the Queen's Park to lower its colours a second time in any encounter, and the first at the instance of a Scottish club. Rain fell all the time the game lasted, and the ground was a perfect quagmire. What is sauce for the goose is also equally efficacious for the male bird, were the styles of play the same. Dumbartonshire football has ever been different from the close inner dribbling and scientific passing which the Queen's Park had developed, and cultivated since its inception. It was a small but demonstrative crowd of two thousand who ventured out on this inauspicious afternoon. " Yelling, hooting, and calling out the players by cognomens were nothing compared to the coarse and vulgar pleasantries indulged in. Happily no ladies were present in the vitiated atmosphere." Rather severe criticism, but apparently it met the case. With such ground to play on, the eleven who could last longest would undoubtedly win, and the theory was well illustrated in the latter half of the game, when the Vale had the upper hand. The Queen's Park did not play nearly so well together as their opponents, and showed a decided want of that condition which had previously carried them to victory on many a hard-fought field. Against the gale and driving rain, the Vale had a bad time. Campbell had

one of his headers into goal from a free kick, the spectators imagining a goal had come. Highet had another header past the left goal-post, and Wood, the Vale eleven custodian, experienced a bad time. M'Kinnon kicked clean into the goal-mouth for Wood to strike out. Now the whole team closed in on the Vale goal., Weir ended a short and brilliant run by shooting straight, but Wood got the ball away before he was charged by M'Kinnon and Highet. They protested the ball had been through. The umpires disagreed, and the referee, Mr. John Graham gave no goal. A shot from Weir, straight for goal struck the umbrella of one of the umpires, and the chance was lost, Twice Campbell took corner kicks, which were got away by the Vale backs. Unfortunately for the Vale one of the backs "punted the ball with the wrong side of his head," and, followed by M'Kinnon and "Senior," it went through the besieged goal, amidst great excitement, and at last the efforts of the Queen's Park were rewarded, the game being twenty minutes old. After this the Queen's Park were making it hot for the Vale, and Wood got busy again. At this stage of the game the ball was useless, and a new one had to be produced. Pools of water lay on the ground, one of which is referred to as a "pond." Now the Queen's Park had to face the weather odds. Few expected they would have to play a purely defensive game. Their play lessened in vigour and dash, the energy and staying powers of the Vale actually increasing. There is a reason for everything. Eight minutes saw a wild cry of "hands" raised by the Queen's Park. Baird, Ferguson, and Lindsay rushed away. The ball came from M'Dougal to Baird, and the latter dribbled down, watching Dickson, and scored amidst the wildest excitement. The Queen's claimed a foul, and; as the umpires could not again agree, the referee voted a goal—a result which was hailed with cheers, hisses, and yelling on the part of the spectators. The report here declares Baird was one of the finest forwards that Scotland has produced. Twenty minutes later Dickson cleared a shot from Ferguson, falling on his knees in saving. Back the ball came from the foot of Baird, and after a determined scrimmage, during which the ball rolled in front of the fortress, the Queen's Park goal was stormed for the second time. The Queens Park fought very hard after this, but it was of no avail ; the Vale forwards were "as fresh as paint," and showed fine offensive play. Five minutes from time Weir, Highet, and M'Kinnon brought the ball to the verge of the Vale of Leven goal, and just as "Senior" was about to give the finishing touch, M'Intyre cleared safely. The Queen's were thus beaten by two goals to one on their own ground, in sight of their standard, which had never before been lowered in Scotland. We are gravely informed charging was indulged in to an unlimited extent, but instead of helping the success of each it rather diminished it. For the Queen's Park, M'Kinnon, Highet, and Neill played best, and at times Weir and M'Neil showed splendidly, but Weir was too well watched to do much mischief. On the Vale side, Baird, Lindsay, Ferguson, and M'Lintock completely excelled their former efforts—Baird being the best man on the field—and Wood did great work in goal. Few will grudge the Vale of Leven the proud position they had now won for themselves with their determination and pluck. It was a great achievement, but the after proceedings were peculiar, and the details form another story.

Queen's Park Team—J. Dickson ; J. Taylor (captain) and R. W. Neill; C. Campbell and J. Philips; W. M'Kinnon, A. L. "Senior," J. B. Weir, H M'Neil, T. C. Highet, and J. T. Smith.

Vale of Leven Team—W. G. Wood; A. Michie and A. M'Intyre; W. Jameson and A. M'Lintock; J. Ferguson (captain), J. Baird, J. M'Gregor, R. Paton, D. Lindsay, and J. M'Dougal.

Umpires—A. Rae (Queen's Park) and J. Wright (Vale). Referee—J. Graham (Clyde).

Chapter XIII.—Queen's Park and Vale of Leven

The Queen's Park had much to do with the rise and progress of the Vale of Leven, established 1872, yet within three years the latter club had made such advance in the game that it became the most determined opponent of the senior club, and ultimately attained the highest ambition that any combination might desire—namely, they were the first Scottish club to defeat the Queen's Park, a feat accomplished in the fifth round of the Scottish Cup competition by two goals to none. The game was played on 30th December, 1876. The Vale, it will be remembered, was the first club also to score a goal against the Queen's Park, on 16th January, 1875, so that the double honour must be accredited to this Dumbartonshire club—performances of considerable merit, obtained by indomitable energy and indefatigable pluck. Unfortunately the effect of this victory and reverse, led to a regrettable estrangement between the two clubs, who were not on the best of terms prior to this match. The result was, that they had no dealings with each other for nearly a couple of years. Which was to blame, the event will prove. The tone of the correspondence between the clubs is very different. The Queen's wrote dignified and courteous, yet decided, letters. The Vale lacked tact in their correspondence, and were apparently determined to make the most of a supposed grievance. The trouble began towards the end of 1875. The Vale called the Queen's Park to account for not fulfilling an engagement at Alexandria on 6th November in that year. The reason for the abandonment of the game—namely, the Queen's Park had a cup tie to play on that date, and consequently had no resource but to cancel the fixture—was not considered sufficient. It seemed an ample and satisfactory excuse. It did not satisfy the Vale, and the result of a lengthy correspondence was, that Mr. Thomas Lawrie, the match secretary, acting on the instructions of his committee, wrote saying, "My club decline to play you at all." The Vale published the correspondence in the Glasgow newspapers. As it is interesting, and clearly explains how the first break between the clubs arose, it is here given in full.

Regarding the postponement of the match, Mr. J. B. Wright, honorary secretary, Vale of Leven Football Club, published in the "Daily Mail" of 22nd December, 1875, the whole correspondence which had passed between the clubs on the subject. His accompanying letter is dated 10th December. In it he explains that, while he is bound to acknowledge that on the field the Queen's Park has well earned the laurels it bears as the first and best football club in Scotland, and perhaps in Great Britain, at the same time, his club considers their position entitles them to expect a desire on the part of the Queen's Park to meet them, especially as in the previous year the Queen's Park did not give them the return match to which they were entitled. The subject of breaking off the match is a public one, and the Vale club considers it fair to publish the correspondence, in order that everyone interested may free himself. It is also fair to those who patronise and support the Vale club.

THE

CORRESPONDENCE

Queen's Park to Vale of Leven

29th October, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Our cup tie is fixed to be played on 6th November, so that I am sorry we shall be unable to pay the visit to the Vale on that date, as arranged.—Yours, etc.,

Thomas Lawrie, Hon. Secretary.

Queen's Park to Vale of Leven

1st November, 1875.

In arranging for our First Eleven, I omitted to say anything of our Second Eleven. Of course this is off. We play our cup tie on our ground next Saturday.

Vale of Leven to Queen's Park

1st November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of to-day, and note that you want the Second Eleven match also off. It may not have occurred to you, that, although your ground was occupied, we might have been able to arrange for the match in the Vale. This at least might have been offered, seeing your First Eleven's visit was put off. I have now, on behalf of my club, to express my surprise that you should put off the match without in any way offering other open dates on which you would be able to fulfil your engagement. This offering of dates has hitherto been considered as representing a desire to meet the engagement. Am I to consider the absence of any such offer on your part as indicative of your desire not to play the match in the Vale, as agreed upon?—I am, etc.,

J. B. Weight.

Vale of Leven to Queen's Park

8th November, 1875. Dear Sir,—Referring to my last respects to you regarding the match "Queen's Park v. Vale of Leven," I shall be glad to know what you have to say in the matter.—I am, etc.,

J. B. Wright.

Queen's Park to Vale of Leven

23rd November, 1875. Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter under date 1st inst., I am now requested by my committee to state that only on the withdrawal of that letter will they be disposed to entertain a renewal of the engagement with your club. When this is done, they will be glad to arrange a match for the first date that may be found mutually convenient.—I am, etc., Thomas Lawrie.

Vale of Leven to Queen's Park

26th November, 1875. Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favour of 23rd inst., and have to express surprise at its contents. I do not know on what grounds you wish me to withdraw my respects of 1st inst., and I shall therefore feel obliged if you will kindly inform me on that point.—I am, etc., J. B. Wright.

Queen's Park to Vale of Leven

29th November, 1875. Dear Sir,—Your letter of 26th inst. duly received. I beg to refer you to my letter of 23rd inst., to which I await your reply. I decline to enter into any

controversial correspondence.—I am, etc.,

Thomas Lawrie.

Vale of Leven to Queen's Park

1st December, 1875. Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 29th ult. There must surely be some misapprehension on your part regarding my respects of 26th ult. In reply to my letter, you refer me to yours of 23rd ult., which was the very letter that formed the subject of mine, and regarding which I wanted some explanation as to the grounds on which I was asked to withdraw my letter of the 1st ult. You will no doubt see that your reference to your letter of 23rd ult. does not therefore reply to mine of the 26th. As perhaps you are labouring under some misapprehension on the matter, I again address you, in the hope that you will be able to put matters right.—I remain, etc. J. B. Wright.

Queen's Park to Vale of Leven

2nd December, 1875. Dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday is duly to hand and noted. In reply, I *have* only to refer you to my letters of 23rd and 29th ult. There is no misapprehension in the matter. If you see no reason to withdraw your letter of 1st ult., I think it quite hopeless to try to convince you of the propriety of doing so, and therefore I again decline to begin a controversy on the subject. I beg you will consider this my last communication on the matter.—Your, etc.,

Thomas Lawrie.

Vale of Leven to Queen's Park

6th December, 1875. Dear Sir,—I have to own the due receipt of yours of. the 2nd inst., and regret you have not given any reason for asking me to withdraw my letter of 1st ultimo. To make such a demand, and refuse when asked to give any reason for it, you might have known, would, with any person of spirit or sense, defeat the very object you have in view. To withdraw any letter whatever, far less the one in question, under such terms would certainly manifest a disposition so utterly craven that, I can sincerely assure you, will not be found in connection with the Vale of Leven Football Club. Now, as a club, we published our engagements, and sold season tickets on the faith of the engagements being fairly carried out. But the Queen's Park match—the most important on our card—has not taken place, and we are bound in honour to show a fair reason why to those who patronise and support us. Unless we hear from you therefore by the 10th inst., and your answer induces us to alter our intention, we will, in justice to ourselves, be reluctantly obliged to publish the correspondence, so that football players, and all interested, may know that through no fault of ours the engagement between the Queen's Park and the Vale of Leven clubs was not fulfilled.— I remain, etc., J. B. Wright.

Queen's Park to Vale of Leven

7th December, 1875. Dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday's date is received. Unless drawn against you for the cup, my club decline to play you at all. The correspondence has, of course, been private, but you will not probably consider this a sufficient reason for withholding the letters from publication. I have nothing to add to former com-TMunications,

to which I again refer you.—Yours, etc.,

Thomas Lawrie.

Looking at the matter now, after the lapse of years, and from a wholly neutral aspect, it is clear the Vale were determined to blame the Queen's Park for a failure which the club was unable to avoid, as cup ties necessarily took Precedence over ordinary games. The complainers ought to have recognised this. Had they asked the Queen's Park to endeavour to arrange for a later date, courteously and in the ordinary business way, this would certainly have been done. That two clubs of such standing should have been brought to loggerheads in this way, introduced a feature into the sport which had hitherto been wholly absent. Mr. Lawrie truly remarked, in his letter of 2nd December to Mr, J. B. Wright, honorary secretary of the Vale:

If you see no reason to withdraw your letter of 1st ult, I think it quite hopeless to try to convince you of the propriety of doing so.

The Vale's letter ought never to have been written.

The spark of discontent having been set alight, a great conflagration followed. Mr. Lawrie's refusal to play the Vale "at all" did not, of course, refer to Scottish Cup ties, should it so happen that the clubs be drawn against each other in that competition. It fell out so, however, and they had to meet in the fifth round. In this tie, played on 30th December, 1876, Vale of Leven were successful by two goals to one, the first defeat that had ever been inflicted on the Queen's Park in Scotland, and that too on its own ground at Hampden Park. It was a sore blow, and all the harder to bear when the subsequent proceedings came to be examined. The weather was wretched, rain falling all through the game, and the ground a quagmire. The contest has been described as "a scramble for the cup." The heavy ground told on the Queen's Park team, and it is recorded, the Vale were the fresher in the closing stages of the game. Some members of the home club, walking over the field on the Tuesday following, discovered what looked like spike marks on the turf, that ought not to have been there, as spikes in boots are forbidden to be worn under all rules of football. Naturally, this discovery created a sensation at the time. The Queen's Park, as in duty bound, proceeded to investigate the matter at once. A deputation, consisting of Mr. W. C. Mitchell, the president of the club, accompanied by Mr. A. Hillcoat, honorary secretary, went to Alexandria, where they, along with Mr. W. Copeland Wood, president of the Vale of Leven club, visited the houses of some of the Vale players, examined their playing boots, and discovered no trace of spikes having been used. The newspapers discussed the pros and cons of this mysterious case, not in a helpful way. The Queen's Park felt satisfied they had been tricked out of the game, while the Vale of Leven were indignant that such a charge had been levelled against their players. The Queen's Park committee debated the matter on 20th January, 1877, when Mr. Mitchell tabled a letter he had received from the corresponding official of the Vale of Leven, Mr. W. C. Wood, respecting the statements which had recently appeared in the newspaper prints, and otherwise been circulated through the general public, conveying the imputation that spikes had been worn by their players in their recent cup tie with the Queen's Park. In tabling the letter, Mr. Mitchell explained that, with Mr. Hillcoat, he had unofficially paid a hurried visit to the Vale when the facts connected with the subject first came under his notice, and that he had then been shown boots which certainly bore no trace of having had spikes in them, and which were declared to have been those- played with. A discussion took place as to whether the club should accept the letter at all, seeing it was not addressed

to the club, but eventually it was agreed to do so. After a very animated and protracted discussion as to the line of action the club should take in this matter, it was decided that the secretary should write, in reply to Mr. Wood, the simple statement that Mr. Mitchell had reported having seen the boots shown to him by Vale players, and that no trace of their having had spikes in them could be seen, but at the same time expressing the belief entertained by the Queen's Park, that the unmistakable marks discovered on the field shortly after the match, indicated that spikes had been worn by players belonging to one side or the other. Again the Vale of Leven rushed into print, and published the correspondence which took place on the subject, at the same time explaining their own position. The correspondence, which is here also given, speaks for itself. It opens with a long covering letter to the newspapers from Mr. William Copeland Wood, dated 31st January, 1877. It begins: "As a number of base insinuations have been thrown out in the public prints regarding the conduct of the Vale of Leven team in their recent match with the Queen's Park, it has been deemed advisable, in the interests of the former, that an official statement in vindication of the honour of the club, of which I am president, and also of the team, of which I am a member, should be made to the public." After stating that the utmost friendliness exists between football clubs and the Vale, with the exception of the Queen's Park Club, Mr. Wood explains that, at the request of a neutral gentleman, his club at the beginning of the season was willing to play the Queen's Park a match on behalf of a certain charitable institution in Glasgow, and the Queen's Park did not entertain the proposal. Again, when drawn together in the Scottish ties, the Queen's Park requested the Scottish Association to appoint umpires and referee, which virtually meant the Vale of Leven club was unworthy of the privileges in that respect, given to, and held by, every club of the Association, which gave every club the right of appointing its own umpire, except in the final. Now for the sequel of the match. "It seems," Mr. Wood says, "three days after the match holes were discovered in Hampden Park, which, in the imagination of some charitable individuals, at once became spike marks. We now learn from several gentlemen who inspected the holes, that they had the appearance of having been made with umbrellas, or walking sticks, as they varied in size ; some as large as to admit any of the fingers, and others the little finger only. It is very peculiar no bar marks were noticeable. I assert it was an impossibility for marks made by spikes at the match to be seen on Tuesday afternoon, owing to the heavy rains of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. It appears to me more probable these marks were made by malicious persons." Mr. Wood then refers to the visit of Messrs. Mitchell and Hillcoat to Alexandria to examine the players' boots, in which were found no traces of spikes. "It seems, however," he adds, "the Queen's Park, judging by the correspondence between Mr. Mitchell and myself, are not yet satisfied as to our innocence. I can faithfully say that the Vale of Leven team never played with spikes in their boots, knowing as they did the explicit rule on the matter, and run the risk of being disqualified on the spot. Besides, we have a higher opinion of the cuteness of the Queen's Park team. Now, a great many may think this letter is written through spite. Such, however, is not the case. We only want justice, for I consider we have been shamefully used."

The following is the correspondence on the subject, of which a summary only is possible, as it is rather lengthy :—

Mr. Wood to Mr. Mitchell, President, Queen's Park

Alexandria, 9th January, 1877. Dear Sir,—I am requested by our First Eleven to write you, asking if you are satisfied, after the investigations made by Mr. Hillcoat and yourself, that there were no spikes worn by us at the late match with your club. . . . From personal

knowledge, I can vouch no spikes whatever were worn by any of us. We have played your club a fair and honourable game, and, in justice to all, we think that an authoritative statement should be publicly made on the matter.—I am, etc., Wm. Copeland Wood,

President, Vale of Leven Football Club.

Mr. Mitchell to Mr. Wood

Glasgow, 11th January, 1877. Dear Sir,—I have received yours of the 9th inst. only this morning. As president of the Association, I would rather not enter into any correspondence on the subject of your letter. As president of the Queen's Park, I shall bring the matter up at our committee meeting on Monday night.—I am, yours respectfully,

W. C. Mitchell.

Glasgow, 16th January, 1877. My Dear Sir,—As I informed you, I had a committee meeting called for Monday night, but as there was not a quorum it had to be adjourned. It seems Mr. Lawrie requires a meeting about the end of this or the beginning of next week, when I shall bring forward the matter referred to in your letter of the 9th.—Very truly yours,

W. C. Mitchell.

Mr. Lawrie to Mr. Wood

Glasgow, 23rd January, 1877. Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 9th inst., addressed to the president of this club, was by him laid before my committee at a meeting held last evening. He explained that, with Mr. Hillcoat, he had run down to the Vale of Leven unofficially, and had then been shown your players' boots, which certainly bore no trace of having had spikes in them. The unmistakable marks, accidentally discovered on Hampden Park after the date of the match, seem, however, to indicate that spikes were worn by players on one side or the other. I need hardly add, we have always adhered to our well-known rule not in any way to notice the anonymous statements in the public papers.—Yours truly,

Thomas Lawrie, Hon. Secretary, Queen's Park Football Club.

Mr. Wood to Mr. Mitchell

Alexandria, 24th January, 1877. Dear Sir,—I am favoured this morning with a letter from your secretary in answer to mine of 9th inst. . . . Your secretary observes "the unmistakable marks accidentally discovered on Hampden Park seem to indicate that spikes were worn on that occasion by players on one side or the other." This reply is not satisfactory. There is an implied insinuation that the boots shown you were not perhaps the boots played with by our team. This I characterise as unfair. If you came down "unofficially," I have to ask you personally to do us the justice of a decided reply, as, after your examination, we consider you are bound in honour to do so. I need scarcely remind you, after your examination, in reply to a question as to whether you were satisfied or not, you refused to answer, stating you would require first to report to your committee. We still wait your reply, - I am, yours respectfully,

Wm. Copeland Wood.

Mr. Mitchell to Mr. Wood

Glasgow, 26th January, 1877. Dear Sir,—Your letter of 24th received. The matter therein referred to having been dealt with by my committee, I cannot now interfere.— Yours truly, WM, C. Mitchell

Out of evil oft comes good, and so it was in this case. The public were eager to have another meeting between the teams, and the result was the institution of the Glasgow Charity Cup—a trophy the competition for the possession of which has done so much good to the charities of the city. Since its inauguration in 1877 to 1920, £56,065 has been distributed from this source. Efforts were made to bring Queen's Park and Vale of Leven together again in the first Charity Cup ties, but all these efforts failed. The details will be found in the chapter headed, "Queen's Park and the Glasgow Charity Cup."

The Vale of Leven game thus did not materialise, and things remained just as before. It was an unfortunate condition of affairs. It now became a question who would make the first move to restore the old friendship which had existed between the clubs. Influences were at work outside, in Glasgow and at Alexandria, to bring the clubs together again. The season 1876-77 was now ended. What about the new season ? The first overtures came from, the Vale of Leven. At a committee meeting on 2nd December, 1877, Mr. Lawrie read a letter he had received from Mr. Wright, secretary of the Vale of Leven Football Club, requesting a match to be played in Alexandria for the purpose of assisting to defray the cost of a new pavilion recently erected on their ground—However, the Queen's Park even then, after two years' interval, was not disposed to accept the olive branch—if it were such, or simply a transaction for the benefit of the Vale—as the past had not been purged, or regretted. It was decided, in view of the unsatisfactory relationship at present existing between the Queen's Park and the Vale, and also of the publicity usually given by that club to every written communication addressed to them by the Queen's Park, that Messrs. Rae and Taylor be appointed a sub-committee to confer with one or two of the leading members of the Vale of Leven club on the subject, and report. Messrs. Rae and Taylor, a fortnight later, reported that, after having met Messrs. M'Bride and Wylie, of the Vale, on two occasions, the last being on 15th inst. (November), they had succeeded in convincing them that the Vale of Leven club, through its secretary, Mr. Wright, had alone been the cause of the present unsatisfactory relationship existing between the clubs. The only question was how the matter could be arranged without wounding the *amour propre* of either club. The representatives of the Queen's Park insisted that, as the Vale of Leven club had given the matter unnecessary publicity, any arrangement that might be come to should be as publicly announced. After considerable discussion, and in view of the many circumstances affecting the issue which had arisen since the first rupture, the representatives of both clubs agreed to the following minute, which, in the event of its being sanctioned *in toto* by both committees, was to be inserted by the Vale of Leven club in the Glasgow newspapers on Monday, 19th November, 1877: "The football public will be glad to learn, that home-and-home matches will probably be arranged before the close of the season between the Vale of Leven and Queen's Park Football Clubs. We understand that the difference existing between these clubs for the past two years, has only now been discovered to have arisen from the neglect of an official of the Vale club to inform his committee of an important verbal communication made by him to a representative of the 'senior club.'"

On the motion of Mr. Charles Campbell, it was unanimously agreed, "That in event of any modification, or alteration, in the memorandum being suggested by the Vale of Leven club, the sub-committee have power to act in the matter as they see fit." The joint memo, was modified to the satisfaction of both clubs, and, as amended, it was published as under in the newspapers :—

QUEEN'S PARK AND VALE OF LEVEN CLUBS

The football public will be glad to learn, that home-and-home matches will probably be arranged before the end of the season between the Vale of Leven and Queen's Park Football Clubs. We understand, that the differences that have existed between these clubs for the past two seasons have only now been discovered to have had their origin in a misapprehension of an official of the Vale of Leven club regarding a verbal communication made by him to a Queen's Park representative. The Vale of Leven official, unfortunately, did not inform his committee of this communication, as he did not at the moment attach importance to it, or consider it official in its nature. The representative of the senior club, however, rightly considering it very important, reported it verbatim: to his committee, and concluded that the same report had been made to the Vale club. Thus the Queen's Park club acted upon a communication, which they fairly thought was known to, and approved by, the Vale of Leven club, and mutual misunderstandings naturally arose. These have now been cleared up to the satisfaction of both clubs, whose members mutually regret the relation they have so long stood in to each other.

One would imagine that, after this trouble, the object of both sides would have been to cultivate a more friendly spirit. Yet, when the arrangements for the new season came to be discussed, a letter from the secretary of the Vale of Leven was placed before the committee on 6th August, 1878, raising an entirely new question. The letter ostensibly referred to arranging home-and-home matches. It contained the proposal that instead of each club retaining the proceeds drawn at their own gate, as is customary, these at each match should be halved, and divided after paying expenses, etc. It was mentioned that the suggestion arose on account of the Vale being in financial difficulties, and seemingly also on the supposition that, as the drawing power is greater in Glasgow than at Alexandria, the Vale would thereby be the gainers. The principle at stake, and " the tinge of professionalism it would tend to introduce," and it not being advisable to establish such a precedent, induced the club to offer the usual home-and-home matches, but that the committee, in the circumstances do not deem it prudent to alter last year's arrangement. However, if at the end of the season the Vale were still in difficulties, then the Queen's Park would be willing to play a third match in Glasgow. Apparently the Vale agreed, but the refusal rankled in their minds, judging by the peculiar action they took at the commencement of the following season, when they put a knife to the throat of the Queen's Park, demanding that Hampden Park be placed at their disposal, free of expense, for the purpose of playing a match there with an English club (Old Etonians played at Hampden Park, 27th December, 1879 ; Vale won by five goals to two), and refusing to arrange the usual home-and-home matches for the ensuing season if the concession were not granted. Truly a most outrageous proceeding. It says much for the calm and logical temperament of the Queen's Park committee that this threat was quietly ignored. While the committee unanimously disapproved of the policy adopted by the Vale of Leven, it was agreed to grant the use of Hampden Park, free of expense, stipulating that members of the Queen's Park should be allowed free admission to the ground and stand, and also that the Vale should be responsible for any damage done to club property. Could forbearance go much further? One thing is here established, that the

Vale of Leven at that time were led by men who seemed unable to take the pen in hand without committing the club to a course of procedure which was indefensible, while, on the other hand, nothing seemed to disturb the imperturbability of the leaders of the Queen's Park, whose aim always was to maintain the dignity of the club by courtesy, tact, and consideration for others. The Vale has long since fallen from its high estate. The Queen's Park flourishes, and is still a strong force in football, because its policy has always been based on the above principles. The decadence of the Vale may not have been altogether due to injudicious management. It can be traced more to the introduction of professionalism. After the older players, who had made the name and fame of the club, had lapsed into private life, the new players were induced to abandon the club, and cross the Border, there to make the reputation of English organisations, in exchange for the current coin of the realm. The Vale, at one time a member of the League First Division, no longer considered worthy to remain in the higher ranks of the game, was relegated to the Second Scottish League, now Western League, where it remains to-day, a shadow of its former self. On several occasions it applied to the Queen's Park for financial support, even in comparatively modern times, and this has been ungrudgingly given. The association of the Queen's Park and Vale is a landmark in Scottish history.

Chapter XIV.—Queen's Park Team in the Making

When the Queen's Park embarked on its first essay as cup-tie fighters, the team for club matches had to submit to occasional change, as player after player dropped out. In the season 1871-72 the club had only played three games, one being against the Wanderers, in London, and this team for a time did not vary to any great extent from that which represented Scotland against England in the first International. Of these players in 1873, W. Ker had gone to America, November, 1873 ; the brothers Smith lived in London, Robert going to America later. Alexander Rhind resigned 26th November, 1873, and went to Inverness; D. Wotherspoon and his brother to Clydesdale, along with R. Gardner, 1874, and J.J.Thomson to Liverpool in October, 1874. Thus what may be styled the old brigade was partly eliminated. Then came along the great players, who, with those that remained, none now original members, really made the name of the club. In the final tie for the Scottish Cup in 1873-74, against Clydesdale, then a strong club, the following team represented Queen's Park: R. W. Neill; J. Taylor and J. J. Thomson; C. Campbell and J. Dickson; J. B. Weir, R. Leckie, A. M'Kinnon, W. M'Kinnon, T. Lawrie, and H. M'Neil. Note the placings in this team; R. Neill is goalkeeper, and J. Dickson a half-back. C. Campbell was introduced into the team in the first round of the first Scottish Cup competition, against Dumbreck, when Hampden Park was opened in 1873, and he was elected to the vice-captaincy at the annual general meeting in 1875. Neill and Dickson soon found their true vocations, and in the following season "the former, on the departure of J. J. Thomson, joined J. Taylor at full back, Dickson taking up and adorning the responsible position of goalkeeper. J. Philips came into the team as a partner to C. Campbell at half-back. D. M'Gill was played as a forward for a short time ; he was elected honorary secretary in 1879, but after a few months resigned the position owing to business reasons. The team was now again practically fixed. Tom Lawrie, owing to injury to his knee, had a short career as a forward, but a long one as a legislator, both for the club, and in home and International football politics. Andrew B. Hillcoat and T. F. Smith were two forwards who played in the final for the cup in 1875-76 against 3rd Lanark, acting as substitutes for T. Lawrie and Angus M'Kinnon. The Queen's Park team on that occasion consisted of Dickson; Taylor and Neill; Campbell and Philips;

Smith, "Herriot" (Highest), M'Gill, W. M'Kinnon, Hillcoat, and H. M'Neil. The point which it is desired to indicate here is, that the Queen's Park team did not essentially vary in those early days. Once the eleven had been evenly balanced the players were retained, and each and all were bound together by the desire to maintain the prestige of the club. This was the secret of its success in the latter half of the decade 1870-1880, and also in the following ten years, 1880-1890, when the team had been almost entirely changed. Odd players dropped out, but the backbone of the team remained, and the loss of a player occasionally did not disturb the general excellence of the combination. The substitutes were all tried before being given a permanent place in the First Eleven, and in this respect the Queen's Park was no respecter of persons. Ability alone was the qualification. The club had a very high opinion of the old players, and, on emergencies, dragged them out of retirement, believing that experience counted for much, even though physical strength may have been somewhat lacking. This was scarcely a wise policy, and once or twice nearly brought about disaster. It is a well-known axiom, "Youth will be served." It may perhaps here be advisable to indicate briefly how, and when, the changes came about in these early times. Of course, in the early charging days, hard knocks were given and received, and players sustained temporary injuries. This let in some of the Second Eleven players, whose practice in senior football developed any latent ability in them, and if found suitable they were retained. But the main team stuck together. In a Scottish Cup tie, between Queen's Park and Clydesdale, played at Titwood Park in 1877, C. Campbell and Geo. Ker filled the full back positions, D. Davidson and W. G. Davidson being the half-backs, and A. R. Anderson in goal, the forwards being W. M'Kinnon, J. B. Weir, T. C. Highet, H. M'Neil, J. T. Richmond, and F. Tod. In the same year the same arrangement behind was carried out against 3rd Lanark at Gathkin Park, except that J. Philips played vice W. G. Davidson at half, and A. Peden forward for Tod. It is recorded, regarding the former match, that Peden, in the centre, and Ker, at back, proved they would be acquisitions to any team. Because R. W. Neill and J. Philips were absent, this rearrangement was necessary. When the 3rd Lanark defeated Queen's Park, in the third round of the Scottish Cup ties, by one goal to nothing, in 1877-78—the third defeat the senior club had sustained in ten years—this team was very much mixed up: A. R. Anderson; J. Philips and G. Ker; C. Campbell (captain) and D. Davidson; H. M'Neil, E. Levison, F. Tod, W. M'Kinnon, J. T. Richmond, and J. B. Weir. One of the conquering team of Volunteers on that occasion was J. L. Kay. Some objection was raised to the goal, Kay, it was alleged, being offside when Miller scored. The referee, Mr. James Grant (Rangers) gave a goal. It was one of those misfortunes which on several special occasions has befallen Queen's Park. Yet on 17th November, 1877, the full strength of the club overcame Notts by six goals to one, except that Peden played instead of Ker forward. Exactly the same team played a drawn game—no goals—15th December, 1877, against Cambridge University. After the dispute between Queen's Park and Vale of Leven, which lasted a couple of seasons, had been settled, J. Dickson resumed his old place in goal at Alexandria, and George Ker once more is found at back, Neill being absent.

At the end of this season, April, 1878, J. Dickson died, and J. Philips resigned. J. Taylor had also practically given up playing, acting as umpire for the Queen's Park, and occupying the presidential chair, season 1878-79. His last International against England was in 1876. He played against Birch at Manchester, 6th April, 1878, however. These were serious losses, but the men to fill the vacant places were readily developed. W. Thomson kept goal against Ayrshire Association, 26th October, 1878, and C. S. Thomson partnered R. W. Neill at back. In this match, we find George Ker at half-back, and W. H. Lamberton forward. Against Notts, 1st February, 1879, W. V. O'Brien is right back with C. S. Thomson. Eadie Fraser is one of the forwards against Notts, 10th November, 1879, and is the only fresh

importation. When we come to season 1879-80, the team is once more powerful. In the final round for the Scottish Cup against Thornliebank, 21st February, 1880, the Queen's Park team stood : J. Graham; W. S. Somers and R. W. Neill; C. Campbell and D. Davidson; J. B. Weir, J. T. Richmond, G. Ker, T. C. Highet, H. M'Neil, and J. L. Kay. In the final for the Glasgow Charity Cup against Rangers, 13th May, 1880, Archibald Rowan adorns the position of custodian, and the three half-back formation, according to the "Scottish Football Annual," was adopted, the team being: A. Rowan; W. S. Somers and R. W. Neill; C. Campbell, D. Davidson, and A. Watson; W. Holm, J. T. Richmond, G. Ker, J. Smith, and J. Kay. On 17th May, 1880, in the Dick Memorial match between Queen's Park, holders of the Scottish Cup, and Clapham Rovers, holders of the English Cup, A. Watson and W. S. Somers were the backs; the usual pair of half-backs, Campbell and Davidson; and a strong set of forwards, Highet, Richmond, J. Smith, Ker, Kay, and M'Neil. The club had been very successful, notwithstanding changes in the team. Thus in season 1877-78 one match was lost and five goals, in 1878-79 two matches and nine goals, and in 1879-80 one match and eleven goals, and the Scottish Cup had been won in the two last seasons. When Queen's Park and Dumbarton met in the seventh round for the Scottish Cup, 17th January, 1880 (won by one goal to nothing), the senior club was out in great force, and evidently the best was required, judging by the fierceness of the fight: Graham; Somers and Neil; Campbell and Davidson; Richmond, Highet, Ker (captain), M'Kinnon, Smith (substitute for H. M'Neil), and Kay—one of the best that ever represented the club. In the first half of the Glasgow Charity Cup tie against Vale of Leven, 24th April, 1880 (won by four goals to nothing), the Queen's Park again played three half-backs, Watson, C. Campbell, and D. Davidson; A. Rowan, goal ; Somers and Neill, backs; Highet, Fraser, Ker, Smith, and Kay, forwards. The final for the Charity Cup, 12th May, 1880, against Rangers, was also won (two goals to one), and this trophy added to the Scottish Cup that season. Rowan is again in goal, with the same three half-backs and backs, the forwards now being W. Holm, J. T. Richmond, G. Ker, J. Smith, and J. Kay. We now arrive at the decade 1880-1890. In the beginning of this season, 18th September, 1880, Andrew Holm and J. J. Gow are the novelties in a match against Hibernians at Hampden Park. "A. M'Callum" (A. Rowan, who occasionally played under this pseudonym) reappears with Watson and Andrew Holm, backs; Campbell and Gow, a combination which lasted for years (no wonder Campbell has been styled the " Evergreen Charlie"); Fraser, W. Holm, Ker, Smith, Kay, and M'Neil, another irrepressible. Before this season was ended, the great Fraser and Anderson combination was formed; Dr. Smith and Ker, as a pair, gave place to Smith and Harrower in 1883, as Ker left for America in 1884, and had not played much in the previous season. Then came in at back another pair of invincibles, W. Arnott and A. Holm, varied by Andrew Watson, until the last named departed South. Ker's last appearance in the team was against Hurlford at Hampden, 23rd December, 1882, and he played against Blackburn Rovers, 4th November, 1882. Before these, his attendance was irregular. Then in 1882 the veterans began to slip away. D. Davidson and J. T. Richmond became spectators, though the latter played once or twice, notably against the Swifts in the New-Year's Day game, 1883. Harry M'Neil's last club game was against Old Carthusians in London, 24th February, 1883. Both Richmond and M'Neil played against Dumfriesshire, 26th May, 1883, in a charity game organised by Mr. James Johnstone, a native of Dumfries, and a great supporter of the Queen's Park. Other telling combinations were formed in this season, 1882-83— W. Arnott and Andrew Holm, at back, and D. S. Allan and J. L. Kay, left wing. W. Gray and F. Shaw arrived from Pollok-shields Athletic. The former made his bow for Queen's Park in the first round of Charity ties against Dumbarton, 28th April, 1883, and in the final against Rangers, 19th May, 1883; and Shaw his debut against Arthurlie, 24th March, 1883, but soon departed for Bombay. On the defection of J. L. Kay back to 3rd Lanark towards the end of season

1882-83, a partner was found for D. S. Allan in the following season on the left wing in R. M. Christie, by which that side lost none of its assaulting power. Peter M'Callum succeeded A. Rowan in goal, and the team in this season was one of the best that has ever represented Queen's Park on the field. The team was: P. M'Callum; W. Arnott and A. H. Holm; C. Campbell and J. J. Gow; E. Fraser, W. Anderson, Dr. Smith, W. Harrower, R. M. Christie, and D. S. Allan, and this was the eleven that made such a reputation in the Scottish and English Cup ties of 1883-84. Kay only played twice in that season for Queen's Park—against Aston Villa, 25th October, 1883, and against Dumbarton at Titwood, 3rd November, 1883. He assisted 3rd Lanark, his old club, in the Charity ties that year—an act which led to much discussion at the time. But W. Sellar, who had played for Battlefield in the Scottish ties, began an honourable and long career with Queen's Park in these same Charity ties, partnering D. S. Allan on the left wing against Rangers, 12th April, 1884, and also played in the final against 3rd Lanark, the first game being drawn—one goal each—but on the replay Sellar is found in his place with Harrower in the centre, and the Queen's Park won by eight goals to none, 3rd May, 1884. In this way the team building progressed. When one good man dropped out, another was found to take his place, and thus the great name of the club was maintained.

Chapter XV.—Recruiting

It has been charged against the Queen's Park that they did very little recruiting for themselves, and relied to a great extent upon the ambition of players belonging to other clubs, to become members of a greater club. In the "80's" of last century, the club made more football history than during any period of its illustrious career. At this particular time, it was strengthened most from outside by players who were the greatest men of their day and generation, and all of whom made voluntary application for admission. To refuse to accept such offers would have been a crime. It was an axiom with the club that no player was to be solicited, or pressed to join, no matter how eminent his standing, and it has never been laid at the door of the Queen's Park that it poached on the preserves of another club. This is a statement which is correct, but one which may not be accepted by many Scottish League clubs, as, in self-defence for the raids they have made on latter-day Queen's Park teams, they point out the numbers of players who, they allege, were induced to flock to the standard of the Queen's Park in the days of old, abandoning their former associations for greater renown with their new friends. The Queen's Park never lacked recruits, and was no doubt glad of the services of capable players. Its own junior players did not always receive promotion—a standing grievance with the youngsters, which their friends took occasion to air at meetings of the committee and of the club.

The question naturally arises here, What was the wisest course to pursue? Whether was it better to maintain the strength of the team by men of reputation and experience, who were anxious to join, or to build hopes on young players, who might acquit themselves creditably after a certain period in First Eleven football, but who could not be expected to distinguish themselves in high-class company, without experience in such games? A reputation is not made in a day. The Queen's Park chose the better part. The system was, however, not very encouraging to the juniors, little hope being held out for advancement in the profession. Such clubs as Battlefield and Pollokshields Athletic were the gainers at first, but the pendulum swayed the other way also. Thus it was brought home to the club that dissatisfaction existed, and it was sought to enforce the rule that the club had first call on the

services of all its members. It even went the length of removing from the roll, the names of players who did not respond to the usual circular, and who played for other clubs instead. That was not considered a punishment, as the youngsters so treated, preferred the First Eleven football elsewhere, which they were unable to obtain at home. Still, the club, in its own interests, and to preserve discipline, acted correctly from its point of view. It had to fulfil its fixtures, and were it not certain of the attendance of its players on match days, the teams, and necessarily the club, must suffer. The rule is a very old one, having been passed at an adjourned annual general meeting, 9th April, 1873, and reads as follows:

Mr. Gardner moved, seconded by Mr. W. Ker: "That no members play against the club except by consent of the captain, and must play for the club when wanted, in preference to any other club or clubs, of which they may be members."

The natural ambition to figure in the Queen's Park first team was due to be fostered by the club. The players desired admittance, and thereby became heirs to traditions which no other club possessed to the same extent, nor could the same degree of fame be obtained elsewhere, than in a club whose name had by this time become a household word in the world of sport wherever the British flag floated in the breeze. These facts had to be considered both by the players from without, and the club, who gained by their adhesion, and both attained their objects—the one reached the height of their ambition, and the other had its prestige maintained at the same high pinnacle, and both were satisfied.

The advent of professionalism, and the League system of football, threw the Queen's Park very much on its own resources, and amateurs became divided in opinion, whether it paid better to play under the amateur or professional flag. In many cases it did not take long to decide, and the Queen's Park, whose amateurism was always of the highest standard, had to suffer from defection of players, often of men whose circumstances, one would have thought, were such, that they could afford to indulge in the amusement of football for the love of it, rather than follow it as a profession for the few short years a footballer is at his best. In his days of decline, he is cast aside as of no further use to the club in whose employment he has been, and drops out of sight, never to be heard of again. It must be admitted that the paid player, as a rule, does not make bad use of the money acquired from football. His capital has usually been usefully employed. The spendthrift is the exception, not the rule; and no one knows what are the circumstances of each player, who felt himself compelled to abandon his amateur status. In these latter days the Queen's Park has been forced to rely greatly on its junior teams, to foster the amateur spirit in the schools, and to support the Amateur Association, and Amateur League—all of which have provided material which has done much to maintain the prestige of the club, in a manner which could hardly be expected, and that too under most adverse circumstances. Still, there is no certainty of retention. Once a player has risen to the front rank he is besieged with offers of employment, despite all the rules the Scottish League has introduced from time to time to safeguard the amateur as against the professional player, and the special legislation passed in the interests of the Queen's Park, gives the club the certainty of a player's services for a season, and no more. Yet that is something gained, and has proved of material help, as is to-day (1920) demonstrated by the comparatively high position the club holds on the League list. So long as this position is maintained, there can be no question of its dismissal from the League. The club had for a few seasons been continued as a member of the League by the favour of the members of that body, who know its attraction as a drawing force. Before the war, and even more so since, large wages bills had to be paid, and the Queen's Park has been

a useful factor in producing the wherewithal.



It has been said that shortly after the birth of the club capable players flocked to its standard. That is not the case, however. Where were they to come from? There were very, very few clubs, or nucleus of clubs, in Glasgow, and fewer outside. In the two great games played in 1872, against Wanderers, and the first International against England, W. Ker is given in the reports of these games as a member of Granville, though two years before he had been admitted to the Queen's Park. Robert and James Smith likewise as of South Norwood, but both were original members of Queen's Park, who had migrated to London,

and brought back specially, with much pecuniary sacrifice, for the International, and were still Queen's Park members. It is quite safe to say that the club relied solely on its own resources for almost the first ten years ; and then came the strenuous times when the players who had rushed the club into fame, were dropping out one by one, and other strong combinations cropping up in the city and neighbouring counties. The strength of the club had to be kept up. Around its name there was a halo which proved an irresistible attraction, and the team did not lack recruits. It was the ambition of every club to have the honour of a game with Queen's Park. If such were the case with the clubs, how much more so with the players who sought membership ? All the original members of the club up to 1874 were what may be called the products of the club. The men that developed the science of Association football, did all their practice on the Recreation Ground, and had been greatly assisted in the good work by the fact that their matches were between teams selected from their own members—Greek meeting Greek, enthusiasts against enthusiasts. When their methods were perfected, they sighed for other opponents, Association clubs if possible ; failing these, they were prepared to play Rugby clubs. Among those players on the club roll of 1868, the first published, who afterwards rose to fame as players or legislators, are found the names of R. Leckie, D. Wotherspoon, James Smith, H. N. Smith (poet laureate and press reporter to the club), and Andrew Spiers. The list of actual members when the club was inaugurated, 9th July, 1867, is not available, but the office-bearers were presumably all players: Mungo Ritchie, president; Lewis Black, captain; W. Klinger, secretary; R. Smith, treasurer; with James Grant, R. Gardner, R. Davidson, James Smith, D. Edmiston, P. Davidson, A. Gladstone, Reid, and J. Skinner, members of committee. In the 1868 list of members, Messrs. Reid and R. Davidson and others are marked "doubtful," as their subscriptions had not been paid, "so that by next year's *paid* subscription list they can be checked, and if found unpaid can be erased from the roll." Out of eighty-one on the roll, only forty had been transferred to the new list. Mr. Gladstone resigned from the committee, June, 1868. Mr. Ritchie requested his name be removed from the roll in July, 1868. Thus the founders departed, but the club grew and prospered. In 1869 Edward Campbell, a brother of the famous Charles Campbell, and William Keay joined. In 1870 are found the names of great men—namely, William M'Kinnon, Charles Campbell (both 17th July, 1870), William Ker, James B. Weir, A. Rae, Alex. Rhind, R. A. Tod, J. Taylor, and Angus M'Kinnon, but Messrs. Rhind, Taylor, and A. M'Kinnon were not formally admitted to the club until 25th April, 1871. It was the custom to admit members "on the field," and afterwards bring their names before the club. Though Thomas Lawrie's name is given in the 1872 list, he was not made a member until 1st October, 1874, nor J. B. Weir until 12th April, 1873, yet the latter played in the International at Partick in 1872. R. W. Neill is also on the 1872 roll. He played first as a goalkeeper; the same with J. J. Thomson. In the year 1873 G. O. Norval, Andrew Hillcoat, J. D. Finlayson (the miler and antiquarian), P. M'Hardy (the hammer-thrower, committee-man, and Second Eleven captain), Harry M'Neil, J. J. Thomson, James Phillips, T. C. Highet, and W. C. Mitchell became members—the last three formally in the middle of 1874. The admission of new members was not always minuted. This informal way of doing business struck the committee, and all fresh nominations had to come before the committee, and "field" elections were abolished.

One of the first to come from an outside club was Moses M'Neil, who temporarily joined his brother in the team, 5th October, 1875, but after playing a few matches for Queen's Park he returned to his first love, the Rangers, though continuing membership of the Queen's Park. A notable acquisition, 7th August, 1877, was the famous George Ker, whose brother William had joined 14th April, 1870, and resigned to go to Canada, 26th November, 1873. The younger Ker came from the Kerland, a young Crosshill team, named after the house of

Mr. Robert Ramsay, whose contributions to these juniors were highly appreciated. Eadie Fraser was another Kerland product, as was J. K. M'Dowall, who came via Kerland and Crosshill, and William Anderson (the "Demon Dodger"), Abington and Shawlands Athletic, both 6th May, 1879, Fraser joining in the same year, also W. M. Adamson, same date. The desertions from Kerland to the Queen's Park at this time broke up the former, and those left threw in their lot with Crosshill club, only again to drift to Hampden Park. Kerland was the first nursery for the Queen's Park. David Davidson, the famous half-back, came from 3rd Lanark in April, 1876 ; James Allison, 5th September, 1876 ; and J. G. Crichton, 3rd Lanark, the only once beaten sack racer, 4th May, 1875 ; and the great left-winger, John L. Kay, 3rd Lanark, 1st April, 1879, on which date W. S. Somers, Eastern and 3rd Lanark, also joined Queen's Park. J. J. Gow, Pilgrims, was admitted in this same year, as was James Lawrence, 6th May, 1879. Archibald Rowan, the cricketer and Queen's Park goalkeeper, who hailed from the old Caledonian Cricket Club on that club losing its ground at Burnbank, joined 7th May, 1877. on which date Richard Browne, Crosshill Football Club, and J. T. Richmond, Northern and Clydesdale, were introduced. A notable member, Mr. James Smith, a non-player, and intense partisan of the club, joined 7th May, 1878, a year before his great friend, Mr. Arthur Geake, the embodiment of Queen's Park etiquette and decorum, 6th May, 1879. John M'Tavish, match secretary, arrived 3rd September, 1878. Three brothers Holm, Andrew H., J. W., and W. A., became members—Andrew and John, 6th May, 1879, and William, 3rd June, 1879. They had belonged to Ayr Thistle. The following important men joined in 1880 : Dr. John Smith, Mauchline and Edinburgh University, 13th January ; A. Watson, Parkgrove, 6th April (left for Liverpool, 1st December, 1887) ; D. S. Allan, 11th May; Stewart Lawrie, 23rd August; James Morton, 6th July; and D. C. Brown, 2nd November. The two last named belonged to Queen's Park Juniors, for which club George Ker, also Stewart Lawrie, Played occasionally. Allan was reared in the Strollers. W. Harrower began with Queen's Park, September, 1881. Walter Arnott, Pollokshields Athletic, and P. M'Callum were admitted 9th May, 1882, and J. S. M'Ara, 11th December, 1883.

The team was now in a very strong position, and few changes had to be made in it for a couple of years, as the Veterans of the "70's" had all gone—some here, some there, others adorning the pavilion terraces. Still, the time came when new blood was desirable, and this was never lacking. Alex. Hamilton, Rangers, found congenial company at Hampden Park, 2nd September, 1884, his brother James arriving a year later, 6th May, 1885, in which year also George A. Ings, Edinburgh University (goalkeeper), same date, was added; also Thomas S. Waddell, Victoria Football Club, 13th May; Hugh Barnett and James M. Adamson, same date ; R. Smellie, Hamilton Academicals, 7th July; Geo. Somerville, Uddingston and Rangers, 19th September, 1885. R. M. Christie, Dunblane and Edinburgh University, 4th September, 1883, was a find. George Gillespie, Roslyn and Rangers, reached Hampden matured, 8th January, 1884; Frank Shaw, Pollokshields Athletic, 29th January, 1884, and left for abroad, 3rd February, 1885; and Dr. J. M'Donald, Edinburgh University, 8th January, 1884. Though the great William Sellar, Battlefield, has his name on the club roll, 13th June, 1882, he played in very few games until the Charity ties, 1884. John Auld, 3rd Lanark, walked in from next door, November, 1884, only for a short time ; and John A. Lambie, Victoria Football Club, joined 7th October, 1884, his brother, W. A. Lambie, and W. Gulliland seeking fame, 8th May, 1889. J. A. Lambie went to London, September, 1894. W. M'Leod, Cow-lairs, admitted 26th December, 1884, gave valuable assistance in the English Cup ties; N. Macwhannel, Kerland, 1st July, 1884, was a useful substitute in these same ties. Allan Stewart's membership dates from 2nd February, 1886.. W. H. Berry, 2nd March, 1886, and his brother, Davidson Berry, 1st June, 1891 ; the former especially gained

distinction in the club. Humphrey Jones, a Blairlodge master, joined. 7th September, 1886, and resigned in 1900 to go to London.. James Connor, jun., Airdrieonians, 26th August, 1886, was a safe goalkeeper; this player had been first elected a member, 1st August, 1882. There is no explanation of this double election. Donald C. Sillars, Pollokshields Athletic, 26th July, 1888, was a great help. Woodville Gray, of the same club, played for Queen's Park at the Oval, 4th April, 1885, against Blackburn Hovers in the final tie for the English Cup. Tom Robertson, Cowlares, the famous half-back and referee, joined: 26th July, 1888. Another Tom Robertson, 7th October, 1889,. was elected joint treasurer, November, 1901, when A. Burnett departed for South Africa; he was president, 1913-14 to 1915-16, and still sits on committee (1920). John Liddell and Alfred Dalzell came in 26th June, 1889. Geo. T. Samson, player and town councillor, president 1919-20 and 1920-21, got membership

7th October, 1889. D. Stewart joined 7th September, 1891 ; R. S. M'Coll, 8th January, 1894; C. B. Miller, 16th March, 1891, appointed secretary, 18th June, 1894; R. A. Lambie, 7th October, 1895; and W. Hay, 24th November, 1894, was brought from England to assist Queen's Park against Celtic in a Scottish Cup tie. Kenneth Anderson came to hand, 3rd September, 1894; Peter White, 6th July, 1896, elected to committee, annual general meeting, 1902, president 1916-17 to 1918-19; and George W. Gillies, 21st July, 1893.

In scrutinising the above, it is clear the charge against the Queen's Park of maintaining its prestige at the expense of other clubs, falls to the ground. The club, at certain crises, had the assistance of outstanding players, who had come in of their own free will, but the club relied mainly on its own junior teams and on those it fostered, such as Queen's Park Juniors, Victoria, Royal Park, Kelburn, and Langside Athletic, all of which, with the exception of Queen's Park Juniors, had in succession the free use of Myrtle Park, a ground adjoining retained as a practising pitch. These clubs, though not directly connected with Queen's Park, except Victoria, which was adopted ultimately as a Fourth Eleven, were granted certain privileges, which attached the players by a strong bond to the club, who delegated certain members of committee to supervise their work, with a view to giving such as promised to develop into good players, the opportunity of joining one of the Queen's Park junior elevens, with probable promotion into the First team. This source, with the Amateur Associations and Leagues, had now to be relied upon, and in the course of time these became the only means of recruiting for all four teams of the club.

The club was greatly favoured, in that few alterations in the composition of the team were necessary between 1872 and 1880; but between 1880 and 1890, particularly in the first half of the "'80's," when the club decided to go wholeheartedly in pursuit of the English Cup, some parts of the team required to be strengthened, because important members of the regular team found it impossible to travel so often to England, and the club was particularly unfortunate in the draws, most of the ties having to be played, and replayed, from home. At the last moment men had to be found, and the predicament in which the Queen's Park stood evidently appealed to players of note. They considered it an honour to help in such circumstances, and once in Queen's Park colours they usually decided to remain, though some, such as the late W. Sellar, while supporting his own club, Battlefield, gave his services to the Queen's Park for a time in important matches only—other than Scottish Cup ties.

During the period 1890-1900, Queen's Park, because of its abstention from League football, did not occupy so prominent a position in Scottish football. It was forced to play comparatively minor Scottish clubs, all the other first-class clubs having—at least after 1893,

when the professional player was recognised, prior to which the "veiled" professional was believed to exist—adopted the new system, thereby cutting themselves adrift from that pure spirit of amateurism which had ever been a cult with the Queen's Park. The club suffered for its strength of mind, not so much in purse as in prestige, as no glory was to be obtained in the company in which it now found itself. Its intercourse with English clubs became greater, until in 1900 accident and a threatened disruption in the Scottish League, and probably its own desire for higher-class football, caused the Queen's Park to abandon its isolation and join the League, and that too by the unanimous verdict of the team. It was a momentous step for this great amateur club to take, but in doing so it nailed the amateur flag to the masthead, determined to stand or fall under the system which it represented. As amateurs they had made their reputation, raised Association football to be the sport of the people, and if they failed in the latter days to keep the sordid principle of payment out of the game, they at least were determined that as they began in 1867 so they would end, as the chief, the only apostle of amateurism in the Scottish sport of football.

The history of the Queen's Park from 1900 to the present day is the story of the League. Outside that body it has played few games. When it joined in 1900, the League was composed of ten clubs—the Queen's Park made the eleventh—and before the war the number of clubs stood at twenty; now it is twenty-two. It cannot be said much success has attended the club in this competition, or in any other competition, cup or otherwise. The team has done well, nevertheless ; never more so than in the year of grace 1917-18. They are amateurs, they meet professionals. They are not competing on equal terms against the other League clubs. Under all circumstances the unanimous verdict must be, they have done even more than was expected of them.

It has to be remembered that the club contributed more men to the fighting forces than any other club in Scotland. The argument that the reduction in the wages of professional players to £1 a week, and a bonus at the end of the season during the war period, has lowered the standard of professional football, is not tenable. It certainly reduced competition for the services of the best players, and thereby prevented one club being aggrandised at the expense of the others, and it is here the general body of footballers maintain the Queen's Park had found its opportunity. At the same time, it must not be forgotten it suffered, to an equal, if not a greater extent, than its competitors in the football market, who have preyed upon the club, and there is and can be no reciprocity. In the two seasons since the Armistice, the Queen's Park, even with the professionals out in force, has maintained a high position in the League table.

Chapter XVI.— Queen's Park's Missionary Efforts

The missionary work of the Queen's Park managers was undertaken with the earnest desire to impart the faith that was in them to others, to help in the formation of kindred clubs, which in course of time were sure to become possible rivals, as many actually did, yet they never lost sight of the main principle of their existence—the promotion of Association football as an amateur sport. They kept a keen eye on anything that might possibly do harm to the game. Their own funds at the beginning were negligible, and any expense beyond the mere purchase of a limited stock of the appurtenances of the game came out of the members' pockets. They entertained the Hamilton and Airdrie clubs when these visited Langside, and with a limited clientele. In both cases debit balances had to be made up ; some members

even objected to pay on the ground of want of interest in the club, and that they had not been consulted. The others shouldered the burden. Having no ground then, there was no great need for a plethoric purse. Still the committee were very chary in committing the members to expense, as witness the case of the challenge from Ayr in 1868, the match having to be refused because of the sum the fares, etc., would cost at the end of the July holidays. The members had to pay their own fares, and the game must not become a tax on their limited resources. Though the debit balances of the Hamilton and Airdrie match were only 18s. 6d. and 15s. 6d. respectively, the club decided to be cautious in these matters. Money did not come into the question in the great enterprise of visiting London to tackle the Wanderers. The club was in a position to vote from its funds only £6, the balance coming from a guarantee fund raised among the members and friends. It was a great piece of enterprise this first visit of any Scottish Association club to England on such an excursion. For the 1872 International the brothers Smith were allowed the modest sum of £6 12s. to come from London to Glasgow, which was paid out of the proceeds of that match at Partick. Then for the 1873 International at London the seven Queen's Park players, and the secretary, received £4 a head out of this same fund to go to London, which practically swallowed up what was left from the International game on the "West's" ground. It was all spent to good purpose, and managed in a businesslike way, the amount of good done to football being valued at many times the expenditure. The Queen's Park were in a better position in 1876, when their secretary was instructed to convey a delicate hint to the Wanderers that a sum of £60 was at their disposal should they need it to play a return game in Glasgow. The time arrived when it became the rule to receive, and give, and ask expenses, when the games were between English and Scottish clubs. The first business transaction in this way which the Queen's Park entered into is recorded concerning the opening match of the season, 8th October, 1877, when the sum of £40 was paid to the Welsh Druids "in lieu of expenses," the committee are very careful to safeguard themselves by stating. Having done enough gratuitous missionary work, the Queen's Park themselves, too, insisted on guarantees for travelling expenses. The amounts, however, demanded appear absolutely ridiculous in these days, when the commercial spirit is so rampant. The Birch club, Manchester, sent a request in January, 1878, asking the Queen's Park to visit Cottonopolis with a view to demonstrating the niceties of the Association code, as they at present played Rugby, and intended to adopt Association rules. Some of the committee thought it would be derogatory to the dignity of the Queen's Park club to play with beginners. However, the majority prevailed, and the Birchites had their exhibition lesson, 6th April, 1878. It was subsequently found that the expenses of the First Eleven to Manchester, had not cost the sum guaranteed, by £9 odds, and it was agreed to refund this sum to Birch, who needed it more—a truly graceful and sympathetic act, and the annals of football might be searched to find an equal to it. This was amateurism in its strictest sense. Another Manchester club, the Wanderers, had a somewhat similar experience of the generosity of the Queen's Park. A match was played against the Wanderers, 12th April, 1879, at Whalley Range, which the Scots won by four goals to none. Only three days after the team returned to Glasgow the committee had a "long and animated discussion"—long and animated discussions are thick throughout the minute books—as to the loss the Wanderers must have sustained over the match. It was unanimously agreed, that, as the Wanderers were known to be in difficulties, the annual meeting be requested to authorise the committee to bear the loss, which was sanctioned, but with the stipulation that the loss was not to exceed £12. This sympathy, it has to be stated with regret, was misplaced, as no settlement could be obtained from the Manchester club, notwithstanding repeated letters, until July, 1880, when £10 of the guarantee was forwarded by the club, which still pleaded poverty, the balance to be sent on later. The Queen's Park wiped out the balance, and were done with the Wanderers, who had immediately before played a return

game at Hampden Park on 27th March, 1880, which the Queen's Park won by two goals to none. The trip to Manchester cost the club £35 10s. 9d., so the loss on the game was serious. The benevolence was wasted. Blackburn Rovers were to have been met on the following Monday, "if the captain could get up a team" to travel to Blackburn. His team became scattered, so all returned home. The Queen's Park in those days never thought of profit. The team liked these excursions to the South, the players gained experience, had a good time generally, and the club earned kudos, its *esprit Ae corps* being thereby maintained. It was always considered a misfortune to lose a match at this time. All were fired with the common aim, to win, to win fairly, and uphold the name of the club on foreign soil, even with more courage and determination than at home. Another illustration of the self-denial of the club is seen in its action towards Sheffield Wednesday, who thought a guarantee of £28 too high, and offered £20. This was unanimously agreed to, with the proviso, that in the event of Wednesday having a good turnout, the former sum was to be paid. The Queen's Park was quite willing to lose a sum of money to meet Wednesday, and play the game. No quibbling ; it knew Wednesday was not then a rich club, and the only desire was to help. In February, 1880, the club was compelled to scratch to Sheffield Wednesday in the English Cup competition, and, on the latter asking for the expenses incurred, a cheque was at once sent for the amount, and an offer made to play a club match at Sheffield on 8th April. However, the Englishmen acted in this matter very handsomely. They stated they had to vacate their ground on 20th March, so were unable to accept the date offered, and at the same time the cheque was returned with thanks, the club agreeing to bear the loss. This in no way depreciated the benevolent intentions of the Queen's Park. The guarantees which the Queen's Park requested, rarely met, the sums expended. Thus in 1881 Blackburn Rovers and Aston Villa were visited for guarantees of £25 and £30 respectively, which would seem a paltry sum nowadays. In 1882 the Queen's Park was requested by a Mr. R. M. Sloan, secretary of the Bootle club, where the Association game had not yet taken hold, to send a missionary team to play at Liverpool. It was the Second Eleven on this occasion. Mr. Sloan, in a letter of thanks, "pointed out the impetus that such a high-class exhibition would give the Association game in the district." See what a great centre of Association football Liverpool has since become ! The Queen's Park was always at the call of charity. The Langside Dorcas Society was one of its chief cares; its ground was given free both for the benefit of impecunious clubs, and charitable institutions. Its defeat by the Vale of Leven was the cause of the foundation of the Glasgow Charity Cup, which has brought relief to thousands ; its purse was always open to its own members who had fallen on evil times, and who were visited by members of committee, and assisted in their distress. It was not to be exploited, however, and when refusals had to be made, they were conveyed in delicate and considerate language, which left no sting. While conserving amateurism, it was dead against professionalism in any shape or form. For instance, in August, 1879, members of the club brought professional runners to train on Hampden Park. This the committee considered improper, and resolved "That no professional runner be allowed to enter the club-house, or practise running on the ground." The sacred turf of Hampden was not to be defiled by the foot of the "pro." All these details, extending over a series of years, demonstrate clearly that much good was done by stealth, quietly, yet effectively, with a conscience void of offence. The spirit of greed was entirely absent, benevolence and justice were ever before the minds of the club managers all through the years, and the same dominant factors still guide the rulers of the Queen's Park. Clubs at home have experienced its benevolence in several ways. Many districts in Scotland have been visited, as much to help a local club pecuniarily, as to popularise the game in the district. Matches have been played away to raise funds for charities, for players injured on the football field (there was no insurance in those days), for the clubs themselves, and no genuine call was refused where time and opportunity served. A

great club like the Queen's Park has few spare dates during the season to give away. It bore no resentment, and those clubs who were its greatest rivals in the days of their prosperity found the Queen's Park generous and willing to lend a ready ear to appeals, when those old opponents were in trouble. When the services of the team could not be spared, the purse strings were unloosened, and liberal donations given, and no one the wiser. It did good by stealth, and will no doubt now blush to find it fame.

Chapter XVII.—Queen's Park and the Scottish Association

The legislative instinct seems always to have permeated the Queen's Park, and was inherent in its nature. At its second meeting the question of rules of the game came under consideration, and was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. In this way a proper conception of the game was inculcated, and method given to its pursuit on the field. However, attention was called to the fact that a controlling body of this particular sport existed in London, whose object was to spread a knowledge of the game, shape its rules, and band the clubs together that followed the dribbling code, distinct altogether from the carrying style, which had its Rugby Unions. Having got into communication with the English Association through Mr. C. W. Alcock—the secretary of that body asking, through the Glasgow newspapers, to be informed of any Scots anxious to play in his so-called Internationals in London—the Queen's Park nominated a player, R. Smith, who distinguished himself on that occasion. A copy of the rules was requested, and on 3rd November, 1870, after a decision had been arrived at to join the Association, the club was admitted, 9th November, that year. In no sense was this a sentimental step, as the Queen's Park took an active part in the doings of the Association for years afterwards, suggested many important reforms, and subscribed a guinea to the first Challenge Cup. Its team played in the fourth round of the first competition for the cup in London, 4th March, 1872, against Wanderers, then a tower of strength in the football world. It was, however, the International between Scotland and England at Partick, 30th November, 1872, that forced on the minds of the Queen's Park that the affairs of Scotland on such occasions would be more advantageously supervised by the Scottish clubs gathering together under the aegis of a National Association of their own. It was hardly the place for a private club to arrogate to itself such a position. Having taken the burden on its own shoulders to play an eleven of all Queen's Park players, as representing Scotland, against eleven English players, the club had no recourse but to see the matter through, and that without any pretence to, or idea of, monopoly. Scotland must, however, have an Association, and a cup, of its own, and Queen's Park was bound to take the initiative, and push the matter to an issue. Little time was lost. At a meeting of the committee, 8th February, 1873, the secretary, Mr. Archibald Rae, was instructed to "write to the Scottish clubs, proposing a Scotch Cup for competition among Scotch clubs next season." Messrs. Gardner and Hae were appointed to attend the meeting. The representatives of eight clubs attended, and agreed to promote a cup, and also to form themselves into "The Scottish Football Association" for the promotion of football, according to Association rules. The eight clubs were : Queen's Park, Vale of Leven, 3rd Lanark, Clydesdale, Eastern, Dumbreck, Granville, and Rovers. That was 13th March, 1873. At this meeting Mr. Archibald Rae, Queen's Park, was appointed the first secretary of the new Association—a compliment, no doubt, to the energetic exertions of his own club in bringing about such a satisfactory result. Messrs. Gardner and Rae, Queen's Park, were also appointed to the committee of the Association for season 1873-74. They were "authorised to commit the club for not more than £5 sterling towards the Scotch Cup." Rangers, who had been formed in

1872, were too late in entering the Association that season to participate in the drawings for the cup, but did so the following year. Sixteen clubs took part in the first contest for the cup. The first office-bearers of the Scottish Football Association were:—President, Mr. Archibald Campbell (Clydesdale); hon. treasurer, Mr. William Ker (Queen's Park); hon. secretary, Mr. Archibald Rae (Queen's Park); committee—Messrs. James Turnbull (Dumbreck), Don. M'Farlane (Vale of Leven), Eben Hendry (Clydesdale), W. E. Dick (Third Lanark), John Mackay (Granville), James M'Intyre (Eastern), Robert Gardner (Queen's Park), and William Gibb (Clydesdale).

The Queen's Park had thus' three representatives on the Association, including Mr. Archibald Rae, its first secretary. No better man could have been selected, as he had already considerable experience as honorary secretary of the Queen's Park Football Club, which he joined on 26th October, 1870, and before long became a member of its committee. He was a bright and shining light on the councils of the Queen's Park, and as secretary had thorough insight into the working of such a club, and this knowledge he brought to bear on the organisation of the Association. When arranging the details of a match between Glasgow and Sheffield—the correspondence the Queen's Park had had previously with the Sheffield Association, which desired a match with that club, having been handed over to the new Association—the outcome was the institution of the Glasgow and Sheffield match, first played 14th March, 1874. Mr. Rae stated to Sheffield: "The Queen's Park was the only club in Scotland playing Association rules prior to 1872. Therefore he did not wish the match played in November, 1873, as Sheffield desired, as his Association required a little time to see how the clubs, and new men, would shape before trying the strength of Glasgow against the Sheffield veterans, who were formidable players." He proposed 14th March, 1874, as the date for the game. Sheffield suggested Sheffield rules to be in force, not Association rules. Mr. Rae did not understand a game with "no off-side," as that kind of thing is what was called in Scotland "loafing" and "sneaking." He wished to play Association rules simply, of which Sheffield must have knowledge, as they had already had several fights with London. Scotland was fighting hard for uniformity of rules, and it might damage the cause if Sheffield rules were played. The match was played on 14th March at Sheffield, under Sheffield rules, and ended in a draw—two goals each. The return next season was to be played in Glasgow, under Association rules. Vale of Leven wished to play a professional—*i.e.*, a man who had competed at other sports for money—but the Association would have none of it, defining, in October, 1873, the word "professional" to mean "any one who has engaged in open public sports for money." What else could be expected from an Association with Queen's Park officials guiding it. The Association gave way on this point afterwards. In its very first series of cup-tie games the Association appointed umpires and referee. Mr. Inglis (Queen's Park) was to umpire for Blythswood, and Mr. Rhind (Queen's Park) for Clydesdale, with Mr. William Keay (Queen's Park) as referee. Another feature of interest is that the Association played a trial game, "Probables versus Improbables," to select a team for the third International (the first under the auspices of the Association), played at Hamilton Crescent, 7th March, 1874. J. J. Thomson (Queen's Park) was to captain the "Probables," and D. Wotherspoon (Queen's Park) the "Improbables," and, in addition, the captains were "free to select the players from any quarter—candidates or no candidates." Mr. H. W. Renny Tailyour, London, was invited by the Association to play in its 1874 International. He played for Scotland in the 1873 International in London. He was, however, unable to come to Scotland on this occasion. Mr. Rae only acted as secretary of the Association for one year, and was succeeded in April, 1874, by Mr. J. C. Mackay, who wrote, on behalf of the Association, to Mr. Rae on his resignation, intimating a vote of thanks for the great amount of work he had done, and the efficient way in which it was

done. The committee expressed regret at losing the services of one so well qualified for the work. Protests were plentiful at the very start of the cup competitions, and gave the Association considerable trouble. Any straw was sufficient to grasp, to secure a replay.

When the Scottish Football Association took up the control of football in 1873, it was the custom then for the clubs to nominate the most likely of their players for International and Inter-City honours. Thus in January, 1877, the Queen's Park, having been asked to name players for the International, and Sheffield matches, nominated its whole team, and no one will say that each and all of them were not worthy the highest honours in the power of the Association to bestow. The names are: J. Dickson, goal; J. J. Taylor and R. W. Neill, backs; C. Campbell and J. Phillips, halfbacks ; J. B. Weir, W. M'Kinnon, H. M'Neil, A. M'Kinnon, R. Todd, J. Smith, and A. Hillcoat, forwards.



JAMES SMITH,
One of the Founders. Member of Committee, 1867.

Another Trial match was played, 6th February, 1875, for the International, and Joseph Taylor (Queen's Park) was to captain one side, and Mr. Robert Gardner (late Queen's Park and Clydesdale) the other. A list of twenty-two names and reserves was supplied to these gentlemen to look over. Robert Gardner and PL W. Neill (Queen's Park) were to be the respective goalkeepers. Other Queen's Park men in the list are : Joseph Taylor, J. Phillips, T. C. Highet, W. Gibb, and A. M'Kinnon, with C. Campbell reserve half-back, and T. Lawrie and J. Wotherspoon reserve forwards. R. Parlane (Vale of Leven), a famous man in his day, was a reserve goalkeeper. J. Taylor, Harry M'Neil, J. J. Thomson, C. Campbell, W. M'Kinnon, A. M'Kinnon, and J. B. Weir, all Queen's Park players, were selected to play for Glasgow in the first Sheffield Inter-City in 1874. This match comes second in point of age

to the International against England. Mr. William Dick succeeded Mr. Mackay as secretary of the Association in October, 1875. In October of that year the Marquis of Lorne was invited to become honorary president of the Association, and graciously accepted the office. In September, 1878, Lord Rosebery was elected honorary president, the Marquis of Lorne, who had for three years occupied that position, having been promoted patron of the Association, as he had taken the greatest interest in the national game. He telegraphed, 25th March, from London his congratulations at winning "their second great victory," as Scotland won both the English and Welsh Internationals that season—1876. His lordship was then leaving for Canada as Governor-General of that colony. Mr. Dick, in October, 1878, got into communication with Mr. M'Alery, Belfast, *re* the forming of an Irish Association. He forwarded two dozen copies of his "Annual" with Mr. James A. Allan (Caledonian), who, with Mr. Charles Campbell (Queen's Park), took over to Belfast teams composed of Caledonian and Queen's Park players to give an exhibition of Association football in Ireland, and from this match sprang the Irish Association in season 1880-81. Though Ireland had played International matches against England and Wales for two seasons after its formation, it was not until 26th January, 1884, that Scotland first met Ireland at Belfast in an International game, which was won by five goals to nothing. Mr. Dick had previously helped with his advice, and copies of rules, in the formation of a Canadian Association, which at his time had twenty-five clubs on its roll.

The exhibition game above referred to was played under the auspices of the Ulster and Windsor clubs, Belfast. The arrangement was Queen's Park versus Caledonian. C. Campbell was captain of the former, and J. A. Allan of the latter. The Scots had a rough passage, but that did not matter. A "great crowd" of one thousand assisted at the function. Dribbling and passing were well illustrated, and the first real Association game in Ireland was generally voted a success. On retiring from the field the players were warmly applauded. Harry M'Neil, who played for Caledonian, had some grand runs the whole length of the field. The Queen's Park side won by three goals—J. T. Richmond (2) and J. C. Baird, Vale of Leven (1)—to one for Caledonian. Mr. W. N. Swan, Partick, officiated as referee. Mr. Dick retained the secretaryship of the Association until March, 1880, in which year he was followed by Mr. J. S. Fleming. Mr. Dick died soon afterwards, highly respected and mourned. A Dick Memorial Fund was established to commemorate his services to football, and a monument was erected to his memory over his grave in the Glasgow Necropolis. The memorial was taken up heartily by the Association clubs and friends. The Scottish Association, in order to swell the total, organised a match between Queen's Park, the holders of the Scottish Cup, and Clapham Rovers, the holders of the English Cup, in aid of the funds. The match had more than a passing interest, seeing the clubs were the champions of their year, and the question of superiority would thus be decided. It was played at Hampden Park, 15th May, 1880. The Rovers had been out of harness, as the English season finished a month or more earlier than the Scottish, and the Rovers had some difficulty in getting their cup team together. They managed it, save one man. It was a splendid game, nevertheless, the Queen's Park gaining the verdict by three goals to two. Lord Rosebery, the hon. president, sent a cheque for £10 to the memorial fund. The Queen's Park team for this match was: A. Rowan; W. S. Somers and A. Watson; C. Campbell and D. Davidson (captain); T. C. Highet, J. T. Richmond, F. Smith, G. Ker, J. Kay, and H. M'Neil.

When Mr. Fleming, who succeeded Mr. Dick as secretary of the Scottish Football Association, went to London in mid-season 1881-82, Mr. Robert Livingstone was appointed interim secretary, to carry on the work of the Association until the annual general meeting in the spring of 1882. His election to the secretaryship being opposed, Mr. John K. M'Dowall

(Queen's Park), was appointed to the office, and has up to the present day, continued to fulfil the duties appertaining to such an important position with credit to himself, and with great benefit to the game, which has advanced in popular estimation under his parental control.

About this period a project was put forward to take two teams to Canada to play exhibition games in the Dominion, the profits, if any, to go to charity after paying expenses. It fell through, as the organisers did not receive sufficient encouragement to persevere. As the name of the Queen's Park had been used in this connection without authority, the club published a disclaimer, stating they "never at any time, nor do they now contemplate such a visit, and that the gentlemen mentioned as likely to compose the team are much annoyed that their names should have been published unauthorised in connection therewith." The Scottish Football Association also repudiated the idea publicly. W. S. Somers, who had immediately before gone to Jersey City, had, in an interview, given the Queen's Park team who had won the cup in 1880, to a Yankee reporter, who forthwith published it as the Scottish team who intended visiting Canada and America. In an explanatory letter to the "New York Sportsman," Mr. Somers stated "The Queen's Park neither required funds to promote such a scheme, nor would they ever think, as a team, of crossing the Atlantic to give exhibition games." Mr. Somers, however, was to have captained one of the teams had the scheme come to fruition. He appears to have given an entirely wrong impression to the American pressmen, who elevated him to the high position of "champion athlete of the world," but William was never a modest man. The Canadian Association had some correspondence in November, 1879, with the late secretary of the Scottish Football Association, Mr. Dick, as to the probability of such a tour, but the Association was unable to undertake it. Others jumped into the breach, and failed. Their idea was not charity ; it was a speculation pure and simple.

The legislative efforts of the Queen's Park were directed quite as keenly, as a member of the Scottish Football Association, to improve the game, as during its long membership of the Football Association. The latter connection lasted from 1870 to 1887, when the former body thought it right, in order to safeguard its jurisdiction, to forbid its clubs being members of any other National Association. All down the years the Queen's Park representatives have been prominent in home legislative matters, always guided by instructions from their committee, who made it a point to carefully consider every agenda, and determine the policy to be followed. If nothing vital was at stake, the representatives, generally men in whom confidence could be reposed, were given a free hand. In the great professional crusade the club was vigilant and active, and had a most capable man in Mr. Thomas Lawrie to emphasise its views on the council board of the two Associations, which, at the time, were as amateur in their opinions as the Queen's Park itself. It is no fault of the Scottish Association that professionalism is rampant to-day. For years the Association stood out against its introduction, supported by the amateur section, headed by Queen's Park. Forced by events, it had to give ground, particularly as England had bowed the knee to Baal. The support given by the club to the Scottish Association at a time when there seemed every probability that the League might find itself in a position to take the government of Scottish football into its own hands, was opportune, though it has always to be remembered that any control the League might have been able to obtain would be severely limited, as International intercommunication was quite out of the question. The idea of rebellion against the Association became still-born. Feasible enough it seemed, as the public would support the best football, and the money acquired would keep the clubs, financially sound.

During the ten years the Queen's Park remained outside the League, things had time to

simmer down, and a harmonious state of matters existed in 1900, enabling the club to view with equanimity the existing condition of affairs, without in any way jeopardising its amateurism. The Scottish Football Association remains supreme, and football government now pursues its prosaic course. When the Queen's Park effected valuable improvements in the English rules of the game, these subsequently were introduced into the Scottish rules, and later both codes were assimilated at Manchester, 14th November, 1882. The club stood out stubbornly for the Scottish interpretation of the "off-side" rule, the "throw-in" rule, and its representatives were members of conferences held to consider the possibility of a solution of questions which sharply divided the Scottish and English Associations. This ground has been covered already. From the information given in detail, it will be gathered that the Queen's Park has taken a leading part in all questions of legislation, both at home and abroad, and always assisted, by its counsel and unfailing support, the Association it called into being, and founded, for the better government of football in Scotland.

QUEEN'S PARK PRESIDENTS, SCOTTISH FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

1876-7	-	-	W. C. Mitchell	-	-	Queen's Park.
1877-8	-	-	Robert Gardner	-	-	Clydesdale (ex-Q.P.).
1882-3	-	-	T. Lawrie	-	-	Queen's Park.
1883-4	-	-	"	-	-	" "
1886-7	-	-	R. Browne	-	-	" "
1889-90	-	-	C. Campbell	-	-	" "
1903-4	-	-	R. M. Christie	-	-	Dunblane (later Q.P.).
1907-8	-	-	John Liddell	-	-	Queen's Park.
1908-9	-	-	"	-	-	" "

Chapter XVIII.—Queen's Park and the Scottish Cup

It is natural to suppose that the Queen's Park, having taken such a deep interest in the foundation of the Scottish Football Association, and subscribed £5 towards procuring a cup to be competed for by Scottish clubs only, should put forth its best energies to win that cup in the first year of the Association and of the competition. The idea of instituting both was its own, borrowed from the Football Association, which, while eight years in existence, had only the preceding season, 1871-72 decided to have a cup competition. For this cup also, Queen's Park was one of the first competitors. Football was at the time in its extreme infancy, so far as the Northern Kingdom was concerned, and the Queen's Park club the guiding and controlling spirit of the game in Scotland. On looking over the list of clubs—sixteen in number—which took part in this first competition for the Scottish Cup, we find practically the names of all the clubs then in Scotland, with the exception of Rangers. The new game had its genesis in the West, and there also was Association football practised. The names of the sixteen clubs are: Queen's Park, Vale of Leven, Dumbarton, Renton, Kilmarnock, Eastern, Rovers, Blythwood, Western, Alexandria Athletic, Callander, Clydesdale, Granville, Dumbreck, 3rd Lanark, and Southern. Though the Rangers, consisting of a number of Garelochhead youths, had been banded into a club, and played on the Green in 1872, it was late in entering for the cup that first season. Hamilton Gymnasium, Airdrie, and Thistle, each opponents of Queen's Park, are also absent. The Queen's Park had to meet Dumbreck in the first round, and this tie was the first game played on first Hampden Park, and in it were worn, also for the first time, the famous black and white colours, which

superseded the blue jersey of the preceding season. It was only to be expected that Queen's Park, who had "never lost a goal nor even a touch down"

in club matches, should win the cup on this occasion, defeating in turn Dumbreck, 7-0; Eastern, 1-0; Renton, 2-0; and Clydesdale, in the final, 2-0. Clydesdale had had a considerable accession of strength by the defection of R. Gardner, the great goalkeeper; the brothers Wotherspoon, in the early part of 1874; and before this Fred. Anderson, and these desertions told a tale, when the Queen's Park and Clydesdale became again opponents in the fourth round of the cup competition of 1874-75. It took no fewer than three games before the Titwood combination was shaken off, the scores in the three ties being 0-0, 2-2, and 1-0. The Queen's Park gained the final from Renton by 3-0. Twenty-five clubs participated in the competition of that season, and forty-nine in that of 1875-76; therefore it is clear the Scottish Association had come to stay. It increased in numbers rapidly by the accession of clubs, and the Association itself grew in authority and usefulness. It now becomes evident from the narrowness of the majorities obtained by the Queen's Park in the ties of the second and third seasons of the competition, and also in ordinary games, that other clubs were prepared to contest its supremacy. Somehow Clydesdale and Queen's Park seemed fated to meet each season, and no love was lost between them. In the third round of the 1875-76 competition, Queen's Park put out Clydesdale by 2-0, after a stubborn fight. Dumbreck, beaten in the fourth by similar figures, did much better than in the first tie for the cup on Hampden in 1873. Vale of Leven, in the fifth round, stole the first goal Queen's Park had ever lost. For the third consecutive time the Queen's Park won the cup, defeating 3rd Lanark in the final by 2-0. Season 1876-77 was a fatal year for the Queen's Park, hitherto invincible at home. In it the club had to admit, for the first time, the supremacy of a home club—harder to bear probably than the English reverse by Wanderers in the previous season—Vale of Leven, an old and determined opponent since the days of the Recreation Ground, ousting Queen's Park from the cup competition in the fifth or semi-final round by 2-1. It was an unpleasant episode, especially in its after-results. This was the famous "crows' feet" game, as the Vale characterised the spike marks which the Queen's Park alleged it discovered on Hampden Park on the Tuesday after the tie, the epistolary controversy over which led to the estrangement of the clubs for a couple of seasons. Vale of Leven won the cup that season for the first time, defeating Rangers by 3-2. In the following season, 1877-78, Queen's Park did not travel further than the third round, and even in that limited journey came up against Clydesdale in the second, the Titwood club succumbing by 2-0. 3rd Lanark had ample satisfaction in the third round for their overthrow in the final of two years before, as they disposed of Queen's Park by 1-0, and fell again in the final, Vale of Leven winning the cup on the second consecutive occasion by 1-0. Pre-eminence for the Queen's Park could, at this stage, no longer be claimed. Many other clubs had now reached the same level, and had obtained confidence in themselves. Not that the "premier club" had in any way deteriorated. The old science of the team was there, but it had now become an asset common to all clubs who possessed the skill, enthusiasm, and determination. Much of this levelling up was unquestionably due to the Scottish Cup competition. The issue at stake is greater than in club matches, the nervous tension often extreme; and some clubs excel others as cup-tie fighters, where coolness and confidence are two valuable assets in such games. The football enthusiast will rarely miss a cup tie, while his attendance at any ordinary match depends very much on the excitement he anticipates from it. The further a club progresses in the cup competition, the greater is its cash balance, and that is another important consideration associated with such matches. While Queen's Park, each season, made substantial progress in the cup competition, it was balked in its ambition, often at the eleventh hour. For instance, in 1878-79 it made a triumphal progress through the first five rounds (in the

third it had a bye), and obtained twenty-four goals and lost none. Then it came up against Rangers, a tough and exciting battle going to the "Light Blues" by 1-0. In the final Rangers, dissatisfied with the decision of the umpires and referee in disallowing a second goal claimed by them—a claim disallowed also by the Association committee—refused to turn out again to meet Vale of Leven at Hampden Park, and the Vale were awarded the cup. In the competition of 1879-80 Queen's Park won the cup for the fourth time, defeating Thornliebank on Cathkin Park in the final by 3-0; all final ties had hitherto been decided on old Hampden. In the competition of that season the club gained fifty-three goals and lost five. In the very first round Rangers, the conquerors of the previous season, received a nasty knock from Queen's Park, who were the victors by 5-1. Dumbarton gave a lot of trouble in the semi-final, Queen's Park winning by 1-0. Both the finalists of 1880-81, Queen's Park and Dumbarton, had to face little opposition in the preliminary rounds. Queen's Park had really nothing to stop its way, yet had to win the final twice—both games were played on Kinning Park—as Dumbarton, defeated by 2-1, successfully protested on the ground of encroachment by the spectators. The committee were so incensed over the decision of the Scottish Association in the matter of the protest against Dumbarton that it was seriously considered, and actually moved by Mr. Thomas Lawrie at the annual general meeting in 1881, "That this meeting remit full power to the new committee, to withdraw from the competition for the Scottish Association football cup during next season, should they deem it judicious," in a very able and telling speech, in which he reviewed both sides of the question. Mr. C. Campbell, always ready to throw oil on troubled waters, carried an amendment by a large majority, "That the club remain in the cup ties." At this same meeting a sharp discussion arose over the words, "blundering and plundering," used by the match secretary (Mr. A. Geake) in his report, wherein he referred to the action of the Scottish Football Association regarding the final tie with Dumbarton. The words were taken objection to by some members, who wished them deleted. Mr. Morton moved as an amendment "That the report be adopted in its entirety," which was carried by a large majority. The club felt very strongly over this matter. A statement appeared in the "Glasgow News," 5th December, 1881, to the effect that Dumbarton and Queen's Park would play no club match next season, and Mr. Geake was authorised to contradict this statement in a letter to the "Glasgow News," which contradiction appeared on 12th December. However, in September, 1882, when Mr. A. M'A. Kennedy, secretary of the Dumbarton club, wrote regarding matches, "after due consideration of the same, the committee decided that the Queen's Park honorary secretary should write Mr. Kennedy, stating their regret, that our respective match secretaries were unable to arrange fixtures for the ensuing season." There is a great difference between inability to arrange a fixture, and actual refusal. Thus was a breach opened which lasted two seasons, the story of which is told elsewhere. This was the fifth occasion the Queen's Park had won the cup, and a second series of three consecutive wins had to be recorded, as in both 1881-82, on Cathkin Park, the senior club was again successful in annexing the cup. Dumbarton was again the opponent. At this period the team that represented the Queen's Park was one of the best, if not the best, that had ever appeared on a football field. Certainly it helped much to uphold the honour of the black and white, and at a strenuous time accomplished many brave deeds. In 1881-82 the team scored sixty goals and lost six before the cup came into its possession, and had to meet Dumbarton twice—2 - 2 and 4 - 1—before the county team succumbed. Dumbarton was a power in the land in those days, yet somehow, when it came to the final tie, luck deserted it, and only once in its history has it been able to have its name inscribed on the Scottish Cup, though it has fought out five final ties. In 1882-83 the only serious opponent Queen's Park had in the early ties was Rangers, who went out by 3-2, in the second round. Meeting Dumbarton again in the semi-final, the senior club went under by 3-1. After two games—2-2 and 2-1—

Dumbarton won the cup for the first and only time in its history, Vale of Leven furnishing the opposition. The game was played on old Hampden Park.

The course of events went on smoothly for a few years between Vale of Leven and Queen's Park after the friction between the clubs, when another difficulty arose over the final tie for the Scottish Cup, which was to be decided at Cathkin Park, 23rd February, 1884. The clubs, however, were not at variance on any question, as it was a matter entirely between the Scottish Association and the Vale. The latter having team troubles, and not prepared to their satisfaction to play this important match against such a foe as the Queen's Park, applied to the Scottish Football Association for a post ponement, which was refused. Consequently the Vale took the management of affairs into their own hands, defied the Association, and declined to play on the date fixed. The Vale had some justification for not turning up to play this final on 23rd February, 1884, though their reasons could not be accepted as a general practice, else the Scottish Association would never get through the cup competition were clubs to play only when they considered they were fully represented. The Vale alleged their best players were on the injured list, and consequently the team could not turn out in full force. Forbes, their great back, certainly was, and three other members of the team were among the sick and injured. The Association justly refused their application for a postponement, and it was only after this refusal that the Vale communicated officially with the Queen's Park, and informed the club they would not play the tie on Saturday, and no reason whatever was given for taking this step. This was scarcely courteous. The Vale never requested the Queen's Park to oblige by putting back the tie. The Queen's Park came on Cathkin Park, with the umpires and referee appointed by the Association, and when the Vale did not put in an appearance the referee intimated that, so far as he was concerned, the match was theirs. 3rd Lanark filled the bill that afternoon, and lost by 4-0. At a special meeting of the Queen's Park on 26th February, 1884, Mr. Geake was instructed to write to the Association, claiming the tie and the cup. Some of the committee looked at the money aspect of the question, but sordid feelings of this kind never influenced the club, who were above considerations of gate-money. The Queen's Park was awarded the cup by the Business Committee of the Association, and accepted it. There was an hour's debate at the meeting of the General Committee of the Scottish Football Association over the adoption of the minutes of the Business Committee, who had ordered the tie to go on. Mr. J. W. Mackay at length moved their adoption, Mr. R. Robinson seconding. An amendment, moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. A. Campbell (Dumbarton), to reject the minutes was defeated by seven votes to six—a very narrow majority, but sufficient. The Queen's Park, however, did not shirk the issue, and were quite willing, indeed anxious, to play the Vale of Leven. Mr. Thomas Lawrie, 4th March, 1884, moved at the Queen's Park committee meeting, "That in view of the unusual and in a sense unsatisfactory termination of the contest, that the match secretary be instructed to communicate with the Vale of Leven club, offering to play them an independent match, and expressing their willingness, with the permission of the Vale, to devote the proceeds to public charities," which was carried. As events had developed unpleasantly, the match committee thought it right to take up a more dignified attitude, and allowed the matter to drop, which did not quite please the major committee, who discussed adversely the action of the match committee for not first consulting them before declining to carry out the instructions given them. Mr. Campbell thought the match committee had acted wisely, while Mr. R. Browne was of opinion the ruling of the committee should not have been departed from. These expressions of opinion ended the matter. It seems strange that Vale of Leven, in thus acting, had not profited by the fate of the Rangers in the Scottish final of 1878-79, which club, after playing a drawn game of one goal each with Vale of Leven, refused to meet the Vale again as ordered by the Scottish

Committee, and Vale of Leven were awarded the cup. The Association Committee unanimously sustained this decision, resolving "That on account of the Rangers club having refused, and failed, to play the Vale of Leven, in accordance with the instructions of the committee of the Association, the cup be awarded to the Vale of Leven club." This precedent was disregarded by the Vale.

Battlefield now engross attention in the Scottish Cup competition, as in the competition of 1884-85, in a most sensational tie in the third round, that club defeated Queen's Park on Hampden Park by 3-2. The wholly unexpected had happened. It was scarcely possible, and many people were incredulous, when rumour reached the city that the Queen's Park had been ejected from the ties by these mere youths. Battlefield, however, had suffered few defeats that season, and their success was no fluke. Here for the first time Queen's Park decided to enter a protest against certain members of the Battlefield not being properly registered with the Scottish Association. There were irregularities in this respect, but the Association Committee did not consider them of sufficient importance to warrant the upsetting of the result, so they dismissed the protest. Members of the Battlefield immediately after this victory gave substantial help to the Queen's Park when in stress for players, and in subsequent years became, as members of the Queen's Park, prominent players, one especially, William Sellar, filling the office of president of the club for three years. Battlefield reached the semi-final in this season, falling unexpectedly to Cambuslang by 3-1. Renton, another Dumbartonshire club, secured the cup for the first time, beating Vale of Leven by 3-1 on Hampden Park. Any disappointment the Queen's Park may have met with that season, and it certainly was a bitter experience, was compensated for in season 1885-86, when luck attended the club in the drawings for the preliminary rounds. Not until the semi-final was any serious work necessary. Then 3rd Lanark were encountered, and worsted by 3-0. This was the famous snow semi-final, played 16th January, 1886. Snow and sleet came down from the regions above with steady persistency, and a high and piercingly cold wind swept over Cathkin Park. Conditions could not have been worse. Had the clubs acted with common sense, the tie should have been put off, and trust put in the wisdom of the Scottish Football Association to sanction their action. After ten minutes' play the teams held a consultation *re* adjournment, the Volunteers being already benumbed, and having now to face the storm. The crowd, however, began to demonstrate, and the game went on to half-time, the Queen's Park then standing 3-0 up, Christie scoring the first, and Somerville the other two. All were pinched with the extreme cold, and half frozen. When the teams reached the pavilion— Gillespie getting there under the shade of a friendly umbrella — proposal was made to stop the game, but while J. J. Gow, who captained the Queen's Park, was himself willing to stop, his team wanted the thing finished, as the Corinthians had to be played in London on the following Saturday. The "Third" were unanimous to a man for stopping, as three of their team were benumbed with cold, and Thomson had to be given restoratives to get up the circulation. The Queen's Park, with three goals ahead, held out. The Volunteers wanted Mr. Aitken, of Johnstone, the referee, to rule, the weather conditions precluded further play. That gentleman had no objection, provided both clubs could agree on the point, not otherwise. Eight members of 3rd Lanark were willing to turn out. Ultimately the club lodged a protest against the weather, and declined to play further. The Queen's Park team went on the field, kicked the ball through the goal, and the referee had no alternative but to award the tie to Queen's Park—a decision subsequently confirmed by the Association. This termination was unfortunate, and tested the patience of a drenched and frozen crowd, who hooted their indignation outside the pavilion. There were no hot baths in club-houses in those days, and the cruel experience of both teams might have had serious

consequences to themselves from a health point of view.

Renton, the holders, did not fare much better in the final than the Volunteers, as Queen's Park had a 3-1 victory. A great game it was, witnessed by 10,000, on a wet and disagreeable afternoon, at Cathkin Park, 13th February, 1886. Little incidents connected with the game were freely criticised after it was all over. Renton claimed that the second goal taken by Queen's Park was off-side. Hamilton centered the ball, Christie played it, and Harrower, who was in front of Christie, put it through. Were there three Renton men between Harrower and the goal?—a point over which there was great difference of opinion. The Queen's Park said "Yes." Renton, as strongly, "No." The officials also said "Yes." The Queen's Park, on the other hand, maintained the first goal scored by Renton should not have been allowed, as Kelso sent the ball through from a free kick without touching a player on either side. Opinions again differed, but the officials sided with Renton. A third matter in dispute was that Renton had been allowed a corner kick, after an exciting maul, out of which Gillespie crept over the line. The officials gave a kick from goal. However, the result of the game would not have been affected, even had the Queen's Park not been allowed their second goal, as there was no doubt about the other two. The Queen's Park now had its name again on the cup, only to lose the trophy in 1886-87, Dumbarton turning up trumps in the semi-final, after a hard game, by 2-1. Hibernians were the ultimate winners, making their debut as cupholders, Dumbarton succumbing in the final, also by 2-1, on Hampden Park. Another run, in 1887-88, by the Queen's Park to the fatal semi-final was checked at this stage by Renton, who not only disposed of the premier club in that round by 3-1, but also won the much-coveted trophy from Cambuslang, on Hampden, by 6-1. In 1888-89 3rd Lanark appear as Scottish Cup holders for the first time. The Volunteers had a substantial victory over Queen's Park in the third round by 4-2, after a protested game of 2-1. Celtic, formed in 1888, were defeated by the Volunteers in the final by 2-1, at Hampden, after another protested game—not bad for a first essay. This was the famous "snow" final. The clubs decided to play a friendly match without the authority of the referee, the Volunteers winning by 3-0. A protest followed, and the game was replayed. When Queen's Park secured the cup for the ninth time, in season 1889-90, it had by no means an easy passage through the ties. In the first round, Celtic, then in its second year of usefulness, stood up manfully to the seniors, though, so far as playing experience is concerned, the Celts were quite the matured article, having gathered together the best players of older clubs, and produced a team of all the talents, which became at once a force in Scottish football. This force had reached the final the previous year, and now was prepared to contest the opening round with Queen's Park. A stiff and determined struggle it proved, and the survivor did not press into the next round until two games had been played, neither scoring in the first, and Queen's Park winning the second game by the narrow majority of 2-1. The Queen's Park obtained thirty-two goals and lost one in the following three rounds. Then St. Mirren proved the stiff obstacle—won by only 1-0. Leith Athletic came next—gained 1 - 0; and then Abercorn, who lost by only 2-1. The final lay between the old firms, Queen's Park and Vale of Leven, who met at Ibrox Park, and the games—there had to be two played before a decision was obtained—were worthy the occasion, and the clubs. After a draw of 1-1, Queen's Park got through by 2-1. Pretty hard fighting this, but no club was exempt from similar experiences in the Scottish ties. Thus, in season 1890-91, Queen's Park and 3rd Lanark had to meet thrice—1-1, 2-2, 4-1—in the sixth round before the Volunteers passed through, to meet, and be beaten by, Heart of Midlothian in the semi-final by 4-1, the Hearts gaining the custody of the cup for the first time by overthrowing Dumbarton in the final, at Hampden, by 1-0.



In 1891-92 the Scottish Association divided the cup competition into preliminary and final stages, and exempted sixteen of the principal clubs, including Queen's Park, from the preliminary ties. Our Boys declined the honour of exemption. The sixteen survivors of the preliminary were drawn, along with the sixteen exempts, and formed the final stage of the competition. In the third round of this final stage Dumbarton disputed the right of the Queen's Park to proceed further, and so determinedly that the first game was drawn (2-2), and the second won by the Queen's Park (4-1). Renton took up where Dumbarton left off, with the same experience, a draw (1-1) and a victory for Queen's Park by 3-0. In the final, Celtic and Queen's Park were dissatisfied with the conditions at Ibrox Park, though the Celts were in the majority of 1-0 at its finish, and both clubs lodged protests with the Association, who granted their Petitions, and fixed the replay for 9th April, 1892, when Celtic at last secured the cup, after several disappointments, by the respectable majority of 5-1. The grave question of professionalism had engrossed the attention of the Scottish Football Association for several years, and its efforts to check the evil had failed. The Football Association long before had taken the professional clubs to its bosom, in their own interests, and the Scottish Association, seeing the ranks of clubs under its jurisdiction depleted, was forced to legislate for. and recognise professionalism in 1893. The Scottish League had its birth in season 1890-91, and Queen's Park were left outside this bund. The issue before the Queen's Park became now a most serious one. It decided, without hesitation, not to abandon its ideals, and would stand or fall under the amateur banner. It was a determination which might have meant the absolute ruin of the club, yet for ten whole years it stood outside the League, until 1900-01, when it decided to join that body in the hope of better fortunes, holding fast, however, to its amateur principles. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the following season saw its tenth, and last cup victory, when it wrested the laurels from Celtic, the chief apostle of the League system, at Ibrox, by 2-1. Queen's Park has only once since

appeared in a Scottish final, and that was in 1899-1900, when Celtic were the victors, at Ibrox, by 4-3. In the interval between 1893 and 1900, Queen's Park never got beyond the third round of the final stage, and twice, in 1894-95 and 1896-97, fell respectively, in the first round, to Celtic, 4-1, and to St. Bernards, 2-1. St. Bernards also defeating Queen's Park, in the third round, 1895-96, by 3-2. Beaten by Heart of Midlothian, 2-1, in the second round, in 1900-01, it fell to Hibernians, 7-1, in the third round, in 1901-02; to Motherwell, 2-1, first round, 1902-03; to Dundee, 3-0, first round, 1903-04; Aberdeen, 2-1, first round, 1904-05; Airdrieonians, 2-1, second round, 1905-06 ; got as far as the, fourth round in 1906-07, beating Arbroath (after draw—1-1) 4-1, 3rd Lanark 3-1, and Renton 4-1, respectively, in the three preceding ties, Heart of Midlothian finally stopping its way by 1-0. In 1907-08, St. Bernards had the better of Queen's Park in the first round, after three games had been played—1-1, 1-1, 1-0. In 1908-09, Rangers disposed of Queen's Park in the third round, 1-0. This was the year in which a serious riot took place. A disorderly crowd, disappointed that Celtic and Rangers did not play an extra half, hour after a second drawn game, wrecked Hampden Park. In 1909-10, Clyde settled the chances of the Queen's Park in the third round, after three meetings—2-2, 2-2, 2-1; and in 1910-11, Clyde, in the second round, beat Queen's Park, 4-1. It is a rather undignified position to find Queen's Park relegated to the Qualifying stage in season 1911-12. Not being one of the exempts, it was forced to compete for the Qualifying Cup, and with very poor success, as in the second round Motherwell put the amateurs out by 5-1. We find Queen's Park back again in the final stage, and one of the exempts in season 1912-13, and, after a bye in the first round, it put out Dundee Hibernians in the second, 4-2, only to submit to Clyde in the third, 1-0. The last competition for the Scottish Cup proper, prior to the Armistice, took place in 1913-14, when Queen's Park occupied a better position in the ties, reaching the fourth round, in which Hibernians were the conquerors by 3-1. Though the Qualifying Cup competition was carried through in 1914-15, the Scottish Association decided not to proceed with the final stages for the challenge cup, and no further competitions took place until 1919-20. Celtic were the last winners of the Scottish Cup, which lay in commission during the war. As in the Scottish Cup competition, so in the Scottish League competition, the Queen's Park just failed to win its games. Its defeats were never by large majorities. It did not exactly win, as was to be expected, where pure and unadulterated amateurs compete with professionals—men who devote all their spare time to training, are paid high wages, and are under a severe discipline. The Queen's Park holds the championship for drawn games in the League, and as a drawing power at the gates the club is an invaluable asset. The great bulk of the public sympathise with it, are proud of its stand for amateurism, understand its difficulties, and when it meets with success, are lavish in its praise. This was fully demonstrated in the year of grace 1918, when, blessed with a splendid team, it met with great success, winding up a most satisfactory season with a total of thirty-four points, or one point per match, and occupying seventh place on the League table. Further, for the first time since it joined the League in 1900-01, it had a majority of goals, even though it is only a bare majority—sixty-four goals won and sixty-three lost. Opponents will say its success is due to the fact that the best professional players had gone to the war. So have the best amateur players, and no Scottish club has suffered more in this respect than the Queen's Park, whose Roll of Honour speaks for itself. The club had to disband its Victoria and Hampden Elevens during the war, and rely solely on the Strollers and the schools for recruits. The club has done well, and its managers deserve the congratulations of every lover of football on the invaluable services rendered, as valuable in its way as those of the early pioneers, who, in 1877, founded the club, and introduced and fostered Association football in Scotland.

The following is a list of the positions Queen's Park occupied in the Scottish Cup ties since

the commencement of the competition :—

1873-74

FIRST COMPETITION FOR SCOTTISH CUP

FIRST ROUND

Renton	beat	Kilmarnock	2—0
Eastern	„	Rovers	4—0
Blythswood	„	Western	1—0
Alexandra Athletic	„	Callander	2—0
Clydesdale	„	Granville	6—0
Queen's Park	„	Dumbreck	7—0
Vale of Leven	scratched to Dumbarton, and Southern scratched to 3rd Lanark.		

SECOND ROUND

Blythswood	beat	Alexandra Athletic	2—0
Renton	„	Dumbarton	1—0
Queen's Park	„	Eastern	1—0
Clydesdale	„	3rd Lanark	2—0
(after two drawn games)			

THIRD ROUND

Queen's Park	beat	Renton	2—0
Clydesdale	„	Blythswood	4—0

FINAL ROUND

Queen's Park	beat	Clydesdale	2—0
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1874-75

(Twenty-five clubs competed)

FIRST ROUND

Helensburgh	beat	3rd Edinburgh	3—0
Rangers	„	Oxford	2—0
West End	„	Star of Leven	3—0
Kilmarnock	„	Vale of Leven Rovers	4—0
Dumbreck	„	Alexandra Athletic	5—1
3rd Lanark	„	Barrhead	1—0

Dumbarton	beat	Arthurlie	3—0
Queen's Park	„	Western	1—0
Eastern	„	23rd R.R.V.	3—0

Blythswood scratched to Renton, Vale of Leven to Clydesdale, and Hamilton to Rovers. Standard a bye.

SECOND ROUND

Eastern	beat	Kilmarnock	3—0
Renton	„	Helensburgh	2—0
3rd Lanark	„	Standard	2—0
Queen's Park	„	West End	7—0
Dumbarton	„	Rangers (after a draw)	1—0
Clydesdale	„	Dumbreck	2—0

Rovers a bye.

THIRD ROUND

Renton	beat	Eastern	1—0
Dumbarton	„	3rd Lanark	1—0

Rovers scratched to Queen's Park. Clydesdale a bye.

FOURTH ROUND

Renton	beat	Dumbarton	1—0
Queen's Park	„	Clydesdale	0—0, 2—2, 1—0

FINAL ROUND

Queen's Park	beat	Renton	3—0
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1875-76

(Forty-nine clubs competed)

First Round	Queen's Park beat Alexandra Athletic	3—0
Second Round	„ „ „ Northern	5—0
Third Round	„ „ „ Clydesdale	2—0
Fourth Round	„ „ „ Dumbreck	2—0
Fifth Round	„ „ „ Vale of Leven	2—1
„	3rd Lanark beat Dumbarton	3—0
	(after a drawn game of 1—1)	
Final Round	Queen's Park beat 3rd Lanark	2—0

1876-77

Scotland was this season divided into districts

(Eighty clubs competed)

First Round	Queen's Park beat Sandyford	7—0
Second Round	„ „ „ Caledonian	7—0
Third Round	„ „ „ Arthurlie	7—0

Chapter XIX.—Queen's Park and the English Cup

The connection of the Queen's Park with the Football Association began at a very early period in its career. There was no Association in Scotland. The club, after having drawn up a set of rules, which were based on those of the English Association, decided to join the only governing body then known, and, when the competition for a cup was established in 1871-72, after much anxiety as to the ways and means of travelling to London, it took part in the first competition for the English Cup in 1872, playing in the semifinal round—it was exempt from competing in the earlier rounds because of distance—against the Wanderers, greatly surprising the Londoners by its ability on the football field. It ran the Wanderers, a team of all the talents, to a dead heat, neither scoring ; but had to scratch, not being able to afford a second journey to London. This famous match has been dealt with in the chapter headed "Queen's Park and Wanderers." For a period of ten or eleven years, though retaining its membership of the Football Association, the Queen's Park did not take part in the competition for the 3 English Cup, either scratching to the clubs it was drawn against, or abstaining from entering for the cup. It was too serious a matter for the club in those early days to travel far, even to Ayr, funds being low ; but when times became better, and the club had a ground of its own, and England was divided into districts for the purpose of the competition, then the Queen's Park considered it a feasible undertaking to play a more prominent part in this battle for a trophy which might bring the club glory, but which certainly did not promise to enhance its revenues. In this spirit the Queen's Park embarked for the second time on a quest, which brought it only chagrin, disappointment, and loss, both in prestige and pocket. Having failed once, it tried again, Blackburn Rovers and Major Marindin stopping the way in the first final, but not in the second, which was fairly won by the Rovers. A fourth time did not prove more lucky than the first three, as, after defeating Partick Thistle in the first round in 1885-86, Queen's Park scratched to South Shore (Blackpool). A fifth effort was tried, and again failure, Preston North End bowling out Queen's Park at Hampden in 1886-87, in the very first round. This was the last of the series of five seasons—1871-72, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87—in which Queen's Park pursued this elusive trophy without result. Then in May, 1887, the Scottish Football Association stepped in, and said Scottish clubs must not be members of any other national association, and this ended the membership of the Queen's Park with the Football Association, and put a stop to further participation by all Scottish clubs in a competition for the English Cup.

The Queen's Park met nothing but trouble and disappointment in its progress through the English cup ties in 1883-84. All its matches were won in the most hollow fashion, except in the case of Old Westminsters, who ran the Queen's Park to a short head (1-0). After meeting Blackburn Olympic, the holders of the cup, the team had scored in these ties 43 goals and lost 2. With the final, 44 goals to 4 was their wonderful record. The clubs that were expected to give most trouble succumbed easily enough, such as Aston Villa and Blackburn Olympic. The Queen's Park hoped to take a strong team to Nottingham, 1st March, 1884, for the latter game against Olympic, but first one and then another called off. Andrew Holm was still on the accident list, as his leg broke down against 3rd Lanark the Saturday before. His brother, J. W. Holm, joined Arnott at back. G. Campbell could not get away, neither could A. Rowan. On the recommendation of Dr. Smith, J. MacDonald (Edinburgh University), who had quite recently been made a member of the club, took Campbell's place, and P. M'Callum went up by the night mail to Nottingham, being sent by A. Rowan at the last minute to fill

the goal. Imagine fifteen thousand spectators, ninety-nine out of every hundred of whom were supporters of the English team ! It was a damper for the young players; the strongest nerves would be severely tried under such circumstances. Olympic put in a lot of rough work, by which they had won the cup from Old Etonians the previous year. It was of little avail against Queen's Park. The battle raged with great fierceness, and intense excitement prevailed. The score at half-time stood 1-0 in favour of the Queen's Park. Very soon after crossing over, the Doctor lowered the Olympic colours for the second time. Watt came along with a third. There was a strong suspicion that the Blackburnites around the ropes wished to burst up the game, but the encroachers were kept back, and the game, which had been stopped, was resumed. Dr. Smith, a few minutes from the close, ran the ball from his own end to the goal, and flashed through a fourth goal. The Olympic could do nothing against the splendid back play of the Scots. Olympic lodged a protest on the ground that the spectators interfered with the play, but as Mr. C. W. Alcock was referee, and the arrangements in the hands of the English Association, the protest was of no avail. M'Callum had not much to do. Arnott played magnificently, as usual, and Holm kicked cleanly and well. MacDonald was a great success at half, and Gow extremely difficult to elude. Christie was the best forward in the team. Allan played his usual plucky game, Smith was always dangerous near goal, and Harrower deserved every praise. Anderson's dodging told its tale, and Watt gave full satisfaction. Queen's Park team:—P. M'Callum; W. Arnott and J. W. Holm; J. MacDonald and J. J. Gow; W. Anderson, W. W. Watt, Dr. Smith, W. Harrower, R. M. Christie, and D. S. Allan.

Blackburn Rovers, at Birmingham, beat Notts County the same afternoon, and were hissed and hooted, pelted with bricks, dust, and mud, and all because they had recently beaten Aston Villa in the ties, and did the same to the "Perry Pets" the year before. This left Queen's Park and Blackburn Rovers for the final at the Oval, 29th March, 1884. Little interest was taken at first in the progress of the Queen's Park through the English ties, as it was not believed the club was anxious to go through with the competition. The senior club intended at one time to scratch to some of the smaller English clubs, but the Englishmen pleaded so hard to be permitted to enjoy the honour of receiving a castigation from the famous Queen's Park, that the soft heart of Mr. Geake, the match secretary, was touched, and he could not refuse. The Queen's Park, as holders of the Scottish Cup, threw into the scale the championship of Scotland when it entered the contest for the championship of England. The Rovers, having defeated the Scots by 2-1, established their right to be considered themselves champions of the United Kingdom. The eyes of the whole football public of Great Britain were directed on the Oval. It is true the Queen's Park were "refereed" out of the game by Major Marindin, whose views on the "off-side" rule were peculiar and vain, but that was not the fault of the Rovers. The Scots had two goals disallowed by the Major before the Rovers got their two, and then Christie gained the only one goal which was granted to the Queen's Park. It is no use now criticising the late Major Marindin. He not doubt acted honestly, according to his lights; but the Queen's Park was never convinced, nor the Scottish public either, that victory ought not to have been gained by 3-2, as the goals disallowed Queen's Park, from a Scottish interpretation of the rules, were legitimate. The club took the reverse very sorely to heart, and contemplated washing its hands of the English Association, and the cup, with all its disappointments and annoyances. In this, as in other such most important games, team troubles, and, some even go the length of saying, blundering on the part of the match committee, helped to prevent the Queen's Park from obtaining the honours which came the way of the Rovers. Four veiled professionals were in the "English" (?) eleven. This club were among the first to induce Scots to cross the Border. F. Suter and Hugh M'Intyre led the way, and others followed, until it became quite the

fashion in Lancashire to leaven the teams with imported Scottish players. A protest by Olympic against the Rovers for playing the ex-Ranger, Inglis, failed for want of proof. What the inducements were that enticed these players, and a hundred others, to go south can only be surmised. In some cases an upholsterer was transformed into a thriving publican, and an ironmoulder, and even labourers, into flourishing tobacconists. Other Scots went about with their hands in their pockets, gentlemen at large, yet nothing could be proved against any of the clubs. The Queen's Park possibly had no grievance, as it had met the Rovers in friendly games with these "veiled" gentlemen as opponents. Therefore the Rovers were not unfairly strengthened. The Queen's Park could have played F. W. Shaw, W. Gray, or J. L. Kay. The first named offered his services, which were refused. That Kay was in good form was proved at the Welsh International the same day. Kay had been out of the Queen's Park team, and had been playing for the Second Eleven, and assisting other clubs occasionally. In this Welsh game, he had a hand in nearly all the goals. The old dash was there, the well-judged pass, the telling dribble, the quick eye, and the unerring aim, all reminded one of other days, and forced on the friends of the Queen's Park that a mistake had been made, because of some little friction between the match committee and the player. Shaw, too, distinguished himself in this International. It was a blunder, a terrible blunder, not to have played Shaw and Kay. The match committee came in for great blame for their want of foresight. The team was not a strong one for such an occasion. J. MacDonald, a right half, had to play left full back, and Watt, a Second Eleven man, was hardly class enough then for a crucial struggle. J. W. Holm and P. Shaw were left out. All Lancashire went wild over the dual victory of their pet club—first, at having defeated the Queen's Park, and, secondly, at having won the cup. It is believed they placed more store on the former achievement than on the latter, as it was their first success against the Scots. The Queen's Park entered the competition to bring glory to Scotland, and ended by giving glory to Blackburn Rovers. As it turned out, the game was a close one—a very close one—but the Queen's Park did not win. They had many chances at goal, but, owing to the strong defence of the Rovers, could not manage to square the total. The whole team seemed out of joint. Smith was off form; Allan and Watt, too, played below expectation. Anderson and Harrower were the only forwards who did themselves credit. Campbell never played harder, and the same may be said of Arnott, than whom there was no better back in Britain. Gow and MacDonald changed places, and got mixed up, and wound up by hindering each other. As has been said, the Queen's Park had two goals disallowed, and the Rovers one. The appeals against the Queen's Park were so persistent, that the team got afraid to kick the ball when at all near goal. Major Marindin acted a most extraordinary part. On the Sunday after the match, he came to the, hotel, and told the team they had the ball through the Rovers posts a foot, and did not claim, and also that the first goal scored by the Rovers was distinctly off-side, but no appeal was made. Arnott emphatically stated he appealed loudly, but no notice was taken. The Major ought to have kept the information to himself, and not thus increased the chagrin of the Queen's Park. On his own showing, the Scots won by 3-1. The Queen's Park counted in the other two goals disallowed, and asserted they gained the day by 5-1. These unhappy incidents left behind an unpleasant flavour, the circumstances in connection with the game being particularly unfortunate, and to the present day they are not forgotten. Queen's Park team : G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and J. MacDonald; C. Campbell (captain) and J. J. Gow; W. Anderson, W. W. Watt, Dr. Smith, W. Harrower, D. S. Allan, and R. M. Christie.

In the following season, 1884-85, after some hesitation, the Queen's Park decided to have another try for the cup. The earlier tries—Stoke scratched, Crewe Alexandra (2-1), Leek (3-2), and Old Wykehamists (7-0)—call for no comment, except that the first two games were exceptionally close—not to say anxious for a time. In the second round of the second series,

Queen's Park had a bye, and then came the tie with Notts County at Nottingham, 21st February, 1885. The absence of arrangements to shepherd a record crowd at Trent Bridge caused serious inconvenience and annoyance to the Queen's Park. It is unnecessary to enter into details of the play, which were interesting and exciting, so much so that the crowd, after half an hour's play, broke the ropes, and flowed over the line, seriously hampering the players, especially Gillespie in goal, and impeding him in his attempt to save the first goal. After half-time, when the Queen's Park was ahead by 2-1, so much did the spectators encroach that the Queen's Park captain entered a protest at the game being considered final. Players, referee, policemen, and others spent twenty minutes in partially clearing the field of play, and the game having again been set agoing, Notts managed to effect a draw (2-2). The referee, Mr. Pierce Dix, ordered the teams to play an extra half-hour, but the Queen's Park unanimously refused to do so, on the grounds that (1) they had nothing to do with the field arrangements, (2) that they had already been on the ground two hours and ten minutes. The English Association Committee considered the matter, and, instead of ordering Notts to play in Glasgow, they decided the replay had to take place at Derby, thereby imposing on the Queen's Park another expensive journey to England. The game had been stopped no fewer than on twelve occasions to push back the crowd, and yet the Queen's Park had to suffer this inconvenience. It seemed a hopeless task to persevere in these ties. In this game, W. MacLeod (Cowlairs) made his *debut* in the English ties for Queen's Park, as partner to Arnott. They both distinguished themselves. It is said Harry Cursham, recently married, showed no anxiety to come into collision with "Watty." J. M'Ara quite took everyone by storm, supporting Campbell, who was at his best, at half-back. Hamilton did great work, and filled Eadie Fraser's place with conspicuous success. Anderson, Harrower, and Sellar all did well. Christie, though lame, scored a goal, and Allan gave material assistance. Mr. C. Campbell, at the dinner after the match, expressed the hope that, when the tie was finally decided, the clubs would continue, as heretofore, to meet in friendly matches only—a sentiment which was heartily re-echoed. Queen's Park team: G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and W. MacLeod; C. Campbell and J. M'Ara; A. Hamilton, W. Anderson, W. Harrower, W. Sellar, R. M. Christie, and D. S. Allan.

It is strange, but true, that the excitement over the replay at Derby on 28th February, 1885, was even greater in Scotland than when the Queen's Park and Blackburn Rovers fought out the final in the previous year. The feeling existed that the Scots had not equal justice meted out to them, when they were asked to travel two hundred miles, with Notts almost at home, especially as the county club were entirely to blame for the fiasco. When a telegram arrived at Hampden Park, where the Scottish final between the Vale and Renton was being played, giving the score at half-time as one goal each, the crowd were delighted, and anticipated a favourable result. They were not disappointed, and the Queen's Park were the victors of a great contest by 2-1. The ground at Derby was a good one, different from the morass on which the previous game was played. A huge crowd—twenty thousand—assisted, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The play was simply faultless in its brilliancy on both sides. Gunn got a corner off Gow, and the ball, bobbing from head to head, went through out of Gillespie's reach. Ten minutes more and Sellar (late Battlefield), getting possession from Watt, slipped Emmett, and sent the leather whizzing through the Notts goal, thus equalising the score—a feat which was greeted with great cheering. It was quite extraordinary, the number and enthusiasm of the supporters of the Queens Park, the crowd being equally divided. The totals were the same on crossing over—1-1. Notts now attacked, and attacked again, but strong back play, and Gillespie in goal, foiled all attempts. The pent-up fury of the hardy Scots was now let loose, and the Notts goal was peppered, Watt losing a splendid opportunity. In this lively way the game proceeded, until a long kick by Moore (Notts) up

the field gave Arnott a nice clean shot, which he judged to a nicety, and the great back, with a strong drive, obtained unexpectedly what proved to be the winning point of a hard game. , Though the battle waxed fast and furious, nothing further resulted. So the Queen's Park triumphed over all opposing difficulties for the nonce. It had just a little the better of the play, and deserved exactly what it got, and no more. The game was a brilliant exhibition of football. Of the players, Gillespie played up to the form of his palmiest days. Arnott tackled, kicked, and ran like a hero. MacLeod was a good second to his companion. Campbell never played a more telling game. Gow was in grand fettle, and his attentions to the "Great Gunn" were touching. Christie was absent through lameness. Sellar, playing on the left wing-Watt going centre—excelled himself, and Allan worked like a nigger. Hamilton and Anderson were most effective, while Watt and Harrower, in the centre, kept the wings liberally supplied, passing and dribbling most brilliantly. The way was now clear for Queen's Park and Notts Forest in the fourth round. Queen's Park team: G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and W. MacLeod; C. Campbell and J. J. Gow; A. Hamilton, W. Anderson, W. Harrower, W. W. Watt, W. Sellar, and D. S. Allan.

Another trip to the South had to be faced by the Queen's Park in the fourth round (second series) to meet Notts Forest. The tie was decided at Derby on Saturday, 14th March, 1885, and naturally attracted attention, as the Forest were said to be even stronger than the County. The enclosure was filled, and the spectators had an exciting time. The Forest were at the height of their fame, and the Queen's Park held its head also at the highest. Having thrown out Notts County a fortnight previous, this tie was doubly interesting, and Forest hoped to succeed where their townsmen failed. Queen's Park forced the pace. They meant business from the start, but could not score, though Allan and Campbell were within an ace of it from two corners taken by Sellar. Forest took the upper hand, but were met at every point. Neither Dr. Smith nor Lambie appeared to be in the right place when wanted. Widdowson and Leighton dribbled the ball down the left wing for Danks to score for the Forest, after twenty-eight minutes' play. Dr. Smith, Anderson, and Sellar indulged in effective passing, but the Forest halves stopped them short. This lead of 1-0 was held at the interval. The Glasgow men again rushed the game, Dr. Smith redeeming any deficiency observable in the opening stages. Beardsley upset the medico, after as fine a run as had been seen on the field that day. Campbell was given a throw-in, and handing the ball to Allan, that player passed it on to Anderson, who, with a beautiful shot, equalised matters. It was now a desperate encounter, both sides striving for a majority in points. Smith again almost beat Beardsley, who fell, and thus avoided the charge of the man of medicine. Campbell headed the ball into Gillespie's hands, and almost scored against his own side. Neither could improve the position, and a draw (1 -1) left the conclusion unsatisfactory for the Queen's Park, who were thus faced with possibly another visit to England. Anderson was the best of the forwards, and Allan played a hard and unselfish game. Sellar and Hamilton were good, and Dr. Smith's best services were given in the second half. Lambie was not a success, then being only sixteen and a half years of age. Campbell and MacDonald, too, did not please the critics. Arnott and MacLeod were the saviours of the situation on several occasions, while Gillespie was brilliant. Queen's Park team : G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and W. MacLeod; C. Campbell (captain) and J. MacDonald; A. Hamilton, W. Anderson, Dr. Smith, J. A. Lambie, D. S. Allan, and W. Sellar. This team contained eight players who had been selected to take part in the International against England at the Oval on the following Saturday. The choosing of the Queen's Park team for Derby had been a matter of no little difficulty, for with Harrower and Christie injured, and Gow and Watt unable to get away from business, the officials were at their wits' end. Luckily MacDonald had recovered from injuries sustained on New-Year's Day, and Hamilton considered himself strong enough to risk

playing. The English Association was more generous this time in allowing the undecided tie to be replayed in Scotland. The representatives of the two clubs met, for the second time, on the fine ground of Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 28th March, 1885, to decide who was to meet Blackburn Hovers at the Oval on 4th April. Notts Forest had the same eleven which ran the Queen's Park to a dead heat two weeks before. The Queen's Park team was considerably altered. Dr. Smith and J. A. Lambie were replaced by Harrower and W. W. Watt, and Ninian M'Whannel took Anderson's place, R. M. Christie still being an unwilling absentee. The "Reds" did the pressing to begin with, but the Scots were the first to score. Sellar placed a corner kick handily for MacDonald cleverly to head towards goal. One of the Forest, in attempting to save, put the ball through his own goal, twenty minutes from the start of the game, amidst great cheering, as was only to be expected. This was followed quickly by a second goal. Gillespie had just saved, and A. Hamilton, getting on, ran up the right wing, passed to Sellar, who, lying close in, sent the ball past Beardsley, amidst another great demonstration of delight. During the remaining ten minutes of this half Gillespie had to prove his worth several times. Just after this Sellar, from a corner, shot the ball through the uprights, and despite M'Whannel's efforts to convert it into a goal, he was too late. The ball had touched no player, and, therefore, did not count. Allan, Watt, and Sellar made things lively for the "Reds." Leighton gave trouble to Arnott and Campbell. A goal, headed through by M'Whannel, was disallowed. Sellar, however, was successful next time, and raised the Queen's Park total to three. The Scots made circles round the opposing defenders. Gillespie, near the finish, saved a stinger from Leighton, just under the bar. Sellar, Allan, and Hamilton were the pick of the Queen's Park basket. As for the defence, it was impregnable. Harrower broke down after thirty minutes, his old injury troubling him. M'Whannel filled a difficult position creditably. Watt only occasionally shone. Gillespie was in his best form. Queen's Park team : G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and W. MacLeod; C. Campbell (captain) and J. MacDonald; N. M'Whannel, A. Hamilton, W. Harrower, W. W. Watt, W. Sellar, and D. S. Allan.

Thus fortune decided that Queen's Park and Blackburn Rovers were to have another tussle for that inglorious pot—the English Cup. Again the scene was laid at the Oval, as usual, where, on 4th April, 1885, another great battle was fought. Was there ever a more unlucky club than the Queen's Park? At the various crises in its history, and when it wanted all its available forces, it has invariably happened that its best men are not forthcoming. This was the case the season before, and history here repeated itself. It had sustained only two defeats so far, and one of these was in the unfortunate Battlefield cup tie, and the other at Birmingham on the October Fast Day, when a scratch team was beaten by Aston Villa. Harrower and Christie were both laid aside through injury, and W. Gray and N. M'Whannel (a Second Eleven man), were called on, necessitating a rearrangement of the forwards. Shifting players is always a dangerous policy, but the club had no other alternative. This led to an absence of combination, and the resultant slackness near goal. The game excited vast interest, and twenty thousand people witnessed it—a then record for England. In the first half, against the wind, it seemed as if a score was inevitable had the parting kick been given; but no, a few yards more must be dribbled, and the chance was gone. The Rovers were in splendid condition, but, weak and all as the Queen's Park were, the game was very open all through. If there were any advantage, the Rovers had it. Were it not for the wonderful play of Gillespie, who proved once more his right to the title of "The Prince of Goalkeepers," there is no saying what the adverse score might have been. These repeated attacks on the Scots goal were principally due to the smartness of the Rovers in shooting at goal, more than any superiority in the outfield. The only man on the Queen's Park side who made a decent show in this respect was Sellar, who never lost an opportunity of testing Arthur, the

Rovers custodian, and Gray sent in a clinker, which was saved by pure accident. The Rovers got a goal in the opening period through a long shot by Forrest from half-back, and their second point was put through by Brown, after about a quarter of an hour of the concluding period had elapsed, while the Queen's Park failed to score. This victory by 2-0 was fairly gained. On this occasion no goals were disallowed, nor could the Scots complain of the officials. They were beaten fairly, and all felt that the better team had won. The only thing that detracts from it is, that the Queen's Park were decidedly weak. M'Whannel is not a Sellar, and Gray played in the team for the first time for two seasons. Anderson was clearly out of condition, and failed to bewilder the English forwards as of old. Allan missed Christie. Lying too far back, with the wind in the second half, the strange spectacle was witnessed of a Scottish team practically playing four half-backs. Sellar played a magnificent game, and had all been like him the cup would have come to Scotland. He was, repeatedly cheered for his brilliant exhibition. Hamilton also was seen at his best. Gray appeared nervous, and seemed anxious to do well, but he did not play to form. Campbell never played a better game. His head was of great service at critical times, and his general play of the very best. MacDonald, by his speed and splendid tackling, thwarted the Rovers forwards, and equalled his captain in the form he showed. Arnott did the work of two at back, and he compensated for MacLeod's failure in this game, the ex-Cowlairs back appearing to be weighed down by the stake at issue. The Rovers all played well, especially Lofthouse, Brown, and Sourbutt. Howarth, of Accrington, assisted Rovers by special permission of the Birmingham Football Association. The Queen's Park, even with its weak team, never anticipated an adverse result. The defeat of the great Scottish club caused intense disappointment, not only to the Scots present, but also all over Scotland, where the greatest confidence was reposed in the premier club. Ill-luck, and the chapter of accidents, contributed to the disaster; but Scots are not so completely absorbed in the fortunes of the Queen's Park as not to be able to congratulate Blackburn Rovers on their victory, while, at the same time, sympathising with the Queen's Park in its misfortunes. Strange but true, these crises always arose at critical times. So many instances are recorded in this history that it seems to amount to a fatality. Queen's Park team: G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and W. MacLeod; C. Campbell and J. MacDonald ; A. Hamilton, W. Anderson, W. Sellar, W. Gray, N. M'Whannel, and D. S. Allan.

It was rather remarkable to see an English Cup tie being played at Hampden Park between two Scottish clubs—namely, Queen's Park and Partick Thistle—an event sufficient to rouse the ire of the Scottish Association, whose patience in this connection must by this time have been quite exhausted. Murmurs went round at this encroachment on the jurisdiction of the Scottish body, and the public at home did not approve of this lack of patriotism on the part of clubs who Played under the banner of the Thistle, acknowledging the superior jurisdiction of the Rose, for at this period the Football Association claimed to be the head and front of Association football. At this very time, however, the Football Association was preparing to climb down, and did so in 1886, when the International Board was agreed upon. These murmurings heralded the storm which burst out in the spring of 1887, with the result that Scottish clubs were forbidden to compete for the English, or any other national trophy. An exception was made in the case of the "Dewar" and " Sheriff of London" Charity Shields. Queen's Park and Partick Thistle met in a first-round tie for the English Cup at Hampden Park, 31st October, 1885. Though previous to this match fault had been found with the Queen's Park players for lack of condition, a vast improvement was observable, and they came out of the contest with flying colours. Partick Thistle drew first blood, and this was their only goal. Scores were equal at half-time—one each. Then the senior team showed its vast superiority, and, scoring goal after goal, won finally by 5-1. There was not a laggard in

the Queen's Park team. Arnott was in rare fettle; Watson was not so good. Campbell exhibited no signs of deterioration, and Gow reminded one of old times. "Woody" Gray filled Christie's place, and he and Allan gave a grand display. Somerville (late Rangers) and Harrower, in centre, were a great pair; the ex-Ranger, beside men of his own calibre, played with confidence, and Harrower worked with self-reliance and go. Hamilton was in great form, and Lambie gave him every support. The Thistle kept Gillespie on thorns in the first half, but the prince of goalkeepers was equal to the occasion. The Thistle used their weight with effect, and expended all their energies at the commencement. Queen's Park team : G. Gillespie ; W. Arnott and A. Watson; C. Campbell and J. J. Gow; A. Hamilton, J. A. Lambie, George Somerville, W. Harrower, W. Gray, and D. S. Allan.

Queen's Park went no further in these ties that season, as they scratched to South Shore (Blackpool) in the second round.

The Scottish Association was at last forced to take action, as more Scottish clubs than the Queen's Park had entered for the English Cup. 3rd Lanark, 17th October, 1885, had played an English tie against Park Road (Blackburn), at Cathkin Park, immediately prior to the match between Queen's Park and Partick Thistle—a less heinous crime probably, seeing one club at least was an English club, than in the latter case, where both were of Scottish nationality. Rangers, too, in the first round, played Rawtenstall, at Kinning Park, and Heart of Midlothian met the London Pilgrims in Edinburgh.

After the Preston North End - Queen's Park tie in the first round of the English Cup competition, at Hampden Park, in the following season, 1886-87—whether moved by the unseemly and riotous proceedings on that occasion, or by the serious loss of dignity which such extraneous competitions, taking place as they did in its own immediate preserves, occasioned it—the Association passed a new law at the annual general meeting, 10th May, 1887: "That clubs belonging to this Association shall not be members of any other National Association." This rule was introduced on the motion of Mr. Richard Browne (Queen's Park), then president of the Scottish Association, seconded by Mr. James A. Crerar (3rd Lanark). Thus all further participation in the English Cup ties was closed for the future to Scottish clubs. The practice should never have been allowed to develop. Still, the Scottish Association was not in being when Queen's Park first played for the cup against the Wanderers in London in 1872, and at that early period it sought to induce other Scottish clubs to join the English Association. This connection between the Scots and the Football Association had been carried on in the closest intimacy, not so much in a playing as in a legislative sense, in the interests of this variety of football, for the club did not compete again for the English Cup until the season 1883-84, when, funds being adequate and prestige high, it conceived the idea of bringing the cup to Scotland. Its success, having reached the final twice, and its ultimate complete failure, are tales already unfolded. Still, the example to Scottish clubs was not a good one, and the contagion spread ; other clubs entered and competed for the cup, imagining they might do better than the Queen's Park, and that there was money in it. This latter supposition was a fallacy, as expenses were high, and the gates not always large. Thus in this season no fewer than seven Scottish clubs embarked on the elusive hunt for the cup. Rangers and Renton were the only pair of the lot to reach a forward position. Renton put out Accrington, then in the second round defeated Blackburn Rovers at Blackburn, after a drawn game at Hampden Park, and succumbed (2-0) in the fourth round to Preston North End at Hampden Park, 22nd January, 1887, after the clubs had played a friendly at Renton the Saturday previous, the ground being unplayable for a cup tie through frost and thaw. In reference to this last game, the public were not told of the change in the

conditions, and, suspecting something was wrong, broke into the ground, but on being assured the game was being played as a cup tie, allowed the play to proceed. It was returned as a draw (3-3). Rangers did even better, as, after an easy parade through the ties, they fell at last in the semi-final to Aston Villa, 12th December, 1887, the year in which the Villa defeated West Bromwich Albion in the final by 2-0, and won the cup for the first time.

The tie between the Queen's Park and Preston North End, 30th October, 1886, was the occasion of one of the most serious riots that had ever taken place on that famous enclosure — Hampden Park. The Preston team, one of the best exponents of the dribbling art, played an extremely rough and "dirty" game. Fouls were repeatedly given against them for tripping and charging behind, inexcusable acts for which there was no necessity, as they secured the victory by 3-0. This rough play culminated in an act of treachery on the part of Ross, jun., one of the eight professionals in the North End team. The scene that took place at the close of the game baffles description, and one the like of which had never been witnessed at any game in Scotland. The act which aroused the passion of the mob was perpetrated on Harrower, the Queen's Park centre, by Ross, jun. About five minutes from the close, Harrower, who had played grandly up to this point, fastened on the ball. Ross, jun., was behind him, and this player, instead of tackling his man in front, charged him low down behind, causing Harrower to fall backwards on his left shoulder. So forcible was the fall that he lay stunned, while the spectators yelled and howled in a perfect frenzy of righteous anger. His father, who happened to be in the pavilion, went to his son's assistance, but Messrs. Geake and Stewart Lawrie induced him to withdraw. Harrower was assisted to the pavilion, and there attended to by Dr. John Smith, an old associate. Then the game was finished. The indignant crowd now surged into the field, maddened with passion, shouting, waving sticks, umbrellas, and such like weapons, and the North End team were at once engulfed by a living sea, which rolled round them in angry surging waves that threatened to engulf them at any moment. Ross was the centre of attraction. Happily the crowd was too dense to allow those who were near the players to use their fists, or the weapons they carried. Seeing the predicament of their opponents, the Queen's Park team, who were the first to enter the pavilion, ran to the rescue, and after a deal of pushing and struggling got the men safely indoors. Ross, jun., was more like an animal that had had a hard run for its life than a victorious football player. Meanwhile the crowd outside clamoured for Ross, jun. Mr. C. Campbell volunteered to get the offender away, clear of the rabble. A long ulster and a hat were procured, and, donning these, Ross sauntered forth by the side of Mr. Campbell. The pair had not gone a hundred yards in the direction of the main entrance, when Ross was recognised. Although Mr. Campbell protested, and denied the man was Ross, the people only laughed at him, and were proceeding to give the player a mauling, when he burst through them and reached the pavilion again in safety. Once there, he sank down in tears, entreating the Queen's Park not to leave him. While Mr. Campbell haranged the mob from the pavilion terrace, Ross, jun., escaped with the groundsman, Sandy Maxwell, through a back window, up the Mount Florida slopes, and got safely away. When the crowd learned how they had been balked, they dispersed sullenly, and the ground, which that day had held fifteen thousand precious souls, was soon hushed in the stillness of the night, and there was nothing left to tell of the great battle that had been fought and lost, or of the mighty upheaval of the public spirit which had characterised the close of the game. Mr. Sudell, then chairman of Preston North End, at the dinner after the match, apologised for Ross, jun.'s misconduct, and the incident closed, nor did intercourse between the clubs cease, as they met again at Preston, 30th April, 1887, North End winning by 1-0. The Queen's Park team in the cup tie was : G. Gillespie; W. Arnott and R. Smellie; A. Stewart and J. J. Gow; A.

Hamilton, J. A. Lambie, G. Somerville, W. Harrower, J. Allan, and D. S. Allan.

Preston North End contemplated protesting against Queen's Park in this English Cup tie on the ground that the club employed a professional trainer, Fairley, who had recently acted as trainer, or rubber down, to the team. In Mr. Sudell's opinion, it was a breach of the cup competition rules for a club to pay a professional trainer to train an amateur team. (See Rule 17.) However, Mr. Sudell further added that North End would not in any case—win or lose— attempt to take advantage of this in the way of protesting. As the Preston club won, his magnanimity was not put to the test. He added that North End had no trainer. They trained themselves, each man in his own way. That defect was, however, soon remedied, professional teams not only having trainers, but were sent to seaside resorts to get fit when big matches were on.

The following are the positions taken by Queen's Park in its various attempts to win the English Cup :—

1871-72

Queen's Park drew with Wanderers—0—0. Queen's Park then scratched, not being able to travel a second time to London.

1872-73

Queen's Park scratched to Oxford University (18th Feb., 1873).

1873-74	Queen's Park did not enter for cup.		
1874-75	"	"	"
1875-76	"	"	"
1876-77	"	"	"
1877-78	"	"	"
1878-79	"	"	"

1879-80

First Round Queen's Park scratched to Sheffield.

1880-81

First Round Queen's Park scratched to Sheffield Wednesday.

1881-82

First Round Queen's Park scratched to Accrington.

1882-83

First Round Queen's Park scratched to Grimsby.

1883-84

First Round	Queen's Park beat Crewe Alexandra	10 — 0
Second Round	„ „ „ Manchester	15 — 0
Third Round	„ „ „ Oswestry	7 — 1
Second Series :		
First Round	„ „ „ Aston Villa	6 — 1
Second Round	„ „ „ Old Westminsters	1 — 0
Third Round	„ „ „ Blackburn Olympic	4 — 0
Final Round	Blackburn Rovers beat Queen's Park	2 — 1
(On 29th March, 1884)		

1884-85

First Round	Queen's Park w.o. Stoke-on-Trent scratched.			
Second Round	"	"	beat Crewe Alexandra	2—1
Third Round	"	"	Leek	3—2

Second Series :

First Round	Queen's Park beat Old Wykehamists			7—0
Second Round	"	"	a bye.	

Chapter XX.—Queen's Park and Glasgow Charity cup

While the institution of the Glasgow Charity Cup competition may not directly be attributed to the initiative of the Queen's Park, it certainly must indirectly be associated with the club. The controversy, most acute at the time, which arose over the defeat of the Queen's Park by Vale of Leven, 30th December, 1876, in a Scottish Cup tie—a defeat which caused a sensation in football circles, bad enough in its way, being the first the Queen's Park had to submit to from a Scottish club—developed into the notorious, when marks of spikes were found on Hampden Park on the Tuesday after the match. Unfair tactics of this kind were new in football, and, that victory should have been obtained by such unsportsmanlike methods, created a feeling of abhorrence in the public mind. The Vale of Leven indignantly denied the charge, and suggested "crows' feet," a jest which was ill-timed, and ill-suited to the occasion. The marks were undoubtedly there, but who were the culprits was never satisfactorily established. The controversy became heated and prolonged, the newspapers of the day taking an active part in fomenting it. A strong desire naturally was manifested to bring the clubs together again, under more favourable conditions, in order to establish a true test, which was the better. The public demanded this, and wished for a fair field and no favour. After all, was it surprising that the Vale should defeat the Queen's Park? On 21st December, 1872, the clubs first met on the Recreation Ground, Queen's Park, the senior club winning by 3 -- 0. The return match was played at Alexandria the following month, and resulted in a draw (0-0). The Vale, though established in 1872, developed a precocious knowledge of the game, and ran the Queen's Park to a dead heat. With greater proficiency, acquired in the following four years, they were bound to succeed. Every club reaches its acme of skill, and the time comes when the fortune of war prevails against it. So it was in this case. The circumstances, however, were peculiar, to say the least of it. A committee of influential Glasgow gentlemen, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Merry (3rd Lanark), Mr. James Dickie, Mr. Robert Easton, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Andrew Stewart, and Mr. Angus Mitchell, all interested in football, was formed, who waited on Mr. W. C. Mitchell, then president of the Queen's Park, and informed him that they were desirous of raising funds for a valuable cup, to be played for annually by two clubs nominated by a committee of themselves, the proceeds to be devoted to some charitable object, the winning team to receive handsome badges. They wished to know if the Queen's Park would support them in the scheme, and assist them in carrying it out. Some discussion took place in the Queen's Park committee. A motion was made, "That we cordially support the affair," and an amendment, "That we take no immediate steps in the matter, but simply express to the gentlemen, through Mr. Mitchell, our appreciation of their proposal." This being more suitable to the general feeling of the meeting, the proposer of the motion, Mr. C. Campbell, withdrew it in favour of the amendment. That meeting was held on 22nd January, 1877. A letter from Mr. John Miller, acting on behalf of the Charity Committee, was considered by the Queen's Park on 30th January, and it was decided to lend the aid of the club to the proposal, and the secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Miller intimating the willingness of the Queen's Park to meet any club the gentlemen might select to play against them for this commendable object. The club selected to play against Queen's Park was 3rd Lanark, and, in informing the Queen's Park of this, the Charity Committee stated that they were desirous of learning whether the club would be agreeable to play a second match with another club in the event of being successful against the Volunteers. As the club had only one Saturday free, it was suggested that the second game should be played on a week-night, and at the same time offered Hampden Park ground, and stands, free for the matches. The First Eleven of the club held a

meeting to consider arrangements for the Merchants' Cup competition, and decided to play on two Saturdays in April, if desired, and were unanimous in support of the scheme. The arrangements had so far progressed that the first match against 3rd Lanark was fixed for 21st April, and that the winners were to play a final tie with the holders of the Scottish Association Cup. In the event of a draw, the play to be continued half an hour longer. The most recent method of deciding drawn Charity ties is to count corners taken in the extra half-hour. Messrs. Stewart, Ker, and Barnett, of the Scottish Football Association, were to officiate as umpires and referee at both matches. The 3rd Lanark suffered defeat by 3-0. The finalists for the Scottish Cup in 1876-77 were Vale of Leven and Rangers, the former winning the cup by 3-2, after two undecided games. For reasons which are not difficult to understand, Vale of Leven would not fall in with the views of the Glasgow Charity Committee. Therefore Rangers were substituted, The game was played on 28th April, 1877, Queen's Park again being successful by 4-0, and thus became the first holders of one of the handsomest trophies competed for anywhere. The Lord Provost handed the cup and badges to the winners at the conclusion of the game, amidst great enthusiasm. Public sympathy was with the Queen's Park. The well-intentioned ambition of the founders of the competition was thus baulked in the meantime. The controversy over the "crows' feet" had not yet simmered down. The animated correspondence on the subject between the two clubs had left its sting, and perhaps, all things considered, it was more advisable they did not oppose each other that season, even in the cause of charity.

In November, 1877, through the intervention of friends, and personal interviews between officials of the two clubs—the Queen's Park would have no correspondence because of the Vale's leaning towards publishing official documents—a mutual agreement was arrived at to let bygones be bygones. Two friendly matches were played between the clubs—the first, 12th January, 1878, the game ending in a draw (1-1). The return at Hampden Park was won by the Queen's Park by 2-0. The Scottish Football Association had now assumed control of the Charity Cup competition, in conjunction with some members of the Charity Committee. Mr. Dick, then secretary to the Association, intimated that the Queen's Park had been drawn to play the Vale of Leven on 20th April, 1878, in the first tie for the Charity Cup. As it was feared there might be a difficulty in getting a good team together at this late season to represent the club, it was agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the match committee, to play for the cup, or for the benefit of the charities only. The club felt there was much at stake against such redoubtable opponents, after recent happenings. Still, the club was glad of this opportunity of proving the Queen's Park was undoubtedly the "premier club." The ties of the Charity Cup competition as originally drawn fell through, and the clubs had to be readjusted. Vale of Leven and Queen's Park were the finalists, and met, 4th May, on Hampden Park, the latter winning the cup for the second time by 1-0. This was so far satisfactory for Queen's Park, who was consoled with the Charity Cup, a trophy which cost a hundred guineas. The cup was placed in the Kelvingrove Museum during the first two seasons it remained in the custody of the club, where the public would have the best opportunity of admiring its handsome proportions.

In season 1878-79, under the auspices of the Joint Charity Committee, a series of charity games was played in the evenings with electric light in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Kilmar-nock, Ayr, and Partick, but, on account of the great expense in transporting plant, these games were not very successful. The Glasgow Charity matches were taken part in by Queen's Park, Vale of Leven, Rangers, and 3rd Lanark clubs. On 3rd May, 1878, Rangers defeated 3rd Lanark by 4-1, and] on Saturday, 10th May, Queen's Park completely broke down, Vale of Leven winning by 4-0. This game was played at the request of the Lord Provost and Parks

Committee on the Glasgow Agricultural Show Ground, Glasgow Green, for the Glasgow Unemployed Fund, when the handsome sum of £291 was collected at the gates. Rangers won the cup by a majority of 2-1 over the Vale, on 20th May, 1878. In seasons 1879-80 and 1880-81, Queen's Park again had its name inscribed on the Charity Cup, defeating Rangers on both occasions in the finals by 2-1 and 3-1 respectively. The clubs had to meet twice on each occasion before the destination of the trophy could be settled. Queen's Park in both years disposed of Vale of Leven in the preliminary rounds by 4-0 and 3-0 respectively. In season 1881-82 Vale of Leven put out Queen's Park in the first round (2-0), and, meeting Dumbarton in the final, secured the Charity Cup for the first and only time in their history. Then followed a series of three wins by the Queen's Park—in 1882-83, put out Rangers (4-1); 1883-84, beat 3rd Lanark (8-0) ; and in 1884-85, defeated Dumbarton (1-0).

When the Scottish League arose in season 1890-91, and declined to allow its clubs to take part in the 1891 competition for the Charity Cup, Queen's Park won the trophy for the eighth and last time, defeating Northern in the final by 9-1, after a drawn game. The name of Queen's Park does not again appear on the trophy, though in the final tie of 1907-08, when the club met Celtic, and lost by 3-0, the revenue from the Charity games of that season established a then record of £2,250. Year after year the competition for this trophy has maintained its interest. At first the clubs were drawn from Glasgow and neighbouring districts, chiefly Dumbartonshire; but in 1890 the county clubs withdrew, and the cup is now competed for by city clubs only, and the annual competition has suffered in no way, either in popularity or financially. An immense amount of good has been done, the charities of the city have received large annual grants, and no competition of the kind in the kingdom can show such remarkable results. From 1877, when the trophy was first established, until 1917, the amount distributed reached the extraordinary sum of £41,915. When first established, the cup and badges were presented to the successful club at a banquet given by the winners—a practice instituted by Queen's Park—but this system gradually fell into disuse as being expensive and unnecessary, and for many years now the ceremony of handing over the cup has taken place in the City Chambers by the Lord Provost of the day, in presence of the Magistrates, the clubs, and others interested. Thus great good came out of much tribulation, for had not the Queen's Park fallen before the valiant sons of the Vale, the Charity competition might never have been inaugurated, or the idea might have been left in the realms of uncertainty. In 1890 the Scottish League came into being, and arranged its list of fixtures for the 1890-91 season, which was to be strictly adhered to. When the Charity ties came to be played, the late Mr. J. H. M'Laughlin (Celtic), then secretary of the new body, wrote to the Charity Committee of the Scottish Football Association in March, 1891, requesting, on behalf of the clubs likely to be asked to compete for the Charity Cup, that the dates be altered from April to May, which request the committee could not see their way to grant, as the dates had been fixed at the conference of secretaries a year ago, and the clubs could not now postpone their fixtures. Celtic were drawn against 3rd Lanark for 11th April, and Queen's Park against Rangers for 18th April. A deputation from the three League clubs was heard on 2nd April, 1891, urging postponement, but the Committee were inexorable. The League clubs declined to play in the competition that season. The combination of clubs had thus to be reconstituted as follows: Queen's Park versus Partick Thistle, and Clyde versus Northern. In the final Queen's Park defeated Northern by 9-1. The League then started a Charity competition of its own, from which the handsome sum of £820 was distributed by the League Committee among various charities. The other competition produced only £150. Matters were arranged between, the League and the Charity Committee in the following year, and all was peace, the dates being transferred to May, to suit the convenience of the League clubs., The Queen's Park was included among the quartette of

that season, 1892-93.

The Queen's Park won the Charity Cup in the following:-

				Goals.
1877	Queen's Park	beat	Rangers	4—0
1878	"	"	Vale of Leven	1—0
1880	"	"	Rangers	2—1
1881	"	"	"	3—1
1883	"	"	"	4—1
1884	"	"	3rd Lanark	8—0
1885	"	"	Dumbarton	1—0
1891	"	"	Northern	9—1

The Queen's Park were in the finals on the losing side as under :—

				Goals.
1889	Renton	beat	Queen's Park	3—1
1890	3rd Lanark	"	"	2—1
1894	Celtic	"	"	2—1
1896	"	"	"	2—1
1906	Rangers	"	"	3—2
1908	Celtic	"	"	3—0
1917	"	"	"	1—0
1919	Rangers	"	"	2—1
1920	Celtic	"	"	1—0

Celtic won the Glasgow Charity Cup on seventeen occasions, Rangers nine times, Queen's eight, Renton four (all-consecutive), 3rd Lanark three, Vale of Leven, Hibernians, and Clyde once each. In 1917, Celtic completed a series of six consecutive wins, and had a series of five from 1892 to 1896, both inclusive. Three of the Queen's Park successes were consecutive—1883, 1884, 1885. Rangers were the winners in 1917-18 and also in 1918-19, and Celtic 1919-20.

In April, 1892, the Queen's Park committee were not at all pleased at the late dates fixed by the Charity Committee for carrying out the competition that season. The club informed the Charity Committee that it was its intention to close Hampden Park after the game with Preston North End on 30th April. Mr. M'Dowall had intimated to the club that all the matches had been fixed for Hampden Park for 14th, 21st, and 28th May. It was unanimously agreed to adhere to the original decision, and close the ground on 30th April. The club participated in the Charity ties of that year, losing to Rangers in the first tie, after two drawn games. The Charity Committee of that season, however, decided to bring the dates forward, and play future ties on the two last Saturdays in April and the first Saturday in May. In the following year, it was expressly stipulated to the Charity Committee that the participation of the club in the ties depended on the dates being 22nd and 29th April and 6th May. The Charity Committee again named the three last Saturdays in May, and the Queen's Park committee decided unanimously that they would take no part in the competition, and that the ground would be closed on 29th April, and would, therefore, not be available for the Charity ties. Dumbarton was chosen to fill the vacancy left by the withdrawal of Queen's Park.

In 1894, the club still adhered to its previous decision as to the dates ; but the Charity Committee fixed the latest date for 12th May, a week later than the club's ultimatum, and requested the Queen's Park to compete in that season's ties, stating the club had been drawn against Rangers, on Cathkin Park, for 28th April ; the other tie, 3rd Lanark and Celtic, to be played on Hampden Park, 5th May. It was agreed to accept the invitation, and to grant the use of Hampden Park as before. In the final, Celtic defeated Queen's Park by 2-1. The three clubs which took part in these ties with the Queen's Park in May, 1895, claimed and received wages for their professionals to the total amount of £75. Still, there was £1,000 left to give to the charities.

Rumours were current when J. L. Kay left the Queen's Park and played for 3rd Lanark in the Charity ties of 1884 that he had accepted remuneration for doing so. If proved, his name could not possibly be allowed to remain on the roll of membership. Mr. Kay was given an opportunity of explaining his conduct before the Queen's Park committee, in fairness to himself. It was a question which touched the honour of the club as well as that of Mr. Kay. The information, the chairman (Mr. Rowan) said, had been obtained from a gentleman who got it from Mr. Kay's own mouth. The player denied point blank that he had received money from the Volunteers for services rendered. The committee, while thanking Mr. Kay for making the explanation, said it was necessary to clear the matter up, and it would strengthen their hands for the general meeting should the question arise there.

Another remarkable incident in connection with the Charity game between Queen's Park and 3rd Lanark in 1884 was the anonymous letter scandal. Anonymous letters were sent by an official of the 3rd Lanark club to the parents of W. Sellar and Frank Shaw, warning them that should these men play for Queen's Park against 3rd Lanark in the Charity games they would most assuredly be injured—a dastardly trick which recoiled on the head of the writer, who stupidly took no pains to disguise his caligraphy, and was at once identified. The club employed an expert to detect the handwriting. The 3rd Lanark, through Mr. James A. Crerar and Mr. John Wallace, expressed their regret for what had happened, and letters of apology were sent to Mr. Sellar, Mr. Shaw, and to the Queen's Park club. The offending member was compelled to send in his resignation, and the unpleasant incident closed.

Chapter XXI.—Scottish Second Eleven Association

The Scottish Second Eleven Association was formed by another Queen's Park member, Mr. John K. M'Dowall, afterwards secretary of the Scottish Football Association. Mr. M'Dowall seems to have been a born secretary, as from his earliest youth he had a penchant for secretarial work, and wherever his superabundant energies could find employment he was at the helm, the moving spirit, the organiser, the statistician, and the head and front of everything he took in hand. He is a creature of method, a master of facts, which he arrays so that they are available at a moment's notice. These are not selfishly stored, but are generously placed at the disposal of friends in search of information, who are thus saved months of weary and often abortive research, no matter how painstaking the student of history, and especially of football history, may be. An author himself, he has written an abridged "History of Glasgow"—a fund of information now difficult to obtain—a writer of several monologues on Burns, the national poet, and other Scottish poets, and Napoleon; an antiquarian, bibliophile, philatelist, and numismatist, he has a sympathy with authors, and helps them on their way to the goal they aim at. He was a member of the Glasgow School

Board, and is a Justice of the Peace for the County of the City of Glasgow. This story of the Queen's Park could not have developed as it has without his kindly support and interest. It may not be generally known that Mr. M'Dowall is a very old-member of the Queen's Park, which he joined as a youth in 1879. Here his secretarial instinct at once found a ready field. First associated with the Hampden Eleven, of which he was captain and match secretary, he subsequently officiated as captain of the Second Queen's Park. As he apparently wished to travel faster than the committee desired while handling the Second Eleven, he got into some amusing scrapes, which were no doubt troublesome enough for him at the time. He somehow always managed to escape serious consequences, and generally emerged from his difficulties with flying colours. His was the fate of all reformers. In the first place, at the half-yearly general meeting in 1881, he suggested that a stove should be placed in the pavilion, as many comforts would be gained thereby. The committee, after a general conversation, were unanimous in the opinion that the stove was not required. This was cold comfort. However, Mr. M'Dowall got his stove a few months later. Mr. M'Dowall's first little difficulty arose through taking the Hampden Eleven to Campsie, when they should have played Second Alexandra Athletic. His explanation of the incident was considered equivocal and unsatisfactory. "The meeting had to be content" with the excuse that Mr. M'Dowall had left a message with the office boy of the A.A.C. secretary, and the boy delivered the message wrongly. No one knows what the message was. Mr. M'Dowall at this period, February, 1882, decided to establish the Scottish Second Eleven Association, and entered the Second Queen's Park—it was not called the Strollers until 7th July, 1885—without consulting the committee, and even had the temerity to place the team in the draw for the "Second Eleven Challenge Cup," for which delinquency he was hauled before the magnates of the club. The secretary is terribly sarcastic in his minutes. He says: "Mr. M'Dowall stated that he was the originator and organiser of this brilliant scheme. He it was who summoned representatives from the various Second Eleven teams in Scotland, but—strange to say—there was no representative from the Queen's Park. He scorned the imputation that in his own person was embodied the 'Second Queen's Park'—such an idea was simply absurd. His own reputation was a sufficient guarantee that the scheme was one worthy of the attention of clubs like Dumbarton, Vale, etc., and he had attended the meeting in a private capacity. True, he was appointed secretary, but why he could not say.. On being asked to explain the appearance of the Second Queen's Park, he said he thought if the second teams of the other great clubs entered, that the Second Queen's Park would also enter, and that it would be no harm in drawing them with the rest," Yet it was Mr. Geake's suggestion in his report to the annual general meeting that started the idea. Mr. Geake criticised this conduct. Some members present got first intimation on the matter from reading the drawings in the press. "Mr. M'Dowall was

gently reprimanded by the chairman, and withdrew." Afterwards Mr. Geake stated Mr. M'Dowall had asked and obtained from the match committee, at their meeting the previous night, permission to enter the Second Queen's Park, subject to the assent of the committee. Nevertheless, the committee refused to allow the team to compete for the cup. On a memorial from nine members of the Second Eleven, who were eager for the fray, the question was reopened at a special meeting of the club, 14th February, 1882. Some members: were inclined to modify their views, urging that the second team as a whole should not be made to suffer for the injudicious and precipitate haste of one of its members. After motions and counter-motions, that of Mr. A. Rowan, seconded by Mr. C. Campbell—always sympathetic with the indiscretions of youth—was carried, "That the Second Eleven be allowed to compete for the cup, but that the committee express their disapproval of the way in which it was entered." A letter sent to Mr. M'Dowall intimating this decision " was

not acknowledged or taken any notice of in any way." Mr. M'Dowall had his association now complete, and proceeded to business. The birth of the Scottish Second Eleven Association was on this wise. The meeting at which the Scottish Second Eleven was formed was held in 11 Carlton Place in October, 1881—Mr. Walter Crichton (Alexandra Athletic) in the chair. It was decided to found such an association, and the rules and constitution of the Scottish Football Association, as far as suitable, were adopted. Mr. John K. M'Dowall, who called the meeting, was appointed its first secretary, which position he filled until he became secretary of the Scottish Football Association in 1882. Mr. John Murphy (South-Western) then took up the secretarial pen, which he wielded for about four years, when Mr. M'Dowall was reappointed. He found the affairs of the Association in a far from satisfactory position, and proceeded at once to reorganise the association. He has remained in the position of secretary until the present time. The association was in a position of suspended animation during the war. Though a cup competition was carried through each year from the beginning, no trophy materialised until after Mr. M'Dowall became secretary for the second time. He set himself to procure a trophy worthy of the occasion, and secured a beautifully chased article, perhaps one of the most artistic in the hands of any minor association.

The association started with twenty-seven clubs on its roll, and its membership soon reached the best part of the century. The idea was this—the second elevens formed the feeders from which the first elevens of the future must in a great measure be drawn, and it would pay to foster them. The need of such an organisation had been long felt. It was founded to give an impetus and interest to young players such as is engendered by cup ties. Not very prosperous during the first five years, until in 1886-87 Mr. M'Dowall took up the secretaryship for the second time. Careful management and good government did the rest. If one thing conduced to the success of the association more than another, it was the magnanimous way the committee reinstated players who were forced to assist their first elevens during the season. In this way Queen's Park had ten players reinstated in season 1886-87—one who had played five times; four, four times; and five, once. With the exception of Dumbarton, who had thirteen players dealt with, Queen's Park was most indebted to the association in this respect. The cup was procured in this season, and duly presented to the winners—Abercorn—and the names of the previous winners were then inscribed on the trophy—a rather tardy honour, but none the less welcome.

Scottish Second Eleven Cup was won by Second Queen's Park as under :—

		Goals.
1895-1896	Queen's Park beat Leith Athletic	5 — 1
1901-1902	„ „ „ Ayr Parkhouse (after a drawn game of 2 — 2)	5 — 0
1902-1903	Queen's Park beat Ayr	3 — 1
1903-1904	„ „ „ Renton	5 — 0

Chapter XXII.—Queen's Park and Dumbarton

Very strong feeling existed between Queen's Park and Dumbarton in the early "'80's," and for a season the respective match secretaries failed to arrange dates. This feeling reached what might be termed full estrangement. It all arose over a Scottish Cup final tie played at Kinning Park on 27th March, 1881, and it is said, that no such throng had ever before

witnessed a football match in Glasgow. Some heavy charging was indulged in, and long kicking more the rule, than passing and dribbling. All was excitement; the players did not take time to think, and they kicked, charged, and swayed from side to side, utterly reckless of what they were about, only keeping before them that they had to win the cup, by brute force if necessary, but by all means to win. That little fiery, furious fellow, Harry M'Neil, got the first goal in fifteen minutes, somewhat luckily, Dumbarton partisans will assert. M'Aulay, who then played as a centre forward—afterwards the most famous and best of all Scotland's many able custodians—equalised shortly afterwards. There was now some furious play, and the second half was only fifteen minutes' old when "Billy" Anderson centered to J. Kay, who headed the ball through, and Queen's Park now stood two goals to one up. An objection to this goal on the ground of "off-side" was overruled by the referee, the late Mr. Don. Hamilton. This goal was the source of all the subsequent trouble. Dumbarton lodged a protest with the Association, asserting that the spectators crowded inside the ropes, and seriously interfered with the play. A committee meeting of the Association arrived at the conclusion that the ground was not properly kept, and ordered the match to be played over again on Tuesday, 5th April. This decision caused great dissatisfaction in Glasgow, but not in Dumbarton. As usual, letters were written to the press discussing the question, each side upholding or condemning the verdict, as it suited their sympathies. The Dumbarton case claimed that the ball was amongst the spectators before Kay put it through. An earlier score claimed by the Queen's Park was not allowed. The Queen's Park in their turn protested against the finding of the committee, who upheld their decision, but changed the date to 9th April. Queen's Park threatened that they would not play the tie over again, and would withdraw from the Association. Wiser counsels prevailed, and they decided to meet Dumbarton again at Kinning Park. There was a greater crush than before, and the gates had to be closed, and no more spectators admitted—a fact then unprecedented in the annals of Scottish football. Excellent arrangements were made this time to keep the ground free for the players, no fewer than fifty-one of the Renfrewshire Constabulary being present, under the command of Captain Hunter. Before commencing, Queen's Park lodged a protest at being compelled to play a second time. The protest was needless, as they won the match by three goals to one, after a splendidly-contested game. The only change in the team was D. S. Allan, who took M'Neil's place, as the latter had been injured in a charge in the previous match. All the winning goals were obtained in the first half—two by Dr. Smith, after some clever play by Fraser, Ker, and Anderson, and the third from a hard shot by Ker. Dumbarton gained their goal ten minutes after half-time. The game was as conspicuous for combination, passing, and dribbling on both sides as the former one was for rough and reckless play. The Queen's Park proved themselves champions of the football season, 1880-81, having won the cup for the fifth time. Queen's Park team in the first game was : A. Rowan ; A. Watson and A. H. Holm ; C. Campbell and D. Davidson ; W. Anderson, E. Fraser, G. Ker, J. Smith (captain), H. M'Neil, J. L. Kay. In the second, D. S. Allan played for M'Neil.

The clubs had the good fortune to meet again in the final for the Scottish Cup in the following year, season 1881-82. At that time Dumbarton, who had been exhibiting remarkable form all through the season, were thought to be invincible. There had been no match played between the clubs during the intervening twelve months, due chiefly to cup-tie dates interposing, and possible disinclination. Both had been so successful in the course of the competition, that they now were forced to battle for the possession of the cup itself. A remarkable game it proved, and on this occasion, as in the previous year, a disputed goal caused more trouble, and further estranged the clubs. There was nothing in common between them ; even their styles of play were diametrically opposite. Notwithstanding, no

real ill-feeling prevailed— only rivalry, keen it is true, but nothing more. Cathkin Park was the scene of the encounter. Charles Campbell was suffering from a sore throat, and had to stand down. D. Davidson was dragged from his retirement to fill the gap, J. W. Holm being the other half-back. Possibly the club had no other alternative. It is a mistake to introduce men in a desperate game who are wholly untrained. Davidson was utterly worn out at the finish, and could scarcely move. J. T. Richmond too, though not quite so bad as Davidson, showed evident signs of unpreparedness. It was truly a desperate game, especially for the Queen's Park players, as they were placed in a position of constant defence in both halves, and a grand defence it was, in which A. Rowan in goal, Andrew Watson, and Andrew Holm displayed ability of the highest order. The opening was sensational, as J. L. Kay was noticeable on the left, and, running well up the line, centered the ball. W. M'Kinnon (Dumbarton) headed it towards his own goal, and W. Harrower, getting the leather at his toe, dropped the first goal for the Queen's Park inside a minute. Many exciting incidents occurred near the Queen's Park goal, but all were successfully accounted for. Ten minutes from crossing over Harrower beat Kennedy, the Dumbarton custodian, for the second time. Dumbarton, roused by this unfavourable aspect of affairs, played well together, and twice threatened Rowan's charge, but Watson averted danger for a short period, until, out of a scrimmage at Rowan's feet, the ball was raised, and striking the crossbar bounded back, and was alleged to have been headed through. Some debate ensued whether the ball had gone under or over the bar. With a crowd of players around the goal-mouth it would be difficult to tell, but, after a consultation between the umpires, Messrs. J. Wallace (3rd Lanark) and T. Anderson (Renfrew), and the referee, Mr. J. Wallace (Beith), Dumbarton were given a goal. Now it so happened the writer, then connected with "The Glasgow News," along with the late Mr. Temple, chief reporter of the "North British Daily Mail," were standing inside the ropes behind the goal-posts when the incident occurred. The evening newspapers did not report football in those days, and notes were taken during the progress of the game, and written up on the Sundays for publication in the Monday morning dailies. Mr. Temple remarked: "That ball did not go through," which was self-evident. It was not a goal. The Queen's Park lodged a protest against this goal at the end of the game, but it was of no avail, as the umpires were at one on a fact of play. Now, the late Mr. John Wallace (Beith), who was vice-president of the Scottish Association that year, remarked to the writer, months after the game, that much abuse had been heaped on his head over this goal. He further stated that as the two umpires, whom he, of course, had to consult, agreed a goal had been scored, he, as referee, was not called upon to give a decision. One is glad, even at this distant date, to place this fact on record. However, the goal counted, and that is the material fact. Dumbarton took the point, though they must have known the ball had not gone through. The second half of this game had not been long in progress before it became clearly demonstrated that the Queen's Park would not press Dumbarton, as they had themselves been bombarded at the beginning, as the county team, with the wind now against them, had much the better of the exchanges. With varying fortune, twenty minutes passed. Then, from a throw-in about mid-field, the ball was worked up the centre, and M'Aulay headed it past Rowan, and made the score level—two goals each. There the scoring ended, the game was proclaimed a draw, and so it remained, notwithstanding the protest of the Queen's Park against the first goal given Dumbarton. There was nothing for it but to fight the battle over again. The teams were :—

Queen's Park—A. Rowan ; A. Watson and A. H. Holm; D. Davidson and J. W. Holm; E. Fraser, W. Anderson, George Ker, W. Harrower, J. T. Richmond, and J. L. Kay.

Dumbarton—J. Kennedy; J. Hutcheson and M. Paton; W. M'Kinnon and P. Miller; J.

Meikleham, R. Brown ("The Sparrow"), J. Lindsay, J. M'Aulay, J. Miller, and A. Kennedy.



The clubs met again on 1st April, 1882, on the same enclosure (Cathkin Park), before a crowd which was accounted a record, 15,000 spectators being within the ground. What a contrast to the six-figure crowds of modern football! We are writing of the football as played thirty-five years ago. The interval had been sedulously devoted by the Queen's Park to training for this second encounter. Campbell was now able to take up his old position, and his presence made all the difference in the world. The Queen's Park dropped J. W. Holm, and retained Davidson, which was hardly fair, as Holm had helped to carry the club through all the preceding ties, and Davidson was a comparatively untrained man, though his improvement during the fortnight between the two games, proved that he had done his best to make amends for his previous lack of condition. Dumbarton were represented by the same team. A strong force of police, under the command of Captain Hunter, preserved order, and kept the field of play free from encroachment. The Queen's Park team thoroughly satisfied the Executive of the club, who believed it to be the very best that every stepped on a football field. The game proved to be a hard, most exciting, and determinedly contested battle from start to finish, and "the spectators were treated to an exhibition of the true dribbling science as it can only be seen north of the Tweed." Again a sensational start, and Kay was the hero, as a strong kick from him from the left flew into goal. The goalkeeper threw the ball out, but, being charged, he could not send it away very far, and, a scrimmage taking place immediately under the bar, the first goal was scored for the Queen's Park in one minute from commencing play, or in exactly the same time as the first goal was taken in the former match. Thus history repeated itself. It was rather a damper truly. Campbell's "extraordinary head play" came in useful, and Rowan's dexterity averted serious consequences, Lindsay, M'Aulay, and R. Brown (1) ("The Sparrow") all but bringing about disaster. The game was open, and no penning in this time. This early score was the only one of the first half. Five minutes more saw Dumbarton level. Brown and M'Aulay Prettily worked the ball up to the Queen's Park goal, and the latter centering along the ground,

Miller beat Rowan. Very soon, from a foul against Dumbarton, Watson landed the ball beautifully on top of the bar, and, bounding into play, Ker breasted through a second goal for the Queen's Park. Play was at times rough, but we are gravely assured "the Queen's Park were quite equal to anything in the shape of charging their opponents might attempt." Not for a long time had such a determined struggle been witnessed in Glasgow. The Queen's Park had now settled in their own minds they had to win. Nothing resulted, however, until ten minutes from the close, when Harrower managed a third goal from a scrimmage, and Kay, five minutes later, let fly a fast screw shot from far out, which Kennedy could not reach in time to turn aside, and the Queen's Park total stood at four goals to one, where it remained. The victory was deserved, and it was no discredit to the defeated team that the goals against them were so many, the smallness of their score being due to the magnificent goalkeeping of Rowan, whom they could not elude. The point they did score no one could have prevented. Next to Rowan came the Queen's Park backs, the two Andrews—Watson and Holm—whose sure kicking was the admiration of all. Campbell's head completely nullified the long, high kicking of Dumbarton, which was their strongest feature. The teams, it is well to add, had tea together in the Atholl Arms, where song and sentiment prevailed until train hour. Teams:—

Queen's Park—A. Rowan; A. Watson and A. H. Holm; G. Campbell and D. Davidson; E. Fraser, W. Anderson, George Ker, W. Harrower, J. T. Richmond, and J. L. Kay.

Dumbarton—J. Kennedy; M. Paton and J. Hutcheson; W. M'Kinnon and P. Miller; J. Meikleham, R. Brown, J. Lindsay, J. M'Aulay, J. Miller, and A. Kennedy.

The excitement and the rivalry of season 1880-81 and 1881-82 were carried into season 1882-83, as Dumbarton and Queen's Park were pitted against each other once more in a Scottish Cup tie, on this occasion in the sixth round. The tie had to be played at Dumbarton, too, which town, strange to say, the senior club had never visited before. The team was very doubtful what reception awaited it, and its anticipations on this head were doleful and pessimistic in the extreme, and not without reason, when it is remembered the hard battles the clubs had already fought on neutral grounds, and under peculiar circumstances. It is not an exaggeration to say it embarked on that short journey in fear and trembling, not so much as to the result of the game, as to the knowledge that the Dumbarton spectators might not share the feelings of friendly rivalry that really existed between the two clubs, and which confined itself to the field of battle. A fear dwelt in the hearts of the Queen's Park that a hostile reception was to be expected. The saloon carriage which carried the team on that eventful journey contained many timorous souls, prepared to face all eventualities, whether from an aggressive crowd or from a foe worthy of their steel. All these gloomy anticipations were doomed to be agreeably disappointed, as the reception given the Queen's Park team on stepping on to the field of play was decidedly friendly, not to say cordial, and equally so during the game itself. The players on both sides played in a fair yet determined manner, and gave an exhibition worthy of the high position both then held in the world of football. The game was played on 3rd February, 1883. After many attempts and many years of patient labour, Dumbarton attained here the object of their ambition, when they defeated Queen's Park by three goals to one, and won the cup for the first and last time, defeating Vale of Leven in the final by two goals to one, after a drawn game. In this match Queen's Park played three half-backs—Campbell, Watson, and Gow—and Dumbarton two—P. Miller and L. Keir. The new formation had its effect on Harrower, as he seemed at sea looking for his old partner. All the Dumbarton team played as they never played before, and

were delighted at their great success. The teams were:—

Queen's Park—A. Rowan; W. Arnott and A. W. Holm; C. Campbell, A. Watson, and J. J. Gow; E. Fraser, W. Anderson, W. Harrower, D. S. Allan, and J. L. Kay.

Dumbarton—J. M'Aulay; M. Paton and J. Hutcheson; P. Miller and L. Keir; R. Brown (1), R. Brown (2), J. Lindsay, J. Miller, F. M'Arthur, and W. M'Kinnon.

The clubs met again at Hampden Park in a Glasgow Charity Cup tie on 28th April, 1883, when the Queen's Park reversed the previous result, winning, after another stubborn battle, by two goals to one. In this match the Queen's Park reverted to two half-backs, Campbell and Gow. Dr. Smith Played in the centre with Harrower, and the left wing was composed of D. S. Allan and "Woody" Gray (late Pollok-shields Athletic), the last named filling worthily J. L. Kay's vacant post. Fixtures were duly arranged by the clubs for season 1883-84, and Queen's Park paid its first friendly visit to Dumbarton with a team short of Dr. Smith and Andrew Holm, both on the injured list, Second Eleven men making an effort to fill the able shoes, or boots, of these two great players. Again the Queen's Park lost, this time by three goals to two, due entirely to lack of training, for which there was no excuse, as the club always indulged in preliminary preparation matches, captain v. vice-captain, etc., during the late summer of each year, which apparently were not taken full advantage of. Dumbarton had been knocked out of the cup ties the previous Saturday by Renton.

A difference arose between Dumbarton and Queen's Park in 1883 over certain expenses charged by the former club in connection with this Scottish Cup tie played at Dumbarton. The Scottish Association was eventually asked to arbitrate on the matter, and was unanimously of opinion that the expenses referred to did not come under the head of necessary expenses, and that they should be borne wholly by Dumbarton.

Formed in 1872, Dumbarton soon assumed a leading position. Their great stumbling-block was Vale of Leven, who for three seasons dashed their hopes for the cup, as the ties were then divided into shires in the early competitions. It was not until season 1879-80 the club took a forward position in cup ties, as in that season they reached the seventh round. Here, for the first time in this competition, the Queen's Park fell to their lot, and the senior club was victorious at Hampden Park, 17th January, 1880, by one goal to none. The Queen's Park team was : John Graham ; W. S. Somers-and R. W. Neill; G. Campbell and D. Davidson; J. T. Richmond, T. C. Highet, George Ker (captain), W. M'Kinnon,. Dr. John Smith, and J. L. Kay. In November, 1880, a friendly match between the clubs was played at Hampden; Park, and the Queen's gained the day by three goals to one. It had always been a standing grievance of the Dumbarton club that they could never get the Queen's Park to visit Dumbarton, though the former had often appeared at. Hampden Park. Cup ties were the alleged cause of return games not being played, and. in arranging fixtures for season 1882-83 Dumbarton wished to ensure that the cup-tie dates should not again prevent the clubs from meeting at Boghead, and this led to the rupture, and much correspondence.

Chapter XXIII.—Queen's Park and Battlefield

The defeat of Queen's Park by Battlefield, 26th October, 1884, at Hampden, in the third round of the Scottish Cup ties, created quite a sensation. Ill news travels apace. The game

was finished before another tie at Cathkin Park between Rangers and 3rd Lanark was concluded. The news spread like wildfire, along the stand and round the ropes, at the latter ground, but no one believed it possible, and on coming into town the further startling news awaited the public that Dumbarton had also fallen before Pollokshields Athletic, as did 3rd Lanark to Rangers. It must be admitted Battlefield won handsomely, having quite as much of the play as their more renowned opponents, and perhaps a little more. Each had one goal in the first half; two more came to Battlefield, and one to the Queen's Park, leaving victory with the younger club by 3-2. The Queen's Park, thinking it had just grounds for protest, made its first effort in that line, on the grounds that a third goal scored by the Queen's Park was not off-side, and that three of the Battlefield team— Angus, Fraser, and Mann—were not members of the club at the time their names were registered with the Association. It was said, that Mr. Broadfoot, ex-vice-president of the Scottish Football Association, the referee, gave Christie, who scored the disallowed goal, off-side merely because he was lying with only two opponents between him and goal, and without his having played the ball, or interfered with an opponent; also, the Queen's Park asserted, when the ball did come to Christie, it was sent by one of the opposite side. However, this plea was abandoned by the Queen's Park, being a fact of play, which the Association would not listen to. The protest, which created much discussion at the time, was dismissed. Many attributed this reverse by the Battlefield to the fact that the Queen's Park had been playing at Darwen on the previous Thursday, the Glasgow Fast Day, and some members of the team reached home only on the morning of the cup tie day. It is further related that the club, being now out of the Scottish ties, after a conference with the team, decided to concentrate their energies, for the first time, on winning the English Cup, and how nearly they succeeded in this object is now a matter of history, and is recorded elsewhere. The teams in the Battlefield match were:—

Queen's Park—P. McCallum; A. Watson and J. J. Gow; G. Campbell and J. McDonald; W. Anderson, W. Miller, W. Harrower, W. W. Watt, R. M. Christie, and D. S. Allan.

Battlefield—Mann; D. Gunninghame and Angus; Black and Fraser; Walter, James Sellar, W. Sellar, John Sellar, J. S. Gunninghame, and Webster.

It was the custom in those days for clubs to register players belonging to other clubs, as a matter of precaution, in case the services of these players might be required on an emergency. Thus Pollokshields Athletic had four members of the Queen's Park registered with the Association, without the knowledge of the men themselves. Blackburn Rovers also were said to have registered the whole Queen's Park team with the English Association, without consulting the club on the subject. Mr. Geake, however, was the means of making the registration rule more stringent, as he brought the necessity for improving the rule before the Scottish Football Association committee immediately after the Battlefield decision, when the following motion was unanimously agreed to:—

That a book be got for the purpose of registration, and, that each club's list be entered into it by the secretary; that no names for registration be accepted unless the Christian names are given in full; that all lists for registration must be sent through the post, and lists, after being entered into the registration book shall, with envelope attached, be carefully kept for reference.

In 1884 the clubs were compelled to register all their players, and it was necessary that players be registered for a month before being able to play in the Scottish Cup ties. In this same season the clubs were allowed to pay players all legitimate expenses, the Association

being the judge of what was legitimate, should any question arise on the point.

Regarding the Battlefield, the following paragraph appeared in the "Scottish Athletic Journal" of 22nd October, 1884, written preliminary to this tie:—

The Battlefield are fated to meet the Queen's Park—.rather a heavy blow to the aspirations of a club that has made such remarkable progress in so short a time. Originally an offshoot of the Queen's Park, it brought away with it the style of play which most obtains in the senior club. They are all gentlemanly players, and only cultivate the science of the game, and never resort to tactics which reach the border line of unfair play. No doubt they feel that the task of defeating the Queen's Park is hopeless, but, at the same time, they will do all they can to make the senior club respect them. They are not to be lightly esteemed. With such a man as W. Sellar in the front to shoot goals, they may, if their great centre forward is lucky, give the Queen's Park a fright. The Hampden Park club is, however, not likely to leave anything to chance.

It came off, and the Queen's Park had to rue the day. The statement that Battlefield were an off-shoot of the Queen's Park was contradicted in the following issue of the "Scottish Athletic Journal." Out of a membership of nearly seventy, only eight were members of the senior club. The members believed their great victory was no fluke, but a true exposition of the relative form of the clubs at the time. Battlefield so far that season had won seven matches, lost one—to Hibernian—and drawn one—with Vale of Leven. They had scored 33 goals, and lost 12—a very fair average. There appears to have been a rift in the lute in the Queen's Park in this season, as C. Campbell, J. L. Kay, J. W. Holm, and W. Arnott all joined Pollokshields Athletic. The two last named played for the "gilded youths" in the Scottish Cup ties of that year, against Dumbarton and Battlefield, and Kay in a friendly, against Battlefield. The latter had put the 'Shields out of the ties, after they had disposed of Queen's Park. P. McCallum also thought he had been badly-treated in being shunted from goal to make room for George Gillespie in important games, and he too became one of the unsettled. However, the rift closed in a very short time, and all came safely back to the fold. Those of them who were committed in the Scottish Cup ties were still able to assist the Queen's Park in the English ties, and did so to some effect. Battlefield disappeared from the Queen's Park list in 1887-88, when fixtures were being arranged. There was no love lost between the two clubs, since the great defeat in the cup tie of season 1884-85, though many members of the Battlefield were also members, and playing members at that, of Queen's Park. Difficulties arose in the beginning of 1887-88 season over the Queen's Park rule that the club had first call on its members. Some players were reluctant to commit themselves in cup ties for either club, and this created no little inconvenience. The culminating point was reached when W. Sellar played for Rangers against Queen's Park, doing his best to lower the colours of his own club. Sellar, however, could not understand what all the noise was about. Still, it was not a very patriotic act, and it proved that some friction existed between that great player and the club of which he afterwards became president, occupying the chair for three years.

PROTESTS BY QUEEN'S PARK

While the protest against the result of the Battlefield tie in 1884 was the first lodged by the Queen's Park, it was not the only protest in cup ties during its career, as is generally understood. Mr. Charles Campbell was strongly against action being taken in the Battlefield case. The overthrow of the team was too keenly felt, and his advice was not taken. It is a

popular misconception, due probably to the sportsmanlike character of the club, that should a just occasion arise for protest it would not be taken advantage of. There are times when, in fairness to the club and the team, no other course is open. The Queen's Park, in the history of the Scottish Cup competition, has protested on five occasions only. It protested against Dumbarton, in December, 1886, on the ground of rough play and the incompetency of the referee, Mr. Turner, the famous Arthurlie International custodian ; but as the protest had not been intimated to the referee at the time the violation took place, the protest was declared out of order. On 2nd October, 1888, the Queen's Park objected to the tie being awarded 3rd Lanark, claiming that W. Love had played for Woodvale, an Eastern club, in a protested tie. The Association ordered the tie to be replayed, and the Volunteers won by 4-2. Their fourth venture in this field can hardly be considered a protest, as in the Scottish final, played at Ibrox, 12th March, 1892, both Queen's Park and Celtic mutually protested, because of the encroachment of the spectators. The gates had to be shut, so great was the interest in this game. The Association agreed with the clubs, and the tie was replayed at Ibrox on 9th April, 1892. The Queen's Park lost by 5-1, and Celtic saw its name inscribed on the cup for the first time. That club had been established only in 1888, and this was its second appearance in the final, 3rd Lanark winning the cup in 1889, defeating Celtic by 2-1. A fifth protest was intimated by the Queen's Park, against the points being awarded to Partick Thistle, in respect of the match played at Partick on 22nd November, 1902, lost by 4-2, on the ground of the incompetency of the referee and the game having been interfered with by darkness and fog. This protest was unsuccessful.

The Queen's Park had a fixed rule that no member should play for another club without the permission of the committee. A case cropped up in 1890, in which Mr. Smith, a member of the Queen's Park, and also match secretary of the Battlefield, was accused of taking advantage of his membership of the senior club to induce players to assist the Battlefield in its matches. Mr. Sellar, an old member of the Battlefield, reported that Alex. Sclanders was playing for Battlefield, though advised to play for one of the Queen's Park teams, and that Mr. Smith had approached other players. Mr. Smith was requested to attend a meeting of committee, and explain his misuse of the club privileges. He did not attend, and his name was removed from the roll of the club unanimously. This was not an isolated case.

Chapter XXIV.—Queen's Park and International Games

As has been already explained, the first two International matches recognised as official, were played under the auspices of the Queen's Park alone. On both occasions Mr. R. Gardner, as captain, was given by the club " full and sole power to select the Scottish representatives," which he appears to have done satisfactorily. The first International, at Partick, is dealt with in a special chapter. In the second-game, played in 1873 in London, Mr. Gardner was met with a thin purse, which compelled him to call upon the services of certain Scots in London, to make up the full complement, with the seven men from Glasgow, all the club could afford to pay fares for. These were R. Gardner, J. Taylor, William Ker, J. J. Thomson, William M'Kinnon, D. Wotherspoon (Queen's Park), W. Gibb (Clydesdale, also a member of Queen's Park, who had played for the club-previously against the Wanderers), and the Anglo-Scots, James Smith (Queen's Park, half-back, who then lived in London), Rennie Tailyour (Royal Engineers), Hon. A. F. Kinnaird (Wanderers), and M. Blackburn (Royal Engineers). The three strangers upset the Queen's Park as a combination, and England won 4-2. It was many a long day ere England secured another victory—not

until 1879. When the International came into the hands of the newly-formed Scottish Football Association, which was founded at the instance of the Queen's Park, immediately after the second International in March, 1873, naturally the representation became more widespread, and Anglo-Scots had then no place in the team— all were of the home brand. The Queen's Park players held pride of place in 1874, at Hamilton Crescent, with seven players—Charles Campbell, J. B. Weir, H. M'Neil, and Angus M'Kinnon being capped for the first time; J. Taylor, J. J. Thomson, and William M'Kinnon making a third appearance. R. Gardner had by this time left Queen's Park, and kept goal as a member of Clydesdale, but in this match J. J. Thomson was captain, Gardner, as captain of Queen's Park, captaining the first two games. In 1875, now that football had made vast strides since the mighty deeds of the Queen's Park on the field of battle had called attention to the game, and clubs were flocking to the standard of the Scottish Football Association, the representation of the Queen's Park in the International became reduced to five— J. Taylor (captain), J. B. Weir, William M'Kinnon, H. M'Neil, and T. C. Highet; in 1876, at Hamilton Crescent, the number came down to four—J. Taylor (captain), H. M'Neil, William M'Kinnon, and T. C. Highet; in 1877, also to a quartette -R. W. Neill, C. Campbell (captain). J. Philips and William M'Kinnon. In this match were included two men who afterwards became famous as members of the Queen's Park—namely, J. T. Richmond (Clydesdale) and John Smith (Mauchline). The International was played on Hampden Park for the first time in 1878, though that enclosure had been available now for five years, but the question of terms between the club and the Scottish Football Association could not be satisfactorily arranged. Five Queen's Park players were selected—namely, C. Campbell (captain), J. T. Richmond (now a member of Queen's Park), T. C. Highet, William M'Kinnon, and H. M'Neil. When England won the match for the second time in 1879, there were only three Queen's Park players in the team—C. Campbell (captain), William M'Kinnon, and H. M'Neil. This was William M'Kinnon's eighth consecutive, and last, International.

In the early 'eighties the Queen's Park stood at its apogee as a force in football. In 1881 none of its three elevens lost a match, while its subsequent mighty deeds in cup ties, Scottish and English, especially in the latter competition, form episodes of which any club might be proud. When it lost its grip of the Scottish Cup early in 1883, it made up its mind to try for the English Cup, and how it all but succeeded twice, is a most interesting part of its great history. Its representation in the chief International at this period was strong, but then its fighting capacity was great, and honours could not be denied the members of the team, who were all unequalled in their day and generation as footballers, and the names of some indeed are still outstanding in the history of the game. It is a debatable point whether they have ever been surpassed in their respective positions in the field as exponents of the dribbling code. Take such men as C. Campbell, a wonderful and evergreen half-back ; George Ker, a prince among centre forwards; E. Fraser and W. Anderson, the greatest combination of right-wing players ever seen; W. Arnott, than whom no better back ever kicked a ball; J. L. Kay, a left-wing forward whose fame will never die; W. Sellar, a truly great centre, a man of invincible determination and resource, capped three times for Queen's Park, but had previously played on four occasions against England as a member of Battlefield. J. J. Gow, too, in combination with C. Campbell, made a powerful defence in the days when two half-backs had to be of superior mould to bear the burden of restraining six forwards. The men of this period worthily maintained the record left to them by the heroes of the previous decade, for the playing history of the club really dates from the opening of first Hampden Park in 1873, or, to speak more correctly, from their first "foreign" match against Wanderers in London in 1872, and the International at Hamilton Crescent in the same year. Such players could not

be ignored.

In the International of 1880, R. W. Neill, C. Campbell, George Ker, and J. L. Kay found places. Archibald Rowan, then a member of Caledonian, and afterwards a shining light in the Queen's Park team, stood between the uprights in this game. In 1881, Andrew Watson, C. Campbell, D. Davidson, Geo. Ker, and Harry M'Neil received recognition. This was Harry's sixth and last "English" cap. He may be considered as included among the great players of the 'seventies. With such a team as the Queen's Park possessed at this time, that seven of its players are found in the International of 1882 is by no means surprising. These were A. Watson, C. Campbell, E. Fraser, W. Anderson, Geo. Ker, W. Harrower, and J. L. Kay. This match was played on Hampden Park, and resulted in a pronounced victory for the Thistle by 5-1, which was only to be expected from the weight of the Scottish team. In the following year, 1883, when for the first time the venue of the game, when played in England, was removed from the Oval to Sheffield, the Fraser-Anderson combination was the observed of all observers, and a revelation to the "Cutlers," while the work of Dr. John Smith, who, though taking part in his fifth International, played now as a member of the Queen's Park, was unsurpassed on any field, and his was the winning goal in a victory by 3-2. Andrew H. Holm made his debut, and J. L. Kay was the fifth Queen's Park representative in this match. Now enters what may be styled the Arnott period, as that player began his series of ten consecutive Internationals against England in 1884, when he now appeared as a regular player in the Queen's Park team. Though he had been a member of the club for two years, he played in cup ties and other games for his own club—Poliokshields Athletic—as a rule, occasionally helping his new love. W. Arnott, C. Campbell, W. Anderson (E. Fraser had gone to West Africa), R. M. Christie, and Dr. Smith formed the Queen's Park contribution. This was a game famous in Scottish football annals, in which Arnott, on Gathkin Park, confounded the "Big Gunn," of Notts, Campbell assisting him. M'Aulay (Dumbarton), the greatest of custodians, snatched the ball from the foot of Bromley-Davenport in the goal-mouth—a daring and clever feat. Christie, who died of wounds in May, 1918, in the Great War, made a most successful debut here, while Dr. Smith and W. Anderson confounded the opposition. It was a desperate struggle, the Scots being victorious by 1-0. In 1885, again back to the Oval, half a dozen Queen's Parkers figure in the ranks—all good men and true. C. Campbell and J. J. Gow appeared as a combination. W. Arnott, D. S. Allan, W. Anderson, and Alex. Hamilton made up the remaining Queen's Park contingent in this match. Renovated. Hampden Park housed this important fixture in 1886. In the team were four Queen's Park players—W. Arnott, C. Campbell, A. Hamilton, and Geo. Somerville. In this game England played professionals in an International against Scotland for the first time, after the latter had declined to play the match unless the English team consisted only of amateurs, but the Scottish Association gave way on the Football Association making large concessions *re* the importation of Scots to English clubs. This was Campbell's tenth and last International against England—a great achievement, considering he was first capped in 1874, and was yet worthy of the highest honours after twelve years' international experience. In the series of thirteen Internationals in which Campbell took part—ten against England and three against Wales—he was only once on the losing side, in 1879, when England won at the Oval by 5-4. Only three players from the Queen's Park—W. Arnott, J. Allan, and A. Hamilton—took part in the game played in 1887 on a mud hole at Blackburn, when the Scots won by 3-2. The team presented a terrible appearance after an hour and a half of wading in dirt on Blackburn Rovers ground, and it was a hard and ever-changing battle to the end.

In the late eighties the great professional question raged, and Scotland held out stubbornly

for many years against what was then considered an evil, even after England had decided to recognise, and legislate for, the professional player in 1885. Veiled professionalism was more than suspected at home, and some strange transfers of outstanding players were made from provincial to city clubs. Celtic Football Club jumped into the arena in full war bonnet, prepared to meet all comers in 1888, in which year only three Queen's Park men took part in the International at Hampden Park—W. Arnott, W. H. Berry, and J. A. Lambie. This was an unfortunate game for Scotland, who lost by 5-0. The Thistle had not been defeated since 1879—two games, those of 1885 and 1886 (both one goal each) being drawn—and Hampden Park was the scene of the disaster. Three was also the number from Queen's Park in 1889—R. Smellie, W. Arnott, and W. Berry ; and ditto in 1890—W. Arnott, W. Berry, and Tom Robertson (late Cowdries), who afterwards became a famous referee, whose services were requisitioned for important games all over the three kingdoms. In the beginning of the 'nineties the Queen's Park, as a team, despite the formation of the Scottish League in that year, had many players of the first rank to uphold its fame, and command the respect of the Scottish Association administrators. In 1891 William Sellar, late Battlefield, in whose colours he had obtained International honours in 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, reappeared in the Internationals as a Queen's Park player, this being his fifth cap against England. An outstanding player as a centre forward, in this period he had no equal. Arnott and R. Smellie were the backs in this match, and W. Berry the fourth Queen's Park player in the team. The Scottish League in this season would not allow its players to take part in the trial matches, not wishing to disturb its fixture list, and only Heart of Midlothian and Vale of Leven, of the League clubs, supported the Association. The League also that season refused to permit its players to compete for the Charity Cup, and ran a charity competition of its own.

In this game goal nets were first used in an International. They were first erected in Scotland at Celtic Park, 1st January, 1892, in a game between Celtic and Dumbarton. In 1892, Ibrox Park housed the International, in which were W. Arnott, Donald Sillars, W. Sellar, and T. Waddell. England had a pronounced victory by 4-1, and in the following year the Rose's majority at Richmond was more decisive still, 5-1 against Scotland being the result, notwithstanding that R. Smellie, W. Arnott, J. Hamilton, W. Sellar, and T. Waddell, a strong representation from the Queen's Park, were included in the team. In 1894 Celtic Park for the first time was selected for the International against England, when the game ended in a draw, 2-2, and the " gate " yielded what was then a record, £2,071. Professionals were played in this game for the first time by Scotland. The Queen's Park representation consisted of only three players—D. Sillars, W. Gulliland, and W. A. Lambie. Though professionalism had been recognised by the Scottish Football Association in 1893, still that body continued to employ only home players, amateurs and professionals, in the International matches. The Association in 1894 refused to employ Anglo-Scots, a majority of twenty to four being against the proposal ; but when England was on the victorious side again in 1895 on Everton's ground at Liverpool—W. Gulliland, W. A. Lambie, and T. Waddell being the Queen's Park representatives—the Association, who had not been on the winning side since 1889, was forced to reconsider its position, and on 25th March, 1896, the Scottish Football Association, in its own interests, decided to play Anglo-Scots, a trial match, which included Scots playing in England, taking place at Ibrox Park on the above date, and Anglo-Scots found places in the International of 1896, played at Celtic Park, with the happiest results, as Scotland again were supreme by 2-1, and the drawings amounted to £2,440, which would go to establish that the public interest in the match was increased by the prospect of closer competition and the uncertainty of the experiment. There was room in this team for only one Queen's Park player, W. A. Lambie, and he also was the only Queen's Park representative in

1897, when Scotland, at the Crystal Palace, again secured victory by a similar score. The Queen's Park representation with the introduction of the professionals began to dwindle, until finally it disappeared altogether. In 1898 K. Anderson was the only Queen's Park amateur in the team at Celtic Park; in 1899 A. J. Christie and R. S. M'Coll played for Scotland, both games being lost. The latter was decided at Birmingham. In 1900, 1901, and 1902 R. S. M'Coll alone upheld the honour of the Queen's Park, though in 1901 he played as an Anglo-Scottish professional from Newcastle United. In the year 1902 occurred the terrible Ibrox disaster, the International then played being declared unofficial. A second game was decided at Birmingham, which resulted in a draw—2-2. Since the last-named date, during a long series of years, the Queen's Park, though blessed with many outstanding players, had to go without representation in the International matches, these men not being considered of the same calibre as their professional brethren—a fact which is self-apparent. The Association, no doubt, performed its duty in selecting the best men for these important games, its object being to obtain victory, which would be more certain with professionals alone. England usually had a Corinthian or two in her International teams, until the break between the Football Association and the English Amateur Football Association; then professional was ranged against professional in International matches. From 1902, the last match in which R. S. M'Coll played, until 1909, when Harold Paul received his cap against England, no Queen's Park player, and consequently no amateur, has found a place in the Scottish team, nor has one appeared since, up to 1914, when the war put an end to International games of every description. In 1919 two unofficial games were played against England, in both of which A. L. Morton took part. He was also chosen for the International in 1920, played at Sheffield but had to call off owing to injuries received in a League match played shortly before against Dundee.

QUEEN'S PARK INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

AGAINST ENGLAND	
Allan, D. S., forward—1885.	Campbell, C., half-back—1874, 1877,
Allan, J., forward—1887.	1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1884,
Anderson, K., goal—1898.	1885, 1886.
Anderson, W., forward—1882, 1883,	Christie, A. J., half-back—1899.
1884, 1885.	Christie, R. M., forward—1884.
Arnott, W., back—1884, 1885, 1886,	Davidson, D., half-back—1881.
1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892,	Fraser, E., forward—1882, 1883.
1893.	Gardner, R., goal (Queen's Park,
Berry W. H., forward—1888, 1889,	2; Clydesdale, 3)—1872, 1873,
1890, 1891.	1874, 1875, 1878.

AGAINST ENGLAND—*Continued*

Gillespie, G., goal (Rangers)—1881, 1882.	Rhind, A., forward—1872.
Gow, J. J., half-back—1885.	Rowan, A., goalkeeper—1880 (1 Caledonian).
Gulliland, W., forward—1894, 1895.	Richmond, J. T., forward (Clydesdale, 1; Queen's Park, 1)—1877, 1878.
Hamilton, Alex., forward—1885, 1886, 1888.	Robertson, T., half-back—1890.
Hamilton, J., forward—1893.	Sellar, Wm., forward (Battlefield, 4; Queen's Park, 3)—1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1893.
Harrower, W., forward—1882.	Sillars, D., half-back and back—1892, 1894.
Hight, T. C., forward—1875, 1876, 1878.	Smellie, R., back—1889, 1891, 1893.
Holm, A. H., back—1883.	Smith, Jas., half-back—1872, 1873.
Kay, J. L., forward—1880, 1882, 1883.	Smith, Dr. J., forward (Mauchline, 2; Edinburgh University, 2; Queen's Park, 2)—1877, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884.
Ker, Geo., forward—1880, 1881, 1882.	Smith, R., forward—1872.
Ker, W., back—1872, 1873.	Somers, W. S., back (3rd Lanark)—1879.
Lambie, John A., forward—1888.	Somerville, Geo., back—1886.
Lambie, Wm. A., forward—1894, 1895, 1896, 1897.	Taylor, Joseph, back—1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.
Leckie, R., forward—1872.	Thomson, J. J., half-back—1872, 1873, 1874.
M'Coll, R. S., forward—1899, 1900, 1901, (Newcastle Un.) 1902.	Waddell, T., forward—1892, 1893, 1895.
M'Kinnon, A., forward—1874.	Watson, A., back—1881, 1882.
M'Kinnon, W., forward—1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879.	Weir, J. B., forward—1872, 1874, 1875.
M'Neil, H., forward—1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1881.	Wotherspoon, D., forward—1872, 1873.
Neill, R. W., back—1877, 1880.	
Paul, H. M'D., forward—1909.	
Philips, J., half-back—1877.	

Fifty-one players on one hundred and thirty-seven occasions.

AGAINST WALES

Allan, D. S., forward—1885, 1886.	Fitchie, T. T., forward—1905, 1906, 1907.
Allan, J., forward—1887.	Fraser, E., forward—1880, 1882, 1883.
Anderson, W., forward—1883, 1885.	Gillespie, Geo., goal (Rangers, 2; Queen's Park, 2)—1880, 1881, 1886, 1890.
Arnott, W., back—1883, 1885, 1887.	Gillespie, John, half-back—1896.
Baird, A., goal—1894.	Gulliland, W., forward—1891.
Berry, D., forward—1894, 1899.	Hamilton, Alex., forward—1885.
Campbell, C., half-back—1876, 1877, 1882.	Hamilton, J., forward—1892.
Christie, A. J., half-back—1898.	
Davidson, D., half-back—1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.	

AGAINST WALES—Continued

Harrower, W., forward—1886.	Richmond, J. T., forward—1882.
Highet, T. C., forward—1876.	Ritchie, J., back—1897.
Holm, A. H., back—1882, 1883.	Robertson, T., half-back—1891.
Irons, J. H., half-back—1900.	Rowan, A., goal—1882.
Kay, J. L., forward—1882, 1883, 1884.	Sellar, W., forward—1887.
Ker, Geo., forward—1881, 1882.	Sillars, D. C., half-back and back—1893, 1895.
Lambie, W. A., forward—1893.	Skene, L. H., goal—1904.
McColl, R. S., forward—1896, 1899, 1900, 1901.	Smellie, R., back—1888.
McKinnon, W., forward—1876.	Smith, Dr. J., forward (Mauchline, 2; Queen's Park, 1; Edinburgh University, 1)—1877, 1879, 1881, 1883.
McNeil, Harry, forward—1876, 1877, 1879, 1881.	Somers, W. S., back (3rd Lanark, 1; Queen's Park, 1)—1879, 1880.
McWattie, G. C., goal—1901.	Stewart, A., half-back—1889.
Morton, A. L., forward—1920.	Stewart D., half-back—1893.
Neill, R. W., back—1876, 1877, 1878.	Taylor, Joseph, back—1876.
Paul, H. M'D., forward—1909.	Watson, A., back—1881.
Philips, J., half-back—1877, 1878.	Weir, J. B., forward—1878.
Pursell, P., half-back—1914.	Wilson, D., forward—1900.
Richmond, A., back—1906.	

Forty-nine players on eighty-four occasions.

AGAINST IRELAND

Anderson, K., goal—1896, 1898.	McColl, R. S., forward—1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1908.
Arnott, W., back—1884.	McWattie, G. C., goal—1901.
Baird, A., goal—1892.	Morton, A. L., forward—1920.
Berry, D., forward—1899.	
Cameron, J., forward—1896.	Paul, H. M'D., forward—1909.
Christie, A. J., half-back—1899.	Robertson, T., half-back—1889, 1892.
Fitchie, T. T., forward—1906.	
Gillespie, Geo., goal—1891.	Sellar, Wm., forward—1893.
Gulliland, W., forward—1892.	Sillars, D. C., back—1891.
Hamilton, J., forward—1893.	Smellie, R., back—1887, 1893.
Harrower, W., forward—1884.	Stewart, A., half-back—1888.
Key, W., half-back—1907.	Stewart, D., half-back—1894, 1897.
Lambie, J. A., forward—1887.	Stewart, W., forward—1898, 1900.
Lambie, W. A., forward—1892, 1895, 1896, 1897.	Waddell, T., forward—1891, 1893, 1895.
	Watt, W. W., forward—1887.

Twenty-seven players on forty-one occasions.

AGAINST CANADA

Arnott, W., back—1891.
Berry, W. H., forward—1891.
Hamilton, J., forward—1891.

Three players.

LEAGUE INTERNATIONALISTS

	English League.	Irish League.
R. S. McColl, forward - - -	1901	—
G. C. M'Wattie, goal - - -	1902	1901
A. L. Morton, forward - - -	1920	—
H. M'D. Paul, forward - - -	1909	1909
A. Richmond, back - - -	1909	1909
L. Skene, goal - - -	1902	1904
J. F. Templeton, half-back - -	1902	1903
D. Wilson, half-back - - -	1902	1903

The following International matches were played on Hampden Park :—

SCOTLAND *versus* ENGLAND

	Goals.		Goals.
1878—Won - - -	7—2	1906—Won - - -	2—1
1880—Won - - -	5—4	1908—Draw - - -	1—1
1882—Won - - -	5—1	1910—Won - - -	2—1
1886—Draw - - -	1—1	1912—Draw - - -	1—1
1888—Lost - - -	0—5	1914—Won - - -	3—1
1890—Draw - - -	1—1		

SCOTLAND *versus* WALES

	Goals.		Goals.
March 23rd, 1878—Won -	9—0	March 25th, 1882—Won -	5—0
„ 27th, 1880—Won -	5—1	April 10th, 1886—Won -	4—1

This match has been played outwith Glasgow since 1886, until the match in 1914, when Celtic Park was the venue. Then the war. In 1920 Wales was again met at Cardiff.

SCOTLAND *versus* IRELAND

	Goals.
March 14th, 1885—Won -	8—2
Feb. 19th, 1887—Won -	4—1

Hampden Park would appear to have been a lucky ground for International matches, as only one has been lost there—that between Scotland and England in 1888.

Chapter XXV.—Glasgow Association

The Glasgow Football Association is another institution whose genesis is largely

attributable to the propagating energies of the Queen's Park officials. The Association had its outcome through a challenge which came from the Edinburgh Association, founded in 1877, to the Scottish Football Association, to play an Inter-City match between Glasgow and Edinburgh. It was considered *infra dig* for a national association to place itself on a level with a sectional association, and the committee of the Scottish Football Association, being in sympathy with the idea, suggested that the Glasgow members of the Association should form themselves into a committee, with a view to meeting the wishes of the metropolitans. Mr. Thomas Lawrie (Queen's Park) may be said to have been the founder of the Glasgow Association, as he called a meeting of certain Glasgow clubs for 27th January, 1883, over which he presided, Messrs. R. T. Dow (Thistle), A. Good (Cowlairs), J. Park (Clyde), and Peter M'Neil (Rangers) being also present. Mr. J. K. M'Dowall, the secretary of the Scottish Association, was to take all correspondence in hand, and was the first, and remains still, secretary of the Glasgow Association. It was the unanimous opinion of this meeting that an Inter-City match should be arranged, the opening match to take place in Edinburgh. Having come to this determination, Mr. Thomas Lawrie called another meeting of all the Glasgow clubs, which was held at 11 Carlton Place, on 6th March, 1883, for the purpose of forming an association of Glasgow clubs. Mr. Lawrie explained the general usefulness and benefits which would result from the formation of an association among the Glasgow clubs. Such a body was calculated to assist and strengthen the parent Association by relieving it of those duties resting exclusively on the city clubs. Mr. Charles Campbell (Queen's Park) was of opinion that the new body would tend to foster the game in the city, and encourage the efforts of the younger clubs. Mr. J. W. Mackay (Rangers) also supported the movement. Mr. Lawrie formally moved : " That this meeting hereby resolve to form an association of the clubs in Glasgow and suburbs, under the style and form of ' The Glasgow Football Association.' " This was carried unanimously. The following seven clubs were given the right to send representatives to committee : Queen's Park, Rangers, 3rd Lanark, Northern, Partick, Clyde, and Pollokshields Athletic. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and rules, which were submitted to a general meeting on 12th April, 1883, the following clubs being represented : Queen's Park, Rangers, 3rd Lanark, Clyde, Partick Thistle, Pollokshields Athletic, South-Western, Partick, Luton, Northern, and Thistle—eleven clubs altogether. Luton subsequently amalgamated with South-Western. Battlefield and Cowlairs joined the Association in this year, though not represented at the meeting, making thirteen clubs on the roll to begin with. Mr. Thomas Lawrie (Queen's Park) was appointed the first president of the Association, a position he retained for five years. The opening engagement between the two centres under the auspices of the new Association took place on 7th April, 1883, at Powderhall Grounds, Edinburgh, when Glasgow scored its first victory by two goals to one. The Edinburgh Association was very insistent, not to say offensive, over the proposed match, claiming to be an Association on an equal footing with the Scottish Football Association—a claim which could not be admitted. This claim hurried matters, and made the formation of the Glasgow Association a necessity. The following team represented the Western city : G. Gillespie (Rangers); W. S. Wylie (Partick) and A. H. Holm (Queen's Park); C. Campbell (Queen's Park) and J. M'Intyre (Rangers); E. Fraser (Queen's Park), F. W. Shaw (Pollokshields Athletic), W. Anderson (Queen's Park), J. Inglis (Rangers), W. Gray (Pollokshields Athletic), and J. L. Kay (Queen's Park). This team played in black and white jerseys, the colours of the Queen's Park, and each member was presented with a badge bearing the St. Mungo emblem. The Association was put in funds from the very start,—as its share of the gate at Edinburgh yielded some £50. The committee was raised to eleven, including the President, Mr. Lawrie, and the treasurer, Mr. J. W. Mackay. Matches were arranged with London, at London, for December, 1883 ; with Sheffield, at Sheffield, 16th February, 1884; and with Birmingham, at Birmingham, 12th January, 1884.

Lancashire and Notts Associations desired matches, but the Association decided such county fixtures could not be undertaken. These were supervised by the Scottish Association. The Queen's Park strongly opposed the introduction of a Glasgow Cup competition at the annual general meeting, 17th May, 1887. There Mr. Kirkwood (3rd Lanark) made a motion that the committee recommend the desirability of instituting a cup competition. To this Mr. Arthur Geake (Queen's Park) moved a direct negative. The amendment was lost by fifteen votes to two, a majority which distinctly established the desire of the vast majority of the city clubs to have a cup competition of their own. After the formation of the Scottish League in 1890, the ties for the Glasgow Cup were drawn before the season started, and played off early in the season, so as not to interfere with the League fixtures, which are arranged each year before the football season commences, dates being left vacant for the Glasgow Cup ties—an arrangement which has been found to work satisfactorily, and is convenient to all parties.

It will be remembered that Sheffield Association, in 1872, was most desirous of playing a match with Queen's Park, just risen into International fame—a challenge the club might have taken up had not a move then been made by it to found a National Association for Scotland. The correspondence in connection with this match was handed over to the Scottish Association, with the result that Sheffield was accommodated, a purely Glasgow team being selected by the new Scottish Association to open a long series of representative games between the two cities. This game was played in February, 1874. The Glasgow team was : R. Gardner (Clydesdale) ; D. Wotherspoon (Clydesdale) and Joseph Taylor (Queen's Park); G. Campbell (Queen's Park) and J. J. Thomson (Queen's Park), captain; J. B. Weir (Queen's Park), Angus M'Kinnon (Queen's Park), J. R. Wilson (Clydesdale), W. M'Kinnon (Queen's Park), H. M'Neil (Queen's Park), and Fred. Anderson (Clydesdale). The game was played at Sheffield, under Sheffield rules, and ended in a draw—two goals each. It should be noted that ten of the players were members or ex-members of Queen's Park, as R. Gardner and D. Wotherspoon had left the senior club that season, and F. Anderson a short time before, and all three had joined Clydesdale. The representation in the following season, 1875, when the game was played at Hampden Park, was more diversified, not a single Queen's Park man being in the eleven. On this occasion Association rules obtained. A victory for Glasgow by 2-0 was the result. The Scottish Association controlled the destinies of this Inter-City match until the Glasgow Association came into being in 1883, and the first match under the new auspices was played at Sheffield, 16th February, 1884, and won by 2-1. During the first twenty years of contests between Glasgow and Sheffield, the "Blades" had a majority of goals on two occasions only, three games being drawn. The new Association played one match against Dumbartonshire, in 1884, and another with Birmingham as opponents in 1885, and Aberdeen was once met, in 1892. The series against London came to an end in 1891. The only Inter-City game undertaken by the Glasgow Association is now that against Sheffield, which, with the cup competition, constitutes the chief end and aim of its existence.

It is very difficult to account for the comparative, indeed almost complete, failure of Queen's Park in the annual struggle for this handsome trophy. The cup has come into the possession of the club thrice only, in 1888-89, 1889-90, and in 1898-99, and it has reached the final on only five occasions altogether—not a very satisfactory record. The only excuse that can be offered on its behalf is, that the cup competition was established at the height of the great crisis in the history of Association football over the professional question, when veiled professionalism was rampant in Scotland. Though the paid player was not recognised in Scotland until 1893, he was an active participator in the football of the period, and, when the

cloak was thrown off, the difficulties of Queen's Park were increased. As in the Scottish Cup, so in the Glasgow Cup competitions, the amateur fought against odds, and the odds were too much for him. This is a satisfactory explanation, and indeed the only one that can be given. The early dates on which the ties are played—at the beginning of the football season—Probably handicaps Queen's Park more than any other Glasgow club. If the club had an eye on the cup, then training should begin earlier. That is a point perhaps to which too little attention has hitherto been paid, but it can be remedied, and no stone should be left unturned to produce better results in this and the national competition. The Scottish League has done much to safeguard the retention of the Queen's Park players, but it is not within its power to control the individual, for whom the allurements of a professional career may prove too much, driven by personal necessity or natural inclination. This is a feature which must each season present itself, and must be faced, if success has to be attained.

The Glasgow Association clubs were not at all satisfied that their interests were being faithfully attended to on the council of the Scottish Football Association, and considered that Celtic and Rangers representatives from the Glasgow Football Association, on that council, ignored the claims and interests of clubs other than their own. Clyde and Partick Thistle were the ringleaders in this matter, and these clubs called a meeting of the neglected clubs for 2nd May, 1912, at which Queen's Park, 3rd Lanark, Clyde, and Partick Thistle were represented. The quartette agreed on common action, entering into an arrangement whereby two of these four clubs would be directly represented during season 1912-13, and the other two during the following season, Clyde and Queen's Park to have representation first. Celtic and Rangers were invited to a further meeting on 9th May to discuss matters. The sitting clubs were informed of the new scheme to send the honours round, but their representatives would not commit themselves until they had consulted their directors. However, the scheme was to go on, and if found unsatisfactory some alternative scheme would be tried. The arrangement fell through after a year's trial, Partick Thistle withdrawing from the compact.

The Queen's Park won the Glasgow Cup in the following years:—

1888-89	Queen's Park	beat	Partick Thistle	Goals. 8 — 0
1889-90	" "	"	Celtic	3 — 2
1898-99	" "	"	Rangers	1 — 0
Queen's Park lost in the final tie as under :—				
1895-96	Celtic	beat	Queen's Park	6 — 3
1897-98	Rangers	"	" "	4 — 0
The following Queen's Park members became presidents of the Glasgow Football Association :—				

Thomas Lawrie—1883-84, 1884-85,	James Lawrence—1900-01.
1885-86, 1886-87, 1887-88.	Alfred Dalziel—1904-05.
Arthur Geake—1891-92.	Hugh Barnett—1908-09.
John Graham (Clyde and Queen's	James Allison—1914-15.
Park)—1895-96.	Tom Robertson—1920-21.
James Allan—1896-97.	

The following Glasgow Cup finals were played on Hampden Park :—

				Goals
1887-88	Cambuslang	beat	Rangers	3 — 1
1890-91	Celtic	„	3rd Lanark	4 — 1
1904-05	„	„	Rangers	2 — 1
1905-06	„	„	3rd Lanark	3 — 0
1907-08	„	„	Rangers	2 — 1
	(after two drawn games of 2 — 2, 0 — 0)			
1908-09	3rd Lanark	beat	Celtic	4 — 0
	(after two drawn games of 1 — 1, 2 — 2)			
1909-10	Celtic	beat	Rangers	1 — 0
1910-11	Rangers	„	Celtic	3 — 1
1912-13	„	„	Celtic	3 — 1
1913-14	„	„	3rd Lanark	3 — 0

Including 1917-18, Rangers won the Glasgow Cup on thirteen occasions (four in succession), Celtic twelve times (four in succession), Queen's Park and 3rd Lanark each three times, Cambuslang and Clyde once. It has been played for on thirty-three occasions. The cup was first played for in 1887-88, Cambuslang beating Rangers by 3-1. The record "gate" at a final tie was in 1907-08, when Celtic and Rangers contested the final. The amount drawn at the gate and stands was £1,892 3s. 1d. in one of the three games played in this final. The total drawings that year were £4,077. There was no tax then, and the charge at gate was sixpence.

QUEEN'S PARK PLAYERS AGAINST LONDON

Allan, D. S., forward—1885.	Harrower, W., forward—1883, 1885, 1886.
Anderson, W., forward—1883, 1884, 1885.	Hill, J., half-back—1888.
Arnott, W., back (Pollokshields Athletic, 1; Queen's Park, 4) —1884, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1890.	Holm, A. H., back—1883, 1884.
Berry, W., forward—1890.	Kay, J. L., forward—1883.
Campbell, C., half-back—1884, 1885.	Lambie, J., forward—1888.
Christie, R. M., forward—1884, 1885.	M'Donald, J., half-back—1885.
Fraser, E., forward—1884.	Robertson, T., half-back (Cow-lairs, 2; Queen's Park, 1)—1886, 1888, 1890.
Gow, J. J., half-back—1884, 1887.	Rowan, A., goal—1883.
Gray, W., forward (Pollokshields Athletic, 1)—1884, 1886, 1889.	Sellar, W., forward (Battlefield, 4; Queen's Park, 1)—1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1890.
Hamilton, A., forward—1888.	Smith, Dr. J., forward—1884.

The London and Glasgow match was abandoned in 1891, after the Glasgow team had been chosen, London at the last moment being unable to raise a team. As the fixture had been generally unsatisfactory to the Glasgow Association, especially when played in Glasgow, the question of guarantees was raised, to which the London Association would not agree. Among the team chosen for that match were the following Queen's Park players: G. Gillespie, W. Arnott, W. Gulliland, W. Berry, and W. Sellar.

QUEEN'S PARK PLAYERS AGAINST SHEFFIELD

Allan, D. S., forward—1885.	Irons, J., half-back—1900.
Allan, J., forward—1887.	Kay, J. L., forward—1883.
Allison, J., half-back—1897.	Ker, Geo., forward—1879, 1880, 1881.
Anderson, K., goalkeeper—1896, 1898.	Kerr, Gordon, goalkeeper—1915.
Anderson, W., forward—1883, 1884.	Lambie, J., forward—1887, 1888.
Arnott, W., back (Pollokshields, Athletic, 1; Queen's Park, 5)—1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1890.	Lambie, R. A., forward—1899.
Berry, D., forward—1894.	Logan, J. L., half-back—1905.
Berry, W., forward—1889, 1890.	Morton, A. L., forward—1915.
Bowie, J., forward—1910, 1911.	MacAndrew, W., half-back—1910, 1911.
Bowie, T., forward—1900.	M'Coll, R. S., forward (Rangers, 1; Queen's Park, 7)—1890, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1907, 1909.
Campbell, C., half-back—1874, 1877, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885.	M'Farlane, R., half-back—1896, 1897.
Christie, R. M., forward—1884, 1885.	M'Kenzie, H., half-back—1914.
Currie, A., forward—1907.	M'Kinnon, A., forward—1874.
Davidson, D., half-back—1881.	M'Kinnon, W., forward—1874, 1876, 1877.
Dick, J., half-back—1906.	M'Lean, J., forward—1898.
Fraser, E., forward—1880, 1881, 1883.	M'Nair, A., goalkeeper—1903.
Garvie E. S., half-back—1914.	M'Neil, H., forward—1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881.
Gow, J. J., half-back—1883, 1884.	M'Wattie, G. C., goalkeeper—1901.
Gulliland, W., forward—1891, 1892.	Neill, R. W., back—1877.
Hamilton, A., forward (Rangers, 1); Queen's Park—1884, 1885.	Ramsay, G. S., forward—1912.
Hamilton, James, forward—1890.	Richmond, A., back—1907, 1908, 1909.
Harrower, W., forward—1882, 1883, 1885.	Richmond, J. T., forward (Clydesdale, 1; Queen's Park, 1)—1877, 1879.
Highet, T. C., forward—1877.	Robertson, T., half-back (Cow-lairs, 1)—1886.
Holm, A. H., back—1882.	Rowan, A., goalkeeper—1883.
Holm, J. W., back and half-back (Queen's Park, 1; Pollokshields Athletic, 1)—1882, 1884.	

QUEEN'S PARK PLAYERS AGAINST SHEFFIELD—*Continued.*

Sellar, W., forward (Battlefield, 2; Queen's Park, 1)—1886, 1887, 1892.	Taylor, J. J., back—1874.
Sillars, D., back—1894.	Templeton, J. F., half-back—1899, 1902, 1904.
Smellie, R., back—1891, 1892.	Thomson, J., J., half-back—1874.
Smith, H., back—1896.	Watson, A., back (Parkgrove, 1; Queen's Park, 1)—1880, 1881.
Smith, Dr. J., forward—1884.	Weir, J. B., forward—1874, 1877.
Stewart, D., back—1896, 1900.	Wilson, D., forward—1900.

QUEEN'S PARK PLAYERS AGAINST LANCASHIRE

Anderson, W., forward—1881, 1882.	M'Neil, H., forward—1881.
Davidson, D., half-back—1881.	Rowan, A., goal—1881-1882.
Fraser, E., forward—1881.	Watson, A., back—1881.
Kay, J. L., forward—1882.	

Chapter XXVI.—Three Half-Backs

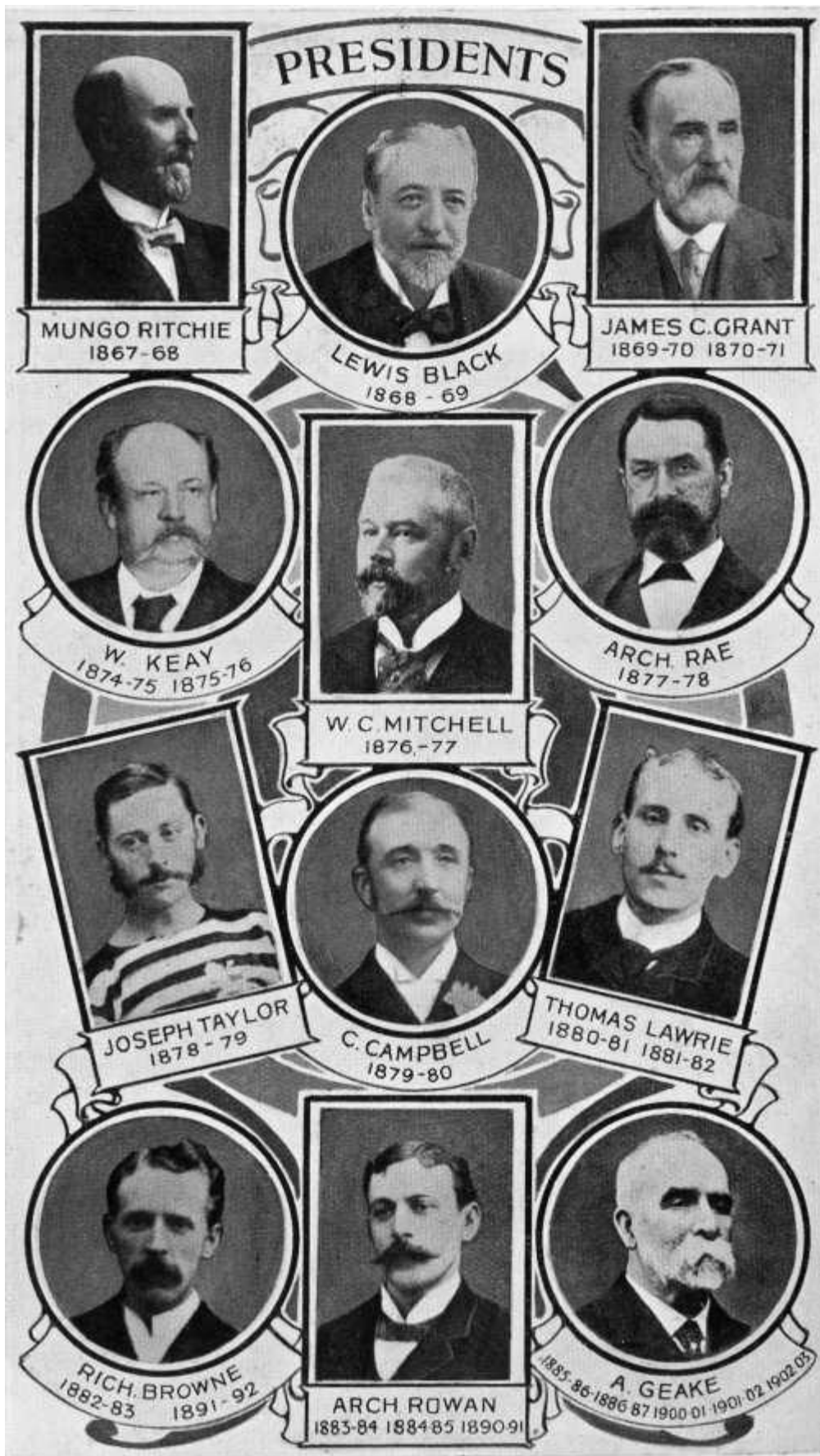
The three half-back system was introduced about the time the Queen's Park first met Blackburn Rovers, 29th March, 1884, in London, in the final tie for the English Cup. Both clubs then played two half-backs, but in the following year the Rovers had adopted the new line of defence, and played three halves against Queen's Park in the 1885 English final, 4th April, at the Oval, the Scots adhering to the old formation. Again the Rovers were the conquerors. However, the Queen's Park, evidently considering that there might be something in the new departure, tried an experiment on the earliest possible occasion after their return home, playing three halves against the Northern at Springburn on 18th April, 1885. These were Tom Robertson (Cowlairs), Charles Campbell, and J. J. Gow. The result was satisfactory enough, as the Queen's Park won by 5-0. On the following Saturday, 25th April, the club renewed the experiment against Renton in a Glasgow Charity Cup tie, with unfortunate results, as the team were defeated by 3-0. Gow, M'Ara, and Campbell formed the half-back line on that occasion. The system after these two trials was condemned, and the defence left to Campbell and Gow. The new season came, and with it Blackburn Rovers, who visited Hampden Park on 19th September, 1885, playing three half-backs against the Queen's two, and as the latter had an overwhelming victory by 7 goals to 1, the old arrangement was naturally considered the better. The two clubs again met at Blackburn, 26th December, of the same year, and the Scots, adhering to their system and the Rovers to theirs, won once more by 3 goals to 2. On 1st January, 1886, the Corinthians, at their first visit to Hampden Park, used the old style. In the International on 21st March, 1886, England played three half-backs for the first time (Forrest, Bailey, and Squire), and Scotland two (Campbell and MacDonald). That game stood drawn—a goal each. Further intercourse with English clubs appeared to demonstrate that there was little in it, as 3rd April, 1886, the Preston North End game at Hampden was drawn—one goal each; 8th April, against Corinthians (who now played three halves), at Nottingham, lost by 2-1, and the same club at Hampden Park, 17th April, won by 1-0. It was, however, decided to meet the enemy with his own weapons on the occasion of Preston North End's visit to Hampden Park, 25th September, 1886 (Gow, Stewart, and Watson were the half-back line), with disastrous results again, the Englishmen winning by 6 goals to 1. The following Saturday, in a Scottish Cup tie against Whitefield, won by 2-0, the old arrangement was reverted to, and the same

against Aston Villa, at. Birmingham, on 7th October, a loss of 3 to 1 being recorded. Then in the English Cup tie (first round) with Preston North End, at Hampden Park, 30th October, the Queen's had to lament another defeat by 3-0. On 6th November, 1886, Renton played three halves against Queen's Park's two, and won by 3-0. As early as 31st March, and again 7th April, 1883, Dumbarton played three half-backs in a Scottish Cup final, probably as an experiment, against Vale of Leven's two halves. Having now given the novelty a full trial with varying fortune, and as the other Scottish clubs, more particularly the Dumbartonshire clubs, played three halves, though the practice was by no means universal in Scotland, the Queen's Park immediately after the Renton reverse became a convert to the new practice. The club was by no means convinced of its utility by subsequent events. Playing three half-backs in the two memorable Scottish Cup ties against Cambuslang, 4th and 11th December, 1886 (1-1 and 5-4), the Queen's barely pulled through; were beaten twice by Corinthians—1st January, 1887, by 3 goals to 1, and 12th February, by 2 goals to 0 ; and lost to Dumbarton in the Scottish ties by 2 goals to 1, 29th January. In the International between England and Scotland at Blackburn, 19th March, when the Thistle won by 3 to 2, both sides adopted the new formation. By common consent the novelty soon became the practice everywhere the Association code was Played. Many veteran players have still faith in the old system, considering that the advantage gained by having two centre forwards to finish up, more than counterbalances any loss in the second line of defenders in the field. Much depends upon the calibre of the pair of halves. Few clubs possessed such splendid players in that line as the Queen's Park at the time, with such giants at its service as Campbell and Gow, who were capable of covering a lot of ground, both being speedy, and with no end of resource. This may have to a large extent prevented the club from coming to a definite decision on the point earlier. The time came, however, when the Q.P. half-back line was no longer formidable, their centre forwards ditto, and this may have helped the club eventually to fall in with the majority, though it did so with manifest reluctance. Practical men consider that the three half-backs came at a period when there was a dearth of centre forwards, and the double duty had to fall upon the centre half-back. Up to the present day the same difficulty is experienced, a capable centre forward being worth his weight in gold, and, when lost, it is almost impossible to replace him. Any of the League clubs will strongly corroborate this opinion.

Chapter XXVII.—Queen's Park and Professionalism

That the playing strength of the club has not of recent years been maintained with the old success against the clubs now employing professionals, is in no sense due to deterioration in its amateur players, who, individually and collectively, possess the enthusiasm which has enabled them to make a bold fight on many fields, to uphold the flag they so dearly love. On many occasions the Queen's Park club has got together teams of first-class merit, only to find that the best men, the very pivots of the whole combination, have been enticed from their allegiance by the professional organisations, and have joined the professional ranks. One must not be too hard on these players. Their circumstances may have compelled them to do so. Cases are on record where men needed the money to advance them in the careers and professions they had chosen, and the means came to hand to pay university and other fees, while at the same time the players attended to their ordinary business. Others again got a start in life, and have attained great success. Still, these withdrawals from the club caused serious inconvenience, and as it continued from season to season, until it assumed a heart-breaking intensity, the Scottish League was at length moved to interfere, and passed a law

that no registered amateur player could be transferred to another club during the playing season. This gave the Queen's Park a certain hold on a player. At the end of a season, the professional clubs became busy in making good their losses from transfers. Then the amateur players were tempted, and fell, and so the practice goes on. It were useless to fight against it, so long as men can thus be bought, and the clubs have the gold with which to purchase their services. Scotland fought long and bravely against the introduction of the paid player. In the early days of "veiled professionalism"—which had its beginning in the realisation of the English clubs of their manifest inferiority to the Scots, and who sought to perfect their methods by introducing, for a consideration, Scottish players to join their ranks, and initiate them into the mysteries of the style of play which had made Scotland so immeasurably superior to their neighbours south of the Border—Scotland as a whole suffered severely by defections, until at last the ruling bodies in both countries were up in arms against the danger to the sport which was sure to follow. Scotland was being drained, and England fertilised. The old spirit of amateurism was being insidiously undermined, men taught deception, and even club officials, whose rectitude of principle in ordinary life was above reproach, did not hesitate to stealthily resort to underhand tricks in the interests of their clubs, knowing well they were doing what was wrong. Lancashire was the chief seat of the evil. Outside this area the English clubs, mostly amateur—the vast majority of the whole—took alarm, knowing their chances of winning the national cup were slowly but surely departing. The Football Association instituted committees of inquiry, who failed to get at the seat of the canker, which was eating its authority away. The Scots crowded every football team in Lancashire, and in one particular case only a single Englishman was included in the team, who was said to have felt lonely. Blackburn Olympic, in 1883, sent the players to Blackpool to train for their cup tie with Old Etonians. Blackburn Rovers and Darwin, who were to meet in the final tie for the Lancashire Cup, did ditto, the former going to Morecambe and the latter to Blackpool. It is not surprising the other English clubs took alarm. It were useless to detail the various steps taken to crush the evil by the English Association, without avail, until finally, in July, 1885, the football professional received official recognition in England. The Scottish Football Association, whose clubs were heavy sufferers from such doings, put forth a bold effort to stem the tide of the advancing horde. Its clubs and players were peremptorily forbidden to play against professionals, but the evil slipped in at home, despite all vigilance.





The Association even went so far as to refuse to allow Dr. John Smith, a Queen's Park player, to assist the Corinthians—a band of the purest amateurs—in the annual New Year match in 1889, at Hampden Park, because that player had not received the permission of the Scottish Football Association to play with an English club, nor would Scotland play the annual International with England were professionals to be included in the latter team. From this position it subsequently resiled. Scotland was obdurate, and continued its battle for amateurism, no matter what policy England might adopt. Mr. M'Killop, president of the Scottish Football Association, in 1884, laboured indefatigably to suppress professionalism. A committee of nine was appointed to investigate the question. Two cases were proved, and the players were suspended for two years, and the club, Heart of Midlothian, expelled from the Association, but a month afterwards readmitted, and the sentence on one of the players rescinded. A list was made of players who had crossed the Border, and the extent to which the evil had grown can be estimated when it is stated that sixty-eight Scotsmen appeared on it, who were prohibited from playing in Scotland without the special permission of the committee. There was no Queen's Park player in that list. In 1885 the Association passed a by-law prohibiting players under its jurisdiction playing with or against professionals or suspended Scottish players. This by-law lasted for seven months, and nearly brought about a deadlock between England and Scotland.

At a meeting of the Professional Committee of the Scottish Football Association, October, 1885, Mr. M'Killop gave an account of his interview at Liverpool with Mr. Hunter, of Wales. The outcome of the interview was the drafting of the following resolution: "The three International Associations—Wales, Ireland, and Scotland—deplore that the English Association has found it necessary to legalise professionalism; but, as they have considered it necessary, they (the three Associations) will go further, and divide the clubs into two sections, one for amateurs and one for professionals, and, if possible, provide two cup competitions; and, as these Associations will only play amateurs themselves, they must ask the English Association, in choosing their International teams, to select only amateurs. The Irish Association joined the other two in this recommendation to the Football Association, declining at the same time to interfere with England in the management of its clubs, yet to urge on England the separation of the amateur from the professional. Later the Irish Association stepped into the breach with a suggestion that an International Conference be held to discuss the matter in a friendly way, with the following proposals as a basis of settlement:—

1. To define what is a professional.
2. To decide if all National Associations should adopt professionalism.
3. If not, shall clubs be allowed to play with, or against, professionals.
4. In the event of the conference not being able to arrive at a satisfactory solution of Nos. 2 and 3, to adopt meantime an arrangement whereby International and Inter-Association matches can be played.
5. To consider also the advisability of holding an annual conference, say in August, to be called by each of the Associations in turn, to discuss laws of the game, status of players, and any other matters of importance affecting the game.

The conference was held at Liverpool on 23rd February, 1886. England did not attend, but

the findings were recommended to her for adoption. Scotland's delegates were Messrs. M'Killop (Cartvale) and R. Browne (Queen's Park). Some of the suggestions did not appeal to either Scotland or England. Ultimately, however, England accepted most of the proposals, and Scotland withdrew her refusal to meet professionals in International matches. One important point settled at this conference was, "That in International matches only those players born in the country they represent shall be eligible to play."

The Football Association then passed a most stringent rule, which was unanimously accepted by all four Associations, to the effect that a professional of any nationality cannot play for any club in either cup tie or friendly game, unless he has been resident in the locality for two years. This was satisfactory to Scotland, as it restricted exportation, and the Association proceeded to reinstate players under the professional ban, who had returned to Scotland. In this year, June, 1886, the International Board was established at a meeting held in London, at which Messrs. A. M'A. Kennedy (Dumbarton) and R. Browne (Queen's Park) represented Scotland. In 1887 the Association was of opinion that the legalisation of professionalism would ultimately ruin the game, and that Scotland must remain amateur. It believed veiled professionalism did exist in many of the clubs under the Jurisdiction of the Scottish Football Association, and the subcommittee of nine were given full powers to investigate, and decide, on all matters pertaining to professionalism. The financial books of a number of clubs, forty-five in all, were called up and examined, and it is exceedingly gratifying to state, a very large percentage of the clubs' books was found to be in good order. Players and officials were examined, and in some cases suspensions inflicted, and recommendations made for future guidance. The slightest appearance of professionalism was to be dealt with in the most stringent manner. The examination of the books went to prove professionalism did not exist in Scotland. The books of the Queen's Park were found, as was to be expected, in perfect order. Three cases of specially written up books were met with—Gowlaids, Glasgow Hibernians, and Edinburgh Hibernians. The first named was suspended, and the two Hibernians became defunct of their own accord. All, with the solitary exception of the Queen's Park, had no adequate check or record of stand money, no vouchers, and payments for lost time and railway fares carelessly done. At an International Board meeting held in Glasgow in June, 1887, complete similarity of rules was established between England and Scotland.

The Association in 1889 devoted much time to the subject, and no effort was spared to probe, and examine, professionalism in all its aspects. No fewer than forty-six players were suspended from one to eighteen months, while twenty-one were granted permission to play under the jurisdiction of the Association. Queen of the South Wanderers were expelled for a flagrant case of professionalism, and twenty-three members of its committee shared a similar fate. The serious drain upon Scottish clubs by English professional organisations caused vast inconvenience, and, after friendly overtures, England suggested a conference for the interchange of views. The meeting was held on 7th March, 1889, at Derby, and was attended by Messrs. C. Campbell (Queen's Park), T. R. Park (Cambuslang), J. M. Campbell (Pollokshaws), and R. F. Harrison (Ayrshire Association), on behalf of Scotland, when two suggestions were placed before England, namely: (1) Players to be registered for four months before being eligible to play, and no registration in the close season. (2) Debar any player who has played in Scotland after 1st September from playing for any English club. Mr. M'Dowall, secretary, Scottish Football Association, in his Annual Report of 1890, states: "There is an almost unanimous desire amongst Scottish clubs to remain amateur, and to keep the game free from professionalism." Professionalism was proved against the St. Bernard club in 1890, followed by suspension for six weeks. The club changed its name to

"Edinburgh Saints." Renton arranged a match with the "Saints," and, despite the decision of the Association that the St. Bernard and "Saints" were one and the same, played the match, with the result that both clubs were expelled from the Association. Renton raised an action against the Association in the Court of Session for its "patrimonial" rights. After a preliminary plea had been decided against the Association on appeal, a very heavy proof on the merits of the case was fixed for July, 1890; but as this would entail an enormous outlay, from which the Association could gain nothing, a compromise was effected, and Renton readmitted to the Association. The annual general meeting in May, 1891, on the motion of Mr. J. A. D. M'Lean (Ayr), gave an amnesty to all professional players who might return, or will return, to Scotland before 2nd August, and many suspensions were revoked—one hundred and fifteen players taking advantage of the amnesty, and twenty-two registered professionals making application for reinstatement. In the following summer seventy-four more players, and sixteen professionals, were pardoned. At the annual meeting of the Scottish Football Association a sub-committee was appointed, at the instance of Dumbarton Football Club, to call attention to the present state of football in Scotland. This sub-committee recommended the legalisation of professionalism. They had come to the conclusion that professionalism was rampant in Scotland. The present laws were unworkable. It seemed to them better that professionalism should exist in an open and honest manner, and under severe regulations, as under these regulations some of the present evils would be obviated or minimised, and legalisation would prevent the migration of players. The proposal, "Players shall be either amateur or professional," came before a special general meeting in March, 1892, when "no-professionalism" was carried by 71 votes to 54. Again, at the annual meeting in May, 1892, "amateurism" was carried against "professionalism," which latter was proposed by Celtic Football Club, by 104 votes to 78. However, Celtic brought the matter up again at the annual meeting in May, 1893, and they won the case for the paid player. In 1893-94 there were 50 clubs employing 560 players, and in 1894-95 83 clubs had registered 793 players. From English to Scottish clubs 23 players were transferred. At the beginning of the season 44 professionals were reinstated as amateurs. Scotland had now officially recognised professionalism.

All this legislative turmoil was of absorbing interest to the Queen's Park, which never ceased to struggle to maintain Scotland as an amateur nation. Its representatives at the annual general meetings of the Scottish Football Association, and on the council of that body, received their instructions, after the club's committee had carefully considered the pros and cons of each legislative proposal bearing on the interesting question of professionalism, which was to be debated by the Association in council or general meeting. The club was fully alive to the consequences, not so much to its members as to the sport, and the committee were not alone in the opinion that professionalism would ruin the sport, and have a serious effect upon the Queen's Park as an amateur club. Certainly professionalism has not ruined the game, though it made the path of Queen's Park more difficult to tread, and caused it much anxiety and alarm. When the professional agitation was at its height, the Scottish Association in 1889 placed a ban on players under its jurisdiction playing for English or Irish clubs, or under another jurisdiction, without permission. W. Arnott was roaming about the North of Ireland in 1892. He obtained permission to play for Linfield Athletic at Belfast, and also for the same club against Aston Villa, in March of that year. Thomas S. Waddell, the clever Queen's Park forward, had to get permission to play for Corinthians in London, 18th April, 1892; and there are other instances. It may not be generally known that Mr. Waddell married a daughter of Mr. Mungo Ritchie, who, in 1867, was the first president of the Queen's Park. W. Hay, an old Ranger, living in London, and playing for London Caledonians, applied for, and was

granted, permission to play for Rangers at Glasgow during the Easter holidays, 1892.

This prolonged struggle was carried on by the Association with great determination, but circumstances proved too much for it. After all it were better so, as professionalism had come to stay, and in England, under severe control, had on the whole been successful. The Lancashire professional clubs once made a brazen attempt to capture the control of the Football Association by packing an annual meeting, but fortunately failed. Many thought professionalism would kill Association football. It has had quite a contrary effect, judging by the enormous crowds which at the present day patronise important football matches. But the amateur clubs are gone, save one.

The recognition of professionalism left the Queen's Park in a position of splendid isolation. It was the only club of standing in Scotland flying the amateur flag. Its determination to remain amateur was the more fixed under the new state of affairs. It pursued the game for the love of it. The club existed for "the amusement and recreation of its members," and the sordid principle of paying its players never for a moment was entertained by it. The club, organised in an amateur spirit, must remain so to the end of the chapter. Many and repeated suggestions were placed before it to abandon this attitude, even partially, and to employ professionals the same as the other leading clubs. It was pointed out its very existence was at stake. In no game, or sport, can amateurs hold their own against professionals, and it would prove an utter impossibility for the club to compete under such circumstances against paid players, on equal terms, with any hope of success. The professional devoted his whole time to the business, was trained under strict discipline, and his income depended altogether on his own ability. The amateur got fit in his spare time, his own private business being his first concern, and his ability brought him no profit, except public applause. Who will not say that the Queen's Park has surprised even its own members in its Scottish League games? The club may not reach each season a very high position on the League list. It is not expected of it. It is respected by every club in the League, as opponents to be feared, because the players frequently rise to a high standard, and spring a mine on their assailants, often as unexpected as it is brilliant. Consistency of form is not assured from amateur players. Their standard cannot equal that of the professionals, and were the Queen's Park enabled to retain its players in a body for more than one season, it might rise to the highest flights. Such is not the case, however. Hence the uncertainty of form; yet hope springs eternal in the human breast, and some day this feeling, and *esprit de corps*, may bring to Hampden Park more satisfactory results.

It is quite correct that the Queen's Park abandoned its hostility to professionalism in the early part of 1892, as instructions were given to its representatives to the special general meeting of the Scottish Association in that year, after discussing the agenda of the meeting in committee, that, while the representatives were allowed a free hand, the feeling of the committee was in favour of the proposed legalisation of professionalism; and similar instructions were given to their representatives in May, 1893, when professionalism was finally legalised. Yet in January, 1893, the committee, in answer to a request from Mr. J. H. M'Laughlin (Celtic) to sign a requisition to the Scottish Football Association *re* the legalisation of professionalism, refused their consent.

While Queen's Park amateurism compelled the members, in the springtime of their career, to have dealings in no shape or form with professionalism, even going so far then as to debar professional runners from being introduced by members, or using the ground for training purposes, yet their repugnance to the class had so far become softened in the course of time

that an application from Paddy Cannon, the famous long-distance "ped," for the use of Hampden Park, on a record-breaking excursion, in the New-Year week of 1889, was readily granted. Cannon had made records on the Recreation Ground of the Glasgow Exhibition, in the summer of 1888, which stamped him as a man above the ordinary. No doubt the club took this into account in giving him the use of the Hampden track.

One point the club was particular on—namely, its amateurism. This it safeguarded in every way. It came to its notice that the name of the club had been posted on public bills as competitors in a five-a-side football competition in connection with the 3rd L.R.V. Athletic Club, whose sports were open to mixed competitors. The athletic club was at once informed, in July, 1894, that the Queen's Park had never agreed to play in the tournament, and had no intention of doing so. A contradiction was inserted in all the dailies and weekly athletic papers.

In February, 1895, the secretary was instructed to examine the membership roll, and write to any members who had signed a professional form, requesting them to send in their resignations as members of the club, as it was contrary to the constitution of the club that any of the members should be professional. The result of the examination of the roll was, that two members had signed professional forms, and both gentlemen were asked to resign. No reply came from the one, and the other refused to resign, and in consequence both names were removed from the club roll.

A lawyer's letter was received by the club, threatening legal proceedings, and questioning the right of the club to deal with the latter player so drastically. At the player's instance a special general meeting was called to consider the matter, and the action of the committee was confirmed by forty-six votes to seven, the argument that a professional could not play for the club, if required, carrying great weight. Nothing further was heard of the threatened action at law. However, at the annual general meeting in 1895, a new rule was introduced, which placed the position of the club in regard to such professionals on a sound footing. Between 1895 and 1897 six players were removed from the roll for signing professional forms for other clubs, none of the players being of outstanding merit. In every case in subsequent years, if a player intending to become a professional did not himself resign, his name was removed from the roll. Sad to relate, far too many Queen's Park players abandoned their amateurism and signed League professional forms, much to the inconvenience of the club, as usually only the best players were in demand under League auspices.

Chapter XXVIII.—The Corinthians and Other New Year Games

An outstanding bright spot in the history of the Queen's Park is the annual New Years match against the Corinthians, a band of amateurs—and such amateurs !—a brilliant galaxy of talent, all men who have gained high honours in the game, and whose sole aim and ambition were to bring out all that is good and healthy in a pastime they followed for the love of it. Similar sentiments have always actuated the Queen's Park since its very foundation, its ambition being to keep the game unsullied, and its own reputation as pure and clean as the driven snow, and with success. It here met with kindred spirits. It will be proved in many parts of the history as here detailed, that the name of the club is even at the present day a household word for all that is chivalrous, clean, upright, and true in the civilised world of

sport. That is a testimony which cannot be controverted. Finding, therefore, a body of players, banded together with the same principles and purpose as its own, whose dislike to professionalism was as pronounced, and who saw a new order of things gradually crushing out the amateur, the club had at hand here the means of propagating the gospel, and at the same time meeting on the field gentlemen like those of the Queen's Park, incapable of a movement calculated to bring the sport into disrepute, whose desire to win was as keen, and who gave and took hard knocks in the course of a game with an easy grace, and an apologetic smile on the lips, if, in thought even, offence had been given. The players could be met afterwards at the social board, and be delighted to congratulate a victorious opponent, with a free heart and candid mind, without an *arricre pensee*, just as joyfully as if they had been the successful party themselves. That is sport, that is amateurism, that is the manner in which all games should be conducted, but unfortunately such is not always the case, and the introduction of the paid player has, to a large extent, killed that feeling in Association football. The Corinthians were drawn from the flower of English amateur football. The real object of Mr. N. L. Jackson, the founder of the Corinthians, in getting together a club of this kind, was to give good players—while not entering for any cup and similar competitions—more frequent opportunities of playing together, as the want of combination was strikingly apparent in English International teams, as compared with those that represented Scotland. The English players rarely-played together, and knew nothing of each other's styles of play until they learned these essentials on the actual battlefield of the day. Mr. N. L. Jackson, who at the time was honorary assistant secretary to the English Association, and who subsequently took a pronounced part in different, amateur sports, being editor of "Pastime," a very successful weekly in the 'eighties, was the life and soul of the Corinthian-organisation. "Pa" Jackson, as he was affectionately styled by the team, was each New Year a welcome figure on the Hampden slopes, at all matches played there between the clubs. An enthusiast, his geniality raised for him great popularity on both sides of the Tweed; and in amateur circles, he was really the "Pa" of sport, directing the feeble footsteps of seekers after truth, to the light of knowledge and rectitude of principle, which latter was the dominating feature of his existence. A player himself, he understood the game—he was originally a member of the Finchley Club—and his own personality thrown in, he kept the Corinthians together for over twenty-two years. Founded towards the end of the season 1881-82, the match tours were undertaken mostly during the Christmas and Easter holidays. Consequently very few games were played in a season, and all were of importance. While no rule existed on the subject, the Corinthians had an unwritten law, requiring a public school or university qualification for their members. There have been exceptions to this rule, but not many. The best men of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the great public schools, together with the highest amateur talent of any nationality, formed a collective assembly of football talent, which has proved its ability against even the best professional combinations on many fields. Several Queen's Park players were admitted to membership, at different periods, including Dr. John Smith, Walter Arnott, Charles Campbell, David S. Allan, W. Sellar, John Holm, J. A. Lambie, and Andrew Watson. The club came to the front in season 1884-85, by their sensational defeat of Blackburn Rovers, at Blackburn, then admittedly the best team in the United Kingdom, for the Rovers had defeated Queen's Park that season in the final for the English Cup, and had passed throughout the season without a reverse, until the Corinthians fell upon and crushed the Blackburnites to the tune of eight goals to one. The Rovers had their full team. In the victorious team were two Queen's Park players, Dr. John Smith, who captained the eleven, playing centre forward, and Andrew Watson, right back.

The *raison d'etre* of instituting such a club soon told in the International matches of

England. During the nine years prior to 1884-85 England had only one victory to her credit against Scotland. During the succeeding nine years there were forty-four Corinthians in the English teams, during which interval four games were won, two lost, and three drawn. This is a very serious difference, and goes to establish Mr. N. L. Jackson's contention, that combination and playing together, are most important factors on the road to success in football, whether the games be club or representative. In 1884 the English team against Wales was composed entirely of Corinthians, who won by five goals to one. In the International of 1886, played in Scotland, the English team consisted of nine Corinthians and two Blackburn Rovers, the game ending in a draw, on a sodden ground.

All these facts regarding the Corinthians are given, in order that it may be thoroughly understood what the Queen's Park was up against when it, on 1st January, 1886, played the first of a long series of games against such a strong—nay, powerful—body as the Corinthians were in their day, and there is no reason to assume that the Corinthians of to-day are one whit inferior to the players in this first match, as the greatest care is always taken in choosing the team for the few matches played each season. The Corinthians are international in strength even now, that all the best League clubs in England and Scotland (except Queen's Park) have been professional for many years. This factor must be taken into account in scanning the list of the results of the games Played between the Queen's Park and Corinthians, both at Hampden Park and in England at various places, as the Corinthians, being a nomadic club, had no private ground of their own, and, indeed, no subscription or entrance fee. They played matches on a share of the gate system, which enabled them to pay all expenses without profit. The annual contest really amounted to a sort of amateur International championship, season by season, between the two great amateur organisations north and south of the Border—two games being played each year almost without exception, sometimes three. The success, or want of it, of the Queen's Park in these contests must therefore be gauged only after taking into consideration the above points. On the whole, the Scots must be considered, especially in the early history of the match, to have done well. A private club had to oppose a picked combination. Annually, the game excited the greatest interest in Glasgow football circles, and Hampden Park rarely, during a season, at a private game, contained such a crowd as assisted at this football treat; no, not even after Celtic and Rangers arranged an annual League match for the same date. Home-and-home matches were the rule ; on two or three occasions only one game was played. Intercourse ceased after 23rd February, 1907, owing to a political difference between the English Association and the club, which has since been happily settled. No games were played between these old friends, but the friendship was renewed on 1st January, 1920, when it was demonstrated the interest in the match had in no wise abated.

The full list of the forty-five matches played is herewith appended:—

		Queen's Park. Goals.	Corin- thians. Goals.			Queen's Park. Goals.	Corin- thians. Goals.
Jan. 1, 1886—Home		2	2	Jan. 1, 1894—Home		1	1
Apl. 8, 1886—Nottingham	1		2	Mar. 10, 1894—Queen's Cl.	2		2
Apl. 17, 1886—Home		1	0	Jan. 1, 1895—Home		2	3
Jan. 1, 1887—Home		1	3	Mar. 9, 1895—The Oval	0		4
Feb. 12, 1887—The Oval		0	2	Jan. 1, 1896—Home		3	3
Jan. 2, 1888—Home		4	1	Mar. 14, 1896—Queen's Cl.	2		1
Jan. 1, 1889—Home		3	2	Jan. 1, 1897—Home		3	2
Jan. 1, 1890—Home		1	4	Mar. 13, 1897—Queen's Cl.	2		2
Mar. 22, 1890—The Oval	3		1	Jan. 1, 1898—Home		5	3
Jan. 1, 1891—Home		3	1	Mar. 12, 1898—Queen's Cl.	1		5
Feb. 14, 1891—The Oval		1	0	Nov. 26, 1898—Queen's Cl.	3		2
Jan. 1, 1892—Home		3	5	Jan. 2, 1899—Home		4	1
Apl. 16, 1892—Queen's Cl., London	3		1	Nov. 18, 1899—Queen's Cl.	1		2
Jan. 2, 1893—Home		1	2	Jan. 1, 1900—Home		1	1
Apl. 22, 1893—Richmond	1		2	Jan. 1, 1901—Home		1	4
				Mar. 23, 1901—Queen's Cl.	0		1

		Queen's Park. Goals.	Corin- thians. Goals.			Queen's Park. Goals.	Corin- thians. Goals.
Jan. 1, 1902—Home		1	3	Feb. 25, 1905—Leyton		1	2
Mar. 29, 1902—Queen's Cl.	2		4	Jan. 1, 1906—Home		1	2
Jan. 1, 1903—Home		3	5	Feb. 24, 1906—Queen's Cl.	1		2
Apl. 4, 1903—Queen's Cl.	0		5	Jan. 1, 1907—Home		1	1
Jan. 1, 1904—Home		1	3	Feb. 23, 1907—Queen's Cl.	0		2
Mar. 26, 1904—Tufnell Pk.	0		1	Jan. 1, 1920—Home		1	1
Jan. 2, 1905—Home		3	1	Mar. 15, 1920—Chelsea		4	1

Carefully analysing these results, it will be seen that the position stands thus at the period when intercourse ceased :—

			Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Goals Against
Queen's Park	-	-	13	23	8	74	97
Corinthians	-	-	23	13	8	97	74

Eight of the Queen's Park victories were won at Hampden Park, and five away. A considerable discrepancy exists between the earlier results, so far as the club is concerned, and those of later date. Take, for instance, the first twenty-seven results. Of these the Queen's Park have won twelve, lost ten, while five were drawn. The contrast is pronounced in the succeeding sixteen games, the values being from 1899 until 1907—won one (in 1905, at Hampden Park), lost thirteen, and two drawn. That is to say, this one Scottish club, at the time the Corinthians were in the zenith of their fame, during a period of thirteen years, held their own against this powerful organisation, and a bit more. However, since so many inroads have been made in the ranks of the Queen's Park from year to year—the club, even at this very date, being little better than a training school for the League clubs—the results have not been so satisfactory. The spirit of purity in the sport still exists on both sides, and was again paramount when the friendly relations were resumed after the war.

Another instance of consideration for others, which has ever been a characteristic of the Queen's Park, is evidenced in the sympathy extended towards the Corinthians over the sad death of Mr. H. M. Walters, brother of the more famous Pair of International and Corinthian

backs, P. M. and A. M.. Walters. In a minute of a committee meeting on 28th November, 1890, it is recorded :—

Reference was made to the sad death of Mr. H. M. Walters, resulting from an accident on the football field, and, considering the close and friendly intercourse that had so long existed between our club and Messrs. P. M. and A. M. Walters and the Corinthian club, it was moved that we send a wreath to the funeral, and a letter of condolence, extending our sympathy to the members of the family in their sad bereavement.

A nice and thoughtful tribute to a fallen comrade.

The Corinthian dinner was always a function to which the members of both clubs looked forward with pleasurable anticipation. Every New Year the Corinthians and friends were royally entertained, and old acquaintanceship renewed, and battles fought over again. However, as New Year's Day, 1903, approached—Mr. N. L. Jackson having given up the helm, and the Queen's Park retrenching its expenditure, all available funds being required for the new ground—it was thought advisable not to give the customary complimentary dinner to the Corinthians on this occasion. Moreover, since the advent of professionalism, these, and similar entertainments, had been generally abandoned. The secretary was instructed to write to the new secretary of the Corinthians, and obtain his views on the question. He was evidently of the same opinion as the Queen's Park, as both clubs ceased entertaining each other from that date.

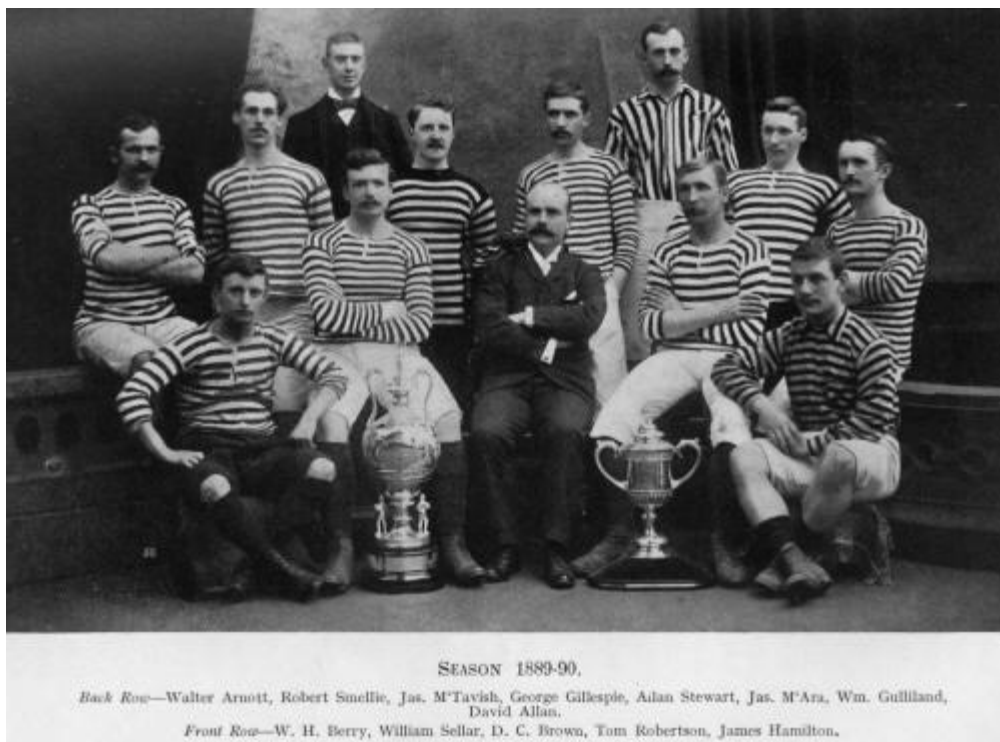
Some differences of opinion as to the terms agreed upon arose between Mr. Morton, match secretary of the Queen's Park, and Mr. N. L. Jackson, the "Pa" of the Corinthians, after the match played at Hampden on New Year's Day, 1887. Mr. Morton stated that the arrangement was home-and-liome matches, each club to receive the whole drawings at their respective grounds. Mr. Jackson held, however, that the agreement was half net gate, with a guarantee of £50, as in the previous season, when the Corinthians first came to Hampden Park. The correspondence between the parties did not bear out Mr. Jackson's contention, and he was written to to that effect. Mr. Jackson was too good a financier to give way; so the Queen's Park, rather than bring about a deadlock, agreed to Mr. Jackson's view of the case. It was a bad bargain for the Queen's Park, as there is no comparison between the gates in Glasgow and in London. Here the visit of the Corinthians at the New Year is a gala day ; in the big metropolis, it is just an ordinary fixture.

In 1894 the question of terms came up again with Mr. N. L. Jackson, and an alteration was made, each club to deduct twenty-five per cent. for expenses from the gross proceeds, with a guarantee of £50. This was considered satisfactory by the Queen's Park. All the same, considering the gates at both ends, in London and Glasgow, the balance of advantage was always in favour of the Corinthians—a fact which was never lost sight of by that strongly amateur combination. In July, 1895, a further amendment in terms had to be conceded, as the Oval was no longer available for the Corinthians, whose matches in future would have to be played on the Queen's Club ground. A lump sum of £75 was to be paid to the visiting club, the remainder to be retained by the ground club, which arrangement was quite acceptable to the Queen's Park. Mr. Jackson lay quiescent until August, 1897, when he came to the front again with increased terms—namely, £75 guarantee, and half everything net over £150, which did not suit the Queen's Park, as the Corinthians had no ground to keep up, merely getting the use of the Queen's Club ground, and under easier terms than before. However, Mr. Jackson amended his terms to half-share of all receipts of gates and stands

over £150, after paying expenses, which terms were accepted. It was still a good bargain for the amateur Corinthians. In 1903 it became the turn of the Queen's Park to suggest fresh terms—namely, £100 guarantee in a lump sum, instead of £75, and half over £150, to which the Corinthians agreed.

The friendly series of matches played for so many years between Queen's Park and Corinthians came to an abrupt termination in season 1907-08, as in August, 1907, it was reported to the committee that the Corinthian Football Club, having joined the recently-formed Amateur Football Association, were, in terms of the recent resolution of the Football Association, prohibited, along with other clubs belonging to the new body, from proceeding further with its organisation, and were consequently not entitled to compete against clubs members of the Football Association. In terms of the international agreement between the English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh Associations, each Association was bound to recognise the prohibitions and suspensions of clubs and individuals by other National Associations. Consequently the Scottish Association would be called upon to recognise the suspension of the Corinthians by the Football Association, and thus prevent that club playing in Scotland against Queen's Park, or any other club, so long as this interdict lasted. So the New Year game was in jeopardy. The Queen's Park approached the Scottish Football Association on the subject, but that body had no alternative but to uphold the authority of the English Association, as it would expect, in a similar case, its own decisions to meet with the support of all kindred associations. Each National Association has absolute jurisdiction in its own territory. It was with the greatest regret that the Queen's Park saw these interesting matches disappear from its annual programme of home-and-home engagements, more particularly the New Year's Day game, which for so many years had been a sort of international amateur festival, at which congregated many patrons of football who had never taken kindly to modern professional football, and who were stimulated in their old-fashioned belief that, as played by such amateurs, all of the highest standing, possessed of gentlemanly instincts, no game equalled in interest that between the old Queen's Park and the Corinthians on New Year's Day.

The amateur clubs in England, not being satisfied their interests were being properly looked after by the Football Association, now largely tinged with the professional element, thought they should have an Association of their own, independent of the control of the parent body. The Football Association, true to its claim to be the supreme authority in England—its larger claim to supremacy over all Association football in every country had to be abandoned—at once put its veto on the new Association, which, after a valiant effort to kick against the pricks, ignoring the Football Association and all its ways for a time, found the handicap too severe, and ceased to persevere. As for the Corinthians, they laid aside the panoply of war, and became moribund. Still, the Amateur Football Association was a real live entity for a time, but its field of action was necessarily limited, as matches could only be arranged in its own sphere.



The only resource left for the Queen's Park was to look about for a suitable amateur combination to fill the shoes of the Corinthians on New Year's Day, 1908, and the match committee were instructed to go into the matter at once. Applications from various clubs, offering to take the place of the Corinthians, were received, and the Bohemians Football Club, of Dublin, were fixed upon, the terms being a guarantee of £75, which the club were prepared to supplement, should the gate prove satisfactory. The Bohemians were also to be entertained "in a small way." However, it was later decided to treat the Bohemians in the same hospitable manner as the Corinthians were entertained—namely, to dinner—and the guarantee was increased to £100. When New Year's Day, 1909, was approaching, the club entered into negotiations with Northern Nomads, a strong amateur combination, to form the opposition at Hampden Park on the opening day of the year. The Nomads received a guarantee of £75, which terms were accepted. They were also to be dined in the usual way. As the match had proved an attraction, and had been financially successful, the Queen's Park forwarded a cheque for £100 to the Northern Nomads, which no doubt was thankfully received, as such an increase in their guarantee was not expected. Northern Nomads gratefully acknowledged the generous action of the club in allotting to them a larger amount than their guarantee. Both the Northern Nomads and Bohemians (Dublin) were anxious to enjoy the hospitality of the Queen's Park, New Year's Day, 1910, which fell on a Saturday, a day consecrated to the Scottish League, of which the Queen's Park was now a member. The secretary was instructed to intimate to the Scottish League that the Queen's Park were in negotiation for a friendly match on 1st January, and were prepared to play their League fixture on Monday, 3rd January, if desired, in lieu of 1st January, and requesting to be kept free for the Spring Holiday, reminding the secretary of the League to arrange, if possible, the "away" match with Aberdeen for the Glasgow Autumn Holiday. That was in June, 1909. This was the beginning of much trouble. The request of the club was refused by the League, on the ground that, if the Queen's Park did not play a League match on Saturday, 1st January, it would leave one of the clubs without a League fixture, which none of the clubs would agree to. The committee strongly protested against any such interference by the League now. The protest was of no avail. The League had arranged a full programme for

Monday, 3rd January, that day being a holiday also. The League opponents of the Queen's Park, however, on 3rd January had arranged another match for the Monday, and so set free the club. An appeal was made by Queen's Park to the First Division of the League to cancel the fixture with Partick Thistle for New Year's Day. When Queen's Park joined the League in 1900, it had* been expressly stipulated that their New Year's Day match would not be interfered with. Nevertheless the League Committee insisted that League fixtures were to be carried out as published, and the appeal was refused. However, at the instance of Mr. Alex. MacFarlane (Port-Glasgow Athletic Football Club), the following resolution was passed by the League Committee :—

That while the committee reserve the right to ask clubs to play League games on such holidays as they may think proper, in the special circumstances of the Queen's Park Football Club, it shall be recognised that that club shall be free to play a game against amateur opposition on New Year's Day, except when that day falls on a Saturday.

An effort to come to an arrangement with Partick Thistle *re* New Year's Day failed, notwithstanding that club was unable to play the League game with Queen's Park, 21st August, as their new ground was not yet ready. Queen's Park decided to play Partick Thistle on 1st January, and Northern Nomads on Monday, 3rd January, 1910, on the usual terms, dinner included, and the Nomads were permitted to meet Heart of Midlothian, in Edinburgh, on 4th January. It is worth mentioning that the drawings from the match against Nomads amounted to £413, and the Queen's Park gave the visiting club £100, instead of the £75 guarantee. Northern Nomads again filled the bill, 2nd January, 1911, having been preferred to Clapton, who had been played in London, 28th March, 1910, and wished to visit Glasgow. It was proposed to send an English amateur team to the Continent during the New Year Holidays, but the Nomads were not seriously affected, and provided so good a team that the game ended in a draw—1-1. They were again treated in the usual liberal manner. Once more Northern Nomads and Clapton were competitors for New Year's Day, 1912, but the former, being the more experienced footballers, and likely to afford better opposition, were again preferred, after submitting their probable team. So they again occupied the post of honour, 1st January, 1912, and, in addition to being entertained to a banquet, they were indulged with a visit to a theatre. These Nomads had proved an attraction equal to that furnished by the Corinthians, with this difference, that the latter were looked upon as an institution, while the former were considered a stop-gap until such times as the Corinthians were in a position to resume. The Nomads became so popular that they reappeared at Hampden Park, 1st January, 1913, and suffered defeat there by 4-1. As there was a prospect of the differences between the Football Association and the English Amateur Association being arranged, prior to New Year's Day, 1914, the Queen's Park were not in any hurry to fix with Northern Nomads for that date, and delayed consideration of the Nomads' application for a month. The Football Association discussed the English Amateur Association difficulty on 1st December, 1913, when a solution of the trouble was found. As there was little time left now to arrange a match for New Year's Day, the Queen's Park had to come to a decision at once. The match committee were instructed to fix with the Corinthians, if at all possible, and if not, to arrange with the team of English Wanderers. Ultimately, as the major question of the position of Corinthians was not yet settled in England, this band of amateurs was invited to Hampden Park, New Year's Day, 1914. When arrangements came to be made for 1st January, 1915, naturally the reappearance of the Corinthians was the first consideration of the club ; but the war had now broken out, and the Corinthians, owing to many of their members having volunteered for service, had to decline, and the Queen's Park had again to fall back on the English Wanderers, who for the second

time gave a finished display of football, and had the honour of defeating Queen's Park on both occasions—in 1914 by 3-0, and in 1915 by 1-0. During the following four years this amateur New Year match lapsed, owing to the Great War. The date, sacred for so many years to the promulgation of the amateur cult, now only a relic of former days, was, *from then on*, occupied by a Scottish League match, Ayr United usually occupying the place of those great English combinations, whose visits to Glasgow were so highly appreciated by the public, and desired by the Queen's Park.

The series of New Year Day games with English clubs—a tit-bit for Hampden habitues in the holiday season—had its commencement 1st January, 1881, when Old Etonians, then a very powerful organisation, made their one and only appearance on the Hampden slopes of that day. Their reception was perhaps warmer than they anticipated, as they lost by 4-0. They were followed on 2nd January, 1882, by Old Carthusians, another band of amateurs, who were Perhaps at that period on the decline. They once bore a high standing in English football. They put up a poor fight, Queen's Park winning by 8-0. Then the Swifts came on the scene for a couple of years, visiting Hampden Park, 1st January, 1883, and demonstrating their ability by snatching victory from the Scots by 2-1. 1st January, 1884, saw Queen's Park homeless, second Hampden being in preparation, so Swifts were accommodated at Titwood Park, the temporary quarters of the Queen's Park. The London Swifts were the first English club to defeat the Queen's Park on Scottish soil, which they did on New Year's Day, 1883, on Old Hampden Park. At that time the Wanderers alone of English combinations could boast of being the masters of the Queen's Park. Andrew Watson, who had recently joined the Swifts, played against the Queen's Park. The other members of the team were drawn from Royal Engineers, Old Etonians, Pilgrims, etc., all legitimate members of the Swifts. The Queen's Park eleven was not a strong one, and suffered defeat accordingly. When the Swifts appeared at Titwood, 1st January, 1884, that reverse was amply avenged, Queen's Park gaining a pronounced victory by 5-1. The victors were out in full force : A. Rowan; W. Arnott and A. H. Holm ; G. Campbell and J. J. Gow; E. Eraser, W. Anderson, Dr. Smith, W. Harrower, D. S. Allan, and R. W. Christie. The Swifts were again supported by A. Watson. Aston Villa formed the opposition at second Hampden Park, now in occupation by the club, 1st January, 1885, almost a year after the great defeat of the "Villans" (6-1), in the English Cup tie between the same clubs, at Titwood, 19th January, 1884. The New Year game showed Aston Villa in a much more favourable light. Though worsted by 4-3, they played much better football, having evidently been over-weighted in the tie by the importance of the occasion. There was a game in between the above matches at Birmingham, 8th November, 1884, which Villa won by 2-1. Then came the Corinthian series, which remained unbroken until that club came into conflict with the Football Association over the formation of an English Amateur Football Association.

When the Queen's Park began their series of New Year's Day matches with Old Etonians in 1881, the club had been previously in negotiation with the London Swifts. The Londoners would have been played, were their demands more moderate and their habits less luxurious. They demanded Pullman return fares between London and Glasgow. This was rather too much for the careful Queen's Park, who respectfully declined to encourage these Sybarites in their ideas of comfort at other people's expense. However, after a couple of years' consideration, the Swifts seem to have been glad to accept the usual terms, and appeared at Hampden Park on New Year's Day in 1883, and at Titwood, 1884, the Old Carthusians getting the honour in 1882. The Queen's Park did not indulge their players, as a rule, with first-class fares, much less Pullman sleeping berths. There was an occasion in the early

'seventies, when the team was to visit Notts to play the first return match with that club in March, 1875, that "seven gentlemen going from Glasgow were to travel second class," and the five who were in the International team, and went from London to Nottingham, should travel second class from the lace town home. Again, when the team went to London to play that fatal match, 5th February, 1876, against the Wanderers, "those who could not take advantage of the reduced rate should be allowed first-class fare." In the same month the Second Eleven captain reported he had "concluded negotiations for a match with Dundee Association club (their first provincial engagement), and it was unanimously agreed to defray the expenses of his eleven, and umpire, from Friday to Saturday evening, paying first-class fares for the journey." All clubs visiting Dundee now travel there and back third class on the same day, except in an important cup-tie game, when the team travels to Juteopolis the night before. Indeed, some clubs, on such occasions, regale the players at a neighbouring coast resort during the whole of the preceding week.

Chapter XXIX.—English Clubs

The Queen's Park had very extensive intercourse with English clubs, after it had found its feet, so to speak, and chiefly after it had acquired first Hampden Park. It had then funds of its own, drawn at the gates. No longer was its income derived solely from the annual subscriptions of its members, as was the case when that great adventure was undertaken—namely, the visit to London to tackle the Wanderers, 7th March, 1872, in the first competition for the English Cup. This cup tie is described in the minutes of the club as "perhaps the most prominent event in the annals of modern football," and "had raised the club till it had become one of the first Association clubs in the kingdom." No mean boast, which was abundantly supported subsequently in many hard-fought battles, in which English clubs were compelled to respect the Queen's Park, and seek fixtures with the club, if not with the First Eleven, at least with the Second string. The Wanderers, after their first experience, took three and a half years before they could make up their minds to visit Scotland and face the Queen's Park a second time. In this encounter they fared badly, losing 5-0; but on that fatal date, 5th February, 1876, in London, it fell to the Wanderers to lower the proud unsullied standard of the Queen's Park by 2-0—a feat no other club could previously boast of, though some had run the club to a short head, or even a drawn game. This was a painful, yet historical, event in the history of the Queen's Park. On 4th November, 1876, the Queen's Park was again in London looking for revenge, and had ample satisfaction in its 6-0 victory. After that game all further intercourse by the Wanderers with the Queen's Park ceased, not through any fault of the Scots. Apparently the Wanderers were more than satisfied, as all efforts to bring them again to the scratch failed.

Notts County, after the Wanderers, comes in as the second English club to have intercourse with the Queen's Park, which began on 30th January, 1875, postponed from 19th December, 1874, when home-and-home matches were first arranged. Notts came to Hampden Park, and lost by 6-0. The return was played at Nottingham on the Monday following the International, 8th March, 1875 (1-1), both games being played according to "London Association Rules"—the one in Glasgow "on ground 120 yards long," and that in Notts "on ground not more than 150 yards long (it being understood that there they usually played 200 yards long)." "That whatever gate money was drawn at both ends be equally divided, after paying all legitimate expenses, such as advertising, gate-keepers, etc., etc." The secretary was; instructed to inquire if Notts intended to play any other team in this district when

down, as such a proceeding would naturally affect the drawings here. A committee was appointed to arrange for a dinner to the Notts team. The Queen's Park was nothing if not sociable in the days of old. From 1875 until 1888-89, Notts County were met every year. In some years home-and-home matches were played. Queen's Park was always on the winning side, unless in the return match, 8th March, 1875 (1-1), and in the first English Cup tie at Nottingham (2-2), until 20th February, 1886, when Notts gained their first victory (1-0) at Nottingham. A third drawn game resulted in season 1887-88, and the last match, in the beginning of the year 1889, went to Queen's Park by 6-0. In all twenty-one games were played, of which the Queen's Park won seventeen, drew three, and lost one. No English club had more intercourse with our senior club, and none was more popular on the Hampden slopes than this combination from the lace city. Notts County dropped out of the Queen's Park programme after season 1888-89. Football in the lace town was not then what is used to be in the early days of the club. The Notts club had fallen in the social scale, and the town of Nottingham had become only famous to the Queen's Park as the town where lace is manufactured, and no more. The late Mr. Arthur Geake came from Nottingham, and these matches were naturally of great interest to him, bringing back many Pleasant reminiscences of his youthful days, and, it is said, once he crossed the Border going south the English accent, as current in the city of lace, came back to him in mellifluous tones, to be dropped the moment he recrossed the boundary line on the home journey. Mr. Geake became a member of the Queen's Park in 1879, four years after the first game against the County.

Notts Forest did not come into the Queen's Park purview until the clubs were compelled to meet in the seventh round of the English Cup ties, 14th March, 1885. At this date the Forest had acquired a great reputation, which they more than maintained. In the first tie, at Derby, they succeeded in retiring with honours even (1-1), to meet the Queen's Park again at Merchiston Castle Grounds, Edinburgh, 28th March, when they fell before a stronger Queen's Park team than opposed them on the first occasion, by 3-0. The Queen's Park had some team difficulty for its opening encounter with the Forest. With the disappearance of the County from the Queen's Park programme, Forest immediately came in, nor were they long retained on the Queen's Park list of fixtures. It was not a very satisfactory meeting for the Scots, as they lost by 4-2. The game was played at Nottingham, 2nd October, 1890. Forest were victorious again by 3-1, 26th September, 1891, at Hampden Park. For a long series of years, due probably to League football monopolising the dates of English clubs—the Queen's Park being then free in that respect—Notts Forest was not played again, until April, 1911, when the Queen's Park visited Nottingham, returning with a final victory of 2-1. The Strollers to some extent kept up the connection with Nottingham. They played a drawn game (2-2) with Beeston, 19th April, 1891, in the lace town, and again visited the city, 1st April, 1893, winning by 2-0. They paid four visits to Nottingham altogether, meeting Notts Forest "A," 3rd April, 1899, won by 4-1, and against the same team, 16th April, 1900, a draw (1-1) resulted.

Darwen was an early ground of pilgrimage for Queen's Park. The club of that name appeared first at Hampden Park, 24th September, 1881, won by 6-0, and during the Christmas Holidays, 24th December of that year, the return was played at Darwen, when Queen's Park had only a majority of 2-1. The clubs met for the third and last time, 23rd October, 1884, at Darwen, when honours were even (1-1).

The second string of Queen's Park opened connection with Aston Villa by visiting Birmingham, 20th January, 1879, just winning by 2-1. The senior teams then took the matter into their own hands, and a trip to this town became quite popular with the First Eleven.

They paid three consecutive visits there, in 1881, 1882, and 1883, and always came home with the palms of victory (4-0, 3-0, 1-0). The great English Cup tie at Titwood Park, 19th January, 1884, from which so much was expected by the "Brums," and so little resulted, proved to be the occasion of their fourth encounter. The "Villans" came attended by great hosts to assist at the overthrow of the Queen's Park, in the first special football train run from England to Scotland. Never were club and supporters more disappointed. The "Villans" were overwhelmed, their supporters disgusted, and their reputation as cup-tie fighters ruined by their 6-1 defeat. On 8th November, 1884, in the following season, the "Villans," at Birmingham, found some slight recompense in overthrowing Queen's Park by 2-1. They preceded the Corinthian series by a year, appearing at Hampden, 1st January, 1885, and losing by 4-3. On the same day, Second Queen's Park won against the "Villans" Second Eleven, at Birmingham, by 3-0, and the juniors repeated the visit, New Year, 1886, the game ending in a draw (2-2). The Strollers lost to Aston Villa Juniors by 2-1 in the early part of 1887. In that year the senior "Villans" visited Hampden Park, but the game had to be abandoned at half-time owing to the weather, the public making a hostile demonstration on the occasion. The Villa kept up their association with Queen's Park, though not continuously, until 28th September, 1893, when the teams met at Birmingham, a draw (3-3) resulting. They were defeated by Queen's Park in 1888 by 2-1, in 1889 by 6-2. The last trial of skill was for the Sheriff of London's Charity Shield, 11th March, 1899, the game ending in a draw—no goals—and each had the custody of the shield for six months of the following season.

The Queen's Park came into touch for the first time with Blackburn Rovers, 26th December, 1881, when our senior club visited Blackburn. That game, and the following two in succeeding years, 1882 and 1883, were all drawn, both at home and away (2-2 away, 3-3 home, 1-1 away). This was a good indication of the relative merits of the teams at this period, and augured well for what was to be expected when these two crack clubs, the best in their respective kingdoms, were doomed to meet in the final for the English Cup in London, 29th March, 1884. The Rovers got the verdict by 2-1, though the Queen's Park have ever alleged they did not win the match, which was presented to them by that famous interpreter of the "off-side" rule, Major Marindin. It is a sad tale, and is told elsewhere. Their next meeting was in the following season, 4th April, 1885, again in a final for the English Cup. This time no share of the blame could be laid at the door of the unfortunate Major, who again conducted the game, the Rovers winning the cup by 2-0. Professionals, or veiled professionals, played in both these ties ; but when, 19th September, 1885, the Rovers visited Hampden Park with an amateur team, Queen's Park took seven goals off them, and gave away one. Under similar conditions, 26th December, 1885, at Blackburn, the Scots were uppermost by 3-0. In March, 1890, at Hampden Park, a serious reverse (6-0) was inflicted on the Rovers. 29th April, 1893, they were again on the losing side (3-1) on the same ground. Queen's Park had now come to recognise that the Rovers did not enhance its fixture list, and that a change to some other quarter was desirable. Blackburn Rovers, after that season, were omitted from the Queen's Park list of engagements, which caused no little heartburning in Lancashire, when it became known the Queen's. Park's reply to the Rovers request for fixtures was that they must wait. It was pointed out, the Queen's Park had never yet beaten the Rovers on level terms, except in two amateur games, and also, that the Queen's Park had ceased to be an attraction in Blackburn. If that were the case, the Rovers had become less of an attraction to the Scots, and that was why the premier club had not given the Rovers a date. The Rovers were not what they once were. They stuck too long to men whose feet had lost their cunning, and whose physical energies had wasted—facts they were loth to recognise. When Blackburn Rovers won the English Cup on three consecutive

occasions, defeating Queen's Park twice in 1883-84, 1884-85, and West Bromwich Albion, 1885-86, the Football Association recognised this great feat by awarding the club a special trophy as a memento of the occasion. The Wanderers, who also won the cup three consecutive times, 1876, 1877, 1878, had the right to retain the trophy as their own property, but gave it back to the Association, to be competed for in perpetuity. Should not the Scottish Association have extended to the Queen's Park its appreciation of even greater performances than that of the Rovers, as the senior club twice won the Scottish Cup on three consecutive occasions—1874, 1875, 1876, and 1880, 1881, 1882? It would have been a graceful action, and it is not yet too late to remedy the omission.

The connection of the Queen's Park with Corinthians deserves, and has received, a separate article to itself, as the special circumstances connected with that club caused it to stand alone among the many, especially as it was largely the outcome of the introduction of professionalism, about the period at which this English band of amateurs was constituted. Fixtures were very difficult to obtain with the great English universities, though much desired. Cambridge University appeared at Hampden Park as far back as 9th December, 1876, and again 15th December, 1877. They lost the first game by 3-0, but no goals were scored by either in the second. Oxford University lost on the classic slopes, 17th March, 1883, by 4-1. Very early in the career of Queen's Park, in order to give Oxford an opportunity of progressing in the English ties, the club scratched to that university, 18th February, 1873, in the second year of the English Cup competition, at which period the Queen's Park had no funds, with the second International against England on their hands at the time. The various clubs who, in 1883-84 and 1884-85, were met in the English Cup competitions of these seasons are mentioned elsewhere. Old Carthusians were only twice met—2nd January, 1882, at Hampden Park, and 24th February, 1883, in London, both being won, by 8-0 and 2-0 respectively.

Desiring a complete change of scene, the Queen's Park sought fresh English fields and pastures new, where other clubs had risen to fame, and were likely to form worthy opponents. Preston North End was one of these. A team of all the talents, its football developed on Scottish lines by Scottish players, it rose to the highest position in English football. Naturally the Queen's Park looked in this direction, and Preston North End was not the least unwilling to measure swords against a club whose history and reputation were greater than its own. Preston, therefore, made their debut at Hampden Park, 3rd April, 1886, and proved their mettle there, honours being even (1-1) when all was over. In the beginning of season 1886-87, 25th September, 1886, Preston were again the guests of the Queen's Park, who for the third time adopted experimentally the three half-back formation, then a new feature in football (Gow, Stewart, Watson), Preston North End also playing three half-backs. The result was so disastrous—a 6-1 defeat—that the Scots at once reverted to the old formation, but only for a time, as all clubs found it an advantage. The Queen's Park was frightened at the non-success of its experiment. No one foresaw the terrible uproar which attended the third visit of Preston North End to Hampden Park, 30th October, 1886, when they came there to settle an English Cup tie with Queen's Park. Here it was two half-backs, to three in Preston team. All went well, though far from pleasantly, till near the close, when Ross, jun., of the North End team, charged W. Harrower in a manner considered foul and low, the Queen's Park centre forward sustaining grave injuries. After the whistle blew, with Preston victors by 3-0, the enraged crowd broke in and demanded Ross, jun., that they might wreak their vengeance on him. His life would have been in grave danger, were it not that the Queen's Park officials successfully protected him, and spirited him away through a back window. The scene, while it lasted, was a terrible example of the lengths to which a crowd,

maddened by indignation, can go to punish an offender. Notwithstanding this untoward incident, Queen's Park visited Preston, 30th April, 1887, and lost there by 1-0. Hugh M'Intyre, one of the first veiled professionals to leave Rangers, and join Blackburn Rovers, acted as referee in that game. On 28th April, 1888, when Preston North End decided to appear at Hampden Park, making their first visit since the Ross, jun., incident, they were in fear and trembling lest a hostile reception awaited them. There was some talk of leaving Ross, jun., at home, but his absence would upset the balance of the team, so he was played. Nothing happened, and everything passed off peacefully, probably assisted by the victory of the home club by 2-1. A similar result attended the meeting of the clubs in Glasgow, April, 1889. Preston was not played again until 30th April, 1892, at Hampden Park, victory resting with the visitors by 1-0. They visited the Queen's Park, 12th November, 1892, and lost by 2-1. With that game all intercourse ceased, though as late as 13th April, 1914, the Strollers defeated Preston North End Reserves by 3-2.

Everton and Sunderland come into the picture. The former was first met at Liverpool, 13th April, 1891, when the Queen's Park had been left in splendid isolation by the institution of a Scottish League. The game ended with honours even (1-1). Everton played the return game at Hampden Park, 12th September, 1891 the match again being drawn, with a similar score. In the beginning of the following season, 1st October, 1891, Queen's Park paid its first visit to Sunderland, winning there by 4-2. Although return fixtures with both Everton and Sunderland had been arranged, circumstances prevented their being fulfilled. Queen's Park was again at Liverpool, 6th October, 1892, when another drawn game resulted (2-2), and on 3rd April, 1893, Sunderland sent the Scots home in a minority of 4-2. Wolverhampton Wanderers visited Hampden Park, 17th April of that year, and were badly defeated by 5-0. The visit of Queen's Park to Sunderland, 4th September, 1893, was more satisfactory, as victory rested with the Scots by 2-1, but the return match at Hampden Park, 14th April, 1894, was lost (4-1). Newton Heath, a new fixture, was taken on, 30th December, 1893, at home, and the game was won by 3-2. The return at Manchester, 27th September, 1894, was drawn (3-3). Football was also looking up in the Sheffield district at this time, and the Wednesday club came to Hampden, 31st March, 1894, and asserted their superiority by 2-1. Though Wednesday had first been played as far back as 21st October, 1880, and defeated then by 5-0, the clubs had not met in the interval. Wednesday drew with Queen's Park in the cutlery town, 3rd April, 1899, neither scoring. This was their last match with the Scots. Stoke was played twice in this season, home-and-home matches—the first, at Crosshill, was won by 4-2, and the second, at Stoke, lost by 1-0. Queen's Park second string had had a long connection with Stoke, and had frequent trips to the Trent town, which they visited annually from 10th December, 1877, up to 1881, playing six matches, all of which, save the last (2-2) were won. One of the worst reverses Queen's Park ever sustained was inflicted by Sunderland, at Hampden Park too, 20th October, 1894, when Queen's Park lost by 8-1; but the return, 15th April, 1895, at Sunderland, was successfully contested, the home team being beaten 4-3. Sunderland won the two games in the following season—the first, 12th October, 1895, by 5-2, at Hampden, and the second at the Wearside town by 2-0. Everton were played at Liverpool, 28th September, 1896, another drawn game (2-2), and Derby County, 12th December, at Derby, which was lost by 3—1. Only one match took place with Sunderland in 1897-98, the teams drawing at Hampden Park (1-1). Sunderland were the victors in Glasgow, 26th September, 1898, by 3-1. Liverpool now took the place of Everton, making their debut in Glasgow, 25th September 1899, the home club winning by 2 - 0; but the return at Liverpool went against the Queen's Park by 4-2.

Richmond was visited in London, 20th November, 1899, Queen's Park gaining the verdict

by 4-3, and the return, 25th March, 1901, at the Crystal Palace, resulted in a draw (1- 1). Tottenham Hotspur, a rising star, inflicted a reverse by 1-0 on Queen's Park, at Tottenham, 6th January, 1902. The Queen's Park's adhesion to the Scottish League in 1900 left little room for English fixtures, and only one English club outside the Corinthians was tackled in 1903-04—namely, United, at Newcastle, 4th April, 1904, which was lost by 2-1. The same in 1904-05, Woolwich Arsenal running up a majority of 6-1 against Queen's Park at Woolwich, 27th February, 1905. West Norwood came to Hampden Park, 1st April, 1907, each side scoring one goal. Queen's Park were in London playing Clapton, 28th March, 1910—won by only 1-0. After that season, except in the New Year's Day game, no English clubs have been taken on. The club has been always generous in the matter of trips to its junior elevens. The Strollers are old travellers and propagandists, doing substitute for the senior team in the latter capacity. Hampden XI have also done their share, affecting the Belfast district, going first there 1st January, 1881, to play Clifton-ville. They overwhelmed Moyola Park, at Castle Dawson, 3rd January, during that tour, 16-0 being a record for them. Yet Moyola Park that same year won the Irish Challenge Cup. Every year up to 1884, inclusive, found them in that district. Now that the senior team has little time for touring, just before the war the Strollers, Hampden XI, and Victoria XI had their trips, and have done credit to the club in many districts of England. The last two of the junior elevens had to be dropped during the war period ; but now that Peace has once more spread its aegis over a disturbed and perplexed world (11th November, 1918, when the Armistice was signed), the Queen's Park will not be less generous to its juniors than it has ever been in the past.

Chapter XXX.—Famous Brothers

Many brothers have obtained fame in the club on the field during the fifty years it has been in operation. Many have done their part on the council board, though their playing ability did not warrant field honours coming their way, and have rendered important services to the club as office-bearers. In the 1867 list of officials the brothers Robert and James Smith are found, the former as treasurer and the latter as a member of committee, and both played in the first International at Partick in 1872, and James in that of 1873, the former as a forward, and James as a half-back. In 1868 the offices were reversed, James becoming treasurer, and Robert a member of committee. The brothers were elected to the same offices in 1869, but as Mr. Lewis Black, who had been appointed secretary, could not accept the office, Mr. R. Smith took up the secretaryship, Mr. Black going into the vacant place on committee. Mr. R. Smith, however, resigned the position in November, 1869, to go to London. Mr. James Smith was still treasurer in 1870, and at the annual general meeting in April, 1871, was elected captain, but in November, 1871, resigned, to join his brother in London, where they both rendered further service to the club as representatives at the annual meetings of the Football Association. The three brothers Wotherspoon—David, Thomas, and John—were presumably original members of the club, as their names appear on the 1868 roll. David became a member of committee in April, 1869, and of the trio took the most prominent part in the affairs of the club, until he hived off to Clydesdale with his brother John, over the Gardner split in February, 1874. He filled the office of secretary from November, 1869, on R. Smith's removing to London, until the annual meeting in 1872, when Mr. A. Rae was appointed. Thomas's name was struck off the roll in 1869. David played in the Internationals at Partick in 1872 and in London in 1873, as a forward, and his name appears as a full back for Glasgow against Sheffield in 1874. John played also against Sheffield, 1875, as a

member of Clydesdale.

The brothers Campbell, Edward and Charles, were early members of Queen's Park, the former appearing on the roll before his greater brother. Edward obtained a seat on committee at the annual general meeting in April, 1870, but afterwards disappears. As for Charles, he made history both as a player and a legislator, and his record for the many years he gave service to the club in the field, and as president, on committees, and sub-committees, will stand the test of time. He occupied the presidential chair of the Scottish Association in 1889-90, and obtained all the honours possible for a footballer. Only superlatives could meet the occasion in enumerating his achievements on the field. Entering the club 7th July, 1870, he became a member of committee on being elected vice-captain in 1874, and was president in 1879-80. He entered the First Eleven on the opening of Hampden Park, 25th October, 1873, in a Scottish Cup tie against Dumbreck, and obtained his tenth International cap against England in 1886. He was capped three times against Wales, but never played against Ireland, which has been always considered his native country, and where he resides to-day. He appeared for Glasgow against Sheffield on seven occasions, and against London twice. Wrapped up heart and soul in the Queen's Park, he, during his many years of active connection with it, did more for the club than any other of its many eminent members. With all his exterior bearing of nonchalance, Charles Campbell was an intensely nervous man, and took sorely to heart any disaster which befell the team. He was never extreme in his views, and often urged on his fellow-members on committee the *suaviter in modo* rather than the *fortiter in re*. His eloquence—he was a capable public speaker—generally swayed the committee to his views, nor was he exultant over a beaten opponent. A specialist at after-dinner oratory, he often assured the defeated, the game was the hardest ever he had played, the score (no matter how great) in no sense represented the run of the game, and the Queen's Park was lucky in winning. After he retired from the committee in 1890, he devoted much of his time to the education of youthful footballers, in whom he took the greatest interest. On the occasion of cup ties, or special matches, his nervousness was such that he could not bear to look on during the progress of the game. He has been known to remain downstairs in the second Hampden pavilion while the game progressed, rushing up the spiral stairs when cheers denoted a goal had been obtained. On being assured all was going well, he would again go below. At the finish no man appeared more indifferent, and he concealed from all observers the intense nervous strain he had just undergone. Truly his heart and soul were in the Queen's Park. A great player almost to the end of his football career, he played the game fairly—too fairly, according to the light of modern football. Charging was charging in those days, not as to-day, when if one man rubs shoulders on the field with an opponent the whistle is blown. Mr. J. J. Gow, an old colleague of Mr. Campbell's on many a hard-fought field, is so disgusted with the modern parlour game of football, he has ceased to attend matches. Both these great players took with equanimity, and gave back with interest, the hard knocks they received. It is recorded Campbell always apologised when he grassed his man. In defeat he was never despondent, his axiom being, "We must do better next time." He retired from committee at the annual general meeting, 30th May, 1890, but never lost his interest in the Queen's Park. What he did, the honours he received, and his efforts on behalf of the club, will be found all faithfully recorded throughout this book. His name has long been a household word, and his fame has passed on to succeeding generations. He has left his mark on the game, and he can console himself in his retirement, that he has won universal respect and admiration.

Angus and William M'Kinnon, though not brothers, have often been considered such, and both, especially William, bore their share in building the reputation of the Queen's Park. The

former became a member, 24th August, 1871, and the latter 7th July, 1870. William was the more famous player, indeed he is considered to have been one of the greatest centre forwards who ever played Association football. He is the hero of eight consecutive Internationals against England, beginning with the first at Partick in 1872, and ending in 1879. He played once against Wales, in 1876, but never against Ireland. Minor honours also fell to him. William M'Kinnon is one of the ornaments of the game, his name will never be forgotten. A generation which knew him extol his deeds on the football field. No player adorned the game more in his day, and none enjoyed the reputation he gained for fairness, modesty, and courtesy. He came first on committee, December, 1873, when W. Ker resigned the captaincy to go to Canada. When the Second Queen's Park—later called the Strollers XI—was instituted, October, 1871, William was the first captain of that team. Angus M'Kinnon played in the 1874 International against England, and both M'Kinnons against Sheffield in the same year. He became a member of committee in April, 1874, and also sat in 1876 and 1877. Appointed secretary in 1878, he resigned the office, and membership, in July of the same year. At that annual meeting, 1878, William came on committee for the second time. William, or "Billy," as he was more familiarly styled, played until the end of the season in the spring of 1879.

Harry and Moses M'Neil were a pair of brothers equally famous in their day, though Moses was more identified with the Rangers than the Queen's Park, for whom he played in "very few matches. He joined bill October, 1875, and played against the Wanderers at Hampden Park, 9th October, 1875, who were "drubbed " by 5-0. A reference to the brothers in a report of that game is worth quoting : " The brothers M'Neil—Harry well backed up by his brother—made some beautiful runs, nor were they, in fact, ever away from the ball while it was in their part of the ground. Their English opponents, too, found it was no use knocking them over, as they just rolled on to their feet again, and on one occasion Harry, who had been charged right over while engaged in the run, went down with his head turned in the way of the ball, shouting to his brother, who had taken it up, to be 'easy.'" Hight and M'Kinnon were also "very sorely tumbled about" by C. W. Alcock, Lord Kinnaird, and their comrades. The brothers were also in the team when Wanderers inflicted on Queen's Park their first defeat in London, 5th February, 1876, and in the Scottish team in the first International against Wales, in 1876, when the North Wales Association, then in its infancy, challenged Scotland. Moses in that match played as a Ranger, as he did indeed in all his International engagements. It is stated seventeen to eighteen thousand witnessed that International. Harry was the greater brother. A genial, happy, tricky, great player, he was most popular, and served the Queen's Park long and faithfully, right up to season 1882-83, during which he played in the early matches of that season against Lugar Boswell and Arthurlie, and in the last against Dumfriesshire, 19th August, 16th September, 1882, and 26th May, 1883, respectively, and also against the Old Carthusians, 24th February, 1883, for old acquaintance sake. He acted as match secretary to the Second Queen's Park in 1883-84. The last "captain" of the Queen's Park team, he held that position when the office was abolished in 1880-81. He was elected to committee, 5th January, 1875, vice William M'Kinnon, who, for want of time, could not then accept the position vacated by Mr. J. Hepburn. Harry obtained many honours. Six times capped against England, his first cap coming in 1874, he played against Wales on four occasions, against Sheffield six times, besides minor honours. Moses was honoured against England in 1880, and played against Wales in 1876, and against Sheffield in 1876, 1878, and 1880, all from the Rangers.

The brothers Ker, William and George, made history for the club. The former, during his brief career, from 7th July, 1870, when admitted a member, to 26th November, 1873, when

he resigned to go to Canada, established himself as a player and legislator. Originally a member of the Granville, he played in the first International in 1872, and also in the 1873 game in London, as of Queen's Park, at full back. He became a member of committee in April, 1871, was elected captain in April, 1873, and acted until the following November. George's membership dates from 7th August, 1877. Playing against 3rd Lanark in the early part of that season, 20th October, 1877, as a full back, it is written of him: "In the back department at least, the winning club (Queen's Park won 2-0) did not suffer much by the trial of young Ker, from the Second Eleven, who, in the opinion of some, showed the best form of the whole eleven, and the able tactics he pursued in preventing Miller and others of the 3rd Lanark forwards from getting in on goal were cheered to the echo." Ker continued at full back for a time, and on 10th November, 1877, played in that position with J. Philips, when 3rd Lanark put Queen's Park out of the Scottish Cup ties on the same ground (Cathkin Park) by 1-0. He filled a like position in other important matches to the end of 1877. We find him playing forward, on the wing, with H. M'Neil, against Notts in the return match at Nottingham, 19th January, 1878. As a forward he found himself, and his great deeds as a centre forward would fill a volume. He had absolute command over the ball, at dodging and dribbling he was unsurpassed, and a most dangerous man near goal, his aim being true and his propelling force emphatic. For many years no forward could approach him in this position, and no more valuable asset ever played for the Queen's Park. He had three International caps against England, 1880, 1881, and 1882, and two against Wales, 1881 and 1882. He was in the Glasgow team against Sheffield, 1879, 1880, and 1881. Ker did not play often in season 1882-83, and his last appearance for the club was against Hurlford, in a Scottish Cup tie, 23rd December, 1882. George Ker was a genial, good-hearted fellow, a man who never made an enemy. He left to join his brother William in Canada. George departed quite unexpectedly. The club presented him with a handsome testimonial for his many services, which had to be sent after him. He had retired from the team at this time—July, 1884—but he rarely missed being an interested spectator when the fortunes of the club he did so much to raise to so high a level were at stake.

The Lawrie family have maintained a long and honourable connection with the Queen's Park. James W. Lawrie was a member in 1868. Walter Lawrie was admitted a. member, 10th May, 1872, and was a player and member of committee. He was the first player to use bars on boots. Thomas Lawrie was formally elected to committee, 1st October, 1874, and filled several offices in the club. He was. captain of the Second Eleven, vice-captain of the First team, secretary and match secretary of the club, and president for two years ; also president of the Scottish Football Association" twice, and of the Glasgow Association five times. His name-appears on the 1872 roll. He was chosen for the International, but, having injured his knee, had to stand down. Stewart. Lawrie filled the same high offices as his brother Tom, and was secretary for four years, and president two years-He played in the Queen's Park Juniors with George Ker—a team not directly associated with the club, but who were given the privileges of the club. Stewart joined 23rd August,. 1880. He attained to other distinctions, having been president of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, and the Scottish Cross-Country Association (for three years). Stewart Lawrie was president of the Scottish Gymnastic Association, and first president of the West of Scotland Harriers. There were two John Lawries—cousins. One, John of the brothers, was a season ticket holder, and the other John, the cousin, a player in the second string. Charles Lawrie also assisted the Second Eleven, and occasionally played for the seniors. Harry Lawrie, who was admitted 2nd May, 1886, was also a player in the second team. Truly a magnificent record.

R, M. and A. J. Christie were two brothers who, coming from Dunblane, did much for the

Queen's Park during the time they were directly connected with it, R. M. became a member, 4th September, 1883. A. J. was admitted 9th January, 1897. Robert was not very long in the black and white jersey ere International honours fell to him. He played against England as a forward in 1884, and his brother against the Rose, at half-back, in 1899, and Shamrock, 1898, and the latter got his Welsh cap in 1898. R. M. also was in the Glasgow team against both Sheffield and London in 1884 and 1885. R. M. Christie resigned from the Queen's Park in 1886, when appointed delegate to the Scottish Association from Perthshire, but was reinstated 26th October, 1888. He made his first appearance in the Queen's Park team against Partick, in a Scottish Cup tie, 8th September, 1883, and, with D. S. Allan, formed one of the best left-wing combinations that had ever done duty for the club in that position. He was raised to the presidential chair of the Scottish Football Association in 1903-04. Alexander held strong views on the amateur question, and he it was who first brought before his committee the advisability of fostering the rising talent in the public schools, and he had a hand in the formation of controlling associations for the schools, and in the initial stages of the Scottish Amateur Football Association. R. M. Christie fought in the South African War in 1901, as Captain in the Black Watch, and also in the Great War. He rose to the rank of Major. He died of wounds and gas poisoning at No. 2 Red Cross Hospital, Rouen.

R. M. Christie had a worthy colleague and successor in J. A. Lambie, one of three brothers who did their full share in maintaining the prestige of the club. John A. Lambie had his birth as a member 7th October, 1884; W. A., 8th May, 1889, on which date another distinguished player, W. Gulliland, also joined; and R. A., 7th October, 1895. They also succeeded each other; when the one fell out, the other was ready to take his place. John, as a lad of sixteen, was in the team in its most strenuous days, and came in about the time that G. Ker, H. M'Neil, and Eadie Fraser had ceased to adorn the football field. It is an open question whether John or William was the better player. Both were in the top rank, and rendered excellent service to the club. John got his first honour against Ireland in 1887, and he had the higher honour against England in 1888. Had he not gone to London when at his best, his list of Internationals would have been greater. Corinthians got the benefit of his Queen's Park experience. William made his debut as an Internationalist against Ireland in 1892, and he played also against the Shamrock in 1895, 1896, and 1897. He formed one of the Scottish team against England on four occasions, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, captaining the Scottish team in the last year. He is found opposing Wales in 1893. These nine caps, with other honours, indicate the great ability of this player. R. A. was more of a legislator than a player. No cap came his way, but he rendered valuable services to the club on committee, and in the campaign for the propagation of amateur football, by obtaining the support of his club, moral and monetary, for the various amateur schemes established by it, after the League system of combination was inaugurated, to conserve amateurism, in all of which the club was the moving spirit, and Mr. Lambie its zealous and faithful ambassador.

William H. and Davidson Berry, truly not giants in stature, yet made up in ability what they lacked in inches. William was in the thick of it in the late 'eighties and early 'nineties. He, the older brother, sought fame and won it in a team that was then a great force in football. His advent in the club was 2nd March, 1886, and Davidson arrived at Hampden Park, 1st June, 1891. "Willie" was a clever player, and immensely popular. He was a pretty dodger, and often has amused great crowds by his success in this department. He was a skilful forward, and in every respect deserved the admiration which the following of the Queen's Park bestowed on him. He played against England in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, against Ireland in 1889, against London for Glasgow in 1890, and Sheffield in 1889 and 1890. W. H. Berry held the responsible office of honorary secretary to the Queen's Park Football Club

for seasons 1889-90 and 1890-91. Davidson Berry, also a player of more than average ability received recognition from the Scottish Football Association, playing against Wales in 1894 and 1899, and against Ireland in 1899, and Sheffield in 1894.

Alexander and James Hamilton did good work for the club at a period when the invaluable assistance they rendered was most required. Alexander came from Rangers, 2nd September, 1884, and James joined 6th May, 1885. There was a vast difference between the styles of the brothers. Alick played perhaps the more scientific game, while James used his weight to some purpose, and was looked upon as the battering-ram of the team. Alexander was also more interested in the legislative work of the club, and rose to be president in season 1893-94. Both gained International honours, Alexander against England in 1885, 1886, and 1888, and against Wales in 1885. James played against England, 1893; Wales, 1892 ; and Ireland, 1893. There was a third brother, John, who left the club to play for a professional team. William and Gladstone Hamilton assisted occasionally the first Queen's Park team. Gladys, or Gladstone, played against Ireland in 1906 while associated with Port-Glasgow Athletic.

The three brothers Holm gave faithful service to the Queen's Park in its best days. Andrew H. Holm was a great back, a sure defence, and the most modest of men. A worthy colleague to Walter Arnott, and the pair, playing together for many years, relied upon each other, and their mutual support rendered that position the strongest in a powerful team. Andrew and John W. were admitted together 6th May, 1879, and William A. 3rd June following. Andrew was the only one of the trio who received International honours, playing as he did against England in 1883, and against Wales in 1882 and 1883, against Sheffield, 1882, and London, 1883 and 1884. J. W. Holm, who was equally at home at back or half-back, opposed Sheffield in 1882 as from Queen's Park, and 1884 Pollokshields Athletic, which latter he assisted for a short period, though retaining his membership in the Queen's Park. His reasons for this step are to be found elsewhere. William attended more to the legislative than the playing side of club affairs. He acted as honorary secretary, season 1887-88, with much acceptance. He also was one of the joint treasurers with Mr. James Allan, season 1886-87. As a player he did not occupy such a prominent position as his brothers, who bore the burden and heat of the day in critical times, and passed on the great name of the club to their successors undimmed and undiminished.

Not the least famous of the fraternal players are the brothers Morton, who threw in their lot with the Queen's Park just before the war. The more famous of the two is A. L. Morton, one of the smartest left-wing players who has ever served the club. The war prevented him receiving International honours earlier, but after its close he at once received recognition from both the Scottish League and Scottish Association. For the former, he played in 1919 in the two unofficial matches against England, 26th April and 3rd May, one against Ireland, 22nd March, 1919 ; and the Association did him further honour by capping him against Wales, 23rd February, and Ireland, 13th March, 1920, and selected him against England, but unfortunately an injury at Dundee compelled him to withdraw. R. M. Morton was a capable centre forward, who did good work for the club until he retired in 1920.

There are other brothers who have rendered substantial services to the club—services which have been appreciated— but did not attain the same standing in the public eye as those which have been mentioned. Again, there are brothers, one of whom deserves honourable mention, while the other was only a member of one of the junior teams, and played at intervals with the seniors. Such cases are numerous, and need not be detailed.



Chapter XXXI.—Queen's Park and Scottish League

The Queen's Park did not favour the introduction of the Scottish League into the comity of sport. The feeling which was predominant in its mind was, that a combination of this kind must have in course of time a prejudicial effect upon amateur clubs, and, in fact, would obliterate the smaller, and less powerful clubs, from the scene altogether. Its own position might prove not too secure, as a league of clubs, pledged to play matches only amongst themselves, with vacant dates not required for League purposes at the disposal of other clubs, who must have a certain drawing capacity before their application for a fixture could be entertained, was a danger. From the League point of view, a compelling force was a necessity, in order to provide the absolute certainty of first-class fixtures, and to see these duly fulfilled. All the leading clubs, and among them the Queen's Park, felt the inconvenience of being compelled to play minor clubs, who had no real chance of winning, and who formed no attraction to the public ; moreover, the cup ties caused many important games to be put off, with no opportunity of renewing them. As the season approaches, every match secretary is ambitious to present a full and taking card to his members. Clubs cannot exist without money, and balances at the end of a season were meagre, and often insufficient. The recognition of professionalism made matters worse financially for the clubs who adopted it. Players had to be Paid, and the greater the ability of the player the more he expected for his services, and the greater the competition to secure him. Scottish clubs had to compete with English professional clubs for players, and in order to do so successfully they must have the wherewithal to bring success in a deal. the best players must be kept at home at all hazards. A high standard of play had to be provided, and this was only Possible by all the competing clubs in the League combination being of an equal merit, or nearly so. Inviolability of fixtures was the chief desideratum. That guaranteed, the competition ought to be keener, and consequently the interest of the public would be maintained. The greatest crowds would follow the most successful club. That in itself is not objectionable, were it not

that it tended to crush the weaker clubs out of existence, who prospered by the measure of success they were able to obtain when opposed to clubs of a higher standing. In this way many of the clubs, now figuring well in League circles, first found an opening, and sprang into healthy vitality. The League system, introduced in Scotland in 1890, seriously reduced the number of clubs on the roll of the Scottish Association. The League clubs monopolised fixtures, and those outside that body were compelled to play among themselves, as the First and Second Divisions of the Scottish League contained all that was good in Association football north of the Tweed, with perhaps the exception of the Queen's Park, which stood out for amateurism at considerable cost to itself. It was fighting for a principle. Professionalism appealed to its members in no way. The League system was originated in the brain of the late Mr. W. M'Gregor, a Birmingham Scot, who founded a League of clubs in the North and Midlands of England in 1888, which proved such a success, for the reasons given above, that a Scottish League was bound to follow at no very distant date. Selfish or unselfish, the principle, by its increased power of fascinating the public in Scotland after its adoption here, made the sport even more popular than it had ever been. It is an open question whether it provided a higher class of play. The clubs are out to win ; they must win, or they drop in the football scale, and to fall in status means annihilation and oblivion. The competition has to be close, else interest flags. The League cannot afford to retain fallen stars, and this is provided for in the rules, the two bottom clubs having to retire from the annual meeting, and they take no part in the selection of clubs to take their places for the new season, should it be so decided. The retiring clubs are eligible for re-election to the vacant places, which are filled by the other clubs selecting two clubs from the two bottom clubs of the First Division and the two top clubs of the Second Division, or any other club they care to choose. The unsuccessful clubs are considered members of the Second Division for the ensuing season. The clause, "any other club they care to choose," appears to have been formulated in the interests of Queen's Park, which has been retained in the First Division annually by a process of special selection. There is now no Second League.

Many people suppose that League paid players followed no other employment than football during the war. That is a mistaken impression, as the following temporary rule clearly proves :—

In any football in which any club in membership of the League may take part, no player shall be engaged therein, unless such player is regularly and continuously employed throughout the week, during the term of engagement, in work other than football, or in connection with football, and no club shall allow its interests to interfere with the work of players engaged on Government work.

Further, clubs must report players who do not work, and wages shall not be paid to any player for any week during which he has been continuously employed.

The following clubs formed the Scottish League when that body was introduced to football in April, 1890 : Rangers, Celtic, Dumbarton, Cambuslang, 3rd Lanark, Heart of Midlothian, St. Mirren, Abercorn, Vale of Leven, Cowlares, and Renton. The last named was expelled from football by the Scottish Football Association, 25th September, 1890, **for** playing against the "Edinburgh Saints," another name for St. Bernard, who had been suspended for six weeks on a charge of professionalism. Their name, therefore, does not appear as one of the first competitors in the Scottish League, which first, therefore, consisted of ten clubs. Renton was reinstated, and played in the League the following season.

In March, 1890, the first whisperings of a Scottish League came to the Queen's Park through a letter to the match secretary, Mr. M'Tavish, inviting him to attend a meeting for the purpose of considering the formation of a League. As the letter gave no particulars, Mr. M'Tavish declined to attend. The Scottish League became a reality, April, 1890. In June, 1890, the dawn of the troubles approaching loomed on the horizon of the Queen's Park, as the match secretary had to report he had no application for home-and-home matches from 3rd Lanark, Rangers, Vale of Leven, or Dumbarton. It was agreed to write to those four clubs—but not to Celtic, who were prime movers for the League system—in regard to the usual fixtures, so that the onus of refusing might rest with them. Replies were duly received from the above clubs, expressing their regret that, owing to the League matches, they could not arrange the usual fixtures. Notwithstanding, the Rangers asked the Queen's Park to take part in a football competition on the opening of Ibrox Park for the season, which invitation was declined. There was, of course, no ill-feeling in the matter, as the Rangers invited the Queen's Park to send a representative to their club supper, which was accepted, and Mr. W. H. Berry attended the social board. The committee, anxious to meet the needs of their patrons, took time by the forelock, and proceeded, in May, 1891, to compile a programme for next season. Matches were arranged with Everton, Corinthians, Canadians, Notts Forest, Sunderland, and Preston North End—the majority at home, and a couple away. They had still Battlefield, Kilmarnock, St. Bernard, Hamilton Academicals, Leith Athletic, Falkirk, Thistle, Northern, and Airdrieonians. These, together with the Scottish and Glasgow Cup ties, made up a full programme. Nor did the club suffer financially, as the drawings for that season amounted to the sum of £3,201—and no "veiled" professionals to pay. The League always gave pride of place to cup ties, fulfilling these engagements, even though they clashed with League fixtures. There is no match so profitable as a cup tie, and behind it are the honour and glory of winning the cup—a bait which no club can resist. The formation of the Scottish Alliance in 1894 raised up another difficulty before the Queen's Park, in the matter of providing fixtures, as the Alliance contained the majority of the Scottish clubs above named, who, in the following year—1895—became the Second Division of the Scottish League, though under separate management until 1899, when the two divisions joined forces. The junior division, considering they should have a larger say in the management of the League than the seniors were disposed to give them, proposed that the League should be governed by a committee consisting of a representative from each club in both divisions. This motion was carried, with the assistance of Rangers and Heart of Midlothian. A special meeting, on the requisition of eight clubs, was convened for the purpose of providing that the rules be altered to permit each division managing its own affairs. The vote, taken by ballot, resulted in the defeat of this motion. The matter had now reached a critical stage. Then the First Division clubs, who were determined the Second Division should not have any say in the control of the First Division affairs, resolved to either have the League reconstituted, or to form a new League. All was not harmony in the First Division itself. At the time of this dispute between the senior and junior branches of the League, the question of the Queen's Park joining the League had not arisen. Rangers and Heart of Midlothian were so much in sympathy with the junior League that the other clubs threatened to reconstitute the League without them, unless they fell in with their proposals. The defection of these clubs would have presented a serious difficulty, as both were strong elements in Scottish football. Mr. Arthur Geake, of the Queen's Park, meeting some of his League friends in town, the situation was laid before him, and they suggested that the Queen's Park should reconsider its attitude towards the League. He offered to act as negotiator, and interview the Hearts and Rangers, with the object of inducing them not to proceed to extremities, but his offer was not accepted. Mr. Geake laid the matter before his committee, and the team and the players were unanimous for the project, as they were anxious to meet opponents more worthy of their steel. Mr. Geake's

answer to the suggestion was that the Queen's Park were now willing and anxious to join—a decision come to by the committee, 11th May, 1900. On this being intimated to the First Division clubs, they unanimously agreed to the inclusion of the Queen's Park, and to support a motion to alter the constitution of the League, so as to provide for each division managing its own affairs, the First Division taking charge of all business affecting the League as a whole. A special meeting was held on 1st August, 1900, at which this arrangement was agreed to. The ultimatum given to the junior section had the desired effect, and the Second Division fell in with the views of the seniors, the following arrangement being arrived at:—

All questions between clubs, and clubs and players, are dealt with by a sub-committee consisting of the president and four members of the First Division committee, and, in addition, the First Division committee manage generally all business affecting the League as a whole. All disputes between the First and Second Divisions are considered by a joint committee of the two sections, in which the majority shall consist of First Division representatives.

This little difference of opinion thus led to the introduction of the Queen's Park to League football, as the League was of opinion that the accession of the Queen's Park would strengthen the First Division. It was the only club of standing in Scotland outside its influence. Thus the Queen's Park became a member of the Scottish League in season 1900-01, after holding out against the principle for a period of ten years. The League now consisted of eleven clubs. The club was not driven into the League by any desire to make money, as the balance sheet presented to the annual meeting in 1900 proves. It had £4,550 on deposit receipt, and over £200 cash in bank.

The Queen's Park, during its early connection with the League, suffered in its playing strength, through other League clubs inducing its players to obtain their transfers in mid-season, whereby the team was demoralised, and its usefulness destroyed. The League, recognising that this was unfair, brought in a rule, which gave Queen's Park immunity for the full season from poaching of this kind. The rule reads:— An amateur player shall, by signing a League form, be bound to the end of the season to the League club for which he signs, and shall not be transferred to another League club without the consent of his club or the League committee. An amateur player already registered for any club may be registered by that club, on and after 1st April, in each year for the following season. An amateur player shall not be placed on the list of players retained by any club, as at 30th April in any year, unless he has been registered on or before that date for the following season.

While a professional player may be put on the retained list by his club, and a price fixed for his transfer to another club, the amateur, unless registered before the close of the old season, is a free agent.

A further concession was made to the Queen's Park by the League in March, 1918. Owing to the uncertainty of the future of football, because of the war, it was agreed that no players be registered for season 1918-19 until 22nd July, 1918, by any club ; but the Queen's Park were, a month later, allowed to register their amateurs as from 30th April.

The League gave these concessions to the Queen's Park as a matter of justice, recognising it was unfair to withdraw amateurs to professionalism in mid-season. The effect on the club was immense, and its power of competing on comparatively equal terms with the other clubs thereby increased. With the advent of the club within the cosmos of the League, naturally

professionalism told its tale, and the Queen's Park, which, since its institution, always had to its credit at the end of a season a majority in goals and matches won, at once lost that standard, and found itself in a minority in both instances—not quite so bad at the beginning, but seriously so as the years advanced, its position on the League table being perilously near the bottom, and on four occasions absolute last. Still, the League never contemplated placing on the club the indignity of relegating it to the Second Division, for reasons already explained. That would have been a very serious step indeed, and might have meant the annihilation of the club, as in these latter days there are no clubs of strength outside the League, and even those in the Second Division, now Western League, have no great drawing power, certainly less than many Junior clubs, members of the Scottish Junior Association, whose cup tie and international games, are well supported and well contested. Nevertheless, notwithstanding its lowly position in the League, the financial aspect of the question proved highly satisfactory, and the help given by the League in the retention of players by the club, enabled the team to put up stubborn fights against all comers. The club had not fallen on degenerate days. It met with the fate which, in all branches of sport, attends the amateur when pitted against the pro. Its position might have proved disheartening to the managers of the club, as it was to many of the members, who voiced their dissatisfaction against the match committee, to no purpose, as all was being done that was possible, to tune up the team to concert pitch. After many years of more apparent than real inferiority, a better time arrived, as the number of drawn games each season clearly indicates that competition was close, and the amateur capable of extending his professional brother. Season 1917-18 gave heart to the club and its supporters, as never before since joining the League in 1900 have the results been so satisfactory ; especially towards the close of that season, when victory followed victory, and the club for the first time in its League history had a majority of goals—true, it was only a bare majority, 64 goals to 63—and never before has it occupied such a high Position in the League table, standing seventh in a competition confined to eighteen clubs, extracting 34 points out of a maximum of 68, or an average of one point per match. Rangers won the championship of the League for the ninth time in that season, with 56 points, or one more than Celtic, so that, on the whole, the Queen's Park may be said to have done well, considering the nature of the opposition.

The Queen's Park, though never taking a prominent position on the League table, and sometimes indeed a very humble one, has always been retained in the "upper circle." It has a large following, and its battles with the other League clubs are watched with the keenest interest. It is one of the best drawing clubs in the League, and, though its position may be low at the end of the season, its defeats are often sustained by a very narrow majority of goals. To say that it has more drawn games to its credit than any other League club is only to speak the truth. In season 1908-09 it had no fewer than thirteen such results, in 1911-12 ten, in 1903-04 and 1913-14 nine each, and in 1904-05 eight. As wins count two points each, and draws one, such results are not quite satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory position of the club in the Scottish League competition was a matter of much concern to the Queen's Park members, both from a playing point of view, and the fear of losing prestige. A strong effort was made to discover wherein the weakness lay. A general expression of opinion was given by a number of the committee early in season 1905-06, and the hope was expressed, that a pronounced improvement in the playing position of the club would very soon be manifested, as the match committee were giving the subject their most serious consideration. Some members clamoured for the match committee to resign. This committee were fully alive to the necessities of the case, and endeavoured, on all occasions, to make the best use of the material at their disposal. Some daring spirits even went the

length of moving that the match committee be dismissed, but met with no support. Even as late as October, 1912, a vote of censure was moved on the match committee for not always playing the best team at their disposal, and also placing certain men out of their positions, but confidence in the committee was expressed by an overwhelming majority. The match committee were justified in making experiments, as it was only in this way the best could be obtained from the team. Season 1912-13 did not turn out satisfactory, only six matches being won, three drawn, and twenty-eight lost—goals won, 41; lost, 95. A vast improvement was manifested in the following season, double the number of games being won—namely, twelve. The worst season in its history as a League club was 1914-15, when out of forty games played four only were won, six drawn, and thirty lost—goals won, 37 ; lost, 91. It was the first year of the war, and so strong was the anxiety of the players to show their loyalty, by promptly volunteering for service, that the playing strength was seriously weakened ; yet the club made no complaint.

Travelling facilities became a very serious question for the League clubs, and the rigid conditions of players in employment, especially on munition work, compelled the committee of the League to consider what steps should be taken to reduce travelling to a minimum. Mr. Tom Robertson (Queen's Park) reported to his committee that at the annual general meeting of the Scottish League, held 18th June, 1917, it had been proposed that Aberdeen, Dundee, and Raith Rovers (Kirkcaldy) clubs, should be asked to refrain from taking part in the competition in season 1917-18, owing to the lack of travelling facilities to these places. The Queen's Park agreed to fall into line with the other League clubs should any opposition be offered to the proposal by the three clubs. The League then consisted of twenty clubs. It was decided to reduce these to eighteen, Clydebank, the best team near Glasgow, being taken in, and Aberdeen, Dundee, and Raith Rovers going out, the oncost charges of the trio being made good by a levy of five per cent. on the gate drawings of the other clubs. Some minor financial details were arranged for the three absentees, and the League competition was carried on temporarily, with much less trouble to all concerned, except, of course, the north-eastern clubs, whose position was for the time precarious.

Mr. Arthur Geake occupied the presidential chair of the Scottish League on two occasions, in 1904-05 and 1905-06. He represented the Queen's Park on the League council from 1900 until 1914, when he was succeeded by Mr. Tom Robertson. The position is one which requires great tact, and this Mr. Geake and Mr. Robertson possessed to an eminent degree. Roth have worked harmoniously with the representatives of the other clubs, and secured many reforms at the instance of their club, which the League willingly conceded to safeguard amateur players, and ensure their retention for at least a season. Mr. Tom Robertson was President of the League in 1919-20 and 1920-21.

The Scottish League soared high in its youth, desiring to play an International against the English League in 1892, the year before professionalism was recognised by the Scottish Association. The Football Association, before granting its permission for this match, consulted the Scottish Football Association in March, 1892, as to whether it had any objection to offer against such a game. The Scottish Football Association replied, it saw no reason why an International of the kind should take place. The League International was in consequence not played that season. With the recognition of professionalism the outlook changed, and the first League International was decided in 1893, and became afterwards one of the most important fixtures of the year, second only to the Association International between Scotland and England.

Immediately the Scottish League had been established in 1890, the clubs left out in the cold conceived the idea of founding a body of a somewhat similar nature, which was dubbed the Scottish Alliance. The Northern Football Club took a leading part in this movement, and a letter from the secretary of that club was received by the Queen's Park in March, 1890, inviting it to attend a meeting about to be held to consider the matter. As the committee of the Queen's Park did not meet until after the proposed meeting had been field, it was decided to do nothing, as whatever business had been transacted was now an established fact. Nor did the club afterwards join the Alliance, which subsequently resolved itself into the Second Division of the Scottish League.

FIGURES OF QUEEN'S PARK AFTER JOINING THE LEAGUE IN 1900-01

	Clubs	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals.		Points	Position	Max. Points
					Won	Lost			
1900-01	11	7	10	3	33	37	17	8	40
1901-02	10	5	9	4	21	32	14	8	36
1902-03	12	5	12	5	33	48	15	10	44
1903-04	14	6	11	9	28	47	21	8	52
1904-05	14	6	12	8	28	45	20	12	52
1905-06	16	5	21	4	41	88	14	16	60
1906-07	18	9	19	6	51	60	24	15	68
1907-08	18	7	19	8	54	84	22	16	68
1908-09	18	6	15	13	42	65	25	15	68
1909-10	18	12	18	6	54	74	30	14	68
1910-11	18	5	25	4	28	80	14	18	68
1911-12	18	8	17	9	29	53	25	17	68
1912-13	18	5	26	3	34	88	13	18	68
1913-14	20	10	19	9	52	84	29	16	76
1914-15	20	4	29	5	27	90	13	20	76
1915-16	20	11	21	6	54	100	28	18	76
1916-17	20	11	20	7	56	81	29	19	76
1917-18	18	14	14	6	64	63	34	7	68
1918-19	18	15	14	5	59	57	35	8	68
1919-20	22	14	18	10	67	73	38	14	84

Chapter XXXII.—Financing the Queen's Park

One thing particularly striking is the business way in which the finances of the Queen's Park Club were carefully conserved and developed. From the very beginning, the accounts, small as they were, had to be duly audited before being presented to the members in annual meeting assembled—at first by members of the club appointed for the purpose, and afterwards by a firm of chartered accountants. The sums to be dealt with grew in extent, involving large amounts, especially after Hampden Park was acquired in 1873, and it soon became evident that the treasurers would require assistance. In 1877-78 Mr. James Baillie, who succeeded Mr. Andrew Spiers as treasurer, was given Mr. Hugh Wylie as assistant, and from that date until the present the office has been a joint one, and many able men have filled these positions—men who, when the club grew in importance and undertook serious financial responsibilities, provided ways and means of meeting the liabilities of the club, with the assistance of a strong finance committee, as this was a department of the club management on which devolved success or failure. There is no such word as "failure" in the history of the Queen's Park. Its greatest undertakings have always been brought to a successful issue. The committee looked far ahead, and carefully weighed the pros and cons

of each movement before deciding to make the plunge. This foresight and provident care have saved it on several occasions from embarking on schemes which were doubtful and dangerous. The purse was never strained, and great patience ever exercised, when a serious step was proposed. If the risk did not give a definite prospect of a favourable issue, and the wherewithal was not in hand, or likely to be provided, then action was wisely delayed. The only revenue at the start, and for half a dozen years thereafter, was the entrance fees and annual subscriptions of the members—1s. and 6d. for one year, then 2s. 6d. and 2s. respectively—so . that the revenues of the Queen's Park, now amounting to thousands of pounds per annum, had a very humble beginning indeed. At the end of the first year's trading the sum of 4s. 3d. was due the treasurer; the income and expenditure are not given. The second year, even with an enhanced subscription, ended with a deficit of 12s. 8d.—income, £3 9s. 8d.; expenditure, £4 2s. 4d. The minutes contain the information at the end of season 1869-70: "From the report submitted by the treasurer, the club financially was in a very satisfactory condition," with only 4s. to the good—with an income for the year of £6 3s. 11d.

As early as 28th October, 1870, it was resolved, "That a tabular statement of the funds of the club be submitted by the treasurer at each committee meeting." This rule is followed to this date, and an audited statement is submitted every month to the general committee of the club. Great financial progress made the treasurer's statement to the committee, 29th November, 1870, look much more satisfactory, the 4s. being turned into a credit balance of £2 6s. 2d.—entry money and subscriptions, the only revenue, yielding £7 15s. 6d.; expenditure, £3 9s. 4d., in which is an item of £2 for the Hamilton Gymnasium match, the expenses of which in this case appear to have been borne by the club, as such entertainments were afterwards when the income allowed it. As a matter of fact, only 2s. 2d. was left of the balance, £2 4s. being taken into account as representing "stock" in guernseys and cowls. Even at this early stage "assets" were brought into the accounts. The funds were growing, and new members joining, no fewer than twenty-eight having been enrolled during the year 1870-71. Nine old members who had not paid were struck off.. This was a point on which the club has ever been particular— no "dead-heads" are retained on the roll to swell the membership. At the instigation of Mr. H. N. Smith, the committee, 25th April, 1871, unanimously agreed to raise the subscription to 5s., and abolish the entry money, "as a means of establishing the club on a good footing financially, as the present subscription was inadequate to meet the outlays, it being necessary to make extra calls on the members throughout the year for expenses incurred at matches, etc." These expenses had amounted to £1 14s. 6d. that season; but a credit balance of £3 11s. 4d. remained from a total income of £11 9s., which was satisfactory. We are approaching now what might be called the introduction of the Queen's Park to International football, which commenced in season 1871-72. It was in that season the club joined the Football Association, subscribed £1 1s. to the English Cup, and played the Wanderers in London in the semi-final tie for that trophy, crossing the Border for the first time. No wonder ways and means had to be carefully considered. Assistance came from its supporters, while inside the committee a difference of opinion existed, some fearing that devoting the available funds of the club to such a purpose would make a bad precedent. The members were too full of the project, and the motion was carried, and £6 out of a total income of £18 10s. 4d. went that way. The voluntary subscriptions which paid the balance of cost to London are not brought into the account. A credit balance of 9s. 9d. remained to the good that season. After the game, in which the Queen's Park team astonished the Englishmen by their skill, all were enthusiastic, Mr. A. Rae, the hon. secretary, submitting to the annual general meeting, April, 1872, a panegyric on the achievements of the team in this great match. The income from the more famous first

International between Scotland and England, at Partick, in November, 1872, is kept apart from the general account of the club. At that match the receipts were £102 19s. 6d., and the expenditure £69 11s. 6d., leaving a balance of £33 1s. 8d., which was set aside by the club as an International fund. Of this balance, £32 was used to send the Queen's Park contingent to play the second International in London, March, 1873. The club funds, apart from the proceeds of the Partick International, amounted in 1872-73 to £23 3s. 9d., and the balance on the year's working £3 12s. 11d. The financial success of the game at Partick impressed the Queen's Park, and raised anticipations of brighter times in store, had the club only a ground of its own. It had to pay £20 for the use of Hamilton Crescent ground. No football club had a private ground. Club subscriptions were a poor source of revenue, and the members, as already seen, had to dole out further sums for match expenses, etc., as the Queen's Park began that spirit of hospitality in its earliest days which has ever characterised it, and the club to-day in this respect follows the traditions handed down to it from generation to generation. A private ground meant money, and money had to be expended in its formation. The committee, once the idea propounded, after some searching, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere, had Hampden Park in working order, and opened with a Scottish Cup tie, 25th October, 1873, in the first season of the Scottish Football Association, and of the competition. Now the figures in the income, and also in the other column, swell. The £100 is at once exceeded, and the Queen's Park entered upon a series of years of plenty, commensurate with its success in the football field. Its membership did not amount to more than seventy in 1873-74, but its clientele was legion, and with its widespread fame came financial prosperity. Improvements were effected in Hampden Park, a more convenient pavilion purchased and erected, and generally, the appearance of the new ground was quite in keeping with the reputation and standing of the club. The balances in hand were not hoarded, nor were they lavishly expended. The managers of those days had passed through the school of experience, and knew what the lack of funds meant to a rising and ambitious football club. The second year of the occupancy of Hampden Park saw an income of £319 0s. 11d. and a profit on working of £72 2s. 6d. The following season this satisfactory state of matters continued, the receipts being more than doubled—£781 1s. 6d. income, and balance in hand £264 16s. At this annual general meeting, April, 1876, on the motion of Mr. W. M'Kinnon, the subscription was fixed at 5s. and the entry fee 10s. On 23rd August, 1876, offers for the erection of a grand stand were considered, and an offer to do the work for £237 11s. 7d. accepted. This was the first stand put up on an Association ground in Scotland. In connection with this outlay, the club granted a bill at three months from 19th October, 1876, for £200, to meet the balance due the contractors—the only bill the club ever accepted during the whole of its career. The thousand pounds income (£1,005 7s. 4d.) in 1876-77 enabled the club to meet this bill, and improve the ground further by extending the gates and enclosures, leaving a balance on hand of £50 4s. 2d. Now for the first time in the balance sheet are given the assets of the club—"net estate" they are designated—which amounted to £323 15s. 2d., which advanced year by year. At the end of season 1881-82, just before second Hampden Park began to be thought of, this "net estate" reached £772 8s. 4d., and is not given again until quite recent years. In this same account the profit amounted to £424 13s. 8½d. Note the "bawbee." In that season the club had a record income of £1,802 18s. 11½d. At the annual general meeting of 1883 the subscription was fixed at 10s., with 5s. entry money, and the club roll limited to 400. These details are given in order to show the gradual increase in the prosperity of the club, and the careful way in which surplus profits were expended, always in the improvement of the ground, and the general advancement of amateur football and athletics. The standard the club set was a high one. Occasionally references are made throughout the minutes that certain matters had not been up to "Queen's Park form." That "form" was the best, and nothing less satisfied the club. The

venture of creating second Hampden Park on a new and improved principle turned out a good speculation, as on returning from Titwood Park, where the club had temporary quarters while their own ground was being prepared and completed, at the commencement of the season in 1884, it met with even greater support than before, due probably to the fact that the team that represented the club in the field at this period was perhaps one of the greatest and most effective in its history. At the end of that season the receipts were £2,304 2s. 7d., with only £3 0s. 3d. left in the till; and the following season, 1885-86, with the income £470 more, the balance was only £2 5s. 8d. But the club had its new ground, one of the best of its kind, and, what is more, it was paid for to the last cent;—and there were good times coming. Increasing in public favour, the game attracted large crowds. The number of first-class clubs continued to increase, and consequently competition became keener, and thus excitement was maintained; and the Queen's Park, by the excellence of its play and the high ideals always before it, held the premier position in the football world, on the field, and in public favour, its honesty of purpose being its chief asset. Hampden Park became, and for that matter is still, the Mecca of football, as new, or third Hampden, is unsurpassed anywhere in the excellence of its appointments and conveniences. As has been said, prosperity attended the club to a greater degree than ever in its new quarters. In the third season after shifting quarters to improved Hampden (1886-87), the balance of £2 odd was raised to £5 19s., and the drawings for the season provided a record—£2,821 17s. In 1887-88 the stand had a roof put to it, the first Association football stand in Scotland to have a cover to shelter the spectators. In the years immediately following money flowed in, until at the conclusion of season 1888-89 the receipts aggregated £4,331 18s. 3d. The club now took the opportunity to add a storey to the pavilion, increase the terracing, improve the track, and bring the ground up to date, always remembering that "the recreation and amusement of the members" must be the first consideration. This was money well spent, and after meeting all liabilities the treasurer had still £278 8s. 11d. in hand. Half-net gates was remitted to Vale of Leven and Dumbarton clubs, as a mark of sympathy with them in their financial difficulties. Balances continued to grow, until Mr. James Lawrence, the treasurer, was able to announce to the annual general meeting in May, 1893, that all financial records had gone by the board, the receipts for the past season totalling £5,006 12s. 9d., and for the first time the balance to the good had exceeded the thousand pounds, the actual figures being £1,002 12s. 74. It must here be remembered that the Scottish League had now been three years in operation, which makes this record the more remarkable, all the best clubs not being available as opponents to the Queen's Park, except in Scottish and Glasgow Cup ties, and occasional games with League clubs as vacant dates offered. Gates had now, however, to be divided, following the League system. This, of course, cut both ways, and the Queen's Park was not always the greatest giver, except when games were decided in provincial districts. Despite these disadvantages, the financial aspect continued to improve, until the 1896-97 balance showed a new record of £2,051 6s. 2d. to the credit of the club-receipts, £5,740 4s. 6d. This was a period of great prosperity both in a financial and playing sense, though in the latter respect the opposition did not furnish the best material. Season 1897-98 left a balance of £2,657 9s. 11d., that of 1898-99 £3,908 17s. 5d., and £4,758 18s. 3d. in 1899-1900, the receipts for these three years being respectively £6,399, £8,837, and £8,565. At this point two important crises were reached in the history of the club—namely, admission to the Scottish League in 1900-01, and the commencement of that great undertaking, the construction of a new and greater Hampden Park, at Mount Florida, in the same season. With nearly five thousand pounds in hand, and the prospect of increased gates in better company, this was no reckless step. The management saw their way clear to a successful issue. Every possible expense was calculated beforehand, and it was determined to carry on the work gradually, there being no immediate hurry, as the lease of second Hampden held good until at least 1903. Still, no

time had to be lost, and the work was pushed on. The finances were duly provided. Mr. Gordon, of Aitkenhead, took a bond for £6,000 as part payment for the ground, which still exists, and is the only debt now remaining on Hampden Park. Were it not for the Avar, this bond would have been cleared off, so great is the recuperative power of the club. The ground cost in all £20,645. Up to March, 1917, £15,437 had been written off for depreciation. In addition the grand stands had been completed, and a handsome pavilion begun in season 1913-14, supplied with all modern conveniences, and finished for the commencement of season 1914-15. This pavilion was erected at a further cost of £8,000. Hampden Park was now equipped to the last detail. The financing of this great scheme caused the club much anxiety. With such a capable senior treasurer as Mr. John Liddell, ably assisted by Mr. Tom Robertson, all financing difficulties in this respect were successfully overcome. Many influential members of the club came to its rescue, many other members paid several years' subscriptions in advance, and the banks gave facilities which were much appreciated. The directors were able to announce to the annual general meeting in March, 1910, that the overdraft given by the bank had been completely cleared off, and there stood to the credit of the club's bank account a sum of £91 14s. 1d. Practically all the accounts due in respect of the season's working had been paid up to date, and the club was in a position to discharge all liabilities forthwith, with the exception of the bond. The directors' report adds: "Now that the club is in a stronger position than at any previous time in its history, the committee are of opinion that the members may safely consider the advisability of proceeding with the provision of pavilion and clubhouse accommodation more in keeping with Hampden Park than that presently existing." That pavilion was in its place in 1914, and is unquestionably the best of its kind, and the most suitable in purpose, of any such erection possessed by any football, cricket, or athletic club in the United Kingdom. Somehow funds always increased when necessity arose. With the debts all paid before 1911, the credit balances increased with the accumulated savings, and the pavilion became a fact, though once or twice during the war small debit balances had to be recorded.

While the Scottish Football Association, in its wisdom, preferred Celtic Park to Hampden Park in 1904 for the International between England and Scotland, that important match, when since played at home, has come to Hampden. Park, because no other ground in the Northern Kingdom is capable of holding the enormous crowds which flock to witness the test match of the season. As with Scotland, so with England, where the Crystal Palace practically monopolised this International in alternate years when played in England. Since 1906 records in the matter of attendance have been common, and these games are a considerable source of revenue to the club, which also benefits largely by final Scottish and Glasgow Cup ties. These usually have their venue on Hampden Park, as the best and most suitable enclosure for such important games.

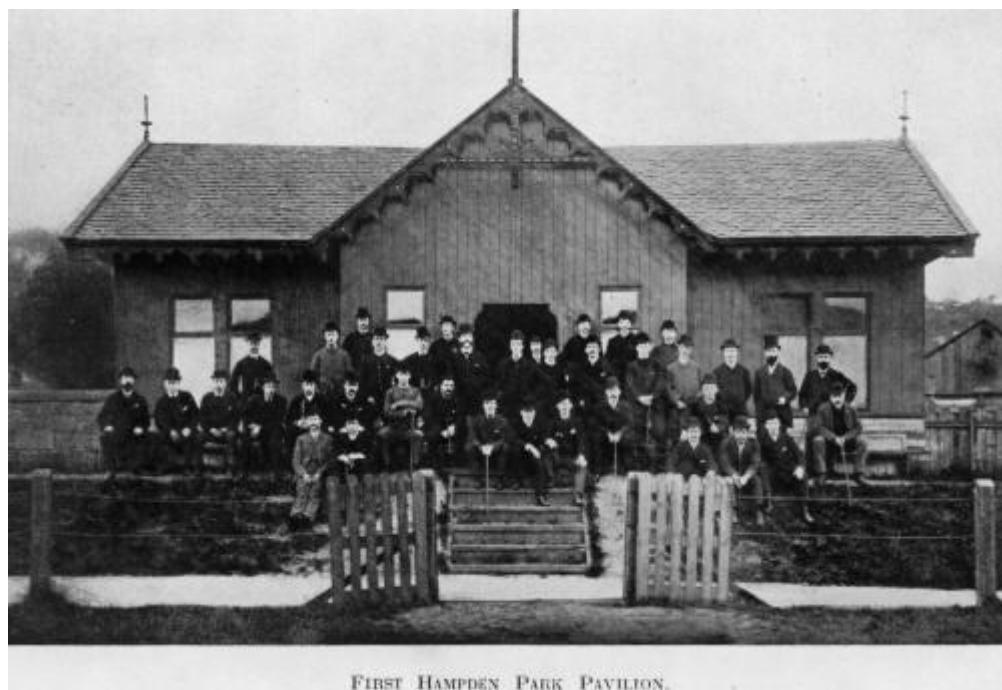
The ambition of the directors to have the club free of debt in its jubilee year, though somewhat hampered by the war and the consequent reduction in drawings, has met with its reward, and the treasurer was able to report to the annual general meeting in May, 1918, that the Queen's. Park Football Club, by careful management and strict economy, had cleared off every liability (excepting the bond), having £938 on the right side, and stood before the world a living example of what combined effort, enthusiasm, and economy, coupled with business capacity, can achieve, notwithstanding many difficulties and anxieties. Its struggles are over, its position seems assured, and its future is in the hands of its members.

Newest Hampden Park holds the record for the largest attendance at a football match. The International, Scotland versus England, at that enclosure, 4th April, 1908, attracted 121,452

persons. Total receipts, £6,762 10s. This was surpassed four years later (1912), when the International was again played on Hampden Park, 127,307 spectators witnessing the game—which constitutes a record that has never been surpassed. Total receipts, £6,997 15s. At the final tie for the English Cup, at the Crystal Palace, 19th April, 1913, the attendance was given as 120,000, and the gate at £9,406 9s., Aston Villa and Sunderland being the contesting

clubs, though these Palace records are doubtful, as it is difficult to differentiate between visitors to the Palace and those who came solely to witness the football. On 4th April, 1914, the attendance reached 101,512 at Hampden Park. The gates were closed to prevent overcrowding. This figure may be taken as the actual number of people inside the ground who paid, with no guess-work as to those who were admitted by ticket, and on official duty.

Chapter XXXIII.—First Hampden



The experience which the club had, in its efforts to procure a suitable ground in Glasgow on which to play the 1872 International, and the interest which that match universally excited, may have opened before the members the prospect of being able to secure a ground of their own, where the possibilities of £100 gates were in sights—untold wealth—and thousands of spectators attracted to witness a football match, as was the case at the West of Scotland ground on the occasion of that historic game. The possession of a private ground would add eclat to the club, in course of time endow its funds, and give it a local habitation, where it would not exist on sufferance, so to speak, as it did on the Queen's Park Recreation Ground. The Rugby and cricket clubs had handsome enclosures of their own, but the sports which they patronised were comparatively older, and were in some favour with the public. It was an ambitious project for the Queen's Park to embark upon. All the possibilities were exhaustively discussed, and the conclusion was arrived at, that there was a reasonable hope of bringing, what was then, such a large scheme, to a successful issue. It was most unmistakably a huge undertaking, almost inconceivable when it is looked at from a financial

point of view. The club, after a year's trading, had a credit balance of 9s. 9d. in the spring of 1872, and £3 12s. 11d. to the good at the same period in 1873. It had no other resources than the subscriptions of its members, who numbered sixty-five all told—"who had paid." Those early Queen's Park managers were truly great men, undeterred by seemingly insuperable obstacles, which they always managed to surmount. Others would not have dared to face these difficulties, or would have succumbed in meeting them. Not so the brilliant band who set a standard which their successors have so ably and so consistently maintained, through good report and through evil report, for no one must for a moment run away with the idea that the course of the club has all been plain sailing. They were far-seeing men those managers, and their daring anticipations were more than realised in results. Their first procedure was, as usual, the appointment of a small subcommittee. They always threw the responsibility on the few for the many to consider in full committee. Messrs. W. Ker, J. J. Thomson, and R. Leckie were appointed to look out for a ground, and report. In March, 1873, a letter was received from Mr. Cowan, of the Glasgow and Paisley Joint Railway Company, intimating that the club could have ground near Dixon's Works, at the head of Crown Street, only on condition that the club remove when desired. These terms did not suit. The locality was in no sense desirable, and was far from their beloved Queen's Park. They next approached the Town Council in April, 1873, for a park, but had at first been refused the use of it. They were more successful at the second attempt, as it was reported to the half-yearly meeting, 21st October, 1873, that the Town Council had consented to let Hampden Park, Mount Florida, to the club till the first day of May next, at a rental of £20 for that time. On the motion of Mr. D. N. Wotherspoon, seconded by Mr. J. J. Thomson, the offer of Hampden Park was accepted on the terms offered by the Town Council, 20th October, 1873.

Thanks to the courtesy of Sir John Lindsay, Town Clerk, and the late Dr. Renwick, the historian of the Corporation, we are enabled to give the Corporation side of the correspondence on the subject, and other material facts concerning the ground, and the origin of the name "Hampden Park." Unfortunately after Mr. C. B. Miller was appointed secretary to the Queen's Park Football Club, all the accumulated papers of the club were burned, with the consent of the committee, which is much to be regretted, as these papers would have been found of great value in compiling the History of Queen's Park Football Club. The reply to the letter written by Mr. Rae in April, 1873, is as follows :—

City
Glasgow, 3rd June, 1873.

Chambers,

Archibald
33 Warwick Street, Glasgow.

Rae,

Esq.,

Sir,

PARKS.

Your application on behalf of Queen's Park Football Club for the use of a portion of that park lying to the east of Cathcart Road, on which to play the game,, was yesterday submitted to a meeting of Committee on Parks, etc., and the committee, having fully considered the matter, deemed it inexpedient to allocate any portion of the park for the purposes mentioned.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. Marwick.

The club made a second application, 25th September, 1873, to which the reply was:—

City
Glasgow, 1st October, 1873.

Chambers,

Archibald
33 Warwick Street, Glasgow. Sir,

Rae,

Esq.,

I to-day submitted your letter of 25th ultimo, on behalf of the Queen's Park Football Club, to the Committee on Parks, and, after considering the matter, they declined your offer, not considering it expedient to disturb the arrangement at present existing with the grazier to whom the park in question is let.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. Marwick.

It was reported to the half-yearly general meeting, 21st October, 1873, that the Town Council had consented to let -' Hampden Park, Mount Florida"—the first use of the name in the minutes—to the club, till the first day of May next, at a rental of £20 for that time. The Town Clerk's letter is as under :—

City
Glasgow, 20th October, 1873.

Chambers,

Archibald
33 Warwick Street. Sir,

Rae,

Esq.,

The Committee on Parks had to-day your application on behalf of the Queen's Park Football Club for a let, or lease, of that park situated on the east side of the Cathcart Road, before them.

They agree to let the club the park from this date till the first day of May next at a rent, for the period, of £20, on condition that the club keep the fences in good order, and do not sub-let any portion of the park.

Please let me know if the club agree to take the park on the foregoing terms.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. Marwick.

The refusal to let the park in the first instance had been remitted back by the Town Council to the Parks Committee for further consideration, as the following extract from the minutes of the Parks Committee proves. The minutes of the same committee in connection with the

club's continued occupancy of the ground are also given for 1874 and 1875 :—

At Glasgow,, the 20th October, 1873
Convened:—Mr. Salmon (chair), Bailie Hamilton, and Messrs. Moncur, Laing, Torrens,
Young, MacBean, Osborne, Scott, and Mathieson, members of the Committee on Parks.

The meeting having taken into consideration the application of the Queen's Park Football Club, to rent or lease the park situated on the east side of the Cathcart Road, remitted back to this committee by the Town Council, agreed to let the said park to the club from this date till the first day of May next at a rent of £20 for the period, on condition that they maintain the fences of the said park, and do not sub-let it.

6th April, 1874.

The application by the Queen's Park Football Club for a let of a portion of Hampden Park was again considered. The committee agreed to let to the club the portion of the park desired by them at a rent of £6 per acre, on condition of their paying the whole expense of a fence to be erected for the purpose of separating their ground from the other portion of the park. The let to terminate at any time, on the club getting three months' notice to that effect.

8th March, 1875.

It was agreed to continue the let to the Queen's Park Football Club of the portion of Hampden Park occupied by them on the same terms as formerly.

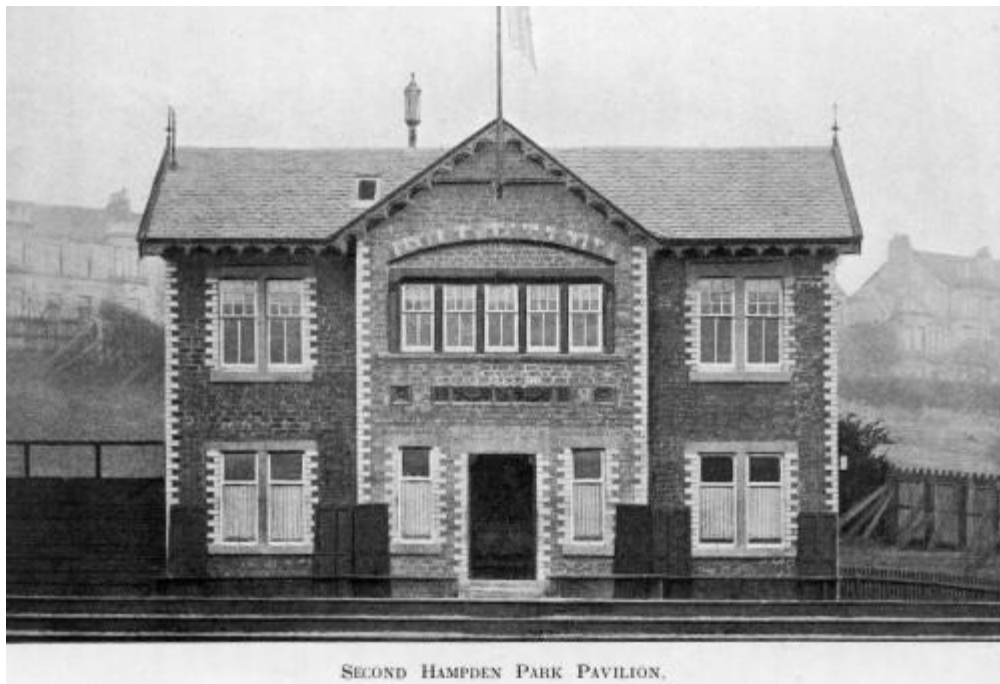
The ground let to the football club in 1873 was part of the eastmost fields of the lands of Pathhead, bought by the Town Council in 1857 for the formation of the South Side or Queen's Park. There was no distinct name of the field. The lands to the south of this part of Pathhead were called Prospecthill, now Mount Florida. On the ridge of the latter lands, facing the football ground, a row of houses, called Hampden Terrace, had been erected prior to 1873 by Mr. George Eadie, a well-known builder, who made a practice of giving historical names to his new streets, and named the terrace after John Hampden, the English patriot of Cromwell's time. It was quite natural that Queen's Park Football Club should adopt this name for its new park, the terrace being in the immediate vicinity. This piece of ground was cut off from the public park, though forming part of the estate purchased in 1857 by the Corporation, and had not been incorporated in the Recreation Ground on the other side of Cathcart Road. The club fixed on this pitch as the site of its field. As a matter of fact, therefore, the Queen's Park Football Club was actually still playing on a public park. It began on the Recreation Ground in 1867, and occupied its first private park until 1883, thus standing for a period of sixteen years on Corporation or public property— a fact not generally known.

At last the Queen's Park had found a habitation; its name had already obtained a widespread reputation, jumping as it did from comparative obscurity to International fame by its splendid achievements. The field was situated to the south of Myrtle Park Terrace, and the Cathcart Railway now runs through the western corner of the field. It was not quite level, a hill running up towards the southeastern side, but in every way suitable as a football enclosure. Mr. Andrew Speirs was then president of the club, and Mr. Archibald Rae, a most energetic and capable official, secretary. Once the ground fixed upon, steps were taken to make arrangements "about a house and other conveniences," and it was agreed to charge for

admission to the new ground on match days—quite a new experience— and to advertise the opening match to be played on Saturday, 25th October, which was against Dumbreck, and the first Scottish Cup tie ever played by the club, which the Queen's Park won by seven goals to none. The Scottish Association had only just been formed through the action of the Queen's Park, 13th March, 1873, and Mr. Rae was its first honorary secretary, as well as honorary secretary to the Queen's Park. Mr. Marwick's letter was dated 20th October, and five days afterwards the ground was opened, and a cup tie decided— quick work truly. It must have been with a sigh of regret that the club removed its equipment, posts, ropes, etc., from the Recreation Ground, where it had spent six happy years as a club, and even longer as promiscuous players of football. The members must have entered on their new venture with no little pride. The appurtenances of the game, in the absence of a house, were kept by the tollman at Mount Florida, "whose remuneration was 20s., provided he took charge of the footballs and other club plant till the 1st May." Meantime Messrs. Thomson and Leckie (the ground committee, with Mr. Rae added) were to look out for, and obtain, a clubhouse, but not to pay more than £20 for it. The membership of the club on entering Hampden Park had increased to exactly one hundred members. Estimates were sought for the clubhouse, and that of Mr. Nicol, £21, was accepted, and the work begun. There was no water, however—deponent sayeth not how the players performed their ablutions; in 1874 an estimate of £15 was considered too much to expend on water—nor was water laid on until May, 1875, when lavatory accommodation, etc., were also provided. The minutes of the 1874 annual meeting are written in rather jubilant style, which is not surprising. Mr. Rae truly states: "We belong to the provident class. We have long had a name. Now we have a local habitation. If we be no landed proprietors, at least we have a house of our own, situate within our own demesne (kailyard, some one called it—a Clydesdale man, I think), and known everywhere as Hampden Park. Let us work, and work together, that our good name may lose none of its magic power over our own hearts, or over the hearts of our foes." The reference to Clydesdale is no doubt due to the fact that R. Gardner had just left the Queen's Park, with which he had been closely identified as a player and legislator, and had joined the Clydesdale in this season, February, 1874, along with the brothers Wotherspoon. Mr. Gardner had been requested to resign his position as representative of the club to the Scottish Football Association committee, and he had refused. With the ground came greater prosperity, and since that memorable 25th October, 1873, the club has never seriously suffered from lack of funds. The sum of £34 10s. 1d. was collected at matches in this first Hampden Park season—the first money that had come from an outside source. In this year membership, or season tickets, were issued for the first time, admitting to all the privileges of the ordinary members, except playing and voting, and from this source £4 5s. had come. The income was £107 10s., the balance to the credit of the club £38 10s. 8d.—unheard-of wealth. But what was this in comparison to the statement of the treasurer, Mr. James Strang (no relative of the late secretary, Mr. James Strang), for season 1875-76, when the income was £781 1s. 6d. and the profit £264 18s.; and ten years later, 1884-85, the treasurer's intromissions were £2,304 2s. 7d., when the second Hampden was completed and paid for to date, leaving £3 0s. 3d. to carry forward. The bold step of establishing a ground of its own proved a profitable one, and met with great reward. To obtain a lease was the next consideration, and the Town Council was offered £20 per annum and to pay "half-fencing of that portion of Hampden Park north of the big gate." Mr. Marwick, as stated, informed the club that it could have whatever portion of Hampden Park it required at a rental of £6 per acre, per annum, the club to pay for the fence enclosing their portion, and to leave on three months' notice, which was so far satisfactory—no lease, however. Now the club was in a position to make the improvements, which had hitherto been delayed, because of insecurity of tenure. The club was most anxious to obtain a lease for at least five years, and the

Council was re-approached on the subject, but without avail. The ground was levelled, barricades erected, and a groundsman employed to attend in the evenings. A grand stand was, of course, the next desideratum, and in April, 1876, instructions were given to proceed with the erection of a structure on the south side of the ground, eighty yards long and six seats deep, to be finished before 9th September, 1876, the date of the first open annual athletic sports, the prizes for which cost £130, one of which was won by, and is still in the possession of, the writer. Messrs. J. & J. Phillips offered to do the work at a cost of £237 11s. 7d., and at the same time put up a new gate. A novelty at these sports was a four-a-side football competition, in which Messrs. Taylor, Campbell, M'Neil, and M'Kinnon represented the Queen's Park. All members had to pay for admission to the stand, but not without strong demur, until the revenue derived from it should cover the cost. Mr. Mitchell, president, presented the club with a flag, bearing the familiar Queen's Park colours, to be displayed from one of the newly-erected poles on the grand stand. In payment of Messrs. Phillips' account of £306 13s. 3d., for the stand and other work done, the club granted an acceptance at three months from 19th October, 1876, for £200, "prompt cash being paid for the balance." This was the only acceptance, as already mentioned, given by the Queen's Park in the whole course of its history—a remarkable fact, considering the many heavy responsibilities it entered into since the date in question. Its membership was not very large. It rarely exceeded the hundred, until well on in the 'seventies, but in 1876 it had over six hundred season ticket holders. A close boarding protected the ground on the Cathcart Road side. The field was levelled and returfed, and often it was closed for a period in the summer months for recuperation. The club had to be content with its small wooden £21 pavilion until February, 1878, when that of the Caledonian Cricket Club came into the market, that club having to remove from Burnbank. To acquire this pavilion was considered a large undertaking, and the usual sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter, and report. Plans were prepared for the annual meeting, as the general committee were afraid to take upon themselves such a serious responsibility. Estimates were obtained for purchase, removal, and re-erection. The house was purchased for £65, and the cost of removal was to be £84 ; but when Mr. Rae, the secretary, asked the Town Council to sanction its erection, he was met by the intimation that the Parks Committee had determined to increase the rent to £100. Any argument used to moderate this large increase was unavailing, Bailie Laing, the convener, very plainly stating that the park was already too cheap, from his own personal knowledge the club was quite able to pay the extended figure, considering the large attendance of spectators at the matches, and, finally, that less would not even be entertained. They had full liberty to put up the new house, but no encouragement could be given to the idea of a lease. This was a bombshell, but, taking all things into consideration, it was agreed to accept the terms, and the pavilion went up at a total charge of £239 12s. 1d.—very much in excess of the estimate. At the end of the season, 1878-79, the club had yet a balance to the good of £211 17s. 5d. The pavilion was a valuable asset. It was a sightly building of wood on brick foundation, and excellently suited for the purpose, with the old pavilion as a stand-by. The club enjoyed its first ground for a period of ten years, when the march of civilisation, in the shape of the Cathcart Circle Railway, built to meet the convenience of an extending south side population, forced it to retire from the scene of its early triumphs, and seek fresh fields and quarters new. Truth to tell, it was not averse to this, as the old quarters had become restricted, and scarcely suitable to the requirements of the club.

Chapter XXXIV.—Second Hampden



The construction of the Cathcart Railway, which was to run through the western part of Hampden Park, compelled the club to look out for a new site, the Town Council having given notice that the ground would be required for railway purposes. The tenure of the classic slopes was now only a matter of a few months, so Messrs. T. Lawrie, A. Geake, and Richard Browne were appointed a sub-committee to look after suitable grounds. Only a short time before this the attention of the members had been called to the splendid condition of the field after the great care and attention bestowed on it; and now it had to be abandoned, and given up to the steam digger. Little would be done until the precise route to be taken by the new railway was known. Before April, 1882, the sub-committee had been so far successful that they obtained the offer of a piece of ground On the nor'nor'-east side of Hampden Park, the proprietors, Messrs. Dixon & Co. Limited, having proposed to give a five years' lease at a rental of £100. The Railway Company—the primary cause of the disturbance—expressed their willingness to level the ground, fill up drains, make sewers, and do other "trifling" work. The club would, however, have to re-turf the field, and remove the pavilion at its own expense. As the progress of the railway was slow, the club had the use of the old ground until the end of the season. All this was very good news for the annual general meeting of April, 1882, over which Mr. C. Campbell presided, in the absence of Mr. T. Lawrie, the president. A much more satisfactory arrangement was arrived at with Messrs. Dixon, whose representative agreed to bear half the turfing expenses, about £20, and that the club could have a lease of the ground for five years at a rent of £80 per annum for the first two years, and £100 per annum for the remaining three. The lease was signed by Mr. Richard Browne, president; Mr. J. King, treasurer ; and Mr. Eadie Fraser, secretary.

The question of laying down a cinder path, for which estimates had been obtained, was left over for "a more convenient season," after due consideration. Expense would be incurred in the removal of the grand stand and pavilion to the new ground. The secretary was instructed to obtain estimates for the erection of a new brick pavilion, the material of the old pavilion to be utilised in the erection of the new one. Such matters were always done in good style by the Queen's Park—a new ground must have an ornate pavilion. Formal notice to quit old

Hampden at Whitsuntide, 1883, was duly received.

The sub-committee appointed to consider the estimates for the new pavilion were Messrs. Ft. Browne, A. Geake, T. Lawrie, C. Campbell, and E. Fraser—a rather extensive task, seeing the number sent in. That of Mr. Wilson of £95 for the brick house, and £40 for the stand, was accepted. As the club was now practically without a ground to practise, or play matches on, an arrangement was made with the Clydesdale Cricket Club for use of part of Titwood Park and pavilion for the football season, at a rental of £60. That was in July, 1883. Mr. John Hamilton, architect, a member of the club, was instructed to prepare plans for the new ground and pavilion. In connection with Titwood, arrangements were made with Mr. James Wilson, joiner, to erect a temporary grand stand there. Mr. Archibald Rowan was president at this period. Nearly a year later, in May, 1884, Mr. Hamilton, the architect, was instructed to proceed with the cinder track, which was estimated to cost £300. The club this season had been put to great expense, as for the first time it had competed in earnest for the English Cup, losing, it will be remembered, to Blackburn Rovers in the final, and embarking on this further expense cost the club no little anxiety. The committee wished first of all to have their ground equipped athletically in the best possible manner, and a track was indispensable for training, and for their own annual and other sports meetings. Mr. Geake, who was an expert on ground construction, reported very slow progress was being made—there remained one-third of the field still to be filled up, but he was satisfied that as soon as the railway contractors got the steam digger to work, quicker progress would follow. Mr. Hamilton, however, took the general direction of the work. The main point was to have the ground sufficiently forward for the commencement of season 1884-85. The 3rd Lanark were good enough to place Cathkin Park at the disposal of the Queen's Park on Tuesdays and Thursdays for practice, which was greatly appreciated. The Volunteers were heartily thanked for the obligation, and for the kind attention received by the players at Cathkin. A second stand was to be erected on the north side by agreement with Mr. Wilson, joiner, on the principle that the club receive half-drawings. for three years commencing October, 1884, members to pay for admission, the stand to become the property of the club, free of cost, at the expiry of the three years, at the end of which period Mr. Wilson declared himself perfectly satisfied with the result.

Some important games were played by the Queen's Park during its short tenure of Titwood Park in 1883-84. It had been arranged that most of that season's early fixtures were to be decided from home. The first match played on Titwood was against Northern, on 27th October, 1883, which ended in favour of the home team by 3-1, followed by a visit from Dumbarton, with a similar result. This latter game was rather a forcible exhibition. At all events, Joe Lindsay, of Dumbarton, had two ribs broken after a collision with Walter Arnott, which laid the Dumbarton forward aside for a couple of months. Manchester appeared there, 1st December, 1883, in an English Cup tie, and lost by 15-0—rather a tall score, one goal short of the record. On 22nd December Cartvale, in a Scottish Cup tie, were disposed of by 6-1. A friendly encounter with London Swifts, on New Year's Day, 1884, was gained by 5-1. Pollokshields Athletic fell on 5th January by 2-1, Frank Shaw and W. Gray, afterwards members of the Queen's Park, being on the losing side. Then came a famous English Cup tie, played at Titwood on 19th January, 1884, against Aston. Villa, which attracted a large crowd. The "Villans" fell an easy prey by 6-1. More than one thousand people came with the team from Birmingham in a special train, certain of an easy victory for the Villa. Many were so disgusted with the miserable display of their favourites that they sought other means of consolation, and drowned their sorrows to such an extent, that they lost the last train for the South, and slept off their grief in unexpected, and exposed, havens of rest. The club was

again back on regenerated Hampden on 18th October, 1884, Dumbarton being the club selected to open the new ground. The match was worthy the occasion, honours being even. The new ground was greatly admired by seven thousand spectators, and the enterprise shown by Queen's Park met its reward in the general appreciation of the public who assisted at the game. Neither side scored in this opening match. The Queen's Park team was: G. Gillespie ; A. Watson and J. J. Gow; C. Campbell and J. M'Donald; W. Anderson, N. Macwhannel, W. Harrower, W. W. Watt, R. M. Christie, and D. S. Allan.

So well had the work progressed, that Mr. Arthur Geake was able to report to the half-yearly general meeting in November, 1884, that he saw no reason why the new ground should not be fit for general use in a month or so. After its completion he felt sure it would be the first in Scotland. The track would have to be delayed in the meantime, owing to the amount of forced ground, and it would not likely be ready until the spring. The chairman, Mr. Rowan, paid Mr. Geake, the ground convener, a compliment in stating that he considered it was due to Mr. Geake's exertions that the ground was so far forward, and the meeting extended to him a hearty vote of thanks for the energy he had shown in connection with the work. Additional ground had to be taken in from Messrs. Dixon behind the pavilion and south stand, at a rental of £15 per annum. So carefully had the financial aspect of the undertaking been managed, and provision made for all expenditure connected with the ground, pavilion, stands, etc., that before the annual meeting in May, 1885, the club was then practically free of debt after an. outlay of £1,085 11s. 9d., the income for that year being £2,304 2s. 7d., which exceeded the income of the preceding year by £1,000, and was then a record for the club. Mr. Arthur Geake, as a reward for his excellent services, was, at this meeting, raised to the presidential chair. In the season 1885-86 a further sum of £777 14s. 6d. was expended on track, pavilion, etc., another record being established, the income for the year being £2,774 4s. 8d., the amount drawn at matches—ordinary, English and Scottish Cup ties—being £1,528 1s. 8d. In the following season, 1886-87, a further sum of £473 was spent on the ground, one item being a pony and harness, costing £5 4s. On the ground taken in to the east, called Myrtle Park, was a stable. This part of the held was generously devoted to the Victoria Football Club, which, then not affiliated to the Queen's Park, was fostered by it, and given certain privileges, as it was thought the club would be a feeder to the three elevens of the club. The ground was now completed, and the members had the satisfaction of knowing that they possessed one of the best equipped football enclosures in the country. Even then they were not content. There existed little room in the pavilion, apart from accommodation for the teams occupying it on match days, and the members had no means for recreation apart from football.

In the early part of 1889 the pavilion, which had been so much thought of, was found to be rather inadequate in its accommodation for the increasing requirements of the members, so it was resolved to enlarge it. When old Hampden was abandoned to the "iron horse" some five years before, and the Queen's Park resolved to erect what was then called the " old pavilion," it was considered an ambitious attempt, and doubtless, had it been made by any other club at that time, would have provoked much misgiving on the wisdom of the step with such a short lease of its holding. The public, however, had acquired the habit of expecting the initial steps of progress from the premier club, and accepted the first brick-built football clubhouse in Scotland as a fitting token of the club's important position. Although this building was quite sufficient to meet the wants of the home and visiting teams on the occasion of a match, a growing desire on the part of the members to occupy it for training and other purposes pointed strongly to its inadequacy. The management wisely decided to devote a large portion of its growing balance, after the renewal of the ground

lease, to effect reforms and enlarge the pavilion. At a cost of over £550 the roof was removed, and another storey added to the pavilion, while a fairly spacious gymnasium was erected to the rear, having connection with the clubhouse, no other entrance to it being provided. In the new details, the general characteristics of the old building were preserved. The existing roof was raised seven feet. Small as the space seems, it increased the accommodation almost double. The old committee room was absorbed in the enlarged dressing-rooms. Below, a rearrangement of shower baths and lavatories was effected, which gave each team the privacy of a distinct portion, and an entrance into the gymnasium. The added storey was used as a reading and recreation room, and committee room, which were reached by a spiral iron stair from the vestibule. The former room measured 26 feet 6 inches by 18 feet. It proved an attractive resort to the members on winter evenings, being well supplied with games and the periodicals of the day, while in the summer the oriel window, hanging in Swiss chalet style over the entrance, formed a point of vantage for the ground habitues, who seemed happy only when at Hampden. Lying off this room, and separated by a folding partition, was the committee room, 17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet. The gymnasium, on the ground floor, ran the full length of the rear building, its inside dimensions being 37 feet 6 inches by 16 feet. The appearance of the structure from the field was neat, and the building as a whole, internally and externally, brought Scotland in the matter of pavilions quite up to the English standard. The plans were drawn, and the work carried out, under the supervision of Messrs. Ninian Macwhannel and John Rogerson, architects, West Regent Street, Glasgow, who at the time were justly congratulated on the excellent manner in which they had transformed the old building, given more conveniences, and made it suitable for the purposes for which it was intended—namely, the "recreation of the members"—provided more generous accommodation on match days for the teams, and a social club for the members, with facilities which could not be found elsewhere. This pavilion met all the requirements of the club until the time arrived that it became necessary to seek a larger and greater Hampden. On great occasions the enormous crowds which visited the classic slopes found themselves confined almost to a dangerous extent, the gates having often to be closed—a state of matters which did not suit either the Queen's Park or the public, whose convenience it had ever been the ambition of the club to meet, as far as in it lay. It had no wages to pay to professional players—a tax on professional clubs which in some cases exceeds a couple of thousands a year. Apart from the ordinary expenses of the club, the balances were devoted to the betterment of the surroundings.

In the beginning of season 1887-88 terraces were erected in front of the pavilion, and in November the roofing of the south stand was decided upon. Neither stand had a covering up to this point. Col. J. B. Wilson, architect, prepared plans and specifications, and estimates were received for the work. As the club's lease of Hampden Park was almost at an end, the architect was asked to prepare other plans on a less expensive scale. However, a new lease for five years was given by Messrs. Dixon Limited, and the work was proceeded with, and completed. From May to November, 1889, over £1,300 had been expended on improvements, banking round the field, roofing stand, and the new gymnasium, with Mr. Benson, Glasgow University Gynasium, as instructor.

Chapter XXXV.—Third and Greatest Hampden

In June, 1894, the lease of second Hampden had just been renewed for another five years by Messrs. Dixon Limited, as from 1st August following. Mr. W. Sellar, the newly-appointed

president, raised the question of the unsatisfactoriness of spending large sums of money in improvements with no fixity of tenure, and suggested the advisability of buying ground outright at Battlefield, or in the neighbourhood of Hampden Park. A committee of two, Messrs. Sellar and Geake, were appointed to make inquiries about new ground by buying outright, or a ninety-nine years' lease. Nothing, however, definite resulted until August, 1896, when the committee considered plans and estimates for the purchase and formation of a ground to the east of Hampden Park, including pavilion, two stands, cement cycling track, and a cinder track for foot races, which had been prepared without any request from the club by Mr. Alexander Blair, F.S.I., and voluntarily placed by him before the committee. The ground sub-committee had already gone into these plans, etc., and the probable cost had been estimated by them. Mr. Blair was introduced to the meeting, and submitted his plans and estimates, and explained them in detail. The meeting discussed the matter fully, especially the cost of the ground, and the various means of raising the necessary capital. Mr. Sellar, the president, was authorised to ascertain from the landlords at what price they would sell the ground. Messrs. Dixon Limited quoted a price per square yard for ground to the east of the present quarters, but the majority of the committee were rather disposed to acquire the present ground by purchase, with extension round about, and Mr. Blair was requested to give a rough estimate of the probable cost of such a scheme. The sub-committee were to go into this latter proposal, and report. Mr. Sellar at the half-yearly meeting reported progress, stating the club was very seriously handicapped, living on a lease which could be terminated at any time. The stand accommodation could not be increased with safety. The committee considered it advisable to purchase the second Hampden Park and ground adjoining, amounting altogether to thirteen acres. The Dixon Trustees were willing to sell at a price the committee thought reasonable, for the part they owned, and negotiations were carried on with the Corporation of Glasgow for the purchase of the remainder of the ground contemplated. The money was to be raised privately, and the membership would not be personally liable. The lenders would require to depend on the assets of the club only. It was not then proposed to form a limited company. The question of a new street to the south delayed the negotiations for a time, Dixon's Trustees and the Town Council being in consultation on the point. In February, 1898, the club was informed the Corporation refused to sell, and Messrs. Dixon Limited were not in a position to give a definite answer. The club now decided to look elsewhere, and made full inquiries regarding suitable ground in the neighbourhood. The lease of Hampden Park expired in 1899, and President Lawrence and Messrs. Geake and Sellar were appointed as a subcommittee to inquire into the whole question of the lease and ground, and report. When the question of a new lease arose, Messrs. Dixon informed the club they were themselves only sub-tenants of the ground, and their term expired in three and a half years, beyond which they could not give the club the ground, and for that period the rent was to be £150 a year instead of £115. The above sub-committee had not been idle meantime, as they had in view a piece of ground in close proximity to Hampden Park, which could be purchased at a moderate figure, and they were authorised to go further into the question. Now greatest Hampden Park looms on the scene. The sub-committee had approached Mr. Alexander Blair, surveyor to the agents of Mr. Henry Erskine Gordon, of Aikenhead. Mr. Blair had drawn out plans of ground on the Aikenhead estate, which the subcommittee considered very convenient and suitable. The ground was immediately to the south of Mount Florida, the extent being ten and a half to twelve and a half acres, fronting Somerville Drive, which could be obtained at a cost of £850 per acre, which meant about £10,000, Mr. Gordon being willing to accept £6,000 in cash, and to allow the remainder to remain on bond at four per cent., repayable in instalments of £1,000. Mr. Blair explained what cutting and levelling would be necessary. The club was to form half the streets, bear half the cost of sewers, to build a brick cover

over the Mall's Myre burn, which ran through the ground, at its own expense, and have a right of passage through Somerville Drive for all time coming, with immediate entry after making satisfactory arrangements with the agricultural tenants, the price to be paid at Candlemas (2nd February), 1900. Armed with a favourable report from Mr. William Clark, of Messrs. M'Creaths & Stevenson, civil and mining engineers, Glasgow, on the marketable value, and suitability for athletic and feuing purposes of the ground, the plans were laid before a special general meeting of the club, 22nd November, 1899. There was a little difficulty over the working of the minerals under the ground, as it was stated this might cause a subsidence at some future time, affecting the feuing, and probable damage to the brick sewer, which last was to be an expensive item to construct. The mineral tenants were to be asked not to work the coal beneath the park; but on a survey of the coalfield, on behalf of the superior, by Messrs. William Robertson & Son, mining engineers, it was found that there was no workable coal seam under the proposed site. To shift the site further west would have cleared the coal measures, but Mr. Clark, the club's engineer, reported, to do so would be a much more costly undertaking. The sub-committee, Messrs. Lawrence, Geake, and Sellar, under the circumstances, decided to take the risk of subsidence, even though Mr. Clark thought workable coal might still be obtained on the eastmost site, and he suggested that Mr. Gordon be offered £100 less—that is, £750 per acre for twelve and a half acres—and the club take all risks. This met with the approval of the full committee. Negotiations were entered into with Messrs. A. J. & A. Graham, the law agents of Mr. Gordon, and ultimately £800 per acre was agreed upon—£4,000 cash down, and the balance, £6,000, was to remain on heritable bond at four per cent., the latter to be paid off in £500 instalments at the convenience of the club, no member of the club to undertake *individual* personal responsibility. When the present lease of the mineral tenant expired, a condition was to be inserted in any new lease that Mr. Gordon would be liable for surface damage to the extent of £1,000, the club meantime during the run of the existing mineral lease to take all risks, as before mentioned. The lease of Messrs. Crookstons, who worked the coal, expired in 1912, and the ground had been immune from disturbance. The estimated cost of levelling and formation, building covered sewer, forming streets and sewers, surface drains, and turfing pitch was £2,470, and purchase price of ground £10,240. The special general meeting called for 3rd April, 1900, to homologate the action of the committee, decided to leave over the formation of streets and sewers (£900) and turfing of the pitch (£200), and go on with the other items in the estimate of formation, expending thereon £1,370. The office-bearers and committee were elected trustees for all club property, with the usual powers, particularly power to feu, sell, or borrow. Messrs. M'Creaths & Stevenson were appointed engineers for the formation of the ground, of which firm Mr. Clark was a member. The finance and ground committees were constituted a special committee for the purpose of formulating a scheme for meeting the cost of formation and equipment of the ground. This committee put forward certain proposals for raising money, which were unanimously adopted by the general committee of the club. At this time the club had £4,550 on deposit receipt and £210 on current account. The necessary steps to complete the bargain were taken. Mr. Blair, in September, 1900, submitted to the committee a model of the new grounds as he suggested that they should be laid out, and it was agreed that the whole of the ground belonging to the club, twelve and a half acres, be utilised for football and athletic purposes, that the pitch be removed further northward to leave more space on the south side, that the pavilion be placed in the centre of the stands on the south side, and that space be left for a cycle track with banking, etc., as shown in the model. All the preliminary arrangements for acquiring a new ground had been carried out under the regime of Mr. Lawrence. At the annual meeting, in May, 1900, Mr. Arthur Geaka, who was so closely identified with the construction of second Hampden Park, was elected to the presidential chair for the second time, so that his"

great experience might be at the disposal of the club. Schedules were issued at once, and estimates taken—the work of levelling, etc., to be completed within six months. The club would remain at Hampden Park for another season; indeed, they retained the old field until August, 1903. Mr. Robert Provan, contractor, Grosshill, secured the contract for this preliminary work, and had two-thirds of the work completed by the end of July. The same contractor also undertook the second part of the construction—namely, the covering of the burn, formation of the field, and turfing the pitch. Good progress was made by November, 1901, quite to the satisfaction of the club's engineer. By May, 1902, things were very well forward, the enclosure rapidly assuming definite shape. The turfing of the playing enclosure was finished, and a great deal of the banking had been done. The amount spent on the work so far had reached £3,000. Accommodation had been provided for 40,000 spectators standing, 4,000 on stands, and 530 on pavilion. The chairman (Mr. Geake), at the annual general meeting in May, 1902, in explaining the progress of the construction of the new ground, gave the above figures, and added that were the proposed cement cycle track not constructed accommodation would be provided for an additional 17,000 spectators, besides giving a largely increased reserved area in front of the pavilion and stands, and, as cycle racing was on the decline, a cycle track would be unnecessary, and would mean a great loss to the club in the way of spectator accommodation. What the club had now to consider was the erection of the buildings, etc., necessary to equip the ground. A paling or fence was absolutely necessary, as was a stand. A temporary pavilion might serve the purpose for a few years. It had been decided to erect a permanent pavilion—delayed meantime—between the two stands and opposite the centre of the field, with press box, and the drains had been arranged accordingly. Messrs. M'Creaths & Stevenson, the engineers, had reported the banking could be made up gradually to hold 100,000 spectators. The probable cost of dressing slopes, putting division rails on embankments, railing round track, and corrugated iron fence enclosing grounds, would be about £4,000—making roads, running track, and erecting pay boxes were not included in the above items. Mr. Geake saw his way clearly to meet all these obligations. After consultation with Mr. Clark, of the above firm, and Mr. Alexander Blair, it was decided to select two good architects to work in conjunction with engineers, who were to submit competitive plans for the Pavilion and stand. Messrs. Miller and J. B. Wilson were the two architects chosen, with Mr. Bonn, engineer. Messrs. Clark and Blair prepared specifications, on which the architects were to base their competing plans. It was a comforting statement that the chairman, Mr. Geake, announced to the half-yearly general meeting, that everything in connection with the ground was paid so far, and no further substantial sum would be required before the annual meeting in May, 1903. At a committee meeting in the Alexandra Hotel, 5th December, 1902, the plans prepared by the two architects were examined, Messrs. Clark and Blair being present. These plans, after careful examination, were remitted to Mr. W. H. Dinsmore, measurer, to measure same, and report as to the cost thereof in each case. Mr. Dinsmore's report was remitted to Messrs. Clark and Blair for examination and advice. The report of these gentlemen favoured the plans of Mr. James Miller, with some slight alterations, and it was unanimously agreed to accept Mr. Miller's designs for the pavilion and stands. That gentleman, in January, 1903, was authorised to proceed with the preliminary work of the stands at once, and so prevent further delay.

Mr. Geake, the retiring president, was enabled to inform the annual meeting in May, 1903, that the stands would accommodate 2,200, and the enclosure in front of each stand 5,000. He thought there would be little difficulty in financing the scheme. The stands would cost about £5,000, and this work was entrusted to Messrs. P. & R. Fleming, whose estimate of £5,085 was later accepted. Mr. Alfred Dalziel was elected president at this meeting. On 23rd

June, 1903, the Queen's Park Football Club was incorporated as a limited liability company, and went ahead with its work under the same officials and committee as a board of directors, with Mr. Dalziel as chairman and president. The ground was now approaching completion—that is, so far as the playing pitch and surroundings were concerned, though the stands and pavilion continued to give the management food for thought. The fencing was in the hands of Messrs. P. & B. Fleming, and the enclosure was rapidly taking shape. In the absence of a pavilion, temporary headquarters had been secured at 113 Somerville Drive, a vacant house on the ground floor, opposite the park, while a small detached pavilion was being erected, capable of holding the home and; visiting teams.

The question of financing this gigantic enterprise was faced by the club with a stout heart. Contracts involving an expenditure of many thousands of pounds had been entered into, and payments had to be met as necessity arose. In this emergency the business acumen of Mr. John Liddell, one of the joint treasurers of the club, proved a valuable asset. From time to time he placed before the committee the aggregate sums due, and put forward concrete proposals regarding their discharge. He interviewed bank managers, suggested methods by which money could be raised, and in this latter respect the many friends of the club gave generous and practical help. The ground itself, being now the property of the club, was an asset of considerable value—about £10,000—and, with this to fall back upon, should it be necessary, all difficulties were overcome, and this not forgetting that a bond existed for £6,000 on the property. Suffice it to say that, with temporary assistance from the bank, support from friends, and judicious and careful management, all obstacles were safely surmounted, and the chairman was able to tell the annual meeting in April, 1910, that the club was free of debt, and everything completely cleared off, with a balance of over £100 to the good. Attention could now be directed to the erection of a pavilion worthy of the club and its magnificent enclosure. Few clubs could have entered into such a gigantic undertaking, certainly no professional club. The sources of revenue of an amateur and a professional club of equal standing are the same, and in the question of economy in management the amateur club must always have the advantage.

The main consideration of the construction of the field, which is situated in a natural basin, is the safety of the public. An enclosure was made which surpasses any existing athletic enclosure in size, in originality of design, and in the all-important matter of security. Using the bottom as a basin for the playing pitch, which is thirty-five feet below Somerville Drive, the slopes have been utilised as standing room for spectators, the ground in its main idea reminding one of the Crystal Palace football enclosure. At Sydenham, however, the slopes still remain slopes without any support, while here the space has been broken up and divided in such a manner that comfort is secured, and a full view of the proceedings in the arena obtained. The entire enclosure is inside a corrugated fence eight feet in height. Entering the ground from Somerville Drive on the north, the spectator looks down on the various vantage points, and chooses his position. The long sides and curved ends of the ground have been banked with great care, and, in addition, a new theory for controlling large, swaying crowds has been used. Practically the tier plan has been adopted, the spectators standing on solid ground, not as in other such enclosures on wood and steel supports. To minimise the danger of swaying and crushing, divisions have been created of uniform size, so that eighty people inside one of these divisions form a group by themselves. This has been done by enclosing spaces adjacent to each other on three sides with wire cable one inch thick, the cable being inserted in massive barrier posts, which again are steel-stayed, and have a special concrete foundation. The whole oval, with the exception of the reserved stand enclosure and stands, is split up in this fashion, and the beauty and safety of the plan will be realised at a glance.

The main entrance is from Somerville Drive, where quite an artistic gateway has been erected. Over fifty turnstiles have been provided. Though on the opening day the stands were not quite ready, they were finished by the contractors, Messrs. P. & R. Fleming, before New Year's Day, 1904 ; but the handsome pavilion of four storeys which now adorns the ground was not completed until 1914. This pavilion was opened with some ceremony. It is admittedly a ground now for the greatest things—grand in conception and great in area—and only the greatest successes can be deemed adequate reward for the enterprise which rendered such an enclosure possible. In view of the International match between Scotland and England, played at Hampden Park, 7th April, 1906, plans were submitted by Mr. Alexander Blair for a reserved stand and press box combined, in the centre space between the east and west stands, where the pavilion was ultimately erected, which was to afford accommodation for 450 spectators and eighty reporters, and to cost £450. This was in January, 1906, and the work was completed in time for the International on 7th April, and served its purpose until the new pavilion was completed in 1914.

Mr. Nisbet, Master of Works for the City of Glasgow, inspected Hampden Park in February, 1910, and passed the ground as being sufficient to accommodate with safety 125,000 spectators, provided a stair was put up at the southeast corner of the embankments to permit of spectators ascending and descending with safety. Messrs. Shaw & Son undertook the work at an estimated cost of £250, and six new passages and new breakers, breasting, etc., were fitted. It might be said with these last improvements Hampden Park had been completed, with, of course, the exception of the pavilion, whose position was still occupied by the reserved stand. As the club was now entirely free from debt, and all liabilities cleared off, attention could now be directed to the pavilion, which was the only thing required to make Hampden Park the finest enclosure and the best equipped of its kind in the world. The triangular piece of ground fronting Somerville Drive had just been acquired from Mr. Gordon, of Aikenhead, at a cost of 6s. per yard, which secured for all time coming freedom of access to the ground entrances. Some 1,136 square yards were bought at a cost of £341. Though the project of taking in more ground to *the* west had been entertained, and the price per acre obtained, the committee came to the conclusion to delay action in the matter until better times came back. Perhaps this was a mistake, as the value of the ground has greatly increased, and had it been purchased at the time it would have been a bargain, and now an asset of importance. The committee may have erred on the side of caution, but then it must not be forgotten large financial responsibilities lay before them, and perhaps after all they adopted the wiser course.

MR. ALEXANDER BLAIR, F.S.I.

Perhaps to no one more than Mr. Alexander Blair, F.S.I., is due, not only the inception, but also the construction of newest Hampden. It was he fixed on the site, the most appropriate that could have been selected, and he it was who drew the plans, cast the estimates, and generally laid the foundations of the finest football enclosure in the kingdom. His interest in the club was that of a member only, yet he had a wide athletic as well as a professional experience, and this is what no doubt led him to devote the latter to the development of the former—a combination which he placed at the disposal of his club in a crisis in its history. Mr. Blair was in a peculiarly favourable position to help the club, being a surveyor in charge of several large estates in and around Glasgow, including that of Mr. Gordon, of Aikenhead, from whom Hampden Park was ultimately purchased. While doing justice to both parties, his engineering knowledge was of the greatest benefit to the club. He suggested the best possible way the ground acquired could be utilised. He supervised contracts, and gave his

assistance generally to the committee, who, not being specialists themselves, could not have successfully tackled difficulties as they arose without Mr. Blair's valuable assistance. The club, in the first place, made him a member of committee, so that he could be at hand when dealing with matters of importance and urgency. Having been promoted to the high Government post of Chief Valuer of the Valuation Department, Inland Revenue, with Edinburgh as his headquarters, the club decided to take this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to Mr. Blair, whose connection with the Queen's Park had extended over a period of twelve years, by making him a life member of the club in November, 1909, and in other ways recognised the work he had done, voluntarily and willingly, for a club in whose success he had taken the greatest pride. Hampden Park will for ever remain a monument to his skill and enthusiasm. Mr. Blair was at one time a prominent official of the Scottish Cyclists' Union, and occupied the presidential chair of that body. In the days of the G.O.O. (good old ordinary) he was a successful racing cyclist, and won several prizes on the track, in those early days the races being for the most part on grass—a fact which impressed Mr. Blair, as there were few cinder tracks at the time. Mr. Blair took a special interest in tracks, and while acting as track inspector for the S.C.U. he suggested several improvements both in the laying, construction, and banking of tracks, which suggestions were adopted by the Queen's Park when laying their cinder paths on second and third Hampdens.

Chapter XXXVI.—Opening New Hampden

The opening of Hampden Park, 31st October, 1903, was an important event in the history of football. The ground was spacious, and well equipped in every way for the purpose for which it was intended. While many who attended the function were prepared for something great, they were compelled to admire the enterprise of the Queen's Park, and gaze in amazement at the results which had been obtained. The ground reflected glory on the club, the architects, and the contractors. The last named were pressed for time, and would have been excused had they failed to carry out to the full the task they undertook. The result of the combined effort produced the finest athletic enclosure in the country. While the Olympic Games, the product of latter-day international athletic rivalry, may have caused the erection of stadiums in London and on the Continent, yet modern Hampden Park stands still unrivalled. Its holding capacity has, since 1903, been more than doubled by extending the banking; at the present time it is capable of holding 120,000 spectators easily, and every one has a full and comfortable view. A natural amphitheatre, there is no danger to life and limb, as all stand with feet on solid ground. The grand stands, on either side of the pavilion—opened 1914—are spacious and commodious. The reserved enclosures in front of the stands hold 10,000.

The opening of the new ground was performed by that generous patron of football, Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., the Lord Provost of Glasgow, in 1903. Though more closely allied with the Rangers Football Club, Sir John is cosmopolitan in his football and athletic tastes, and makes it a point to be present at all important events. Sir John was surrounded by hosts of gentlemen associated with athletic enterprises from all parts of the kingdom, and was supported by many civic and other dignitaries. Among those present were Bailies Calderwood, Sorley, Richard Browne (an ex-president of the Queen's Park), Finlay, Dunlop, Alex. Brown, Dallas, Miller, P. G. Stewart, Alexander, Mitchell, Watson, Burrell, Shaw, and Willox; Dr. Neilson, Procurator-Fiscal (now Stipendiary Magistrate); Mr. John Lindsay, Police Clerk (now Sir John Lindsay, and Town Clerk of Glasgow); Mr. Thomas

Nisbet, Master of Works; Mr. J. D. Ramsay, Clerk to Dean of Guild Court; Mr. J. V. Stevenson, Chief Constable; Rev. Robert Primrose; Rev. Alexander Brown; Mr. William Primrose; Mr. William M'Killop, M.P.; Mr. R. P. Gregson, Lancashire Association, representing the Football Association; Mr. J. K. M'Dowall, secretary, Scottish Association; Major R. M. Christie, president, Scottish Football Association; Mr. A. Ross Scott, president, Scottish Amateur Athletic Association; Captain Harding, Chief Constable of Renfrewshire; Dr. John Kerr, Allan Glen's School; Colonel R. B. Shaw ; Colonel J. B. Wilson; Mr. James Miller, architect; Mr. Alexander Blair; Mr. William Clark, of M'Creaths & Stevenson, engineers; Mr. W. H. Dinsmore, measurer ; Councillor George Taggart; ex-Bailie Robert Graham; Bailies Pollock and Smellie, of Hamilton; Mr. Bonn, engineer for the stands; directors of Celtic Football Club, of Rangers Football Club, 3rd Lanark Football Club, Partick Thistle Football Club; past presidents, Scottish Football Association ; Mr. J. K. Horsburgh, president, Scottish League; and Glasgow Association-committee. Also former Queen's Park players—Walter Arnott, Robert Smellie, Thomas Robertson, John Gillespie, W. Gulliland, W. H. Berry, T. S. Waddell, D. S. Allan, William Sellar, J. L. Kay, Alex. Hamilton, D. C. Sillars, Dr. John Smith, Davidson Berry, Archibald Rowan, R. A. Lambie, T. C. Highet (the list includes fourteen " English " International players).

Mr. Alfred Dalziel, president, Queen's Park Football Club, introduced Lord Provost Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., who was accompanied by Lady Primrose. His lordship, assisted by her ladyship, unfurled the flag, and declared the ground open. His lordship said he esteemed it a very high honour to be invited to inaugurate the new home of the Queen's Park Football Club. In the historic past the Queen's had occupied a prominent position, and a position of honour, because they were the first exponents of the beautiful Association game in Scotland, and from them sprang all the clubs they found in every part of the British Kingdom and Britain beyond the seas. After a passing reference to professionalism, his lordship said amateurism, as personified in the Queen's Park, was still a vital force in the community, and he asked how the spirit of the pure amateur was *to* be preserved in the future, and compete successfully with the organised teams, the members of which devoted their lives to the practice of the game? He thought the solution was to be found in selecting from their public schools the most highly trained young men in physical discipline, to recruit the ranks of the premier club. (Applause.) If that were done, he predicted that the Queen's Park would lead the van. Football had become the national game of the kingdom, and he was thankful it had done so, because there was an outcry for recreation, and to his lordship there was no more delightful sight than to witness an exhibition of manly skill, strength, and endurance. In conclusion, he trusted the Queen's Park Club would go on and prosper. (Applause.)

Mr. Arthur Geake proposed a vote of thanks to Sir John and Lady Primrose ; and, on behalf of Scottish football, he said they were under a deep and lasting obligation to his lordship and her ladyship for their presence and countenance. Amidst loud cheers, Mr. Geake then handed Sir John a massive silver cigar box, in commemoration of the occasion.

Sir John returned thanks, after which ceremony the opening match, Queen's Park versus Celtic, was proceeded with.

THE OPENING GAME



The first match played on newest Hampden Park was a Scottish League game, in which Celtic formed the opposition, and it proved worthy of the occasion. As was to be expected, the ground was heavy, and consequently the working of the ball not easy. Long shots with a sodden ball are never satisfactory, and the young Queen's Park team over-indulged in that kind of play. The Celts, on the other hand, played football which was the envy of the amateurs; but the back Play of Campbell and Richmond, and the goalkeeping of Adams, were important factors in keeping the home fortress intact. The delightful work and heady tactics of the Celtic forwards told its tale, but fortune was with the Queen's Park on this occasion. Things took a turn latterly, but admiration was not wanting for the splendid attack of the wearers of the green. After Jones had missed a favourable opportunity, the Queen's Park awoke from their lethargy. Eadie initiated a run, Currie and Logan joined in, the last named bored his way through his formidable opponents, and, centring, D. Wilson got his foot to the ball, and scored the first goal for the Queen's Park on their new field. It was an appropriate success, as Wilson was the oldest member of a rather juvenile combination. Until the welcome interval—and never before did minutes pass so slowly—the Celts were most aggressive, but luck was not to them, and their pressure, fortunately for the Queen's Park, was not represented in goals. Like giants refreshed, the game was resumed, and the home forwards, heartened by a goal in hand, were almost in the happy position of making the one goal into a pair, but M'Allister, who had been doing good work, hesitated too long, and Battles cleared. Jones again took the wrong foot with an open goal before him, and missed by inches. The home half-backs shone here, as their placing was well timed, Eadie and Templeton being specially commended. The Celtic had now to face similar pressure to that which they had compelled the Queens' Park to undergo in the opening period, but stood up to their work well. The cup overflowed when Fullarton missed scoring from Jones' centre. Battles and Watson were ramparts difficult to break through. The Celts had now their innings, but it was only a brief look in. M'Allister struck the post. Quinn and Somers were very troublesome on the Celtic left wing, and a wild shot went very wide. The Queen's were now holding their opponents, and were decidedly the better team. Time was slipping on, and every kick was watched with feverish anxiety, every yard gained applauded, and still the whistle was silent. It was rather nerve straining for the Queen's Park supporters. All things have an end, and this historic match came to a finish, and the Queen's Park won by 1-0. The

home eleven was a compact and well-trained one, and, if individuals have to be selected, Skene in goal, Campbell and Richmond at back, Eadie and Templeton at half, with Logan and Wilson forward, must bear off the palm. No one can deny the better team won, and if ever a team was overplayed the Celts were that afternoon. Teams :—

Queen's Park—L. H. Skene; T. F. Campbell and A. Richmond; James Eadie, W. M. Fullarton, and A. Templeton; A. Currie, J. L. Logan, A. M'Allister, D. Wilson, and P. F. Jones.

Celtic—Adams; Watson and Battles; Orr, Loney, and Hay; Bennett, M'Menemy, Gilligan, Somers, and Quinn.

After the match the officials invited many friends to a tea and social in the Alexandra Hotel, where an enjoyable evening was spent. The arrangements were so very satisfactory that a special vote of thanks was minuted by the club to the sub-committee who carried them out—Messrs. Dalziel, Liddell, and Tom Robertson.

Chapter XXXVII.—The Pavilion

The members of the club were rather anxious to have the ground equipped with a pavilion to complete the scheme. The one designed by Mr. Millar in 1903 was a graceful structure, and would have lent dignity to the enclosure. The club, however, had other designs. Its chief object was to increase the stand accommodation, and at the same time make the best use possible on the available space for a stand and pavilion combined. The committee wished to hasten slowly, to clear off the debt on the new ground, which was accomplished in 1910, and then accumulate funds for the pavilion. This led naturally to some delay. The matter was always kept before the committee, and it was not until they saw their way clearly that they entered into the matter with a view to the completion of the work in the shortest possible time. The club had in March, 1914, the comfortable nest-egg of £6,200 on deposit receipt, and the wisdom of delay was thereby apparent. Afterwards Mr. Baptie was authorised to draft plans and estimate the cost of carrying out the recommendations of the committee, which were, that the present centre stand be removed, and in place thereof a stand should be erected on practically the same lines as the other two stands, having the effect of joining the east and west stands, making a continuous line, with a press box above and room accommodation below.

The estimates for this turned out more costly than was anticipated, and some of the committee were for delay, but the majority were in favour of proceeding forthwith, notwithstanding the increased cost, and ultimately all were unanimous to lay the full scheme before the half-yearly general meeting, and urge the carrying out of the work at once. The meeting gave the necessary consent.

The Dean of Guild Court sanctioned the removal of the then existing centre stand, and the erection in its place of the new pavilion and centre stand. Specifications and schedules for the various contracts were issued. The steel work contract was given to the Steel Construction Company Limited, Possilpark. The old centre stand was sold to go to Dundee. Messrs. Herbertson & Son, measurers, went through all the schedules, and found the cost of the undertaking would amount to £5,350. The various estimates then accepted were: Mr.

Elphinstone Forrest, for brick work; Messrs. D. MacFarlane & Co., for joiner work; Mr. J. M. Symington, for plumber work; Mr. M. Bertram Partridge, for slater work; Mr. J. Forbes, for plaster work; Messrs. Johnstone, Park & Co., electric lighting; Messrs. R. Brown & Sons, Paisley, for tile work; and Messrs. Shanks, for bath, lavatories, etc. Mr. James H. White, Mount Florida, was appointed clerk of works.

As from time to time the question of the erection of a pavilion was raised, associated with it was the further question of buying ground to south and east of Hampden Park to increase the banking on the east side, and secure a practice ground for the various teams. The former question of additional ground was thoroughly gone into, and had reluctantly to be abandoned. The committee made a definite promise, when Mr. John Gillespie raised the matter at the annual general meeting in April, 1813, that a full report on both the above questions would be submitted to the next half-yearly general meeting in October. No time was lost in setting to work, and first of all Mr. Blair was consulted, who recommended that Messrs. Baptie, Shaw & Morton, civil engineers, be employed, as it was more an engineering than an architectural matter; which was done. A large deputation from the club, accompanied by Mr. Baptie, of the above firm, visited the following selected grounds:—Newcastle United, Manchester United, Liverpool, and Everton, for the purpose of gathering ideas, and how available space could best be utilised.

Two recommendations were made to the meeting. First of all, that in the meantime the club do not acquire any additional ground to the east and south, as extension of the embankment to the east was not absolutely necessary. Attention was to be concentrated on the new stand, press box, and pavilion, the plans for which were on view at the meeting, which was held in the Scottish Football Association Rooms, 30th October, 1913. As will be seen from the plans, on the ground floor of the pavilion there were shown a large reading room, gymnasium, board room, secretary and treasurer's room, team dressing rooms, and ample washing and bath accommodation, with hot and cold water, and two swimming ponds for both opposing teams. Full provision was made for home and visiting directors, and a room suitable for a tea-room, which might be used by members and others occupying the pavilion stand. The press box was to have accommodation for a hundred reporters, with the necessary telephone facilities. Throughout the pavilion, stand, and press box there were ample lavatory facilities. Additional stand capacity would be provided in the new part for 1,000 persons, against 452 on the old reserved portion, and the centre addition would be similar to those in the east and west stands, and when the ends of these stands were joined up to the new stand there would be accommodation for 5,530 spectators, as against 4,608, showing an increase of nearly 900 seats. The old pavilion plan of 1903 did not provide a covering for the members, while the covering was ample as now proposed. The outer and internal walls were to be made of brick, with wooden upper structure for lightness, strengthened by steel laths, the roof being principally of corrugated iron, with a little ornamental tiling. The building to be fitted with electric lighting. The complete scheme, as recommended, would cost £4,700. The scheme and plans as put forward by the committee were adopted, and the work was to proceed forthwith.

The erection and completion of the new pavilion were most expeditiously done, and finished in first-class style. It was a very proud moment in the history of the club when the committee opened the new pavilion, 26th October, 1903, by inviting a few friends, and members of the press, to a private view of these palatial premises, replete with every possible facility "for the recreation and amusement of the members," and generally suited for the purposes for which it was intended—namely, the playing and enjoyment of the game

of football under the best possible conditions. It was an achievement to be proud of, and the encomiums passed on the splendid work of the committee must have been a sufficient reward for many years of careful thought and effort, now crowned with triumphant success.

The temporary pavilion at Hampden Park was totally destroyed by fire in the early morning of 9th August, 1905, and its contents consumed. The pavilion had been insured for £250. It was thought this amount would cover the cost of re-erection, but on obtaining estimates, with certain necessary improvements included, it was found that a sum of £350 would be required, which it was agreed to expend, and the work was entrusted to Messrs. P. & R. Fleming, with a time limit. The re-erected pavilion was ready for the opening of the season 1905-06, and proved suitable in every respect. It was built on the site of the one destroyed, and still remains, being found useful for the general purposes of the club and its junior teams.

Chapter XXXVIII.—Queen's Park and Limited Liability

In May, 1902, immediately after the Ibrox disaster, the question of limiting the liability of the members for the obligations of the club, was raised by a notice of motion given for the annual meeting by Mr. Alexander Robertson, and the committee forthwith appointed a sub-committee, •consisting of Messrs. Geake, J. Allan, and J. Liddell, with full powers, to inquire into the question of the various methods by which the liability of the members could be limited. Mr. Robertson did not press his motion at the annual general meeting, as it was stated the committee were actively considering the question. After consultation with the secretary, Mr. C. B. Miller, the sub-committee reported that the best method would be to incorporate the club under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, as a company limited by guarantee, which meant that, in the event of the club being liquidated at any time, each member would be liable only for the amount of the guarantee named in the memorandum of association. In November, 1902, on the motion of Mr. R. Smellie, the secretary, Mr. Miller, was instructed to take the necessary steps to protect the members by having their liability for the obligations of the club limited, and Messrs. Geake, Liddell, Robertson, Lawrence, and Allan were appointed a sub-committee to consider the necessary formalities, go over the papers, and report. The Scottish Association was at the same time contemplating a similar step, and it altered its constitution, adopting limited liability at its annual meeting in May, 1903. The sub-committee favoured limited liability by guarantee, and it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the annual general meeting the adoption of the principle, and that the sum to be guaranteed by every member be £5 sterling. At the annual general meeting, 27th May, 1903, a resolution was passed that the club be dissolved, and a company with limited liability be formed under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, with the object, inter alia, of taking over the assets and liabilities of the club, and discharging the same, and the officials thereof, of all such assets and liabilities. The new club would take the form of a company limited by guarantee, not having a capital divided into shares, and the memorandum of association would provide that every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets, in the event of its being wound up, the sum of five pounds for payment of the debts and liabilities of the company, the management to be carried on on the same lines as before. Mr. Alfred Dalziel succeeded Mr. Geake, and was the first president and chairman of the Queen's Park Football Club (Limited). The annual general meeting was formed into a special general meeting on the same date, and the necessary resolutions passed, Mr. C. B.

Miller, writer, Glasgow, to take such steps as might be necessary for the formation of the limited company, and the winding up of the club. The office-bearers and committee elected at the annual general meeting to be the first office-bearers and committee of the new company to be registered under the Companies Acts, and that they hold office until the first annual general meeting of the company.

The committee met 19th June, 1903, for the purpose of executing the necessary documents in connection with the incorporation of the club as a limited company, and the secretary submitted and read (1) the preliminary agreement between the president, two joint treasurers, and other members of committee of the club, for and as representing the members of the club of the first part, and James Strang, solicitor in Glasgow, as trustee for the company to be formed and incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, of the second part; and (2) the draft of the memorandum and articles of association of the proposed new company. The committee approved the documents, signed the preliminary agreement, and initialled the memorandum and articles of association. The latter were signed by a majority of the committee on 22nd June, 1903, and the declaration of the registered office, 107 West Regent Street, Glasgow, was signed by the president. The certificate of incorporation was issued by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Edinburgh, 23rd June, 1903. As already stated, the president, joint treasurers, and committee formed the board of rectors, with Mr. C. B. Miller as secretary to the company. Everything was now in order, though little or no change had to be made in the management of the club, except that the liability of the members was limited to the sum of £5. The machine went on as before. The committee formally admitted the life and ordinary members of the club as members of the company, and all the necessary steps were taken by the secretary to have the property and assets of the Queen's Park Football Club, Glasgow, vested in this company.

Chapter XXXIX.—Commuting the Casualty over Hampden Park

It was thought advisable to redeem the casualty of superiority over the subjects at Hampden Park belonging to the club. No casualty could be demanded during the lifetime of Henry Erskine Gordon, Esq., of Aikenhead. The present superior, Mr. W. M. Buchan, had been seen by Mr. C. B. Miller, the secretary, on several occasions, and that gentleman had indicated his willingness to commute the casualty to a feu duty of £45 per annum, redeemable at any time at the option of the club at thirty years' purchase. The sub-committee appointed to deal with this matter were empowered to obtain expert advice on the subject. Mr. J. A. Craigie, advocate, was consulted, with the result that the committee decided that the superiority should be acquired by the club and converted into an annual feu duty. Although the club were proprietors of Hampden Park, there existed an untaxed casualty of superiority over certain lands in the district, including Hampden Park. It was desirable to acquire the casualty over the part of the ground owned by the club. Mr. Buchan, at first, demanded the redemption of the casualty over Hampden Park for a cash payment of £1,500 or a feu duty of £60, then £1,200 or a feu duty of £42, and duplication every nineteenth year, without giving the club the option of purchasing the feu duty at a capitalised value. After considerable negotiation, all was finally arranged on 26th September, 1905, and the sub-committee's ultimatum of £40 feu duty without duplication, and the option of purchase at any time at thirty years' purchase, was accepted. The feu duty of £40 was unaffected by either the death of Mr. H. E. Gordon, the proprietor, who had sold the ground to the Queen's Park, or by the Companies Acts, which provide that a corporation must pay casualties every

twenty-five years. The memorandum of agreement between the club and the superior was duly signed, and the subcommittee thanked, and discharged.

Chapter XL.—Third Lanark F.C. and Hampden Park

As it was known the Queen's Park were about to give up Hampden Park as soon as the new field was ready, another club made application for the ground as presently occupied by the Queen's Park, the latter being so informed by Messrs. Dixon's engineer. This was in 1901. Therefore the club at once decided to re-take the ground until August, 1903. 3rd Lanark were at this time obliged to remove from Cathkin Park, and naturally sought a ground in the vicinity of their old field. Hampden Park, laid out and ready for occupation, and little expense to be incurred in fitting it up, was naturally a tempting morsel, and most desirable when the Queen's Park had no further use for it. Mr. R. C. Boyce, on behalf of Messrs. Dixon Limited and W. S. Dixon's Trustees, intimated to the club in August, 1902, that the landlords would resume possession of Hampden Park, 31st August, 1903, on the termination of the lease, and inquired whether the club would remove the embankments, as stipulated under the lease, or make a payment in respect of the non-removal of the same. The club decided to remove the embankments, requesting the landlords at the same time to give the Queen's Park first option of the ground should they decide to let it for athletic purposes, to which a reply came on 4th September, 1902, that it would be impossible to arrange an extension of lease beyond 31st August, 1903. Meantime a deputation came from 3rd Lanark Football Club in regard to taking over the embankment. The gentlemen were requested to consult the landlords as to whether they would accept 3rd Lanark as tenants, and so relieve Queen's Park of the obligation of removing the embankments. The landlords were agreeable to give the Volunteers the park, and would take over the obligation of the Queen's Park to remove the embankments. Mr. M. A. Rodger, on behalf of 3rd Lanark, inquired what sum the Queen's Park would pay to take over the obligation. The club declined to treat further with 3rd Lanark for the embankments alone, and asked that club to specify what fixtures or fittings they would want when Queen's Park evacuated Hampden Park, and requesting an offer. The club proposed to submit the matter to the arbitration of two valuers, with an oversman should the valuers disagree. 3rd Lanark offered £500 for the fixtures, excluding the embankments, but were prepared to contribute something to whatever sum the Queen's Park paid to Messrs. Dixon Limited in lieu of removing the latter. Finally 3rd Lanark wrote in November, 1902, that they did not see their way to entertain the offer for the sale of stands and fittings. Messrs. James Laird & Son and Mr. Alexander Blair were both asked to value the fixtures, embankments, appurtenances, etc., on behalf of the Queen's Park. On these valuations being received, it was decided not to entertain the price offered by 3rd Lanark, and to offer the ground as it stood for £1,000, or £300 under Messrs. Laird's valuation. Still the 3rd Lanark held out, and the matter hung fire. Messrs. M'Creaths & Stevenson, C.E., were requested to advertise for estimates for the removal of the embankments at Hampden Park to the new grounds. In March, 1903, 3rd Lanark came forward with an offer of £500 for fixtures, and £100 towards whatever sum Queen's Park should have to pay in lieu of removing the embankments, which offer was duly declined. A conference took place in March between a sub-committee of the Queen's Park and Messrs. J. Livingston and M. A. Rodger, of 3rd Lanark, which did not advance matters very much. The negotiations lapsed until May, 1903, when a letter came from the latter gentlemen, reducing the offer of 3rd Lanark to £350 for all fixtures, etc., as they at present stood, and they would take over the ground liabilities of the Queen's Park to the landlords, Mrs. Morgan's Trustees.

The Queen's Park adhered to the price of £1,000, and the 3rd Lanark were given three days to consider the offer. Meantime an estimate had been received from Mr. Robert Provan for removing the embankments to the new field. The Volunteers refused to entertain the offer made by the Queen's Park, and it was decided to struct Mr. Provan to proceed with the removal of the embankments. A further decision was arrived at, to remove and utilise the furniture in the pavilion, gymnasium fittings, and any articles which might be of service, and sell the pavilion and stands, on condition that these were removed within a certain time, and under a suitable penalty. The ground committee were to consult with the engineers as to what articles could be utilised at the new premises. The demolition of Hampden Park was then proceeded with, and 3rd Lanark lost the chance of acquiring a fully-equipped ground, one worthy of the club and its history. The Volunteers on entering into possession re-named the ground Cathkin Park, after their old field. The ground, under its new lessees, never assumed either the appearance, or the importance, of second Hampden Park. The newcomers found the ground a wreck, and their equipment of the enclosure was barely sufficient to meet the needs of the time. They lost a golden opportunity, and have no doubt often regretted since, that they did not come to terms with the Queen's Park, as they would have spared themselves much inconvenience and expense, and been in possession of a ground of which any club might have been proud. It is alleged on their behalf that they had no guarantee of a lease. The north side of the field was to be reserved for feuing, and the north stand and the whole field must be removed further south, the hill having to be cut into for the purpose, all of which were subsequently done. No feuing or building has since taken place on the street, to the north of the ground which was to have led into Polrnadie.

While the discussion over the ground was animated, it was carried out on strictly business lines, and no friction resulted between the clubs, as is evident from the fact that 3rd Lanark made application for the use of the Queen's Park's new ground on 2nd and 16th January, owing to their own ground not being ready, which application was readily granted. In addition, facilities for training were afforded the Volunteers, and they were given the use of the pavilion (visitors' end), and track, two days a week until further notice.

Chapter XLI.—Riots at Hampden Park

Some very serious disturbances have taken place at Hampden Park, for which the club has been in no way responsible. The first of any importance was the outbreak of passion on the occasion of the English Cup tie between Queen's Park and Preston North End, 30th October, 1886, when a violent endeavour was made by a justly incensed crowd to reach Ross, jun., one of the English team, who had foully charged Harrower and rendered him unconscious, in the closing minutes of the game. Were it not for the protection afforded the offending player by the Queen's Park officials, a tragedy might have resulted. Fortunately for himself and the credit of football, Ross escaped through a back window, and safely reached the city. A full account of the affair will be found under the chapter headed "Queen's Park and the English Cup."

A serious disturbance, on a small scale, occurred at Hampden Park, 3rd January, 1887, owing to the game with Aston Villa having to be abandoned at half-time through the extreme severity of the weather. Mr. Geake was of opinion the club was greatly to blame in opening the gates at all. He thought the best way out of the difficulty, to keep faith with the public, was to hand over their share of the drawings, after deducting expenses, £22 14s. 8d.,

to the Charity Organisation Society, which was unanimously agreed to. The club made the donation as prominent as possible in the public press, so that those interested might see the course that had been taken, and the complete bona fides of the Queen's Park in the matter. The club was ever sensitive to retain the good opinion of the public, and maintain its own reputation for probity and honourable dealing. It was a club for gentlemen, led by gentlemen, and no blot or stain must dim its honour.

The riotous and disorderly scenes which marked the termination of the replayed final tie for the Scottish Cup between Celtic and Rangers clubs, 17th April, 1909, when Hampden Park was wrecked, and the entrance pay boxes set on fire, caused serious inconvenience, anxiety, and annoyance to Queen's Park officials, who, on the following Monday, met and decided to close the ground until the end of the football season, and also for the Glasgow Charity Cup ties, as a protest against the disgraceful scenes, lawless conduct, and hooliganism of a section of the spectators. The club offered a reward of £100 for information which would lead to the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons concerned in the riot. As it was feared there might be a renewal of the disorderly proceedings on Saturday or Sunday evenings, instructions were given to the police authorities for policing the ground on these nights with thirty police, two sergeants, and one inspector, and thereafter with such a force as the the Superintendent of the Queen's Park Division might think necessary. Nothing happened, however. Mr. Thomas Gray, fire assessor, Bath Street, was called in to estimate the damage, which he valued at £1,000. All parties concerned—the Scottish Football Association, Celtic, Rangers, the Town Clerk, and the insurance company—were duly advised in case of responsibility. However, the Scottish Association paid £500, and Celtic, Rangers, and Queen's Park went one-third each in the other £500. The Scottish League allowed the club to play all its remaining League games on neutral ground. Chief Constable J. V. Stevenson was thanked for the splendid services of the police; but for their heroic efforts it was extremely probable considerably more damage would have been done to the property and effects of the club. Regarding the claim entered against the Corporation, the Deputy Town Clerk, Mr. John Lindsay, intimated a counter-claim against the club for damages to police, etc.; but, after a conference with that gentleman, both claims were withdrawn.

Chapter XLII.—Press and Telegraph Accommodation

The Queen's Park were the leaders in the movement to provide convenient accommodation for the press. Hitherto the pressmen had to be content with inconvenient tables and rickety stools, exposed to all weathers. Though the game had made great strides through the prominence given to it by the newspapers, the comfort of press representatives was little considered, and they had to discharge their onerous duties under difficulties, often from surging and angry crowds. Mr. Richard Browne, president of the club, brought forward a proposal in July, 1891, to erect a press box in connection with the pavilion. Plans were at once obtained, and the work proceeded with. The press box was ready for occupation by grateful reporters at the commencement of season 1891-92, accommodation being provided for twenty pressmen ; and a telegraph office, for press and public, opened in October, 1891, which was fully taken advantage of, especially on state occasions. Unfortunately, when dismantling second Hampden Park—now Cathkin Park—in 1903, the club had not made arrangements with the Post Office for the extension of the two telegraph wires from the old to the new ground, so that these wires fell to 3rd Lanark, who had them joined up to an

office under their stand. Though the Queen's Park made frequent applications to the Post Office for wires to be led into the new stand, it was faced with terms which the club, in its then financial situation, had to consider twice before acceptance. The club in 1906 asked three members of Parliament for the city to use their influence, without avail. The committee were anxious to have their ground fully equipped for the convenience of the large number of pressmen and public attending the International on 7th April, 1906, against England. It was not until the International came to Scotland again, 4th April, 1908, that intimation was received from the Post Office authorities that they were prepared to extend live wires to the ground at a cost to the club of £40 for temporary, and £44 for permanent extension. The latter was accepted, and the Queen's Park at once fitted up a splendid telegraph office under the west stand, the equal of which is not to be found attached to any other ground, at a cost of over £100. This and all other telegraph offices established at football grounds in the city had to be closed during the war, as the Post Office authorities found themselves unable to supply the necessary telegraph staff. Telephone communication, however, remained. All the newspapers in the city have private telephones to their head offices, over which reports are transmitted as the games proceed. Only on state occasions are ground telegraph offices now opened.

Chapter XLIII.—Queen's Park and amateur athletics

There is much truth in the statement that among the founders of the Queen's Park Football Club in 1867 were many north-country men, who brought to Glasgow the inherent love of athletics possessed by every Highlander, particularly as regards muscular events. Mr. J. C. Grant is strong on this point, and his testimony, that the Highland section, who had migrated from Strathbungo to the Recreation Ground at Queen's Park, where better facilities were available, indulged in hammer-throwing, putting the ball, pole vaulting, and tossing the caber, and first learned the football game from the Y.M.C.A., is correct. The club had only been a very short time in existence when, 29th April, 1869, the advisability of holding athletic sports in connection with the Queen's Park Football Club was considered, and " it was finally agreed, after a great deal of reasoning and warm discussion, to defer the matter until a month or two, when it could be entered into with greater confidence to bring about a more successful result." At this meeting a proposition was made to provide a ball and hammer for the general use of "the members of the Q.P.F.B.C.," but an amendment was carried to the effect that this matter "should be deferred until a future period, as the club at present was not in a fit state to incur any extra expense." However, on 8th July, 1869, "after considering the state of the funds, it was agreed to purchase 12lb. and 16lb. hammers, and 16lb. ball, for the general use of the club." It was announced, at the annual meeting held on 14th April, 1870, that, with a view to present additional attractions and amusement for the members, the club had been provided during the year with balls, hammers, and vaulting poles, which had proved valuable auxiliaries in keeping up the interest in the club. The necessity of procuring another set of flags and goal-posts was brought before this meeting by the secretary, and after a little deliberation—it was a serious expenditure at the time—the treasurer and secretary were commissioned to provide flags and stumps, same as before, with goal-posts eight feet high, and all to be painted white. It was further decided to raise a fund for the purpose of holding amateur athletic "games" in the month of September, 1870. Great undertakings were to be accomplished during the winter months (they played summer football in early days), and " an endeavour made to turn the football club into one of the best gymnasiums in the kingdom." A lofty ambition truly, and probably the outcome of the quite

recent visit to Hamilton to play the local Gymnasium Club. It has been ascertained that horizontal bars, etc., had been erected at the foot of the vacant piece of ground, used then by this Hamilton club, now built upon, and other forms of athletics practised. The club was an athletic development centre. It was, however, many a long day before this laudable ambition of Queen's Park was gratified, certainly not until 1889, when the pavilion at second Hampden Park was raised a storey, a gymnasium added, and a competent instructor installed. The month of August is the period in which the great Highland gatherings or "games" are held, and the first Saturday in September was for several years consecrated to the Queen's Park open sports. It is quite reasonable to suppose that the northern element had a say in fixing this date. There was "a good deal of deliberation on the subject of the date, etc., and whether it could not be possible to hold them—the sports—this year, 1869." Messrs. Lewis Black and W. Klinger were the authors of this proposal. Mr. Gardner, at the annual general meeting, April, 1870, said, "that with a view to present additional attractions and amusement for the members, the club had been provided during the year with balls, hammers, and vaulting poles, which he was glad to see had proved valuable auxiliaries in keeping up the interest in the club." The contemplated sports, however, did not take place in 1869, nor for that matter until 1872, and only after a letter was read from Mr. H. N. Smith, the president, proposing an athletic competition. Messrs. J. Taylor and A. Rae were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, "to manage the whole affair." On 2nd October, 1872, "Mr. Rae, for the athletic sports committee, reported that the sports had been very successful—Mr. James J. Thomson took the first, and Mr. Joseph Taylor the second prize"—so that the sports would appear to have been a sort of all-round club competition. This was the first sports meeting held by the Queen's Park Club, and was the precursor of a series of confined meetings held for the encouragement and entertainment of the members. In addition to Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, mentioned above—the former being an athlete in every sense of the word, while the latter shone in the sprints—Messrs. Edmiston and M'Hardy were two strong men, who figured prominently in the ball and hammer throwing. Mr. Charles Campbell too, joining the club as he did in 1870, came in at an opportune time, and was a frequent prize-taker with the hammer, and above the average as a quarter-miler. He, however, did not compete at open sports, devoting his attention to the confined events of the club. Mr. P. M'Hardy, who had only become a member 12th August, 1873, was appointed Second Eleven captain at the annual general meeting in April, 1874. He was one of a sub-committee with Messrs. J. B. Weir and W. M'Kinnon to inquire after suitable "athletic implements" for the general use of the members. They recommended, May, 1874, that a putting ball (16lb.), one vaulting pole, and one horizontal bar be got, and they were authorised to procure these at a cost not exceeding £3 sterling. It having been intimated that Mr. M'Hardy intended leaving his set of throwing-hammers in the house for the use of members, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded that gentleman for his kindness. Mr. M'Hardy resigned the captaincy of the Second Eleven, March, 1875, and though asked to give his reasons for doing so, he declined to furnish particulars, and desired the matter should be passed over without further notice. He was re-elected captain of the juniors at the annual general meeting, 1875, which position he did not accept, and also to the match and ground committees. Mr. M'Hardy had a long connection with the Queen's Park. He resigned 3rd June, 1884. J. D. Finlayson, admitted 17th April, 1873, was an amateur pedestrian who played in the Second Eleven, and obtained distinction on the track until he removed to Inverness. George Philips was also a great rival of Finlayson as a half-mile and mile runner. H. A. Watt, late member of Parliament for the College Division, held the champion-ship of Scotland, being invincible as a hurdle jumper. John Harvie had the honour of being walking champion of Scotland. Many famous athletes competed at open athletic meetings in the colours of the Queen's Park. No reference is made in the minutes regarding sports, from the

first confined meeting until 6th June, 1876, when the club decided to hold its first open athletic meeting. It was agreed at this meeting to have club sports, and the date was fixed, 9th September, 1876, and the secretary was instructed to make it public through the newspapers, and to advertise as thought fit. A scroll list of events was drawn up, and remitted to a strong sub-committee of seven to carry out all the arrangements. Open and confined events were included on the programme, and the list was printed and circulated among the principal clubs in Scotland and England. A number of leading gentlemen in Glasgow and district had been communicated with to secure their patronage, and had already signified their willingness to grant it. In the confined events, on the motions of Messrs. Weir and M'Neil, a 150 yards race was substituted for 200 yards, and the challenge cup half-mile was not to be handicapped. A grant of £30 was given to defray the preliminary expenses. The total sanctioned for prize money amounted to £92. The first grand stand on any football ground in Scotland, costing £237, was erected in time for, and first used at, this athletic meeting. The challenge cup referred to was to become the property of any winner lifting it twice." The source from which it came is not stated. Messrs. Campbell, M'Neil, M'Kinnon, and Taylor (captain) were to represent Queen's Park in the four-a-side competition. The other clubs that competed were Eastern, 3rd Lanark, and Dumbarton. There were also a place-kick event, a dribbling race (members), and tug-of-war between football clubs. This is the first reference to this contracted football game, which became popular at sports meetings afterwards. This initial amateur meeting, though the receipts amounted to £213, yet showed a loss of £55—the prizes were handsome, and cost £129. The sports had been "highly satisfactory as regards the competitions and turn out of spectators, but from a financial point of view had not come up to the anticipations of the committee." Stock had been acquired to the value of £25, which reduced the loss to this extent. Thus began the series of important athletic meetings held for many years under the auspices of the Queen's Park Football Club. As the knowledge of athletics spread and developed, the balance was frequently often substantially on the right side; but should the financial result be adverse through bad weather or other causes, the club was in no way deterred from furthering amateur sport of this character. The *modus operandi* in connection with its first athletic meeting was exactly followed on all subsequent occasions, men of athletic experience being selected as a sub-committee to make and carry out all arrangements.

The Queen's Park amateur athletic sports stood for years one of the most important in the kingdom, and maintained their position until the introduction by other clubs in the city of the subsidised amateur, who received his expenses, and often the expenses of his trainer, together with a certain sum for appearance money. With this system the Queen's Park, in its decided abhorrence of everything bordering on professionalism, would have nothing to do. Those great performers who have appeared on the "classic slopes" from time to time had no monetary inducement given them. Members of the club were only too glad to entertain and house them while in Glasgow. It was against all the principles of the club to do more. However, great stars coming from all parts of the kingdom to other local meetings provided attractions which the public, asking no questions, was not able to resist, and the system paid. The strict amateurism of the Queen's Park was not remunerative, and gradually the club, disheartened, dropped out of the active athletic arena in quite recent years; but now, after the war, more activity is being displayed, and sports were held 6th June, 1920, and, we are glad to relate, proved to be one of the most successful ever held by the club. The prizes set for competition were always of the handsomest description, which the winners could retain with abundant pride to the end of their days, not Brummagem stuff, manufactured for the purpose, so often to be seen now in shop windows. Everything the Queen's Park undertook was carried out in the best manner possible. The evil of subsidising amateurs became so

flagrant that the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association had to intervene and hold an investigation. The efforts to suppress the scandal were only partially successful. When both sports promoter and competitor are in collusion, it is difficult to prove an offence, the consequence being so serious to both parties.

The Queen's Park committee, having carefully considered the situation, decided, after the athletic meeting in September, 1886 - the sports had been held in September now for ten years--to hold future meetings in June, commencing the following year. The change was made " because September was considered too far on in the season for sports to be successful, the football season being too close at hand, and the majority of athletes then stale and out of training." This change of date proved at first very successful, both athletically and financially. In the late 'eighties and early 'nineties there was a great influx to the club of athletic and cycling members, who found the conveniences of the Queen's Park track met a much-felt want, and these took full advantage of its amenities. The club at first was reluctant to take such men into full membership, as its first and last business was football. Permits were issued for training on the track, with full use of the pavilion and trainer to non-members. It was a great satisfaction to the club to find its efforts in this direction so fully appreciated. The track was constantly being improved, widened, and the banking brought up to the latest speed requirements.

On more than one occasion professional peds. have, under the disguise of amateurs, competed at the sports of the Queen's Park. In the 'seventies a famous professional miler ran against George Philips, a noted Queen's Park amateur miler of the time, to settle some dispute in betting circles as to which was the better man at the distance. The professional won, but did not come forward to claim the prize, having apparently no criminal intent, bar the deception. The case was different at the September sports in 1878 with John Harvie, then Scottish champion walker, as the professional who won walked off with the prize. Mr. Harvie called the attention of the committee to his unfortunate position, but, of course, they had no responsibility in the matter, so he had to content himself with the second prize.

BETTING Betting at athletic meetings caused considerable annoyance to the Queen's Park, and other sports-holding amateur clubs, in the early 'nineties. As professional pedestrianism had fallen on evil days, brought about by this same betting, and the chicanery associated with it, the scene of operations was transferred to the amateur grounds. This was a state of affairs which the Queen's Park could not contemplate with equanimity. It was against all the principles of amateurism, and might eventually lead to the ruin of a then healthy pastime. This club was, therefore, the first to take action in the matter, a position which naturally fell to it.

Mr. William Sellar, writer, who was at this date president of Queen's Park Football Club, took the matter up strenuously, and communicated, on behalf of his club, with the Town Council, May, 1897, regarding what steps the police authorities proposed to take to put down open betting at athletic meetings in the city. The Council remitted the matter to Mr. John Lindsay, then interim Police Clerk, now Sir John Lindsay, Town Clerk of Glasgow, for an opinion. The whole question rested on what was "a place" within the meaning of the Betting Act, 1853, the force of which was not extended to Scotland until amended in 1874. After quoting various decisions of the English and Scottish Courts, Mr. Lindsay gave the following opinion for the guidance of the Town Council :—

As all the meetings of the various athletic clubs of the city are held within closed grounds

which are generally known by a name, and are certainly capable of reasonably accurate description, and to which persons from time to time, or on particular occasions or occasion, resort, it, in my opinion, necessarily follows that the areas of those athletic meetings are places within the meaning of the foregoing statutes, and that therefore the provisions of those statutes, prohibiting the using of such places for betting by professional betting men, can be enforced by the police, and thereafter at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, or of any person, by process in the Sheriff Court.

Mr. Sellar in his letter referred to the decision by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Dunn case. The learned judge laid it down that an inclosed racecourse was " a place." In 1885 the Court of Session, on appeal in the Henretty case—the defendant having been convicted in the Glasgow Sheriff Court for betting at Shawfield—quashed this conviction ; but Mr. Lindsay was of opinion, notwithstanding these contrary decisions, that though the Procurator-Fiscal, in face of the final issue of the Henretty case, might refuse to prosecute, if that official, or any private person, prosecuted, and the case taken to the High Court, it is very probable it would be heard and disposed of by a full bench of judges.

In face of this decision in the Court of Session, the evil was allowed to continue. It was not until five years later that the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association concluded to move. On 19th May, 1902, a letter was received by the Queen's Park committee from the honorary secretary of the Western District (S.A.A.A.), intimating that the Association had been in communication with the Chief Constable of Glasgow with a view to stopping the nuisance of betting at sports, and requesting the attendance of one or two delegates from the Queen's Park Club to co-operate with the Association in the matter, at a meeting fixed by the Chief Constable. Messrs. Geake and Liddell were appointed. No prosecution followed against any bookmakers frequenting Hampden Park or elsewhere. Action was confined to posting notices prohibiting betting at the various grounds, and increased activity on the part of the police stationed there, to see that bookmaking was not carried on. By perseverance, and the invaluable assistance of the Chief Constable, things were made so uncomfortable for the bookies that they ultimately found the game did not pay, and withdrew from this new sphere, where their presence was not wanted. This satisfactory result must be mainly attributed to the initial action of Queen's Park. One would have thought the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association would have been the first to move in the matter, but such was not the case.

Coupon betting had by January, 1914, become a curse to the game, and, indeed, is so still. Horse racing having been permitted only to a limited extent by the Government during the war, had driven the bookies to other fields to exercise their talents, and one which proved most lucrative was betting by coupon on football matches—an illegal practice which was carried on under various subterfuges. The Continental bookies were compelled to come home, or be interned, and found their occupation abroad gone. Many efforts were made to suborn players to sell matches, and it is painful to relate that some players, not many, accepted the tempting bait offered them. The evil is more rampant in England than in Scotland. Consequently the Football Association has been more active in its attempts to suppress these insidious attempts to ruin the game, and several English players have been severely punished, when direct proof has been forthcoming that they have been guilty. So far the Scottish Association has not been called upon to prosecute, though it has kept a watchful eye on what is occurring in regard to coupon betting in Scotland. No case of the kind has come before it, which proves that Scottish players are practically immune, and have the interests of football, which are also their own, at heart, and play the game in a clean

and honourable way. The Scottish League, however, thought at this period, 1914, probably because the professional player came more directly under its control, that it would be advisable to indicate its position on the subject. A circular was issued to the clubs, copies of which were to be hung in the players' dressing rooms, the referee's room, and the committee rooms, at each ground, condemning coupon betting. In this way the warning against the evil would be perpetually before the players and the clubs.

After a conference with the Scottish League, who stated coupon betting had become acute, the Scottish Association also took up the matter, and in January, 1916, passed the following resolution:—

Any director, official, player, or other person connected with football management who participates directly or indirectly in betting upon the results of football matches shall be expelled from the game.

Further, in May, 1916, at an extraordinary general meeting of the Scottish Football Association, this resolution was added to articles of association as a new article, and all clubs were compelled to post in their pavilions a copy of the resolution as a warning to players and officials. Still the practice goes on. Only quite recently an English player was imprisoned (March, 1918) for trying to induce certain players to sell a game at the instance of betting men, who themselves escaped punishment.

The Queen's Park was one of the first members of the Scottish Amateur Gymnastic Union. When the club was approached by the secretary of the 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers Athletic Club (Gymnastic Section), the committee appointed Messrs. D. C. Brown and Stewart Lawrie to represent the club at a meeting held on 6th June, 1890, to form this Union. Before August, 1891, the Union was in debt to the extent of £30, and appealed to the club to assist it in its difficulties. The Queen's Park agreed to pay its just proportion of the indebtedness, on the understanding that its resignation be accepted afterwards. The club formally resigned from the Union in September, 1891. Mr. Stewart Lawrie, Queen's Park, was the first president of this Union.

In the autumn of 1890 baseball teams were giving exhibitions throughout the country, of the American national pastime. Mr. M. P. Betts, secretary of the National Baseball League, made application for the use of Hampden Park on a week night, in an effort to popularise the game in this country. Baseball did not appeal to Scotland, nor, for the matter of that to England. All the efforts to introduce it into this country were still-born. Another attempt was made to interest football clubs in the game—November, 1906—when a meeting of clubs in and around Glasgow was held in the George Hotel to consider the advisability of starting a Baseball Association, but the proposal met with small support. The Queen's Park committee did not entertain the project. In 1918 another exposition of the game was given on Hampden Park, between teams drawn from the American Navy, and the Canadian soldiers, who had come over to take part in the war. Played in the cause of charity, it proved a variation, no more.

The idea of a gymnasium for the members seems to have originated with Mr. James Lawrence, who was president of the Queen's Park for three seasons. At the annual general meeting in May, 1889, he drew attention to the want of variety in the system of training, running being really the only form of exercise members could avail themselves of. The chairman, Mr. Stewart Lawrie, said that the erection of a small gymnasium had been

thought of, and, as a substantial balance was in bank, the idea would probably take definite shape very shortly. It did take shape when the pavilion was enlarged in 1889, and a spacious gymnasium was built at the back, with Mr. Benson, Glasgow University Gymnasium, as instructor.

Chapter XLIV.—Queen's Park and the Athletic Ruptures

In the athletic dispute of 1883, the Queen's Park took a prominent part in opposition to the attempt of the Edinburgh Rugby and cricket clubs, who held athletic meetings, to found a Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, without consultation with sports holding football and athletic clubs in the West. Many feared it was a case of class against the mass, which intensified Western feeling. This led to the formation of the West of Scotland Amateur Athletic Association, consisting of sixteen clubs, of which Mr. Thomas Lawrie (Queen's Park) was vice-president, and Mr. Don. Hamilton president, and Mr. R. Robinson honorary secretary. There were now two Associations. The Edinburgh Association not only wanted to dominate athletics, but even insisted that the secretary of the Association should always be resident in Edinburgh—an intolerable position, which was resented forcibly in the West. As a matter of fact, however, the secretary has always resided in Edinburgh, as Mr. David Scott Duncan has held the position for thirty-five years, and at this date, 1920, is still in office, having succeeded Mr. A. S. Paterson, another Edinburgh gentleman, in 1885. After a year of war, during which each held championship meetings, the two bodies came to a mutual understanding, through the good offices of Mr. W. H. Kidston (West of Scotland F.C.) and Mr. T. Lawrie (Queen's Park), and an amalgamation was effected, 21st June, 1884. There was no more loyal member of the new Association than the Queen's Park, and as one of the concessions in the agreement was, that the president should be drawn alternately from the East and the West, several members of the Queen's Park, including Mr. Thomas Lawrie, Mr. Stewart Lawrie, Mr. D. C. Brown, Mr. W. Sellar, Mr. A. M. Bryson, and Mr. James Allan, have occupied the presidential chair of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association at different times. Another crisis arose between the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association and the Scottish Cyclists' Union in 1895, on the question of the latter body assuming control over what were styled "makers' amateurs"—semi-professional racing cyclists—who were allowed to compete in a separate class by themselves (B Class), at the same amateur meetings as amateur riders in their class (A). To this the S.A.A.A. took exception, having a strong objection to mixed meetings of any kind. The result was that many clubs, including the Queen's Park, were seriously inconvenienced, as the sports of the club fixed for 1st June, 1895, had to be abandoned. However, the attitude to be assumed in the dispute came before the Queen's Park committee in due course, and the decision was, "That this club, as members of the S.A.A.A., support the action of that Association in the present crisis." The crisis assumed serious proportions, and led to the formation of a rival body, styled the Scottish Amateur Athletic Union, which sympathised with the efforts of the Scottish Cyclists' Union to weed the sheep from the goats, but yet wanted good racing. The S.C.U. continued to take dual control of professional and amateur racing, and the clubs were not called upon to depart from their usual procedure of holding purely amateur meetings, if they so desired—All athletic and cycling sports were, however, to be under the joint rules of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Union and Scottish Cyclists' Union. The latter body had no desire to impose professional cycle racing on amateur athletic clubs. Its control extended to cycle racing only, and cycling clubs pure and simple, and athletic clubs, were at liberty to include

both classes, or one, in their programmes.

The Queen's Park committee, while loyally supporting the policy of the S.A.A.A., did not take sides in the dispute, as they granted the use of their track on Saturday, 8th June, 1895, to the Scottish Cyclists' Union for a cycle meeting, at which both Class A and Class B riders competed, the chief item on the programme being Class A half-mile championship (amateur). The conjoint championships of the S.A.A. Union and S.C. Union were held at Hampden Park, 22nd June, 1895, the first named being the rival organisation to the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, at the meeting for the formation of which the Queen's Park, through its spirit of loyalty to the Association, was not represented. At this meeting" the one mile championships (A and B Class) were the chief events. An opposition championship meeting was held at Ibrox Park the same day by the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, which was attended by barely a thousand spectators, while at Hampden Park the assembly reminded one of the palmy days of Hampden, as the programme suited the public taste. The Scottish Amateur Athletic Union had been formed, 3rd May, 1895, out of sympathy with the Scottish Cyclists' Union, whose desire was to safeguard amateurism by dividing cyclists into two classes—those who were amateurs, and those who were in the pay of the manufacturers for advertising their wares. The sports-holding clubs in the West flocked to the standard of the S.A.A.U. Sir John Primrose was patron, Mr. D. M'Kenzie (Rangers) president, and Mr. E. C. Stewart honorary secretary. The chief exception was the Queen's Park, who stuck to the old Association. The failure of the club to hold sports for want of competitors was looked upon as a serious blow to the S.A.A.A., who had lost almost all influence in the West, and even some in the East, as Heart of Midlothian and Kirkcaldy threw in their lot with the new Union. The S.A.A.A. soon found out it had made a mistake in not swallowing the bolus of the A and B Classes. A futile threat to take the management of cycle racing into its own hands, and delete the name of the Scottish Cyclists' Union from the list of associations whose laws the S.A.A.A. recognised, was not carried out. So the matter stood, until the middle of December, 1896, when the S.A.A.A. appointed a small committee, of which Mr. Sellar (Queen's Park) was one, to meet representatives of the S.A.A. Union with a view to a reconciliation. The former body was now prepared to accept the B Class, because in the interval it had been turned into a full professional class by the S.C.U., and would allow the clubs to place races for professional cyclists on their programmes should they think fit, or have only amateur racing if they so preferred. The position, so far as the S.C.U. was concerned, was exactly as before, except that the semi-professional became the real article. The Queen's Park was now decidedly for reconciliation, and Mr. Sellar was given a free hand in an effort to produce peace. The amalgamation meeting was held in Edinburgh, 21st January, 1897—Messrs. Sellar and Geake representing the Queen's Park—and the proposals put forward by the S.A.A. Union were found acceptable to the S.A.A.A., and the agreement arrived at was homologated at special general meetings of both bodies, 27th February, 1897. A committee of five from each was appointed to revise the rules, Mr. Sellar being one of the quintette for the Association. A general meeting of all clubs affiliated to both athletic associations was held in the Scottish Football Association Rooms, Glasgow", 23rd April, 1897, to consider the proposed revised rules, when peace was restored, and the S.A.A.A. again entrusted with the whole direction of affairs, and wished to live in harmony with the S.C.U., who only desired to be allowed to manage its own business in its own way. The S.C.U. is now a moribund body, and cycle racing a dead letter. The S.A.A.A. is, however, a living entity.

The Queen's Park, with this peace, was enabled to hold its sports, 5th June, 1897, but decided to have no professional cycle racing. On its suggestion, a combined Queen's

Diamond Jubilee meeting was held, under the auspices of Queen's Park, Rangers, Celtic, West of Scotland Harriers, and Clydesdale Harriers, in aid of the fund for the rebuilding of the Royal Infirmary. That year, 1897, was the Diamond Jubilee year of the late Queen Victoria, of blessed memory. The handsome sum of £102 5s. 8d. resulted from this meeting, which was handed over to the Lord Provost's Royal Infirmary Fund. That a better feeling prevailed between the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association and the Scottish Cyclists' Union was clearly evidenced by the fact, that the two bodies held a joint championship meeting on Hampden Park track, on 25th June, 1898, the Queen's Park raising the banking at the corners, and improving the curves, for the safety of the cycle riders.

Few clubs held sports in the East, outside the schools, during the war. In the West the great majority of sports meetings went on, all, or nearly all, for the benefit of war charities. By this means a large sum was raised—over £10,000. A sports meeting under the auspices of the Western District Committee (S.A.A.A.), in 1917, at Celtic Park, contributed no less than £769 to this amount. Other clubs did their share, but none has been so successful in a pecuniary sense as the meeting at Celtic Park.

The following Queen's Park members occupied the presidential chair of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association :—

1886-1887 Mr. Thomas Lawrie. 1892-1893 Mr. Stewart Lawrie.
1894-1895 Mr. D. C. Brown (who represented West of Scotland Harriers).
1899-1900 Mr William Sellar. 1901-1902 Mr. A. M. Bryson (who represented Vale of Avon A.A.C.). 1911-1912 Mr. James Allan.

New Hampden Park holds the following Scottish amateur athletic records :—

ALL COMERS

300 Yards—Lieut. W. Halswell, 31-1/5 secs.; Queen's Park Sports, 20th June, 1908.
220 Yards—W. B. Applegarth, 21 2/5 sec.; International, 11th July, 1914.

For Hampden Park (No. 2), the following record still stands :

Pole Vault—E. L. Stones, 11ft. 4in.; Scottish Championship, 1889.

The Hampden Park track, always kept in the best possible condition, was a great favourite with athletes, and has been the scene of many splendid performances in addition to those detailed above. At the West of Scotland Harriers sports at Hampden Park in 1887, D. S. Duncan (Royal High School), now the popular hon. secretary of the S.A.A.A., ran a record two miles in 9min. 48 1/5 sec C. Pennycook (Clydesdale Harriers), who won the mile championship on the same ground in 1889, in 4 min. 29 4/5 sec, was the first athlete to win a Scottish mile under 4min. 30 sec. D. S. Duncan "clocked" 4 min. 31 3/5 sec. at Hampden at the 1891 championship meeting, covering the last lap in 61 sec. D. S. Duncan's mile record of 4min. 28 sec, made at Powderhall in September, 1888, was reduced on the Queen's Park track by W. Robertson (Clydesdale Harriers), at the S.A.A. Union and Scottish Cyclists' Union joint championship meeting, 27th June, 1896, the new time being 4min. 27 1/5 sec, or four-fifth second better than the old record made by D. S. Duncan in 1888 at Powderhall. At this meeting S. Duffus (Clydesdale Harriers) made a then record for four miles in 20 min. 10 4/5 sec, taking 29 1/5 sec off the previous record. The present Scottish

native record for one mile is 4 min. 21 $\frac{3}{5}$ sec, by J. M'Gough (Bellahouston Harriers), at Celtic Park, on 11th August, 1906.

A match of world-wide interest was decided on Hampden Park, 10th June, 1895, when A. R. Downer, the Scottish champion, and E. C. Bredin, the English champion, met to contest a 300 yards match, which the Scot won by eight yards in the then British amateur record time of 31 $\frac{2}{5}$ sec. The late Mr. D. G. Brown, an ex-president of Queen's' Park, officiated as judge on that occasion. Other noteworthy performances at Hampden Park are, that J. L. Greig, Fettes (1899), B. G. Green, London Scottish (1891), and A. R. Downer (1893) all won three championships in one afternoon, the particulars of which are: Greig, hurdles, high jump, broad jump; Green, 100 yards, hurdles, and broad jump ; Downer, 100 yards, 220 yards, and quarter-mile.

The apparent ease with which certain sports-holding clubs secured the attendance at their meetings of the best amateurs in the kingdom so disturbed the S.A.A.A. that it appointed a commission to investigate the subject in 1893-94. Mr. D. C. Brown (Queen's Park) presided over this commission, which sat in Glasgow. Much interesting evidence was obtained, all of which was taken down in shorthand, and accompanied the report of the commission. Grave misunderstandings arose over the manner in which the evidence was procured. It was alleged by several of the witnesses from the clubs in the West, that they had been given an assurance by the chairman that their testimony was to be considered confidential, and was not to be used against them. Notwithstanding this alleged promise, the S.A.A.A. suspended two athletes, and a prominent Western club. This led to a great outcry on the part of the latter, who, while anxious themselves to abate the evil of paying expenses to amateurs, declared they had been duped and punished. The annual general meeting of the Association, held in the Cafe Royal, Edinburgh, in the spring of 1894, was packed with an indignant crowd of Western representatives, and the scene which took place is indescribable. Dr. J. H. A. Laing, president, S.A.A.A., was in the chair, and it would have taken a much stronger man to control the proceedings. Suffice it to say, in the end the suspensions were raised. The ventilation of the subject had a beneficial effect on the sport, and on no club more than the Queen's Park, who had found itself handicapped in its efforts to keep amateur athletics pure, by refusing to pay the expenses of competitors, even though other clubs who did so had more successful meetings.

Mr. William Sellar (Queen's Park) occupied the chair at another commission, appointed by the S.A.A.A. in 1898, to investigate what are known as the Belfast and Whitehaven scandals, as a consequence of which quite a number of Scotland's leading athletes were permanently suspended, and a professional runner received six weeks' hard labour. Some professionals impersonated well-known athletes at amateur sports held in Belfast and Whitehaven. Thanks to the vigilance of the S.A.A.A., the betting party behind them, which included several amateurs, were caught red-handed, and one runner prosecuted and imprisoned.

Chapter XLV.—Hampden and Rugby Football

The Scottish Rugby Union made application in October, 1895, for the exclusive use of Hampden Park, stands, and pavilion for the day, on the occasion of the Rugby International between Scotland and England, played 14th March, 1896, which was granted, a very great

concession indeed on the part of the Queen's Park, as the Union demanded possession of the whole enclosure for the afternoon. The members were recommended to abstain from using the pavilion for this one day. It was the first Rugby International played on an Association field in the West of Scotland, and the first game of the kind on Hampden Park. The members of the club would "have to shift for themselves," as stated by the secretary of the Scottish Rugby Union. However, an arrangement was arrived at, which did not deprive the members, who insisted upon their rights, from using the pavilion. Never before in Scotland had a crowd of twenty thousand witnessed a Rugby match, which proved the advantage of fixing on Hampden Park as the venue for this, the twenty-third International between Scotland and England. Once more the Scottish forward play made itself felt. Gedge, the famous London Scottish three-quarter, was the hero of the game. He tried several drop kicks, many of which missed by inches, and at last he secured a try, the only score in the first half, which H. O. Smith (Watsonians) failed to improve upon. Another try was gained for Scotland in the second half by J. J. Gowans (London Scottish), which T. M. Scott (Hawick) did not improve. C. N. J. Fleming (Wanderers) ran in later, and this time Scott made no mistake, Scotland winning a splendid game by a goal and two tries to nil.

In October, 1905, Mr. J. Crawford Findlay, as representing the Scottish Rugby Union, applied for the use of Hampden Park on the afternoon of Wednesday, 22nd November, on the occasion of the Rugby match between the New Zealanders, then visiting the homeland, and a Glasgow Select team. The application was granted, but, in view of a big crowd, the club suggested to the Union to charge 1s. admission to the ground, instead of the usual nimble sixpence. Unfortunately the weather broke down, and the resources of Hampden Park were not seriously taxed, as only some ten thousand spectators turned out, many from curiosity to see the "All Blacks," whose all-conquering career had spread their fame all over the kingdom. They played in a style of their own, which took all opponents in Great Britain and Ireland by storm. Glasgow Select were swept off the field, being defeated by two goals and four tries (22 points) to nothing, and thereby the Colonials secured their twenty-first successive win of the tour. There is little to be said about this match, as the New Zealanders were irresistible, and gave the Select representatives a bad time. They led by a goal and a try at half-time. The Glasgow men fell away to nothing as the game proceeded, and gave a most disappointing display, Glasgow losing another goal and three tries before the whistle stopped an uninteresting exhibition. There was a physical disparity between the sides, all in favour of the New Zealanders. The Glasgow players were always overshadowed, and sometimes overwhelmed, especially in the scrummages, where weight told. The visitors were poor dribblers, relying mostly on hand work, but expert jugglers. The Glasgow forwards were slower in their movements, and decidedly less original. The New Zealanders defeated Ireland on 25th November, at Dublin, by three goals to nil, and Scotland, 18th November, by twelve points to seven, at Edinburgh; also England, at the Crystal Palace, 2nd December, by five tries to nothing. Their visit proved a debacle for the homeland.

A Rugby match which had far-reaching results, and became historical in its way, was the great Rugby International between Scotland and South Africa, played 17th November, 1906, on Hampden Park. The Africans had had a most remarkable record since their arrival in this country, and had conquered all opponents until they met their Bannockburn on what was to them the fatal field of Hampden Park. How it was done, and who performed the trick, are worth relating here. The match was played under the auspices of the Scottish Rugby Union, and Mr. J. Crawford Findlay, as representing the Union, considered—so great was the reputation of the Colonials—Hampden Park was the only enclosure capable of holding the attendance anticipated. The all-conquering Springboks were handsomely defeated by six

points to nil, in presence of an enormous crowd, for a Rugby match, of 30,000. The Scots from the very beginning more than held their own, and their line was not in danger more than a couple of times during the match. Their success was principally, if not altogether, due to grand forward play, backed up by clever half-back work. The close footwork of the Scottish forwards completely nonplussed their opponents, and the Colonials, who so far had depended mostly on their back divisions, found that the Scots were playing for a forward game. Consequently the backs got little or no opportunity to shine. So vigilant was the tackling of the Scots, no progress could be made by the visitors. Several attempts were almost successful in dropping goals for Scotland, Munro and Walter just missing the posts, while K. G. Macleod, from a penalty, failed by inches. Up to half-time neither had scored. In a few minutes Munro got the ball, and kicked high across the field, where Macleod was alone, and the Cantab was not stopped until he had grounded the ball behind the Colonials' line. M'Callum, who took the place, was unsuccessful in bringing out the major points. From a combined rush by the home forwards, Bedell-Sivright obtained a second try for Scotland, but again M'Callum failed to convert. The Africans made desperate efforts to retrieve their position, but could not, the Scottish forwards maintaining their superiority, and victory remained with Scotland by two tries to nil. It was a sensational game, and K. G. Macleod's try has been spoken of to this day by old Rugbyites, as it brought about the defeat of the unbeaten Springboks, and caused international interest. An event of the first importance, it demonstrated that the South Africans were not invincible. L. L. Greig (Glasgow Academicals) captained this famous Scottish team.

The first Rugby match played on Hampden Park was an Inter-City game between Glasgow and Edinburgh, December, 1885, when the western city were the victors by a goal and a try to a try.

Chapter XLVI.—Queen's Park Junior Elevens

The first mention of a Second Eleven occurs in the minutes of the annual general meeting, 5th April, 1872, when Mr. Gardner (captain), in the absence of Mr. D. Wotherspoon, the secretary, gave a report of the club's history for the past year. As captain, he mentioned that only three outside matches had been played—against Granville, won by one goal and two touches to nil; Wanderers, in London; and the third against Southern Football Club, "the first match the Second Eleven had played, and resulted in our favour by two goals to nothing. The match was looked forward to somewhat anxiously, but the honour of the club was well maintained." No date is given, but the game must have been played towards the end of 1871. At this same meeting, Mr. Rae moved "That this club elect a Second Eleven captain, who, in conjunction with the captain of the First Eleven, shall have full power to arrange Second Eleven matches," and on the motion of the same gentleman, Mr. William M'Kinnon was appointed first captain of the Second Eleven. He soon rose to fame, and ultimately became the leading centre forward of his day and generation. The second match played by the junior team was against East Kilbride, 13th April, 1872, which was also won by 1-0, and a return with the same club that season ended in a draw, 0-0. At the annual general meeting on 1st April, 1873, the Second Eleven captain was made a member of committee, and a vice-captain appointed for the first time, who also was to sit on committee. Thomas Lawrie was then appointed to the former office, and James J. Thomson to the latter, making six officebearers and seven directors—thirteen in all. The captain, in his report to the annual general meeting, 6th April, 1874, was no longer in a position to slate that the club

had not lost a goal, as the Second Eleven, out of ten matches played, had lost one of them, scoring, however, fifty-five goals to one. At this meeting Charles Campbell became a member of committee by being elected vice-captain, and J. B. Weir a director. Fairly launched on its career, the Second Eleven proved a valuable acquisition to the club, and the services of the best players in this team were frequently called upon to fill vacancies in the First Eleven, ultimately to be given permanent positions with the seniors. On 7th July, 1885, on the recommendation of Mr. Davis, it was agreed that the Second Eleven be known in future as the Queen's Park Strollers.

The club was so delighted at the Strollers winning the Glasgow Second Eleven Cup—the first trophy the Strollers had ever won—in season 1892-93 that it was decided to present badges to all the players who had taken part in the preliminary rounds, as well as in the final, and Mr. Sam Wylie, who was for a long period guide, philosopher, and friend to the team, was the recipient of a similar badge, and was given the custody of the cup until the following season—a compliment he highly appreciated. That season the senior team had captured the Scottish Cup for the tenth time, and in honour of the occasion Mr. M'Tavish, the indefatigable match secretary of the First Eleven, was the recipient of a Scottish Cup badge.

The first indication of a Third Eleven occurs in the minutes of a committee meeting of the club, 31st August, 1875, when the match committee was recommended to get up a Third Eleven, if practicable. It does not appear to have been practicable, as nothing was done until 25th July, 1878, when Mr. W. C. Mitchell suggested that a Third Eleven, to be called the "Hampden Eleven," be constituted, with the view of keeping together those who were unsuccessful in gaining places in the Second Eleven. The committee highly approved of the suggestion, and the matter was left with Mr. Mitchell to make the necessary arrangements. Strange to relate, that meeting adjourned without awarding the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. J. Taylor.

The Queen's Park Juniors, who played in the late 'seventies on the same pitch on the Recreation Ground that the Queen's Park had just vacated, while having no direct affiliation with the club at any time, yet gave of their best from time to time to maintain the playing strength of the club. On the application of Mr. Rae, president of the Queen's Park Juniors, 4th May, 1875, they were given free entrance to Hampden Park on match days, Mr. Rae promising "to impose such conditions as would ensure the concession being properly carried out." Members of other clubs, such as Crosshill and Kerland, glided into the ranks of the Queen's Park, obtaining places in either the First or Second Elevens, and were amongst those who had to be considered when the Hampden Eleven was established. Most of these clubs had their quarters on the cricket pitch of the South Side Recreation Ground, and many great players learned the rudiments of the game in this prolific school of football.

The first record of the Victoria Football Club is found in a minute dated 22nd December, 1884. "The members of the club having recently been allowed the use of Hampden Park for training purposes, it was agreed, after due consideration, to grant free passes of admission to Hampden Park south stand, during the remainder of the season, to its members. It was considered that this would be the means of drawing them to our club, and ultimately strengthen the playing element." The Victoria Football Club were given the use of Myrtle Park, 2nd August, 1887, which had just been acquired as a practice field, after second Hampden was opened, with certain privileges, and access on match days. On these conditions it remained for three seasons, and was then affiliated to the club, 7th October,

1889, as a Fourth Eleven, 'in view of the large number of promising players who had offered their services to the club." Both the Hampden Eleven and the Victoria Eleven had to be temporarily dropped after the war opened, because of the number of Queen's Park players who flocked to defend their country on another field of battle, where honour and glory have fallen to them, and many, alas ! have made the supreme sacrifice, and all have their names inscribed on the club Roll of Honour. The Victoria Eleven was revived December, 1918, and the Hampden Eleven a few months later.

The Royal Park was another feeder of the Queen's Park, though in a small way. It came on the scene in August, 1890, with an application for the use of Myrtle Park, which was granted, provided none of the Queen's Park teams required the field. The youngsters were given special tickets admitting them to Hampden Park ground and stands, on the occasions of matches played there. This club was never affiliated. They took the place of the Victoria Eleven, which had recently been incorporated with the Queen's Park. The privileges granted to the Royal Park were extended from year to year by the club until August, 1895, when for sufficient reasons their occupancy of Myrtle Park ceased, and its use was granted to the Kelburn Football Club, another Junior club playing in the vicinity. The latter occupied Myrtle Park until second Hampden was vacated and new Hampden established.

In August, 1908, the match committee thoroughly considered the question of fixtures for the three Junior teams of the club, and reported, the committee recommended that the Hampden Eleven, which had been a member of the Scottish Junior Association, accept the invitation of the newly-formed Scottish Junior League to join that body, and play first-class Junior football. That connection only lasted one year, as the committee thought it injudicious to rejoin. Owing to the number of matches to be played by the Strollers, and scarcity of Saturday dates therefor, the Strollers could not well overtake their engagements. The match committee suggested the disbandment of the Victoria Eleven, as such, and that this section should now be raised over the Hampden Eleven, and play as Seniors, which was, in August, 1908, unanimously agreed to. The Strollers now played in the Scottish Combination, and the Scottish Second Eleven Association; but in June, 1909, the committee decided the Strollers should take part in the competitions of the Glasgow Reserve Eleven Football Association, the Scottish Second Eleven Football Association, and the Scottish Reserve League; the Victoria Eleven play in the Scottish Combination; and the Hampden Eleven in the Scottish Amateur Football League. The affairs of the Scottish Combination were wound up at the end of season 1910-11, and the Queen's Park decided to throw in the lot of the Victoria Eleven with the newly-formed Scottish Football Union, and they were duly admitted members.

Owing to the want of another football pitch, the Junior elevens of the club experienced great difficulty in arranging and fulfilling their fixtures after new Hampden was completed. The ground committee went fully into the matter of procuring temporary ground for the purposes of the club. A suitable one was secured immediately to the south of the east stand. Seven acres had to be acquired, though only two acres would have sufficed, at a moderate rent from year to year, as no lease was obtainable. The ground was at once put into order, and was ready for play before the beginning of October, 1908. This ground has since been found very useful for practice, and for playing the fixtures of the Junior teams. The extra acreage has been let for sheep-grazing.

Chapter XLVII.—the Glasgow League

An invitation to form a Glasgow League first came to the Queen's Park from the Celtic Football Club, in December, 1895, Mr. William Maley, secretary of the latter club, requesting the attendance of two representatives from the club, at a meeting regarding the proposed formation of a 'Glasgow League. The Queen's Park deputed Messrs. Sellar and Geake to represent the club, who were to suggest that the number of clubs be limited to four, and that the terms should be half everything net. Queen's Park, Rangers, Celtic, and 3rd Lanark laid the foundation of the Glasgow League. The matches were to be under Scottish Cup tie rules, the Association to supply referees, the gross gates to be equally divided, the ground club paying expenses, and retaining the stand drawings. The Queen's Park was not then a member of the Scottish League, which it did not join until five years later—1900-01. The Glasgow League games were played to fill up vacancies towards the end of the season. Clyde was admitted to the bund in season 1896-97, making five clubs. Partick Thistle became a member in February, 1898-99—after some objection, subject to suitable dates being found—raising the number to half a dozen ; but in the season 1899-1900 the name of the League was altered to Inter-City League, with Heart of Midlothian and Hibernian as members, both Clyde and Partick Thistle having been dropped. The introduction of the two Edinburgh clubs enhanced the drawings, and increased the attraction. The fixtures were rather upset by the success of Heart of Midlothian in winning the Scottish Cup in 1900-01, and Hibernian doing ditto in 1901-02, Celtic being the runners-up in both cases, while the Hearts again reached the final in 1902-03, only to lose to Rangers. To fill vacant dates, Partick Thistle came back next season, 1903-04, when Celtic and Rangers fought out the Scottish final, the "Light Blues" falling. It was now found that the Scottish League, with fourteen clubs, and Inter-City League, could not be run together without serious inconvenience, especially with Scottish Cup ties paramount over all engagements. The minor League resumed its original title of " Glasgow League " in 1904-05, being confined altogether to city clubs, Clyde again appearing. In March, 1906, to complete the season, after an informal meeting of representatives from Queen's Park, Celtic, Rangers, Third Lanark, and Partick Thistle, it was suggested to play single matches under Glasgow League auspices, terms half everything net, and this was confirmed by the clubs individually. This series of games was played that season, and filled the gap to the Charity Cup ties, the International with England occupying 7th April. The League was then disbanded, having served its day and generation usefully. As a sort of compensation, and to fill up odd dates, the Scottish League membership was raised to sixteen clubs, which fairly met the case as regards fixtures.

WEST OF SCOTLAND ASSOCIATION

Some information is obtained regarding the West of Scotland Association, which existed in the late 'seventies for a time, through an application it made for the use of Hampden Park in May, 1878, to play the final tie, and the manner in which it was viewed by the senior club. The pitch had been closed for a month to allow the field to recuperate. Mr. W. C. Mitchell proposed that the application be granted, believing that the new association was deserving of encouragement, if for nothing else than that it had relieved the Scottish Association of a number of clubs which had hitherto proved a drag on it. Mr. A. Rae considered that cup competitions had already served their purpose, and the less the club, as a general principle, had to do with them the better. Mr. W. M'Kinnon, in supporting Mr. Rae, gave as a reason for refusing, that the interests of the Queen's Park might be injured with the elder association if the game were to be played on Hampden, and this view prevailed, but only by the casting vote of the chairman.

Chapter XLVIII.—Glasgow Second XI Association

The Glasgow Second XI Association was formed in the early part of 1891-92, and consisted of seventeen clubs, one of which was the Queen's Park. The club, on the whole, has been fairly successful in winning the cup attached to this competition. Mr. Wilton, secretary of the Rangers, telephoned in December, 1895, asking whether the club would be agreeable to support the proposal to form a Glasgow Reserve Eleven League. The Queen's Park was willing, and resolved to attend any meeting called for the purpose. The Reserve League was formed 13th December, 1895, and consisted of five clubs —Queen's Park, Rangers, Celtic, Heart of Midlothian, and Leith Athletic. The Queen's Park Strollers finished second in the championship in this first season under the new conditions, scoring twelve points out of sixteen, only one point behind the winners. The Reserve League before the following season, 7th July, 1896, was changed to the Scottish Football Combination, with ten clubs, of which the Strollers formed one, Mr. H. Walker, of the Strollers, having been appointed honorary secretary. The Combination, though it went on for a few years, was not a very healthy plant. Celtic withdrew in 1898, and Rangers and Heart of Midlothian in 1899, St. Mirren and Kilbarchan second strings taking the places of the last two. Mr. Stark, Queen's Park Strollers, was appointed treasurer in the latter year. The Strollers left in 1902, on the formation of the Scottish Amateur League, but, owing to the difficulty in obtaining fixtures in the League, resigned from it in 1903, and rejoined the Combination, or Scottish Union, as it was later styled. The majority of the Scottish League clubs had dropped their Reserve Elevens, and this proved a stumbling block to the satisfactory progress of the Combination. Without the support of the senior clubs, its usefulness was gone.

As to the Glasgow Reserve Eleven Association, the Strollers and 3rd Lanark A were the only two clubs left in it, and they agreed to approach the Glasgow Association to take over the Reserve Eleven Association, suggesting that the Strollers and Volunteers play the best of three games, for the winners to have the custody of the cup in perpetuity. In August, 1899, the matter came before the senior body, who were quite agreeable to take over the cup and assets of the Reserves, and conduct the cup competition. The Reserve Association was formally taken over, 18th October, 1899. There was no competition that season, as only three clubs were available, Glasgow University being the third ; but in season 1900-01 four clubs had entered—Strollers, 3rd Lanark A, Partick Thistle A, and Normal Athletic. In the final the Strollers defeated 3rd Lanark A by 1-0, and won the cup. The competition was carried on until the beginning of the war, under the auspices of the Glasgow Football Association, as its second string. In 1919-20 the competition for the cup was resumed.

GLASGOW RESERVE XI CUP, 1891

		Goals.
1892-1893	Queen's Park beat Battlefield	5 — 0
1893-1894	" " " Rangers	8 — 0
1895-1896	" " " Rangers	3 — 1
1896-1897	" " " 3rd Lanark	2 — 1
1900-1901	" " " 3rd Lanark	1 — 0
1901-1902	" " " 3rd Lanark	1 — 0
1903-1904	" " " Partick Thistle	2 — 0
1908-1909	" " " Celtic	1 — 0

The Queen's Park were in the final in :

1894-1895	Rangers beat Queen's Park	2 — 0
1902-1903	3rd Lanark beat Queen's Park	2 — 0

SCOTTISH COMBINATION

1899-1900	Queen's Park first, with twenty-five points.
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Chapter XLIX.—Continental Tours

In June, 1898, a team representing the Queen's Park made their first Continental tour, visiting Denmark, on an invitation from the Committee of Organisation in connection with the International Carnival of Sports and Gymnastics, to be held at Copenhagen from 30th May to 2nd June of that year, to take part in the carnival. The invitation was for the purpose of popularising and improving football in Denmark, where already there were quite a number of good clubs. The committee desired a visit from the Queen's Park, to play one or at most two games, against representative teams from Denmark, or other countries participating in the carnival. The Organisation Committee offered a guarantee of £100 for the expenses of the trip. The offer was accepted, and an effort made to get together a really representative eleven—a matter of some difficulty, as the season had just ended. The club decided to send thirteen players, only one of the regular team remaining at home. Messrs. A. Hamilton and H. Barnett were to accompany the team. The former acted as referee, and the latter, with Messrs. D. and W. Stewart, once each, as linesman. Mr. Charles Campbell received a courteous invitation to participate in the trip. A splendid reception was accorded the party, and they met with extremely hospitable treatment, and generally had a most enjoyable time. The two matches played were as under :—

Goals.

May 30, 1898.—Queen's Park versus Danish Baldspiel Union—won 7 — 0
 June 1, 1898.—Queen's Park versus Danish Baldspiel Union—won 3—0

The reception accorded the Queen's Park on this tour was most enthusiastic. A great dinner was given to all the athletes, from all nations who took part in the carnival, to the number of 900. When the prizes came to be presented, the members of the Queen's Park team individually were received with manifestations of delight, particularly R. S. M'Coll, the captain of the team. At another dinner next day, "doon the water" at Skotsborg, Mr. Melchior, who proposed the "Scottish Football Team," said many kind things regarding the

visitors. Mr. C. Campbell, in reply, spoke in his usual effective and fluent style, and the team on his call, in drinking the health of the Danish team, gave it with Highland honours, much to the astonishment and amusement of the Danes, who at first stared, then stopped applauding, and on the finish of the performance the team, rather than the toast, were accorded quite an ovation. The company laughed and chattered, and seemed to be immensely tickled with the whole show, especially the ladies, who were as anxious as the males to drink the health of the Scots.

In connection with this match, a curious incident occurred which impressed the Danes, and demonstrated to them what the real art of football meant when played by exponents who had developed passing to perfection. R. S. M'Coll commenced the game by kicking off. The ball passed forwards, backwards, and to the sides, from Queen's Park player to Queen's Park player, the Danes rushing here and there to intercept it, in vain. After several minutes a pass came to M'Coll, who without a Dane having touched the ball so far, sent it flying through the home goal, to the astonishment and admiration of the Danish players, who were so delighted at this clever exhibition that they freely congratulated their opponents on their skill. The Queen's Park has in its board room at Hampden a memento of this match in the shape of a plaster pig, which is preserved in a glass case, with a ribbon round its neck, in the Queen's Park colours. It is known as "Tam's Pig," and written on the porker's back are the dates and results of the matches played. A printed card relates, it is a memento of that tour, and gives the date of the visit to Copenhagen.

In 1899 a communication was received from Mr. L. Sylow, secretary of the Copenhagen Bold Klub, dated 20th April, regretting that the Queen's Park were unable to visit Copenhagen in the beginning of June unless under £100 guarantee, while he was in a position to offer only £50, and also owing to the fact that the Queen's Park would not play one of the matches on a Sunday. The Copenhagen club were building a new lawn tennis ground at a cost of £600, and consequently could not guarantee more than £50. As the Queen's Park had expended £150 on the previous trip, it was decided to let the matter drop for that season. In September and November, 1899, Mr. Sylow returned again to the subject in two letters, guaranteeing £100, two matches to be played on 21st and 24th May, 1900. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the First Eleven to undertake the trip, as all were not in a position to arrange their holidays to suit. Ultimately a party of fourteen departed on tour, the arrangements being left in the hands of the match committee. This trip was even more enjoyable than the first. Two games were played, which were so attractive to the Copenhagen public that the gates produced £100 and £250 respectively. The games played were :—

May 21.—Queen's Park versus Danish Football Union—won 6 — 1
May 24.—Queen's Park versus Danish Football Union— won 8 — 1

Evidently the visits of the Queen's Park to Copenhagen were greatly appreciated in that city, as in October, 1902, another invitation came from the secretary of the Copenhagen Bold Klub, to again favour the Danish capital with a visit, and play a series of matches there in the following spring, giving a guarantee this time of £150, but should the expenses be under that sum the balance was to be refunded to the Bold Klub. These terms were accepted. The matches were played on 1st, 3rd, and 5th June, and a party of sixteen participated in the excursion. The permission of the S.F.A. was asked, and obtained. The team had a very enjoyable time, and returned safely to their base, having been victorious in all.. David Mitchell (Rangers) acted as coach to the Danish club, and helped to give the visitors a good

time.

In April, 1908, two letters were received from Mr. Buntzen on behalf of the Copenhagen Bold Klub, inviting Queen's Park to send a team to play three matches at Copenhagen between 13th and 20th May, 1908, for which they offered a guarantee of £120. The Queen's Park wished a guarantee of £150 for two matches, before accepting the invitation, again on the strict understanding no games were to be played on Sunday, and, as the Glasgow Charity Cup competition would probably be in progress on the dates named, the club could not give a definite undertaking in the meantime. However, it was found convenient to visit Copenhagen, and to play three matches between 15th and 20th May, with a guarantee of £140. The club endeavoured to arrange matters with the Glasgow Charity Committee, as to the dates on which these Lies would be played, to suit the convenience of the Queen's Park. The three matches played at Copenhagen resulted as under :-

May 15,	1908.—Danish Select	-	-	-	-	draw	2	—	2
May 18,	1908.—Copenhagen Bold Klub (1893)	-	-			won	9	—	0
May 19,	1908.—Danish Select	-				draw	1	—	1

On 30th May, 1908, Queen's Park and Celtic contested the final for the Glasgow Charity Cup at Hampden Park, Celtic winning by 3-0.

In the commencement of 1912 the question of a Continental trip was considered, and here again the club was determined to play no football on Sunday, though it was pointed out that other Scottish clubs, while touring on the Continent, had made no scruple on that point. Matches were probable in Holland and Belgium, and it was agreed that should these be arranged the full team were prepared to undertake the journey. This was new ground, and the tour was looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations. Two games were played—the first at Rotterdam, 27th May, 1912, against Swallows, on the Sparta ground, the Queen's Park being defeated by 3-0, and the second, on the Leopold ground, Brussels, against the Racing Club, which was won by 3-1. The Hague and other towns in both Holland and Belgium were visited on a sight-seeing expedition, and the tour proved to be one of the happiest yet undertaken by the Queen's Park team. An invitation was received from the Copenhagen Bold Klub (1893) in January, 1913, to again visit Copenhagen in the beginning of June, but this invitation had to be declined.

The last Continental trip which the Queen's Park players had was again to Copenhagen, where, on the invitation of Mr. Buntzen, secretary of the Bold Klubben (1893), two matches were played on 29th May and 1st June, 1914. Mr. Eddie S. Garvie, one of the early victims of German atrocity, was the life and soul of the party, and while touring acted as musician-in-chief. The games played were :—

May 29,	1914.—Queen's Park versus Copenhagen Bold Klub (1913)	--	lost	1	—	5	
June 1,	1914.—Queen's Park versus Orgryte Idriots Bailshap (Gothenburg)	-	-	won	2	—	0

At Copenhagen, 10,000 witnessed the game, a great many of whom were ladies. Football is supported in Denmark by the classes only. It has yet to touch the masses, as in Scotland and England. The Queen's Park team were: G. Kerr ; J. West and R. M. Young ; E. S. Garvie, J. Haydock, and J. Roberts; E. Cresswell, J. Walker, B. Cunningham, A. D. M'Laren, and R. Risk. It appears the Orgryte Athletic Club was started twenty-five years before, by an ex-Queen's Park member resident in Gothenburg, so that the introduction of the game into

Sweden was inaugurated, practically by the Queen's Park.

Were the Queen's Park committee anticipating the war as far back as 1901 that in the August of that year they refused an application, dated 18th July, from a Mr. Bensemman, for the Queen's Park to play a German International team, at Hampden Park, on 30th September, guaranteeing them £60 for travelling and hotel expenses? The prospect did not please, and it was decided not to entertain the application. It would have been a sore thought to look back in the after years, and remember, that the classic slopes of Hampden had been desecrated by the foot of a Hun, in an encounter which might be, and probably was, a spying expedition. The vileness of the race was not then known, or even suspected. We are truly a confiding and simple nation. Mr. Bensemman, however, on the same date, wrote requesting the Queen's Park to play a series of matches on the Continent during the close season of 1902, with a guarantee of £250 or £300. This was looking too far ahead, and the consideration of the application was delayed in the meantime. However, Mr. Bensemman, in a letter dated 19th October, 1901, inquired whether the club had yet decided to send a team to the Continent in 1902. The secretary was instructed to obtain full particulars as to the dates of the various matches, the nature and amount of the guarantee, the distance to be travelled, and the length of time likely to be occupied by the tour. It was to be clearly understood no matches would be played on any account on Sundays. Mr. Bensemman visited Glasgow, and had an interview with the match committee. His programme consisted of four matches—two at Buda-Pesth, one in Prague, and one in Berlin—with a guarantee of £240 for the trip. After the club had consulted Messrs. Cook & Sons in regard to expenses, which it was found, with extras, would considerably exceed the sum quoted for a party of eighteen, the secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Bensemman, and get any further particulars possible. The additional information gathered was that the guarantee was not to be more than £230, so negotiations were off in the meantime, and were not resumed.

Another invitation was received, 30th June, 1904, from Mr. Hugo Bergwein, president of the German Athletic Association, to tour in Austria and Hungary between 27th May and 4th June, 1905, for the purpose of playing six matches, and asking what guarantee would be required therefor. The excursion did not appeal to the committee, who were unanimous in declining the invitation. As a matter of fact, all the Continental trips undertaken by the Queen's Park were confined to Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. The Danes, after the war, invited Queen's Park to visit Copenhagen in 1920. As Germany and Austria were excluded from the International Football Federation at the instance of the British Associations, and as Denmark, doubtless for political reasons, was not prepared to abstain from playing clubs from the enemy countries, Queen's Park had no option but refuse the invitation, in loyalty to its own Association.

Chapter L.—Queen's Park and Referees

The referee question was always a sore point with the Queen's Park and Hampden habitues, as it was felt, early in the connection of the club with the League, that that measure of justice which should have resulted from the strict impartiality of the officials conducting the game was not always forthcoming, as referees were believed to lean to the side of the more powerful professional teams, else their occupation as League referees was gone. This became a fixed tradition at Hampden Park, especially after Mr. Tom Robertson, of Queen's Park (the half-back), whose fairness and impartiality as a referee are recognised all over the

three kingdoms, was practically boycotted by certain League clubs, for an act of characteristic firmness. The referees employed by the League at first were not always competent, and shortly after the Queen's Park had joined the League, some little trouble occurred at Hampden Park through the hostility of the crowd, caused by a decision of the referee, Heart of Midlothian, the opposing club, suffering some inconvenience therefrom. The Hearts complained to the League, which enabled Mr. Geake, the representative of the Queen's Park on the League board, to raise the question of the general incompetency of the referees sent out. This led to a revision of the roll of such officials, and an improvement all round. Referees were instructed to be severe on rough play on all occasions. Still the feelings of the Queen's Park sympathisers have often been harrowed since, by decisions which they declare robbed the club of victory, and, by consequence, reduced its standing on the League list, when points came to be totted up at the end of a season. The Queen's Park are not alone in this respect, and the lot of the referee is not a happy one. What was considered a bad case of obliquity of vision on the part of the referee at a League match at Dundee, 23rd September, 1905, was placed before the committee by Mr. John Liddell, who stated, that one of the Queen's Park players was kicked by an opponent while on the ground, and when in the act of rising, struck by the same Dundee player, resulting in a black eye. Though the referee, and a linesman, were close to where the incident took place, and should have seen the assault, neither of them took the slightest notice of the offences. The Queen's Park decided to lay the matter before the Scottish League. This would appear to be another instance of the timidity of referees in dealing with professional clubs, who formed the majority in the League, while the Queen's Park was only a unit in that body. A fair-minded and impartial referee should at least see that the weakest gets justice. To feel, on entering the field, that amateur players are heavily handicapped, is depressing and disheartening.

The crowd at Hampden aired their grievances against referees, by hostile demonstrations when decisions were given of which they did not approve, and one of the knights of the whistle complained to the Scottish League, condemning the attitude of the spectators towards him. Another case cropped up at the League match between Queen's Park and Dundee, played on Hampden Park, 14th March, 1908, when the referee reported to the Scottish Football Association the treatment he had received from the spectators, and, after investigation, the club was ordered to post warning bills on the gates and stands at Hampden Park. The secretary wrote to the S.F.A. assuring that body of the club's continued support! Still these incidents were the outcome of the established belief held by Queen's Park supporters, that justice was not always blind, as administered by certain referees. The Queen's Park, on its part, decided to report to the S.F.A. and Scottish League, in future, all cases of incompetency on the part of referees. After the Glasgow Charity Cup final, 30th April, 1908, which Celtic won by 3-0, the Queen's Park reported the referee for his inefficient refereeing in that game. A letter was also sent to the Charity committee, expressing the dissatisfaction of the club at the play permitted, and the refereeing, in that final, and intimating that, unless the club could be assured of receiving-better treatment in future, it would require to seriously consider whether it would again take part in the competition. This threat, however, was not followed by action.

It came as rather a surprise to the Queen's Park committee that their complaint to the Scottish Football Association against the referee who had handled the game between Queen's Park and Clyde, 5th March, 1910, in, as they alleged, a most unsatisfactory and incompetent manner, should have fallen back on their own heads. The Association, having investigated fully the complaint, decided to take no action in the matter, so far as the referee was concerned, and fined the Q.P. £20, requesting payment at once. Naturally the secretary

wrote to the S.F.A., inquiring for what offence the fine had been inflicted. A reply was received from Mr. M'Dowall, the secretary of the Association, referring the club to the referee's report on the matter. The Queen's Park paid, and there the affair ended. Up to the present, the committee are still at a loss to understand why their legitimate complaint resulted in their own condemnation and punishment. The real facts are, the referee reported to the Association that about twenty spectators came on the field, and were immediately put off by the police, and that a Clyde player had been kicked by a spectator, and one of the Queen's Park players had insulted two Clyde players, but had subsequently apologised. The council heard evidence, with the above result, the apology of the Queen's Park player being accepted. Strange that two of the players concerned should have met in a football regimental match in France. Notwithstanding this rebuff, the Queen's Park was not deterred from supporting a motion by Motherwell F.C. regarding refereeing, which was to be considered at the next meeting of the Scottish League, in November, 1911. To support Motherwell, the club brought before the notice of the Scottish League, the Scottish Association, and the Referees Committee of that body, the failings of three referees in League games between Queen's Park, and Aberdeen, Rangers, and St. Mirren, on 11th, 18th, and 25th November, respectively. The first was reported as inefficient and physically unfit, the second did not take proper cognisance of rough and foul play, and the third had not acted when one of the Queen's Park players was kicked by a St. Mirren back, and had allowed the game to continue six and a half minutes over time in the first half, during which a goal was scored against the Queen's Park. A wholesale order truly. The first tendered his resignation, the second had the complaint against him engrossed in the minutes, and the third explained and apologised for his mistake in time-keeping. These were the decisions of the Scottish League. This tilting at referees was not always so successful, as on the occasion of the League match against Airdrieonians, 30th November, 1912, the referee gave a penalty kick against Queen's Park which led to a scene, the crowd breaking in. Though this referee had been removed in the previous October from the Scottish Association's list of referees, for incompetency, yet he was considered good enough by the Scottish League to referee its matches. As the same official was to conduct another League game against Partick Thistle, at Firhill, on 21st December, Queen's Park being the other club, it was decided to report him to the Scottish League, and Association, requesting a change of official for the Firhill game. The result was, Queen's Park was censured for not preserving order, and instructed to post warning bills. Such are the troubles that afflict the just.

Chapter LI.—Queen's Park and School Football

It was due to the initiative of Mr. A. J. Christie that the desirability of fostering amateur football ability in the schools throughout Scotland, as a recruiting ground for future Queen's Park players, was first discussed, 3rd October, 1903. He explained how this could best be done, and moved, seconded by Mr. R. A. Lambie, that a sub-committee be appointed to make the necessary inquiries into the matter, and report. The idea was a good one, but the committee, on the motion of Mr. Liddell, seconded by Mr. Samson, delayed consideration of the matter for three months. However, the subject came up again early in January, 1904, when it was agreed it was desirable to foster amateur football ability in the schools of Scotland, and a sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary inquiries and report. This consisted of Messrs. R. A. Lambie, W. Berry, and A. J. Christie. In March, 1904, Mr. Christie, as convener, informed the committee, that the sub-committee first thought of forming a schools association on the lines of the S.F.A., but, after consideration, looking to

the fact that certain schools might not regard such an association with favour, the sub-committee had approached the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir John Ure Primrose, through Mr. William Primrose, his brother, a member of the club. His lordship had agreed to call a meeting of headmasters of schools, which the sub-committee were instructed to attend, and also Mr. Dalziel, the president of the club, with full powers to conclude any reasonable arrangement as to the furtherance of the objects aimed at. The meeting duly took place in the Municipal Chambers, and was called by the Lord Provost. There were also representatives from Rugby schools in the East and West of Scotland. The result was that a competition of West of Scotland schools took place in June, 1904, and three of the ties were played on Hampden Park. The winners were to receive gold badges. The schools which entered this first season were : Glasgow High School (two teams), Allan Glen's School, Paisley Grammar School, Irvine Royal Academy, Ardrossan Royal Academy, and Kilmarnock Academy. The teams were drawn in two districts. The Irvine Royal Academy and Paisley Grammar School contested the final, which was played on Hampden Park, 28th June, 1904, and resulted in a win for the Paisley school, after a hard game, by 1-0. Finally the Scottish Schools Association, and Secondary, and Former Pupils Leagues, were formed. The schools competitions have since been carried out annually, and their purposes extended, the Queen's Park taking an active part in stimulating the schoolboys in the correct paths of football and amateurism. When the Glasgow and District Secondary Schools League was raising a guarantee fund for the purposes of enabling representative matches to be played in Glasgow with the London and Edinburgh Schools Football Associations, the Queen's Park went guarantee for £5 to the fund, and the use of Hampden Park was given free for the match against London. Mr. Walter M. Crow, who was hon. secretary of this league, did good work for amateur football, and found the Queen's Park always willing to listen to his appeals. As these inter-city school games turned out financially successful, the Queen's Park was not called upon to contribute. In June, 1905, Mr. Christie made an appeal for financial assistance for the Scottish Schools Association, to meet expenses and pay. the cost of badges for the winners, and was met with a ready response, the club deciding to pay expenses to the extent of £10. It appears Harold Paul, who played centre forward for the club, was extremely anxious to take part in the school matches, but would be liable to suspension by the S.F.A. for playing in the close season if a charge were made at the gates, and his services would thus be lost to the club. Consequently the Schools Association could take no money at the gates, if he. played in the off season. Hence the origin of Mr. Christie's application. The expenses guaranteed to the Schools Association proved more than ample, as Mr. Christie reported to a subsequent meeting that the outlays of the association for the season amounted only to £6, which the Queen's Park paid. The club gave every support to school football, and the Queen's Park schools sub-committee, appointed by it annually, kept in close touch with the subject. It was even thought that, in order to induce pupils leaving school to continue playing the game, the club itself should form a club for former pupils, as suggested by the sub-committee, and thereby not lose the services of many promising recruits. Mr. R. A. Lambie stated to the committee, August, 1905, that the Carlton Football and Athletic Club had been formed specially for the foregoing purpose, and had already six teams, and were desirous of entering into a lease of a ground at Giffnock, if the committee would extend their support. The schools sub-committee were instructed to confer with the Carlton F. and A.C. The rent of the ground, capable of being laid out in three pitches, would be £33 a year, and £100 required to equip it. Several schemes were propounded for financing the movement, and a match was played for the benefit of the Carlton, Celtic forming the opposition, 21st April, 1906. If the fund did not meet all requirements, the Carlton were to make a further application to the club. A collection made amongst Queen's Park members resulted in £20 being handed over to Carlton. The good seed had made

satisfactory growth. The various school bodies now—June, 1906—at work were : The Scottish Schools Football Association, open to school clubs in Scotland; Glasgow and District Secondary Schools League, which comprised the secondary schools in the Glasgow district; the Former Pupils League, which dealt with former pupils in the same district; and the Carlton F. and A.C, which looked after pupils, and former pupils of schools which did not recognise Association football. A Schools Elementary League was later formed. The Queen's Park always kept a fatherly eye on this recruiting ground, and benefited in a playing sense, by its benevolent supervision and practical aid—when such were needed. Messrs. R. A. Lambie and A. J. Christie represented the club at a schools meeting, and reported what passed there, and suggested what path the club should travel in support of the movement, and the best means of developing latent talent in this section. This sub-committee held a conference with representatives from the various schools football bodies in October, 1907, the result of which was that accommodation was found for nine former pupils teams at Hampden Park for training purposes, but there was to be "no smoking," as their training quarters were under, the stand, and possibly this edict was issued for the good of their health. It was also decided to form a team of the pick of former pupils, to be selected by various schools bodies' representatives, with representation from Queen's Park. This team was to play Senior matches, the players not to be members of the Queen's Park unless desired by the club, which should have the call on any of these players except for the Hampden XI and Victoria XI, the whole expenses to be paid by the club, which provided a cup, value £20, for a competition, the club to have representation on the committee entrusted with the working of the competition, Mr. Dalziel being appointed for that purpose. This cup was controlled by the Former Pupils League.

When a representative team of the Former Pupils League went to Birmingham to play the Birmingham and District Former Pupils League on 6th December, 1907, Messrs. Barnett and Alex. Hamilton were appointed representatives from the Queen's Park to accompany the Glasgow team to Birmingham. Also when the Glasgow and London schools representative match was played at Hampden Park, 22nd April, 1908, the Schools League was given all the drawings from the match, on this and other similar occasions.

In this, and other ways, was the schools recruiting ground fostered. It would be vain to attempt to detail all that was here accomplished by the club in its sympathetic efforts to produce satisfactory results, not so much in its own self-interest, as in the desire to instil the cult of amateurism into the hearts of the rising generation, which, if left to itself, might divert into other channels, or be lost altogether for want of the necessary stimulating propaganda. This chief apostle of amateur football and athletics did not spare itself, or its funds, in the cause it had so much at heart.

SCOTTISH AMATEUR FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

The progress of the Scottish League, and the comparative isolation of the Queen's Park, the only amateur club of standing in Scotland, and the possibility that recruiting in future might assume grave proportions, made it self-evident to some members of the club, that something should be done to encourage the development of amateur clubs. Mr. James Morton brought the matter before the annual general meeting in May, 1896. After pointing out the scarcity of amateur talent in the West of Scotland, his idea was that the club should present a cup, of the value of £100. to be competed for solely by amateur clubs in Scotland, as no doubt the club would benefit greatly by doing so. The suggestion did not take root at the time, but in after years the committee felt themselves compelled to go deeper into the question in their

own interests. Messrs. A. J. Christie and R. A. Lambie took the sense of the club in December, 1908, regarding the formation of a Scottish Amateur Football Association, and suggested that the Queen's Park should convene a meeting of representatives of the various amateur association clubs, with a view to the formation of such an association. The Queen's Park approached the Scottish Football Association, requesting friendly recognition on behalf of the new association, not wishing any such contretemps to happen as arose over the institution of the English Amateur Football Association. There was at this date a Glasgow and District Amateur Football League in existence. The S.F.A. was prepared to sanction the formation of the new association, provided the constitution and rules of the new body were submitted to, and approved by, the Council of the Association. A meeting to found such a body was held in the Scottish Football Association Rooms, Carlton Place, 18th February, 1909, when delegates from forty-four clubs, and eight football leagues, attended, and expressed themselves as favourable to the formation of such an association. It was unanimously agreed to form same, and a committee was appointed to frame the constitution and rules. Mr. Westwater, a member of the executive of the S.F.A., had given notice to the committee of that association he would move that a small sub-committee from the S.F.A. be appointed to confer with the committee nominated by the S.A.F.A. to prepare the constitution and rules of the new body. When his motion came up, Mr. Westwater was not present, and the motion dropped. However, the S.F.A. committee went through the constitution and rules of the new body, 9th June, 1909, and suggested certain amendments.. The constitution and rules as amended were submitted to a general meeting of the S.A.F.A., and afterwards passed by the S.F.A., and the association recognised, 8th December, 1909. The S.A.F.A. was never affiliated to the S.F.A., as the clubs forming it could not be members of two affiliated associations. In February, 1910, the Queen's Park joined the amateur association. The Scottish Association presented to the S.A.F.A. a cup, value £20, in March, 1910. The Queen's Park entered a team to compete for this cup, and the Hampden XI of the club were the first holders of the trophy. The work of Mr. R. A. Lambie, as representing the Queen's Park in this field, should be fully recognised. He from time to time brought the needs of the different amateur bodies before his club—the Scottish Amateur Association, Glasgow Former Pupils League, Glasgow Schools League, and Scottish Schools Association—and asked that grants in aid might be voted to them. The club was willing, and the first applicant—the S.A.F.A.—received £10 towards its funds. Further, the club consented to play a match at the beginning of the following season between a representative team of the association and a team of the club, for the benefit of the association. Another £10 was voted to the Glasgow Former Pupils League. Being an evening game, and weather unfavourable, the pecuniary benefit to the association did not exceed a five-pound note. In 1911-12 the Strollers carried off the Amateur Cup, and were presented with badges by the club, and one to Mr. D. Connell, the secretary, who, after officiating three years as secretary of the Hampden XI, and four years with the Strollers, left shortly afterwards for Nottingham, his services being recognised by a handsome testimonial. It was the object of all the above acts, to stimulate amateur football in its higher phases, and inculcate a love for the pastime among youths now grown to man's estate ; and now that the war is over the Scottish Amateur Football Association has emerged from its temporary seclusion, and renewed its good work with vigour, in order to maintain the success which has hitherto attended its efforts.

OTHER AMATEUR BODIES

Other means were taken to stimulate the amateur element by the Queen's Park. A Scottish Amateur League was formed in 1905-06, in which the Strollers represented the Queen's

Park. In its first season the Strollers won the championship, and the sum of £4 attached to the distinction was duly returned to the League as a nucleus of a fund for providing a cup, or other trophy. In 1906-07 the Strollers were again at the top of the poll, and once more the club handed back the £4 to the League as a further contribution towards procuring a cup. The generosity of the Queen's Park did not stop here. The Strollers in 1907-08 had secured the championship for the third time. During the three seasons they had been awarded £11 10s. in all, £8 of which had been returned to the Amateur League to form a nucleus for a cup. It was proposed to procure a trophy, value £15 15s., and that the club should present the said cup to the League by paying the difference between the estimated cost thereof and the said sum of £11 10s. The trophy was to be inscribed as presented by the Queen's Park, to which gift and condition the Scottish Amateur League readily subscribed. The Victoria XI took the place of the Strollers in the Amateur League, winning the championship in 1908-09. Instead of receiving badges, they preferred to have each, to the number of twenty-five, who took part at various times in the competition, a photograph of the team with the trophy which was presented to the League by the club. The Hampden XI were the champions in 1911-12, and they preferred badges, Mr. Anderson, their secretary, getting one also.

THE SCOTTISH AMATEURS

The Scottish Amateurs, a band of Queen's Park and other veterans, kept the ball arolling long after they had ceased active participation in the game in its higher phases. They too began their by no means inglorious career in 1905-06, and carried on for a few seasons, Messrs. Alex. Robertson, R. Smellie, W. H. Berry, James Alexander, and Andrew Stewart (Queen's Park) being some of the leading spirits in this connection. Amateur matches were not easy to obtain—that is, against teams worthy of extending the ripe talent to be found in the ranks of the veterans, who, though not quite as frisky as in days of yore, liked their recreation strong and hot. Here again the committee chipped in with financial assistance for uniforms, etc., and were willing to do a little more if required. Mr. Smellie brought the question of the resuscitation of the Scottish Amateurs before the club in November, 1907, when a donation of £5 was given, should it be required, towards their funds, and Mr. Alex. M'Lean intimated his willingness to take on the secretarial work. The object of the Amateurs was to try certain players of promise, with a view to their assisting the Queen's Park. To procure matches, as amateur clubs were few and far between, was difficult, so several of the League clubs were tackled, with no little success.

The Scottish Football Union, formed on the dissolution of the Scottish Combination, contained a later band of Scottish Amateurs, who tied for first place in 1913-14 with the Victoria XI. The tie was not played off until October, 1914, in the following season, when the Victoria XI were the victors by 7-1, and won the championship, for which they were rewarded with badges by the club. These amateurs were in no way connected with the first combination of Scottish Amateurs.

In recent years, the Glasgow and District Churches' Football League, perhaps the strongest amateur organisation in the country, has provided quite a number of players who have done credit to the Queen's Park colours.

Chapter LII.—Poaching on Queen's Park

Poaching began very early in the club's League career, and the first to be called to account for trying to seduce Queen's Park players from their allegiance was Clyde F.C., who approached one of the Q.P.'s registered players without the consent of his club, and had obtained his signature to a League transfer form. This was a distinct breach of the Scottish League rules. Some correspondence took place in August, 1902, between the Queen's Park and Clyde, on the subject. Ultimately the injured club decided to place the matter before the committee of the Scottish League, without pressing for any penalty on Clyde F.C., but that, in the event of the League rules being violated in future by any club, the Queen's Park would insist on the extreme penalty being imposed. The club, however, granted the player, at his own request, his League transfer to Clyde F.C., 23rd October, 1902.

Newcastle United F.C. having illegally approached another of the Queen's Park registered League players, the club, notwithstanding probable heavy expense should the inquiry into the matter go against it, decided in its own interests to push the investigation to a conclusion. The International League Board met at Carlisle on two occasions. Messrs. Barnett and James Strang represented the Queen's Park, and gave evidence in support of the complaint. The board decided to censure Newcastle United F.C. for having withheld information which would have rendered the meetings of the Board unnecessary, and ordered that club to pay all the expenses of the inquiry. It proved an expensive matter for Newcastle United. The Queen's Park had suffered much in this way, and had been patient on previous occasions, but there was evidently a limit to its forbearance. Another similar case arose in December, 1908, when it was reported to the committee, that an English First Division League club had illegally approached a Queen's Park registered League player. It was also in this case decided to report the matter to the International League Board. Woolwich Arsenal F.C. was the suspect on this occasion. The International Board held a meeting at Carlisle, 16th January, 1909, when the case was adjourned until 27th February. The charge was found "not proven," and each club was ordered to pay its own expenses. It was a case of "not guilty," but don't do it again. As the Queen's Park had suffered through the defection of many players who had joined the professional ranks— some who had left the club with its consent, others who resigned and became paid players, and others again who had been illegally approached—the club was very sensitive on the subject, and Mr. Geake, the representative of the Queen's Park on the Scottish League committee, had often referred there to the injury done the club. The League committee met 13th April, 1911, for the purpose of considering alterations in the rules, and had requested the Queen's Park to formulate, and submit for consideration, if it so wished, rules for the prevention of its players leaving the club during the football season, or being interfered with by other League clubs during that time. Such a rule was duly formulated, and became law in the following July, and is still on the statute book. Not a moment too soon, as in this, and the preceding seasons, very serious inroads had been made in the ranks of the Queen's Park, who had lost quite a number of players, and during the off season of 1911 half a dozen prominent players had applied for, and been granted, transfers. Queen's Park dropped on Liverpool F.C. for illegally approaching a player, with a view to secure his transfer as a professional. The infringement was reported to the Scottish League. The complaint of the Queen's Park was considered by the International League Board, 14th August, 1911, at Carlisle, when Liverpool pled guilty, and were "fined £250 sterling, and ordered to pay the expenses of the Queen's Park. Mr. John Fare, one of the directors of Liverpool F.C, was suspended for two years from taking part in League football. Strange to relate, the board, six months later, 16th February, 1912, raised the suspension of Mr. Fare, without consulting the Queen's Park, on the ground that he had been sufficiently punished, nor did Liverpool pay the fine until the end of January, 1912—not very encouraging to the Queen's Park, after all the annoyance

and trouble occasioned the club.

Chapter LIII.—The Reinstated Professional

While the club had no dealings with professionals, and at once removed the name from the roll of any Queen's Park player who had signed a professional form, it had to face the question in December, 1904, of the attitude it should assume towards a professional player who had been reinstated as an amateur. The matter was carefully discussed, and no doubt, actuated by the fact, that the act of reinstatement had been officially performed by the Scottish Football Association, the highest authority in football, it was decided not to take up a recalcitrant position toward the application of an ex-member, who wished to rejoin the club as a player. The applicant was desirable in every way. He was a school teacher by profession, and had played as a professional for Morton F.C., from which club his League transfer had been duly received. It was finally decided to take advantage of the player's assistance. A very strong opposition was offered in October, 1907, to the readmission to the club of a reinstated professional, on the ground that it was against the provisions of article vii of the articles of association, Messrs. R. Smellie and John Liddell taking a prominent part in this opposition, the latter even going so far as to give notice he would move at the annual meeting in June, 1908, that no reinstated professional player be eligible for admission to the club, and that the articles of association be altered accordingly. Nothing came from the movement. Its authors never relaxed their efforts, however, to impress upon the club the axiom, "Once a professional, always a professional," but met with no success, as the majority of the committee held a contrary opinion. The matter lay quiescent for a few years, when it was thought another attack might meet with a better fate. The advocates for reinstatement could always point out the team had been strengthened by the readmission of such players. There was always this very strong objection, on the part of some members of the committee, to the reinstatement of players who had left the club to become professionals, who had been whitewashed by the Scottish Association, and, being amateurs now, wished to rejoin the club. In scarcely one case were such readmissions granted unanimously, as strong opposition was usually offered to all such applications. A majority of the committee, however, thought such players, having now greater experience, might be useful to the club, and very few applicants were refused, indeed hardly one. The matter came to a head in February, 1913, when Mr. John Liddell, after a well-known player had been reinstated by seven votes to four, gave notice, at the same meeting at which this was done, of a motion for next meeting, "That no applicant be eligible for admission to membership of the club who has signed a professional football registration form, or played as a registered professional." When this motion came to be considered, Mr. Liddell could not find a seconder. Yet no less than twenty-seven signatures were appended to a requisition to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the club to consider this identical motion, the articles of association to be altered accordingly should it be adopted. This meeting was held 28th April, 1913. A number of influential members spoke for and against the motion, the final result being, on a division, sixty-five voted for the motion, and twenty-nine against. The supporters of the motion, not having the necessary two-thirds majority, lost their case, so that the majority of the meeting were not at one with the committee. All applications are now considered on their merits, and the readmission of such players has not been prejudicial to the club. This particular point agitated the newly-formed Scottish Amateur Football Association, as it also took a lenient view regarding the reinstatement of professional players, and decided to allow them to compete under its rules as amateurs, which led to Mr.

A. J. Christie, that apostle of the strictly amateur cult, with others of a similar opinion, leaving the association to its own resources. With reference to the admission of non-playing members in 1896 at an enhanced fee of two guineas, raised to £10 when new Hampden Park was under construction, the rules of the club had to be altered at the annual general meeting, 28th May, 1896, in order to safeguard the club against professionals becoming members in this way. The club had for long been recognised as a strictly amateur one, and there must be no dubiety whatever as to the status of its members. The new rule reads :—

That any member being proved, declared, or registered a professional player shall cease to be a member, and no proved, declared, or registered professional player shall be eligible for membership.

Only thirty such non-playing members were to be admitted in each year. The committee were also given power to admit applicants considered likely to strengthen the playing element of the club at an entrance fee of ten shillings. This entrance fee was subsequently reduced, however, to five shillings.

An even stronger position was taken up by the Queen's Park on the occasion of its annual dance in 1911, when the committee let it be known, that ex-members of the club who had left to join the professional ranks would not be admitted to the club dance. It was a forcible attitude to take up, but still, not inconsistent with the history of the club, and its traditions.

THE STATUS OF PROFESSIONALS

The club had before it the question of entertaining professional teams, now that all disguise had been thrown off, and professionalism recognised in England and Scotland. The position had become altogether different. As an amateur club standing out for amateurism, and holding aloof then— September, 1894—from the Scottish League, it was unanimously decided in future not to entertain any professional team—a decision which cut off the club from social intercourse with those English professional organisations whose habitation was in Lancashire and the Midlands, many of which had for many years been on terms of close intimacy with the Queen's Park. To be consistent, there was no other course to pursue. England went to even greater lengths, as its amateurs would not, at this time, sit at table with the professionals of an International team, these latter being treated and considered as on the same plane as professional cricketers. That strict view of the position has been relaxed.

Chapter LIV.—The Paid Secretary

On the initiative of Mr. A. Rowan, at the annual general meeting of 1882, three match secretaries were appointed, one for each eleven, as the engagements of the club were so numerous it was almost an impossibility for one person to look after the interests of three teams at once, and do the work well. The work of the club was almost exclusively done by three or four persons, and if some remedy were not found, there would in future be a difficulty in getting officebearers. The new match secretaries, who were also to be members of committee, would gain experience and knowledge of the way in which affairs were conducted, thereby constituting themselves efficient and worthy successors to those who had previously held office. Mr. C. Campbell, however, went further than Mr. Rowan, and carried a motion that paid assistance to the extent of £25 be obtained for the mechanical part

of the work of the match secretary. The assistant was usually a clerk in the office of the match secretary for the time being. At this meeting the annual general meeting was changed from April to May, so that the officials would have a chance of giving complete reports to the meeting, and season tickets were reduced from 7s. 6d. to 5s., with the result that many more were issued in the following season. The price was raised again to 7s. 6d. at the annual general meeting in 1887.

All the affairs of the club up to 1894 had been performed in an honorary capacity, except that the match secretary had been given, as stated, paid assistance. However, the time came when it was thought desirable to obtain the services of a paid secretary, who would combine the offices and duties of secretary and match secretary, and relieve the honorary treasurers of some of their work by writing up their books.. Mr. D. C. Brown consequently drafted a new rule, and other rules bearing on the subject were altered. These had the sanction of the annual meeting, 29th May, 1894. Mr. C. B. Miller, a member of the club, was appointed secretary out of fifty-nine applicants, 18th June, 1894. Mr. Miller had been admitted a member of the Queen's Park, 16th March, 1891, and, of course, had to resign his membership while he held office, on the understanding that he be readmitted should he give up the secretaryship. He proved a most efficient official, competent in every respect for such a position. Energetic, and endowed with the old Queen's Park spirit, though a comparatively new member, he steered the club through many difficulties, and gained the confidence of the officials and players. Coming into office at a critical time in the history of the club, many questions arose which were solved to the best interests of the Queen's Park. A strong man, he did not calmly brook opposition, and it may in general be said, his methods were found, as a rule, to be the best, dictated as they were by the one absorbing idea—what is best in the interests of the Queen's Park. His was the work of helping to build up new Hampden Park, a huge undertaking, necessitating the closest attention to the intricacies of detail, constant supervision, and general knowledge of contracts and work performed, while his legal knowledge—a lawyer by profession—was of the greatest service to the club ; doubly so when the Queen's Park Football Club was turned into a limited liability company in 1903, warned by the terrible disaster at Ibrox Park of the serious consequences which might at any moment arise, plunging the club into great pecuniary responsibility and probable ruin. For over twenty years " C. B." was at the helm, ably seconded by his partner in business, Mr. James Strang, as joint secretary, on whose capable shoulders the whole of the work fell when Mr. Miller departed for the war, to fight for his country and the freedom of the world. At the annual general meeting, April, 1910, Mr. C. B. Miller, and his partner in business, were appointed joint secretaries to the club. This combination went on until 1915, when Mr. James Strang was elected sole secretary to the club on the resignation of Mr. Miller, and under his administration the Queen's Park prospered, and no more indefatigable worker could be desired, his ability, courtesy, and zeal— three valuable assets—rendering him an ideal secretary, and a conscientious official. His useful career was prematurely cut short in the spring of 1919. Falling into ill-health, he died rather suddenly, leaving a blank difficult to fill. His loss was deeply regretted by the club, as he gave a wholehearted service in promoting its interests, and his extreme anxiety during the war period may have helped to bring about his ultimate collapse. Mr. Hector M'Kenzie, an old player, was appointed in Mr. Strang's place, and he may be relied upon to maintain the traditions of the Queen's Park.

Chapter LV.—The War

War was declared against Germany, 4th August, 1914, because of the violation of Belgium by that Power, without regard to the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Belgium signed by the Great Powers, of which Germany was one. The "scrap of paper" on which the treaty was signed was torn up, as were all international agreements, by Germany. The necessities of that country were her only law. Kitchener's Army was brought into being, and volunteers were at first called for, the call being freely responded to. Afterwards conscription was introduced. The patriotic young men of this country did not wait for compulsion to fight for their hearths and homes, and the footballers were not tardy in flocking to the standard. Perhaps few clubs have contributed more men to the cause than Queen's Park, whose members and players were among the first to respond to Lord Kitchener's appeal for volunteers. In this respect Queen's Park adherents have set an example to many of the professional organisations. The members and players did not seek shelter in munition works, and other safe employment of national importance. The Scottish League, early in the campaign, brought in an enactment that all registered players must engage in work other than football, else they were not to be allowed to play. This rule did not in any way affect the Queen's Park. Members of committee headed the crusade against military ascendancy and world power, players willingly followed, and many have given their lives for their country. The Queen's Park kept in touch with these men. In September arrangements were made to send out periodicals and newspapers, cigarettes, etc., and the chairman, Mr. Thomas Robertson; the joint treasurers, Messrs. Alex. M'Lean and Hugh Logan; and the secretary, Mr. James Strang, were formed into a small committee to look specially after the interests of the men at the front. So great was the exodus from the club that it was thought one or two of the junior teams might require to be suspended, the chief consideration being the maintenance of the First Eleven. Both the Hampden and Victoria Elevens had to be dropped later, but the Victoria team was in harness again, December, 1918. Instead of making efforts to keep back the players, as other Glasgow clubs have managed to do so successfully—some indeed of these clubs retaining their full teams, that even conscription has not affected them—the Queen's Park acted, in a way, as recruiting agents in its own ranks for the Territorial regiments. No obstacles were placed in the way of players, and leave of absence was granted to members of committee who joined the fighting, or Territorial Forces. The desirability of the club taking action in connection with the Glasgow Citizen Training Forces, the objects of which were to provide military training for those who were unable, from age, family, or business reasons, to join the Regular or Territorial Forces, was inquired into by a sub-committee, specially appointed for the purpose, who recommended that an endeavour be made to form a company from the club and friends of members, but the necessary number was not forthcoming. Now arose the question of the advisability of continuing football during the war—a question which agitated the Queen's Park and other clubs in Glasgow, and elsewhere. The Scottish Football Association and Scottish League were seriously concerned in this matter, and were for a time at a loss what course to steer, and Government interference was anticipated. The club would have to be guided by the verdict of the authorities, as whatever course was recommended by the controlling bodies would have to be followed, independent action on the part of any one club not being desirable or necessary. This was also the opinion of the Scottish Football Association, and guided its action.

The Scottish League, in order to meet the altered conditions during the war, passed a number of temporary rules, chief of which was that all players must be in employment other than football, and cannot be played unless so employed, and no compensation can be given for wages lost in outside employment in case of injury received while playing football. Any football taken part in by League clubs must be played only on Saturdays and recognised

holidays. No club shall pay a player a wage exceeding £1 per week and actual travelling expenses, but should the profits at the end of a season allow of it, deferred pay, to an extent not exceeding £1 per week, may be added. No football wages may be paid during the close season. The guarantee to visiting clubs was reduced from £50 to £30. This partially met public opinion. In addition, the League, in order to reduce the travelling of its clubs, decided to drop Aberdeen, Dundee, and Raith Rovers from the competition, reduce the League to eighteen clubs, and bring in Clydebank. The League recommended that each club make a collection on their grounds, as near New Year's Day as possible, for transmission to King George's Naval Fund. The collection at Hampden Park, 1st January, 1918, realised £79, which sum was remitted to Mr. M'Andrew, secretary of the Scottish League; other clubs did so well that £500 was in hand before 1st March, 1918. Further, a League Cup competition was introduced, eight of the leading clubs taking part in it, of which one was Queen's Park. The proceeds went to assist necessitous soldiers and sailors who might be injured in the course of the war.

The Scottish Association, in September, 1914, sent a deputation to the War Office to consult with the authorities, who were informed by the S.F.A. it placed itself unreservedly in their hands in the matter of the continuance, or suspension, of the playing of football in Scotland. The deputation was unanimously of opinion that football should not be suspended. The deputation was further of opinion, that the clubs under the jurisdiction of the S.F.A. could render valuable assistance in the matter of recruiting, and raising money for purposes of relief. A circular was sent to the clubs, asking them to adopt the best means for enrolling recruits, and arrange for well-known men to address players and spectators, and to keep in touch with "the District Recruiting Officer. The circular ended "JOIN THE ARMY AT ONCE," and was signed by Mr. J. K. M'Dowall, secretary, S.F.A.

A conference of the four national associations was held in London, 3rd December, 1914. Mr. D. Campbell detailed the decision arrived at by the S.F.A. after the interview with the War Office authorities. Mr. J. C. Clegg also reported having seen Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, who did not wish the entire stoppage of football, but thought public sentiment should be met, and suggested, to meet public opinion, cup ties and International matches should be with-drawn from the programme. Mr. Clegg pointed out to Mr. Tennant the financial responsibilities of the clubs, and of persons connected with the clubs, and that he was strongly opposed to stopping the game. The conference adjourned for a short time to allow Mr. Clegg to meet Mr. Tennant again, at the latter's request, who, it appears, would be satisfied were cup ties and International matches abandoned, as a concession to public opinion. Mr. Crump, however, moved, on returning to the conference, that all football, including cup ties, with perhaps the exception of International matches, be continued. This was opposed by the Scottish delegates. It was agreed to divide the motion in two, when the one proposing to withdraw International matches "was unanimously agreed to ; but the second resolution, re playing cup ties, was strongly opposed by the Scottish delegates, who, however, could not find a seconder to their proposal to abandon them altogether. They pointed out the Scottish Association had left itself unreservedly in the hands of the War Office, and they were prepared to act independently, differently, and separately from any such resolution. Things had now come to a deadlock. Neither party would give way, England adhering to International matches only being suspended, while Scotland would not give way on the question of cup ties. The Scottish delegates saw Mr. Tennant after the conference, and he welcomed the attitude of the S.F.A., who had adopted his view, and abandoned International and Scottish Cup matches, which were not resumed until season 1919-20. Affiliated associations were free to carry out their cup competitions, and, in fact,

have done so. The English Association carried through its cup programme in 1914-15, but not afterwards, and the Scottish Association stopped its competition at the end of the Qualifying stage in 1914-15. The Football Association took umbrage at the Scottish Association not being bound by the decision of the conference, and taking independent action re cup ties, and a long correspondence followed, which ultimately ended in England abandoning cup ties, and the two Associations were now at one as regards common action.

When Great Britain declared war on Germany, immediately the great heart of the country was appealed to for subscriptions to various war charities. The first and greatest in the field was the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and in this, as with many other war funds, the football clubs of the nation were called upon to assist. The Queen's Park, true to its traditions, was one of the first to subscribe to the Prince of Wales' Fund, and here, as in all other cases where the calls of charity were made on the clubs, its contribution was a handsome one—namely, £250—which Mr. Thomas Robertson, the president, was authorised to hand over to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, who took charge of the City's contributions. To the Belgian Relief Fund £150 was subscribed, and minor grants were given to other war schemes. The Queen's Park took part in several competitions to raise funds for ameliorating the sufferings caused through the war, and both the club, its funds, and also its ground, were freely placed at the disposal of various schemes thought worthy of its support.

The first news received from the members of the club at the front was eminently satisfactory—namely, that in April, 1915, a son of Mr. Tom Robertson, an old player who came to the Queen's Park from Cowdairs, had been awarded the D.C.M. for meritorious services. The first record of a member's loss was the information that Private James Blair, a son of Mr. Alexander Blair, had paid the supreme sacrifice in September of the same year. In October, Lance-Corporal Edwin S. Garvie, one of the most prominent First Eleven players, died a prisoner of war in Germany, from wounds received in action, and the great grief the club felt at the extinction of a most promising career was recorded in the minutes. Lieutenant William Anderson was killed in France about the same time, while leading his troops into action. Trooper Andrew B. M'Crae, Lovat Scouts, another First Eleven player, met his death in Gallipoli. Sympathy with the families of these players is recorded in the minutes. Sympathetic references were made to the loss sustained by Mr. James Hamilton in the death of the youngest of his three sons, George C. J. Hamilton, all of whom had enlisted. Private Harry N. Robertson, 17th H.L.I., one of the players of the club, was killed in the trenches in August, 1916. In 1915 the club decided to keep a Roll of Honour, and a printed list of the members on Service was submitted to the annual general meeting, 26th April, 1917, which contained the names of 165 members, nine of whom had then fallen in the war. Sad to relate, many names had to be added to the list of casualties since that date, and some were prisoners of war in Germany, where their lot was not a happy one. All the latter returned after the Armistice, 11th November, 1918.

The full Roll of Honour, with the names of members who served, those who lost their lives in this World's War, or were wounded, and also of those who received honours in the various campaigns, is appended :—

Gunner ALEX. ALLAN, R.G.A.
 Gunner JOHN ALLAN, R.F.A.
 Sgt. H. E. ALEXANDER, A. & S.H.
 Capt. JAMES ALEXANDER, 16th H.L.I.
Killed on Service.
 CHARLES J. ANDERSON, Army Scripture
 Reader.
 Lt.-Col. JAMES ANDERSON, 1/6th H.L.I.
 2nd Lieut. JAMES ANDERSON, 1/6th
 H.L.I.
 Sapper JOHN ANDERSON, Royal En-
 gineers.
 Lieut. WM. ANDERSON, 10th Scottish
 Rifles. *Killed on Service.*
 Coy. Q.M.S. ARTHUR C. BAILLIE, H.L.I.
 Sgt. GEORGE R. BAILLIE, R.F.A.
Killed on Service.
 Lieut. JAMES BAILLIE, 9th H.L.I.
 Lieut. ANDREW BAIRD, Royal Scots.
 2nd Lieut. JAMES R. BALLANTINE,
 Labour Corps.
 Major FRANK BEATTIE, 9th H.L.I.
 Gunner JAMES H. BELL, R.F.A.
 Gunner ALEX. G. BENNETT, R.G.A.
 3rd A.M. GEORGE BENNETT, R.A.F.
 Sgt. JAMES B. BENNETT, H.L.I.
 Lt.-Col. R. MARR BENZIE, 2/5th Scot-
 tish Rifles.
 2nd Lieut. CHAS. H. BOYCE, Royal
 Engineers.
 Lieut. D. C. BOYCE, Gordon High-
 landers.
 2nd Lieut. WM. C. BOYCE, Royal
 Engineers.
 Coy. Q.M.S. FINLAY W. BOYD, 2/8th
 Scottish Rifles.
 2nd Lieut. JOHN G. BRADY, 1/6th
 South Staffords.
 Pte. D. M. BROADHEAD, H.L.I.
 R.N.R. ALEXANDER BROWN, Artificer.
 2nd. Lieut. HUGH BROWN.
 Lieut. WM. P. BROWN, A. & S.H.

Pte. JAMES BRYCE, 9th Royal Scots.
Killed on Service.
 Reg. Q.M.S. COLIN L. BUCHAN, R.F.A.
 Coy. S.M. PETER BUCHANAN, H.L.I.
 Pte. HUGH BUTLER, King's Own Y.L.I.
 Pte. DAVID CALDERWOOD, A. & S.H.
 Pte. ANDREW A. CALDWELL, King's
 Liverpool Regiment. *Killed on
 Service.*
 Sgt. D. F. CAMERON, 5th Cameron
 Highlanders.
 Lieut. MACDONALD CAMERON, 3/6th
 H.L.I. *Killed on Service.*
 L.-Cpl. R. J. CAMERON, Cameron
 Highlanders.
 L.-Cpl. DONALD M. CAMPBELL, H.L.I.
 JOHN CAMPBELL.
 J. H. CHRISTIE, R.N.V.R.
 Major R. M. CHRISTIE, Labour Batt.
Killed on Service.
 Sapper JOHN CLARKSON, 9th North
 Staffords. *Killed on Service.*
 Capt. WALTER M. COULTER, H.L.I.
Killed on Service.
 Pte. ARTHUR CRAIG, R.A.S.C., M.T.
 Bom. CLAUD V. CRAIGIE, R.G.A.
 Guardsman ELIJAH CRESSWELL, 3rd
 Coldstream Guards.
 Sgt. JOHN CRESSWELL, Jun., A.S.C.
 Sgt. WALTER M. CROW, Scottish Rifles.
 L.-Cpl. G. B. CUNNINGHAME, Northum-
 berland Fusiliers.
 Lieut. JOHN L. CUNNINGHAME, 2nd
 Scottish Rifles.
 Sapper JOHN DICK, Royal Engineers.
 Lieut. JACK DONALDSON, 2/3rd Scot-
 tish Horse.
 Lieut. NEIL C. DONALDSON, 5th Batt.
 Border Regiment.
 Pte. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, 9th H.L.I.
 1st A.M. ALEXANDER DOWNS, R.A.F.

Capt. DAVID J. DUNBAR, 9th A. & S.H.
L.-Cpl. R. C. DUNCAN, 9th Cheshires.
Pte. JAS. D. DUNNACHIE, 6th Cameron
Highlanders. *Killed on Service.*

Capt. A. W. FERGUSON, R.S.F.
Cpl. R. A. FERGUSON, London Scot-
tish. *Killed on Service.*
Lieut. R. V. FINLAY, R.N.V.R.
Sgt. T. T. FITCHIE, A. & S.H.
2nd Lieut. H. M. FLETCHER, R.F.A.
Killed on Service.

Lieut. T. E. FORSYTH, R.F.A.
Sgt. JAMES FRASER, R.F.A.
Pte. EDWIN FREELAND, Canadians.
Killed on Service.

Pte. ROBERT FRENCH, Jun., R.A.M.C.
Pte. WALTER W. FRIER, H.L.I. *Killed
on Service.*

2nd Lieut. JOHN FULTON, R.F.C.
Bom. ANDREW FYFE, R.G.A.

L.-Cpl. EDWIN S. GARVIE, Cameron
Highlanders. *Killed on Service.*

Lt.-Com. ROBERT GIBSON, R.N.V.R.
Pte. WM. R. GIBSON, R.A.M.C.
Lieut. COLIN GILLIES, Scottish Rifles.
2nd Lieut. ROBERT GILMOUR, R.G.A.
Lt.-Col. ALEXANDER GORDON, 5th
K.O.S.B.

Pte. CHARLES GORDON, R.A.M.C.
Gunner JOHN J. GOW, Jun., R.F.A.
Pte. R. B. GRAHAM, A. & S.H.
PETER GRANT.

Lt.-Col. DAVID HAMILTON, A.S.C.
Pte. EBENEZER HAMILTON, Gordon
Highlanders. *Killed on Service.*

Lieut. SAM HAMILTON, R.G.A.
Sapper THOS. B. HAMILTON, Royal
Engineers.

Gunner NORMAN W. HAY, R.F.A.
Lieut. R. G. HAY, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. THOMAS HAYDOCK, 7th Camer-
onians (S.R.). *Killed on Service.*

3rd Clerk WALTER HENDERSON, R.A.F.
L.-Cpl. W. D. HENDERSON, Labour
Corps.

Signaller RICHARD HENRY, R.N.
Lieut. GEORGE HIGGINS, 1/4th R.S.F.

2nd Lieut. JOHN J. HIGHET, Machine
Gun Corps.

Lieut. GORDON HOARE, A.S.C., M.T.
Sgt. WALTER B. HOBBS, London Scot-
tish.

Pte. GEORGE G. HOGG, Cameron
Highlanders.

Pte. JOHN HOUSTON.
Cadet T. C. HOWAT, R.A.F.
2nd Lieut. ALEX. HOWIE, R.F.A.

Sgt. WM. KEITH, A. & S.H.
2nd Lieut. JAMES M. KENNEDY, 10th
Provincial Battalion.
Pte. JOHN KERR, M.T.
Pte. T. E. KILLIN, H.L.I.

Gunner R. A. LAMBIE, R.G.A.
Driver ALEXANDER LANGWELL, R.F.A.
Capt. GEORGE G. LEAN, H.L.I.
Cadet JAMES LECKIE, R.N.V.R.
Sgt. JOHN S. LECKIE, A. & S.H.
Pte. GEORGE LEGGE, Cameron High-
landers. *Killed on Service.*

Lieut. ANDREW R. LESLIE, 9th H.L.I.
Q.M.S. JOHN A. LOGAN.
Gunner WM. G. LOGAN, R.F.A.
2nd Lieut. DAVID B. LOW, A. & S.H.
R.S.-Major GEORGE D. LOW, 20th
Australians.

Gunner FRED. MACKIE, R.F.A.
Major R. M. MANN, Scottish Rifles.
Died on Service.

Cadet Cpl. R. N. MASSY.
Pte. A. M. MAULE, A. & S.H.
Pte. A. C. MEIKLEM, A.O.C.
L.-Cpl. A. R. MERCER, 3/1st Lovat
Scouts.

L.-Cpl. JOHN MERRY, 10th London
Regiment.

Sgt. C. B. MILLER, A.S.C., M.T.
Gunner GEORGE MILLER, R.F.A.
Sapper THOS. MILLER, Royal Engineers.
Pte. THOS. N. MILLER, R.A.F.
Gunner JOHN B. MONTEATH, R.G.A.
Killed on Service.

Capt. P. A. MOODIE, 9th H.L.I.
Pte. JOHN A. MORTON, Black Watch.
Driver JAMES B. MUNRO, R.F.A.

Lieut. A. F. MURRAY, Gordon Highlanders.
 Capt. JAS. L. M'BEAN, R.A.M.C.
 Cpl. R. C. M'BEAN, 2/9th H.L.I.
 Pte. JAMES M'BEATH, 9th H.L.I.
 Engineer JAMES M'BRYER, B.R.C.S.
 Capt. PETER M'CALLUM, Northumberland Fusiliers.
 Sgt. R. S. M'COLL, A.S.C., M.T.
 Trooper ANDREW B. M'CRAE, Lovat Scouts. *Killed on Service.*
 Lieut. ANGUS M'CUISH, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Infantry.
 Pte. ARCHIBALD M'GILL.
 L.-Cpl. DONALD M. M'GREGOR, 2nd Cameron Highlanders.
 Sgt. DAVID M'INTOSH, H.L.I.
 Pte. JOHN M'KECHNIE, 9th H.L.I.
 2nd Lieut. WM. C. M'KENNA, Jun., Scottish Rifles.
 Pte. HECTOR M'KENZIE, 1st Coldstream Guards.
 Capt. R. C. M'KENZIE, R.A.M.C.
 Capt. DUNCAN M'LAREN, R.A.M.C.
 2nd Lieut. JOHN A. M'LAREN, Machine Gun Corps.
 Cpl. DAVID S. M'LAY, Gordon Highlanders.
 Pte. ALEX. M'LEAN, 3rd Scottish Rifles. *Died on Service.*
 Gunner JOHN M'LEAN, R.F.A.
 Lieut. HUBERT A. M'MILLAN, R.A.F.
 Cpl. JOHN M'MILLAN, 4th A. & S.H.
 Major GEORGE A. C. M'NEILL, 2/6th H.L.I.
 Capt. GEORGE M'PHEE, Army Dental Surgeon.
 Lieut. HUGH M'TAGGART, R.N.V.R.
 Pte. JOHN M'VEY, A.S.C., M.T.
 Capt. P. O'BRIEN, R.A.M.C.
 Cpl. DAVID O'DONNELL, A. & S.H.
 Cpl. CHARLES C. OGILVIE, Canadian Highlanders.
 Pte. JOHN ORMISTON, Canadian Regiment. *Killed on Service.*
 Pte. JAMES M. ORR, H.L.I.
 Cadet JAMES PARK, R.A.F.
 Asst.-Paymaster WM. FISHER PATON, R.N. *Killed on Service.*

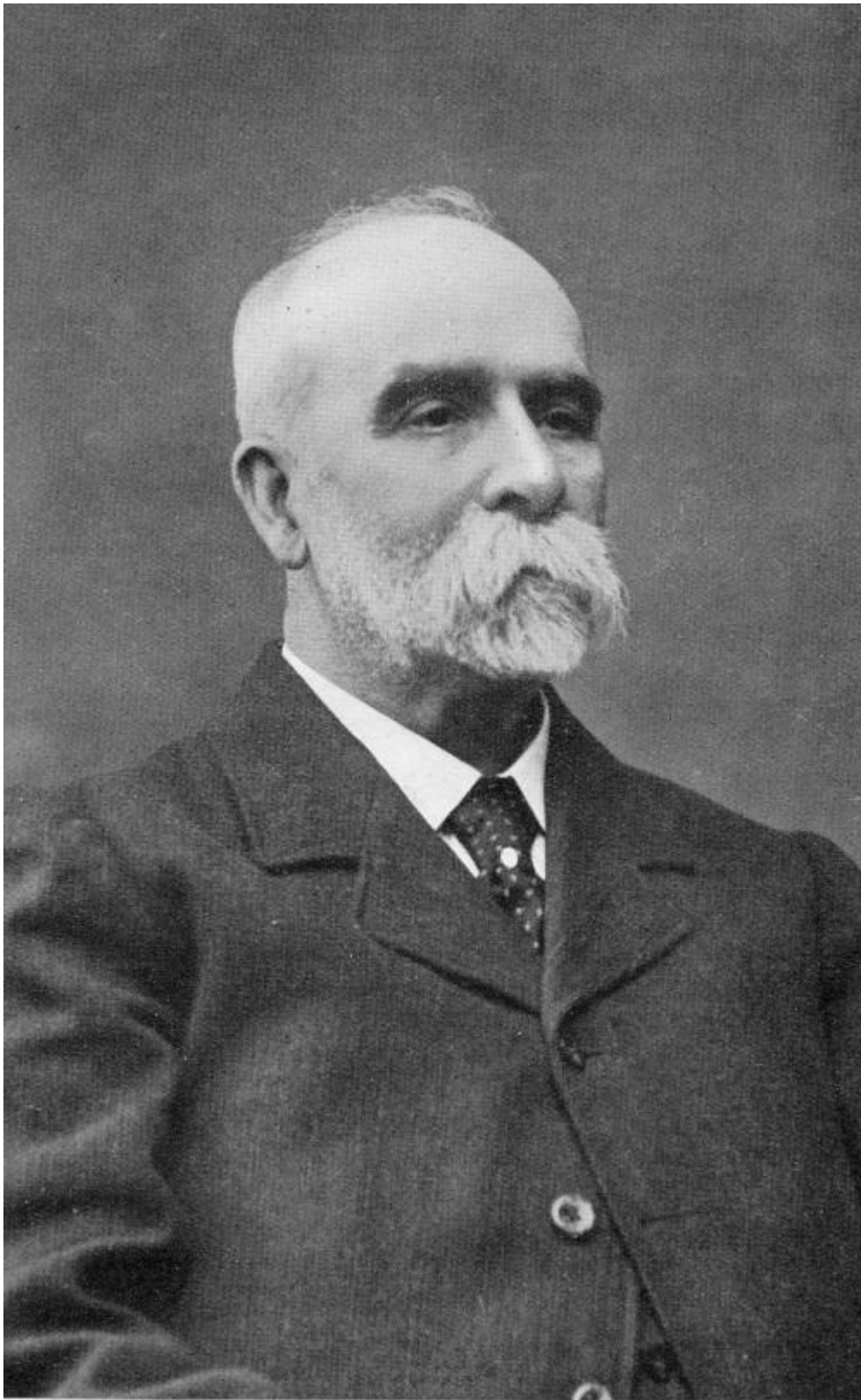
Capt. H. M'D. PAUL, R.A.V.C.
 Lieut. A. GRAHAM PRIMROSE, H.L.I.
 Sgt. W. B. PURDIE, 1/7th Scottish Rifles.
 Flight Lieut. GEO. S. RAMSAY, R.A.F. *Killed on Service.*
 Lieut. JOHN S. REID, H.L.I.
 Capt. WM. REID, No. 13, Labour Company.
 Cpl. ROBERT RHIND, H.L.I.
 Pte. JOHN RILEY, A.S.C., M.T.
 Capt. RALPH RISK, Gordon Highlanders.
 Lieut. JOHN ROBERTS, A. & S.H.
 Pte. HARRY ROBERTSON, H.L.I. *Killed on Service.*
 Capt. JAMES ROBERTSON, H.L.I.
 2nd Lieut. JOHN ROBERTSON, Jun., Cameron Highlanders.
 Lieut. JOHN M. ROBERTSON, Royal Engineers.
 Sgt. J. VAUGHAN RUSSELL, Royal Engineers.
 Capt. THEO. C. SCOTT, 2/5th Scottish Rifles.
 Pte. WALTER SCOTT, 19th H.L.I.
 Capt. WALTER P. SCOTT, 2/9th A. & S.H.
 Capt. DAVID SORLEY, A. & S.H.
 Pte. ALEXANDER STARK, New Zealand R.F.A.
 Capt. WILLIAM STEEL, H.L.I.
 Lieut. JAMES STEELE, Jun., R.N.V.R.
 Pte. JOHN STEVENSON, 3/9th H.L.I. *Killed on Service.*
 Cpl. W. B. STEVENSON, Coldstream Guards.
 Pte. JAMES H. STIRLING, H.L.I.
 A. M'E. SWAN.
 Lieut. JAMES W. SWANN, R.A.M.C.
 Sgt. R. H. TAMBLING, R.E.
 2nd A.M. D. TEMPLETON, Jun., R.A.F.
 2nd Lieut. W. ARTHUR THOMAS, Scottish Horse.
 2nd Lieut. GEO. THOMSON, R.G.A.
 Sapper THOMAS THOMSON, Royal Engineers.
 W. H. THOMSON.

Bom. FRANK WALKER, R.F.A.	2nd Lieut. JOHN WILKINSON, Jun.,
Capt. JAMES WALKER, H.L.I.	A. & S.H. <i>Killed on Service.</i>
2nd A.M. JOHN J. C. WALKER, R.A.F.	2nd Lieut. DAVID WILSON, Jun.,
Sgt. THOS. WALKER, Jun., H.L.I.	A. & S.H.
Lieut. WM. F. WALKER, A. & S.H.	2nd Lieut. JAMES G. WILSON, Black
Pte. JAMES WALLACE, Gordon High-	Watch. <i>Killed on Service.</i>
landers.	Sgt. MAURICE WILSON, R.F.A.
L.-Cpl. GEORGE L. WATSON, K.O.S.B.	
Signaller GEO. R. WATSON, R.G.A.	Cpl. JOHN YEUDALL, 78th T.R.B.
2nd Lieut. JAS. L. WEST, H.L.I.	Lieut. R. M. YOUNG, 6th Scottish
Lt.-Col. WILLIAM WHITE, H.L.I.	Rifles.

QUEEN'S PARK F.C. MEMORIAL SERVICE

In Queen's Park East U.F. Church, Crosshill, on Sunday afternoon, 23rd March, 1919, a memorial service for the members and players of Queen's Park Football Club who had fallen in the war, was conducted by Colonel the Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D., chaplain to the Forces. There was a large attendance of members of the club, many of them in uniform, and of the general public. In front of the pulpit was hung a Union Jack, with a laurel wreath, and underneath, a flag bearing the badge and initials of the club in black on a white ground. In his address, the Rev. Mr. Burns mentioned that no fewer than 216 members had gone on Service, and that many honours had been won. He gave some of his own experiences of four years on service, and afterwards, dealing with the origin of the war, said that it was the result of a wicked conspiracy, of which he heard a good deal when studying in Germany twenty years ago. He outlined the aims of Great Britain in entering the war, and said that they had been completely fulfilled. The British Army had saved Belgium and France. Had any one of the Allies stood out, the war might have been won, but without the British Army it would have been lost in the first six months. The reverend gentleman read the club's Roll of Honour, the congregation standing. The roll contained the names of twenty-seven officers and men, members of the club, who had lost their lives in the war. After the benediction and Seven-Fold Amen, the Dead March in "Saul" was played, the "Last Post" sounded, and the congregation joined in singing the National Anthem.

Chapter LVI.—Mr. Arthur Geake



ARTHUR GEAKE.

Perhaps no more interesting personality was ever connected with the Queen's Park Club than the late Mr. Arthur Geake. One might say he devoted his life to its wellbeing, and

during the long period of forty years helped to guide its affairs, maintaining through that long lapse of time the traditions of the club, and connecting its policy from the dim and distant past down to the present day. Mr. Geake was the chief apostle of amateurism in the club, and when he joined, 6th May, 1879, the principles which he found in the club then have been continued, largely through his vast experience. Before he had been a year in the club he was appointed match secretary, 29th April, 1880, at the annual general meeting, and thus obtained a seat on committee, and the confidence of the members in his zeal for the club was such, that he continued on the committee until his death, being elected annually by large majorities. Truly a wonderful record, one of which no other member can boast. In failing health, he passed away suddenly at Girvan, 4th June, 1920, being in harness to the last. He was appointed hon. secretary, 29th April, 1881, but only held that office until November, 1881, when he again took up the match secretaryship, on Mr. D. R. Anderson, the match secretary, resigning to take up an appointment in Birmingham. It was his pleasant duty at the end of his first year of office as match secretary to report to the annual meeting, that none of the three teams had lost a match that season, 1880-81. He retained the match secretaryship during seasons 1881-82 and 1882-83—a very critical period in the history of the club. Elected to the presidency at the annual general meeting in 1885, he retained that position in the following season, 1886-87. This was the reward of the very excellent services he had rendered to the club in supervising the laying out of second Hampden Park, to which work he gave unremitting attention, going into details most minutely, and to him more than any other, must be attributed the great success of that enclosure. When third Hampden Park came to be considered—this colossal undertaking involved great expense, and required the closest attention during its construction—it was thought Mr. Geake's previous experience should be secured, and he was placed at the head of the club, being elected president for the third time at the annual general meeting in 1900, nor was it thought advisable to disturb his reign in the following two seasons, 1901-02 and 1902-03. Mr. Geake is the only member who has occupied the presidential chair on five occasions—a very striking testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-members. He was a most energetic worker on committee, bringing his knowledge of the general practice of the club to bear upon its procedure, and no man knew better than he how to maintain that consecutive policy, which has made the Queen's Park the model of all other clubs. How could it be otherwise, seeing he had a hand in shaping its policy for well-nigh a generation? A native of Nottingham, he came to Scotland at an early age, and he readily acquired that perfidum ingenium Scotorum which could enable him to pass in any company as a genuine product of the soil. A reverse for Scotland in an International match was for him a disaster. At the age of seventy, while not retaining quite the same elasticity of youth, he certainly had lost none of his tenacity of purpose. When the Queen's Park joined the Scottish League in 1900, Mr. Goake was elected the representative of the club on the League committee, being president of that body in seasons 1904-05 and 1905-06. On his initiative much useful legislation was passed to give amateur clubs a safe hold on their players, and prevent them joining professional clubs in mid-season, as the Queen's Park had suffered very seriously in this way. He sat on the League committee for some fourteen years, when his place was taken there by Mr. Tom Robertson, who has also just been elected president of the League for the second time.

Mr. Geake possessed a genial personality, and his quaint - sayings, always apropos, would fill a volume. Uncle Arthur was held in the highest respect by footballers everywhere, and at Hampden Park he was an institution. He made the pavilion his club, where he was to be found almost nightly. Acquainted with all the members, he took the greatest possible interest in the players and their doings. He was not only a link with the past, but also a living

force in the modern history of the Queen's Park.

In 1919, on the occasion of Mr. Geake's seventieth birthday and his fortieth year in the club, the committee presented him with a gold pendant, in the shape of a football, with an inscription inside giving the years in which he held the presidency of the club.

Chapter LVII.—Officials of the Club

In scanning the following list of office-bearers who have steered the Queen's Park from its birth to the triumphant celebration of its jubilee, through many trials and troubles, counterbalanced by bright flashes of success and glorious achievement, it will be seen that all, without exception, have been men possessed of great abilities, business keenness, and, best of all, the true amateur spirit. All the offices of the club were discharged in an honorary capacity, until it was found that the work was too great for the spare time the holders could devote to the proper performance of their duties. This applied more particularly to the offices of secretary, treasurers, and match secretary. The first and the last of these duties devolved on the paid secretary when he was first appointed in 1894. It would be invidious to state that one honorary official was more competent than another in his own department, where all conducted the affairs of the club with so much ability. Some presidents had comparatively quiet reigns, while others again had their lot cast in strenuous times, and were presented with difficulties which had to be faced courageously, and were successfully overcome. The financing and building up of the three Hampden Parks required great business acumen, both on the part of the officials concerned, and the whole general committee of the club. As for the match secretaries, their office was a most important one, as on them depended the success or failure of the club, as no club which does not maintain its position on the playing fields can hope to retain its popularity. Then there was always that esprit de corps which bound every man in a common bond to uphold the prestige of the club, and hand the name of Queen's Park down to his successor with undiminished lustre. And these officials, having accomplished their mission, dropped out, and left room for men equally able, and equally enthusiastic.

Rarely has it been known, they afterwards lost interest in the club, and its doings. Conducted on such lines, it is easily understood how the unique position of the Queen's Park, as the only amateur club of standing in Scotland, has been upheld; and its present greatness can compare favourably with its past, only the club exists now under changed conditions, which did not obtain during the first twenty-five-years of its career. It has adapted itself to these new conditions, with results which can only be considered satisfactory.

Mr. A. Geake has been five times president, 1885-86, 1886-87, 1900-01, 1901-02, and 1902-03; Mr. A. Rowan thrice, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1890-91; Mr. William Sellar on three occasions, 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97; also Mr. James Lawrence in the three following seasons; Mr. Hugh Barnett, 1905-06, 1906-07, and 1907-08; and Mr. Tom Robertson, 1913-14, 1914-15, and 1915-16. The following occupied the chair for two seasons: Mr. James Grant, 1869-70 and 1870-71; Mr. H. N. Smith, 1871-72 and 1872-73; Mr. Thomas Lawrie, 1880-81 and 1881-82; Mr. R. Browne, 1882-83 and 1889-90; Mr. Stewart Lawrie, 1887-88 and 1888-89; Mr. Alfred Dalziel, 1903-04 and 1904-05; Mr. James Allison, 1908-09 and 1909-10; Mr. John Liddell, 1911-12 and 1912-13; and Mr. Peter White, 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19. There have in all been twenty-seven presidents of Queen's Park during the

fifty years. Mr. George T. Samson occupied the chair in 1919-20 and 1920-21.

OFFICIALS OF THE CLUB, 1867-1921.

Season.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Captain.	Match Secretary.
1867-68	Mungo Ritchie.	W. Klinger.	R. Smith.	Lewis Black.	—
1868-69	Lewis S. Black.	R. Gardner.	James Smith.	W. Klinger.	—
1869-70	James Grant.	{ R. Smith, Nov. D. N. Wotherspoon. }	Do.	R. Gardner.	—
1870-71	Do.	D. N. Wotherspoon.	Do.	Do.	—
1871-72	H. N. Smith.	Do.	Andrew Spiers.	James Smith.	—
1872-73	Do.	Archibald Rae.	W. Keay.	R. Gardner.	—
1873-74	A. Spiers.	Do.	{ Do. 3rd Feb W. S. Rae. }	William Ker, Dec. 1873. J. J. Thomson.	—
1874-75	{ Do. June, 1874. W. Keay. }	G. O. Norval.	W. S. Rae.	J. Taylor.	—
1875-76	W. Keay.	W. C. Mitchell.	A. Rae.	Do.	T. Lawrie.
1876-77	W. C. Mitchell.	Thomas Lawrie.	James Strang.	Do.	A. Hilcoat.
1877-78	Archibald Rae.	G. O. Norval.	James Baillie.	C. Campbell.	T. Lawrie.
1878-79	Joseph Taylor.	{ A. McKinnon, July, '78. D. McGill. }	{ Do. and Hugh Wylie. }	Do.	R. Browne.
1879-80	C. Campbell.	{ D. McGill, June, 1879. T. F. Smith, Dec., 1879. J. W. Holm. }	{ Hugh Wylie and J. Hosie. }	H. M'Neil.	Do.
1880-81	Thomas Lawrie.	D. R. Anderson.	Do.	—	A. Geake.
1881-82	Do.	{ D. R. Anderson. A. Geake, Nov., 1881. A. Watson. }	{ J. Hosie and D. M'Nair. }	—	{ D. R. Anderson, Nov., 1881. A. Geake. }

Season.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Match Secretary.
1882-83	R. Browne.	{ A. Watson, May, 1882. E. Fraser. }	J. King and D. M'Nair.	A. Geake.
1883-84	A. Rowan.	Stewart Lawrie.	J. King and James Morton.	Do.
1884-85	Do.	Do.	{ Jas. Morton and D. C. Brown, Aug., 1885. }	T. Y. Brock, Aug., 1885.
1885-86	A. Geake.	Do.	G. W. Gillies. D. C. Brown and James Allan.	James Morton.
1886-87	Do.	Do.	{ James Allan and A. H. Holm, May. }	Do.
1887-88	Stewart Lawrie.	W. A. Holm.	W. A. Holm. James Allan and W. M. Adamson.	G. W. Gillies.
1888-89	Do.	W. H. Berry.	Do.	Do.
1889-90	D. C. Brown.	Do.	Do.	J. M'Tavish.
1890-91	A. Rowan.	James Allan.	James Lawrence and Hugh Barnett.	Do.
1891-92	Richard Browne.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1892-93	P. McCallum.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1893-94	Alexander Hamilton.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1894-95	W. Sellar.	C. B. Miller, 18th June, 1894 (paid Secretary).	Do.	C. B. Miller takes up duties of Match Secretary and Secretary.
1895-96	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Season.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Match Secretary.
1896-97	W. Sellar.	C. B. Miller.	Hugh Barnett and A. Barnett.	C. B. Miller.
1897-98	James Lawrence.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1898-99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1899-1900	Do.	Do.	A. Burnett and John Liddell.	Do.
1900-01	A. Geake.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1901-02	Do.	Do.	A. Burnett, Oct., 1901. T. Robertson and John Liddell.	Do.
1902-03	Do.	Do.	John Liddell and T. Robertson.	Do.
1903-04	Alfred Dalsiel.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1904-05	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1905-06	Hugh Barnett.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1906-07	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1907-08	Do.	Do.	Thos. Robertson and James Alexander.	Do.
1908-09	James Allison.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1909-10	Do.	Do.	Thos. Robertson and Alexander M'Lean.	Do.
1910-11	Robert Smellie.	C. B. Miller and James Strang (Joint).	Do.	Do.
1911-12	John Liddell.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Season.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Match Secretary.
1912-13	John Liddell.	C. B. Miller and James Strang (Joint).	Thos. Robertson and Alexander M'Lean.	C. B. Miller.
1913-14	Thos. Robertson.	Do.	Alexander M'Lean and Hugh Logan.	Do.
1914-15	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1915-16	Do.	James Strang.	Do.	James Strang.
1916-17	Peter White.	Do.	Do.	Do.
1917-18	Do.	Do.	*Do.	Do.
1918-19	Do.	Hector M'Kenzie.	Hugh Logan and Thos. Robertson.	Hector M'Kenzie.
1919-20	George T. Samson.	Do.	Hugh Logan and A. G. Primrose.	Do.
1920-21	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

* Mr. Alex. M'Lean joined the Army in mid-term, and died in Stobhill Hospital, Messrs. Thos. Robertson and James Lawrence assisting Mr. Logan to end of session.

Chapter LVIII.—Hospitality

Hospitality formed a great part of the idea with which the Queen's Park began its career—namely, the "recreation and amusement of its members." Thus in July, 1869, in connection with the return match with Hamilton Gymnasium, a committee was appointed "to look after the providing of provisions, tent, etc., and that a man be got to go along with the refreshments, and that the committee elect on the field two of our own club to have the management of the dispensing of the articles." The expenses were to be first paid out of the funds of the club, and afterwards an equal share levied upon every member of the club, share and share alike. Still there was a sum of 17s. 6d. short. A deficit was left after entertaining the Airdrie club, and this too had to be made up. At the annual meeting in April, 1869, there was a balance on the wrong side of 12s. 8d. In 1872 the English International team were entertained to dinner, and in the later 'seventies tea was provided for visiting

teams. When these clubs were of English origin, their long journey was recognised by a dinner. At the time the Charity Cup came on the scene, in 1877, the Queen's Park entertained the Charity Committee to dinner on the occasion of the handing over of the cup. Dinners became banquets at a still later period, when the hospitality of the Queen's Park was dispensed on a lavish scale, and in the best hotels. Indeed complaint was made at a committee meeting that a certain hostel, now no more, did not do the thing in "Queen's Park form," and a change was made. This did not go on without a grumble from some of the more economical members of the club, until the League system was introduced in 1890, and the Queen's Park joined the League in 1900. The fixtures with English clubs were gradually reduced, until finally they disappeared altogether, as the full programme of 26, 30, 38, and finally 42 home-and-home matches, with cup ties, left no room for engagements with outside clubs, English or Scottish, and the division of gates did not throw the onus of entertaining on the home clubs in turn. Professionalism too reduced the status of those English organisations which the Queen's Park most affected, and almost the only match left of the kind was that with the Corinthians on New Year's Day, a team who, like the Queen's Park, are the *creme de la creme* of amateurs. That too ceased, New Year's Day, 1903, by mutual agreement.

As the hospitality of the Queen's Park—refreshments are provided for every match at Hampden Park—had been greatly abused, the matter came up before the committee in February, 1908, which decided, on the motion of Mr. John Liddell, that the refreshment room at the extreme west end of the east stand be closed, but the whole question of entertaining visiting teams and "deserving" officials was left open. Tea only was, however, to be served for a few minutes at half-time in the refreshment room, and this arrangement has worked very satisfactorily ever since. These little matters were always placed in the capable hands of the late Mr. Arthur Geake, than whom no more popular official existed at Hampden Park.

When Queen's Park won the Association Cup at the beginning, it was the custom of the club to fill the cup on its being officially presented, and one guinea was granted for the purpose. On the second occasion £1 was voted. The cup was bigger than supposed, as another half-sovereign was required to foot the bill. That was in 1874-75, when the trophy again came its way. On the next occasion the president of the day, Mr. W. C. Mitchell, was not only a little more lavish, though the cup had not increased in size, but he had the temerity to have a private symposium with certain of the S.F.A. committee when the cup was being presented to himself. The committee did not like being ignored in this fashion, so the president had to explain the reason why. While his explanation was not quite satisfactory, the bill was duly paid. As time went on, two cups had occasionally to be filled, no doubt to overflowing, as the grants for the Purpose rose to £3, and then to £5, and no one appears to have been anything the worse.

The presentation of the Association and Charity Cups was at first made a pretentious affair, as the Queen's Park, as stated, gave a banquet to the Charity Committee on these auspicious occasions. Of late years the practice fell into desuetude, and the Charity Cup is usually presented in the City Chambers by the Lord Provost of the day, without other ceremony. Alas, the Queen's Park does not often now take a prominent part in these proceedings.

The Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, caused a stir in the dovecots of football clubs, including the Queen's Park, and the question arose, whether it would be necessary to register under the Act. As there was no sale of intoxicating liquors in question, all beverages being

dispensed in the way of hospitality, it was thought such clubs need not register. The Queen's Park, however, communicated first with the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and afterwards with Sheriff Guthrie, as Sheriff-Principal of Lanarkshire, who gave the opinion that, failing registration, the club was liable to be prosecuted. The Scottish Association and Scottish League had agreed to defend a test case should any club be prosecuted, if a member of either body. It was, however, thought better, under all the circumstances, to register.

Though the club, for the first time in its history, was able to lay before the annual general meeting in May, 1893, a credit balance of over £1,000, thanks to the able management of the joint treasurers, Messrs. James Lawrence and Hugh Barnett, the occasion was thought opportune to take exception to the princely hospitality in which the club indulged its guests and its members, and imputations were put forth which were strongly resented by the committee and First Eleven players. Mr. Geake, who occupied the chair, threw oil on the troubled waters, and the treasurers' report was unanimously adopted. Some little friction arose over the discussion, but at a subsequent committee meeting all allegations and insinuations were withdrawn.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX

When the entertainments tax came into force in 1916, the Football Association approached Sir Lawrence Guillemard, the chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise, with regard to holding a conference with representatives of football bodies, to discuss the method of collecting the tax in a way which would be most convenient. This conference was held in the Football Association offices, London, on Tuesday, 18th April, 1916, at which it was decided, as football clubs were liable to be taxed, the tax should be collected in the usual way on entering by the gates, by the turnstile returns, instead of by tickets, or stamps. Queen's Park arranged with the local Customs to pay the duty on the basis of certified returns and gave a bond for £100, through the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, to the Government. Admission to the ground was to be the same price as formerly, the club paying the tax for complimentary and season ticket holders and life members. After the war the charge for admission was doubled.

Chapter LIX.—Instructions to F.A. Delegates, 1873

MR. ARCHIBALD RAE

It was a source of great gratification to the club that its honorary secretary, Mr. Archibald Rae, had been chosen, in February, 1874, a member of the committee of the Football Association, not as representative of the Scottish Association, but as a member of the Queen's Park Club. No doubt it was a high honour, and was richly deserved, as the club had taken an active part in furthering the objects of the association, especially in legislative work—many important rules having been introduced or altered on the initiation of the Queen's Park—and the position of the game in Scotland must be credited wholly to the club. Mr. Rae kept himself in close touch with the Football Association re interpretation of the rules, and elucidation of many questions for the improvement of the game.

The Queen's Park F.C. had never a more capable and enthusiastic official than Mr. Archibald Rae, who served the club most faithfully and well in various capacities. He first

held office as secretary for seasons 1872-73 and 1873-74. He was appointed treasurer in season 1875-76, and occupied the presidential chair in 1877-78. Mr. Rae was the actual founder, on a mandate from Queen's Park, in 1873, of the Scottish Football Association, and officiated as first honorary secretary of that body. Altogether his work for his club, and for football, has left its impress on succeeding generations. On the occasion of his marriage the club presented him with a gold watch, which bears the following inscription: "To Mr. Archibald Rae, on the occasion of his marriage, from the members of the Queen's Park Football Club—Glasgow, 8th June, 1876."

The following letter, written by Mr. A. Rae, the then secretary of Queen's Park, to Mr. Robert Smith, London, contains detailed instructions re what items on the agenda for the annual general meeting of the Football Association the Queen's Park wished to support or oppose. In the minutes of the club, the following entry appears under date 21st January, 1873: "The secretary was instructed to send to Mr. Stair several amendments of the Laws of the Game for adoption at the annual general meeting of the Association in February, and to ask the club representatives to try to secure their adoption. (See letter book.) "

3 Valeview Terrace, Mount Florida,
Glasgow, 21st February, 1873.

Robert Smith, Esq., London.

My Dear Sir,—The committee met the other night, and carefully considered the proposed amendments upon the Laws of the Game., etc., with the following results:

Laws of the Game

II and III. Support amendments proposed by this club upon Rules 2 and 3.

V. Oppose Great Marlow's amendment to Rule 5. If this Were adopted, it would bring the players all together at every throw-in; reduce the play on such occasions to mere mauls; and give the advantage to mere weight, rather than to judgment and readiness as at present.

V. Oppose Clapton Pilgrims' amendment to same rule. The rule should stand as it is now, for it is often good play to put the ball into touch, get hold of it again, and throw it in at once.

V. Oppose Nottingham Forest's amendment to same rule. Few players are gifted with straight-kicking powers, and much time would probably be wasted in bringing back the ball from mulled kicks to have it rightly done.

VI. Oppose Nottingham Forest's amendment to Rule 6. There is often enough sneaking with the present rule. This amendment would make matters infinitely worse, and would multiply fluke goals.

VI. Support Uxbridge's amendment on this rule. The proposed wording is clearer than the existing rule.

VII. Oppose amendments to this rule proposed by Upton Park and Great Marlow, because they are embodied in the amendment proposed by Maidenhead; and oppose Nottingham

Forest's amendment, because a flag between the goal and the corner-flag would be misleading.

VII. Support Maidenhead's amendment, but suggest that it be abbreviated thus:

When the ball is kicked behind the goal-line by one of the attacking side, it must be kicked off by the side behind whose goal it was kicked, within six yards of the limit of their goal. When the ball is kicked behind the goal-line by one of the defending side, a player of the opposite side shall have a free kick from the nearest corner-flag. No other player, in either case, to be allowed within six yards of the ball until it is kicked, and no goal to be scored from any such kick. This, you will observe, shortens the rule without altering its meaning.

VIII. Oppose Great Marlow's amendment to this rule. It opens the door to endless field disputings. Astronomy forgive them, they don't know what they are doing.

VIII. Support Queen's Park amendment to this rule. It seems to us to clearly define the goalkeeper's privileges. The adoption of this amendment will, of course, require the expunging of Rules 10 and 11.

X. Should our amendment to Rule 8 be adopted, Maidenhead's amendment to this rule (10) will be unnecessary.

XII. Oppose Nottingham's amendment to this rule. The rule, as it stands, prohibits spikes; which it would not do, if amended as proposed. Handling Support St. Alban's addition to memo, re handling; but have this put among the Definitions of Terms," instead of standing alone as a memo. Definition of Terms. Support Clapton Pilgrims' definition of a free kick, provided the last clause be omitted, thus:

A free kick is a kick at the ball in any way the kicker pleases, when it is lying on the ground. The adoption of the six feet, or any limit, would lead to difficulties. Suppose, for instance, the ball to be fouled within three feet of the goal by the defenders of that goal, must they retire three feet outside the field of play? Oxford can't play us for the cup on the Monday after the International. We have therefore withdrawn in their favour. I see the English team has been licked by the Wanderers!! shall be glad to get your official report of the Association meeting at your convenience, after the proceedings are over. Compliments to your brother and yourself from Yours very faithfully,

ARCH. RAE, Hon. Secretary.

Weir won't be up!! So I hear to-day.

Chapter LX.—Record of Matches Played

For the first twenty years the Queen's Park held a dominating position in Scottish football, and also for that matter in English football, and its losses never reached double figures, and only once touched the half-dozen. In season 1886-87, owing to a remarkable disturbance in the team, thirty-eight players having been played in the First Eleven that season, the losses amounted to twelve out of thirty-two matches. It was not until 1894-95 that double figures

had again to be recorded in the lost column; nor were the following five years at all satisfactory. Up to the end of 1899-1900, and for the preceding ten years—the club had not been playing in the highest company, as all the better clubs had joined the Scottish League, giving the Queen's only casual fixtures—the Queen's Park held a preponderance in goals and matches won. On joining the League in 1900-01 this at once ceased, as the amateur could not entirely hold his own against the trained professional, who gave his whole time to the game.

						Goals.	
		Games	Won	Drawn	Lost	Won	Lost
1867-68	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
1868-69	-	1	1	0	0	2	0
1869-70	-	2	2	0	0	6	0
						and 9 touches	
1870-71	-	5	5	0	0	12	0
						and 4 touches	
1871-72	-	3	2	1	0	3	0
						and 2 touches	
1872-73	-	7	5	2	0	18	0
1873-74	-	10	10	0	0	47	0
1874-75	-	16	13	3	0	50	4
1875-76	-	13	11	1	1	33	4
1876-77	-	16	15	1	1	66	3
1877-78	-	23	20	2	1	78	5
1878-79	-	21	18	1	2	82	9
1879-80	-	21	18	2	1	112	11
1880-81	-	25	23	2	0	103	14
1881-82	-	26	23	3	0	150	23

						Goals.	
		Games	Won	Drawn	Lost	Won	Lost
1882-83	-	29	21	3	5	140	41
1883-84	-	32	24	2	6	139	31
1884-85	-	34	24	6	4	107	38
1885-86	-	31	23	4	4	102	31
1886-87	-	32	17	3	12	95	64
1887-88	-	36	25	6	5	138	54
1888-89	-	39	30	5	4	162	53
1889-90	-	30	24	4	2	127	25
1890-91	-	31	23	5	3	142	50
1891-92	-	29	21	3	5	120	48
1892-93	-	27	18	3	6	106	45
1893-94	-	35	16	10	9	91	70
1894-95	-	36	21	4	11	114	76
1895-96	-	33	16	4	13	95	76
1896-97	-	34	19	6	9	115	64
1897-98	-	37	22	5	10	125	69
1898-99	-	42	27	5	10	134	69
1899-1900	-	42	26	3	13	130	78
1900-01	-	43	12	6	25	*71	87
1901-02	-	37	9	7	21	59	79
1902-03	-	37	6	5	26	49	90
1903-04	-	49	16	14	19	64	74
1904-05	-	51	12	15	24	56	90
1905-06	-	49	11	7	31	72	124
1906-07	-	52	15	10	27	80	104
1907-08	-	49	13	13	23	90	110
1908-09	-	42	8	17	17	59	80
1909-10	-	39	12	9	18	59	85
1910-11	-	40	8	5	27	46	89
1911-12	-	38	10	9	19	38	67
1912-13	-	37	6	3	28	41	95
1913-14	-	42	12	9	21	63	95
1914-15	-	40	4	6	30	37	91
1915-16	-	32	8	6	18	41	88
1916-17	-	35	9	6	20	49	79
1917-18	-	35	14	6	15	64	63

* First season in Scottish League.

Chapter LXI.—Obituary

It was the invariable custom of the Queen's Park, whenever a member died who had been an office-bearer, or had rendered valuable services to the club on the field, to pass a vote of

condolence with his relatives, in some cases send wreaths, and where help was necessary, render it. Its thoughtfulness in this respect passes belief, even those who had served the club in the humblest capacity not being forgotten.

Mr. W. Dickson.—Mr. Dickson was an excellent defender at goal, and did capital duty in nearly all the important games played by the Queen's Park. He was also a well-known Clyde oarsman, having for many years been a prominent member of the Clydesdale A.R.C., and one of their champions. An authority on aquatics, and ready at all times to impart instruction to juniors, he had gained a great name in the West of Scotland. His death on 28th April, 1878, proved a sad blow to the club. A member of committee called specially at his house on learning that Mr. Dickson lay on his deathbed. A sub-committee—consisting of the president, Mr. A. Rae, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Baillie—was appointed to see that Mr. Dickson lacked for nothing that it was in the power of the club to give him, and £20 was voted for the purpose. This committee and several members of the club attended his funeral. The club also gave substantial support to a concert for the benefit of his widow, organised by the Caledonian Railway Company's Musical Association, for which body Mr. Dickson acted as librarian.

Mr. Eadie Fraser.—Scotland never had a better forward than Eadie Fraser, known to everybody as the "Graceful Eadie." His movements were perfect. His popularity was extraordinary. On the field and off it he was a thorough gentleman, and never descended to those tricks which tend to bring the game into disrepute. When he was appointed to a lucrative situation in West Africa, his departure was a blow to his many friends, and hailed as a calamity to the Queen's Park. The whole of the members and office-bearers loved him as a brother, and not a few of those he left behind him on the platform in February, 1884, as the train steamed out of the station, turned away with a sad heart and streaming eye. They never saw him again. M. J. Eadie Fraser died at Sydney, Australia, in the early months of 1886. No more popular or able player had ever done duty on the football field for the Queen's Park than he. Falling into ill-health, he first went to the West Coast of Africa, and the climate there not suiting him, he travelled to the Antipodes. The seeds of mortality had been sown too deeply, and he succumbed after a short sojourn. The Queen's Park had placed him on "the hon. members' roll," and on learning of his death passed the following sympathetic resolution : " That the meeting received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Mr. M. J. Eadie Fraser, a recently prominent and popular member of the club, and records its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the club by Mr. Fraser during his active connection with it, and its warm estimation of those qualities of mind and disposition which combined to make him deservedly popular among his fellow-members." An excerpt of this minute was sent to his father, the Rev. John Fraser, with the assurance of the committee's sympathy.

Mr. Joseph Taylor.—J. Taylor, the great Queen's Park back, died in October, 1888. He was one of the oldest members of the club, having joined in 1870, prior to the occupation of the original Hampden Park by the club. He played in the great cup tie match against the Wanderers in London in 1872, and also in the greater first International between Scotland and England at Hamilton Crescent, in the same year. He was capped also in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876. The sympathy of the club did not end with a vote of condolence, as a benefit match was played against 3rd Lanark on 5th January, 1889, the proceeds of which were handed to the widow, and the club, on the suggestion of Mr. A. Rowan, augmented this sum by a contribution of £50.

Mr. J. D. Graham.—Mr. J. D. Graham was a strong supporter of the Queen's Park, and frequently assisted the club on the playing field as goalkeeper. He played in several important matches for the Queen's Park. He was also a member of the Clyde F.C., and having been elected by that club as its representative to the Glasgow Association committee, Mr. Graham had in 1891 to resign his connection with the Queen's Park, but in March, 1892, he was readmitted to membership. He was a bulky man, and in his younger days amateur champion oarsman on the Clyde. A genial soul, he made friends everywhere, and the pity is he was not spared for greater usefulness. Mr. Graham died in August, 1895.

Mr. J. T. Richmond.--An old and highly-respected member of the club, Mr. James T. Richmond died early in February, 1898, while yet in the prime of life. Mr. James Lawrence, president, referred to the splendid services Mr. Richmond had rendered to the club, and stated, although he had not come much about Hampden Park recently, he nevertheless took a very keen interest in its welfare and in all its doings.

Mr. John M'Tavish.—Mr. John M'Tavish, who in the capacity of hon. match secretary for several years had proved himself a very energetic and faithful official, died towards the end of April, 1898. While it was generally known Mr. M'Tavish had been seriously ill, and had been confined to bed for several days, it was not expected his illness would prove fatal. The chairman intimated that Mr. Lawrence had instructed the secretary to forward a wreath in the club's name to the family.

Mr. George Gillespie.—At a committee meeting, 5th February, 1900, Mr. James Lawrence made reference to the sudden death of Mr. George Gillespie, which had taken place on Saturday morning. Mr. Gillespie, who came from Rangers to Queen's Park, was known as "the prince of goalkeepers." He had been a member of the club for a long period, was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and had in his time done excellent service for the club. He had been cut off in the prime of life, leaving a widow and family to mourn his loss. Mr. Gillespie was a marvellous goalkeeper. He had previously played in other positions, until he found his true vocation was the part of custodian.

The Ibrox Disaster.--Before commencing a committee meeting, 7th April, 1902, the chairman (Mr. Geake) made feeling reference to the extremely sad calamity which had occurred at Ibrox on Saturday last, on the occasion of the International match with England, when so many lives had been lost, and hundreds more or less severely injured, and moved: "That we record in the minutes an expression of our deep and heartfelt sympathy with the Scottish Football Association and Rangers Football Club at the present time."

Mr. Thomas Lawrie.—In December, 1904, Mr. Thomas Lawrie died, and the club did not allow the loss of one of the hardest workers and most prominent officials of the Queen's Park to pass without suitable notice. Mr. Arthur Geake, in committee, 5th December, 1904, made sympathetic reference to the recent death of Mr. Lawrie, who passed away in the very prime of life, one of the oldest, ablest, and most valued members of the club. Mr. Lawrie evinced the greatest interest in football, athletic, and volunteering matters generally. He was major in the 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers.

Mr. T. C. Highet.—Mr. Harriett, president, at a meeting in February, 1907, made sympathetic reference to the recent death of Mr. Thomas C. Highet, one of the oldest, ablest, and most valued players of the club, bore testimony to the great interest he had always evinced therein and in all athletic matters generally, and testified to the great loss which the

club had sustained through his death.

Mr. William Harrower.—Sympathetic reference was also made on the death of Mr. William Harrower in October, 1910, an old and highly-esteemed member of the club, one who in the early 'eighties occupied a very high position in the game through his outstanding ability as a player, and had rendered distinguished services to the club, and in International matches to his country. Mr. Harrower evinced to the last the greatest interest in the welfare of the club, and the loss which the Queen's Park had sustained through his death was sincerely felt.

Mr. William Sellar.—Mr. William Sellar, one of the greatest centre forwards that had ever adorned Scottish football, died in June, 1914. He had been in failing health for a long period, and in consequence had not been able to follow the legal career which had opened so brightly for him. Originally a member—indeed one of the founders—of the Battlefield F.C., he, along with his two brothers, formed part of the Battlefield team which defeated the Queen's Park, 26th October, 1884, in a sensational Scottish Cup tie. At this time Battlefield was a force to be reckoned with. Mr. Sellar joined the Queen's Park, 13th June, 1882. His first appearance, however, in the Queen's Park team was not until 12th April, 1884, against Rangers, in a Glasgow Charity Cup tie, which Queen's Park won by 2-1, when he played with D. S. Allan on the left wing. He also helped Queen's Park to defeat 3rd Lanark in a final (8-0) on 3rd May. He played for Battlefield in cup ties in 1883-84 and 1884-85. Notwithstanding Battlefields triumph in October, 1884, Mr. Sellar came to the assistance of the Queen's Park in the English Cup ties, occupying the centre forward position with W. Harrower against Notts County at Nottingham, 21st February, 1885, and against the same club at Derby, 28th February, when at the second attempt Queen's Park passed on to meet Notts Forest twice, Mr. Sellar playing in both ties. He also was in the English final against Blackburn Rovers, at the Oval, that year. He made only one more appearance that season for Queen's Park, in the last match on the card, against Dumfries. In 1885-86 he again played in Scottish Cup ties for Battlefield, and was capped against England, 21st March, 1886, as a member of that club, playing on the right wing, and did not appear in the Queen's Park team that season. Mr. Sellar was capped against England, 19th March, 1887, as from Battlefield, playing only thrice for Queen's Park—against Kilmarnock, 19th February ; 3rd Lanark, 12th March; and Notts County, 26th March, 1887. He did not play regularly for Queen's Park until after Battlefield had fallen on evil days, receiving International honours as a member of that club in 1888. His other three honours against England were as a Queen's Park player, in 1891, 1892, and 1893—seven times in all. Mr. Thomas Robertson, president, a week after Mr. Sellar's sudden death, made sympathetic reference to the sad event. Mr. Sellar had rendered invaluable services to the club and to his country on the football field, and as president for three years, then a record.

Mr. D. C. Brown.—No more capable and no more popular member of the club can be found in the whole list of competent and active officials than Mr. Donald Campbell Brown, who died suddenly in America in the early part of 1915. At a committee meeting, 17th April, 1915, Mr. Thomas Robertson, the president, stated Mr. Brown had for many years been a most active and highly efficient office-bearer of the club, in which he had long taken deep and kindly interest. The chairman paid a very high tribute to the manner in which Mr. Brown had filled the presidential chair, and his unsparing efforts in the interest of amateur athletics in Scotland, and moved: "That we record in our minutes an expression of our great regret at Mr. Brown's sudden demise, and our most sincere sympathy with his widow and daughter in their deep and sad bereavement." An excerpt was forwarded to Mrs. Brown in

America.

Mr. William C. Mitchell.—This gentleman, who was an early member of the club, and president in 1876-77, in which season he had the additional honour of being president of the Scottish Football Association, died at Ayr in December, 1919. He had done yeoman service for the Queen's Park, and he presented the club, in 1876, with the first flag in the black and white colours, which floated over the Queen's Park pavilion on the occasion of the first open amateur athletic meeting held by the club in September of that year.

Mr. Mungo Ritchie.—This gentleman, who was the first president of the Queen's Park Club, died at his residence, Moray Place, Strathbungo, in September, 1920, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He had an active business career, being connected with the firm of Messrs. Mann, Byars & Co. for a long period. Indeed, he was an octogenarian at his retirement. When the idea of forming the athletic youths of the Queen's Park Recreation Ground into a club was consummated, 9th July, 1867, he was elected president, in absence. He occupied the chair for the one year, and resigned membership in 1868, on the occasion of his marriage.

Chapter LXII.—Miscellaneous

EARLY PROPAGANDA

In the matter of propaganda the Queen's Park never lost an opportunity of spreading the light amongst the benighted, especially those who were dark to the fact that rules existed for the proper conduct of the game. In order to make known these rules, which were those of the Football Association, not its own original rules—it had joined that association only a short time before, and adopted the "Laws of the Game," known generally as the "London Association Rules " —the Queen's Park decided in May, 1872, to print, for the use of its members, the rules of the club and the laws of the game on one card, and on another, the laws of the game and the rules of the Football Association, for circulation among the Scottish football clubs. This act had no doubt a beneficial effect, as quite a number of clubs sprang into being in 1872, and more in 1873. The position of the Queen's Park being somewhat isolated when it joined the English Association first, it was decided in November, 1871, " to open correspondence with other Scotch Association clubs with the view of persuading them to enlist for the English Cup, and, if successful in so fixing them, the Queen's Park would in all probability be first pitted against them in the earlier ties, which would thereby save the journeys to meet English clubs."

A JUVENILE RECRUIT

It was a sensible act on the part of the committee to delay, in July, 1872, the admission of a lad named Finlay Stewart, whose frame, on account of his youth, was not yet knit together. He was to be admitted only upon the condition that his father's consent be obtained. The lad, later, had been advised by his father to delay asking admission to the club for a year or two. He would no doubt be all the better for his abstention from such hard exercise, though he may have felt disappointed at being prevented from joining in the fray. Only, however, for a year, as in June, 1873, his name finds a place on the club roll. He was evidently determined to be a footballer, and learn the rudiments of the game in a high-class school. His stay,

however, in the club was short, as he resigned membership, 25th March, 1875.

HALF-YEARLY AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The decision to hold committee meetings on the first Tuesday of every month, and thus systematise such meetings, which were previously held as required, was arrived at on 14th May, 1874, for the purpose of transacting general business, and receiving applications for membership. Names had to be posted in the clubhouse not later than the Thursday preceding the meeting, with the names of their proposers and seconders. This was found to be more convenient, and has been continued to the present day.

In 1873 it was decided to hold a half-yearly general meeting in the autumn as well as the annual general meeting in April. Later, the date of the annual general meeting was changed to May, so that the officials could give full reports for the season.

LATE COMERS

Evidently T. C. Highet and Thomas Lawrie were not very punctual attenders at committee meetings, as the secretary, in concluding the minute of the committee meeting of 25th October, 1875, remarks sarcastically: "Mr. Highet appeared in time to move a vote of thanks to the chairman, which Mr. Lawrie arrived in time to second. The meeting was then closed in the usual way."

THE FOOTBALL OF 1875

Re the Scottish Cup final tie, played at Hampden Park, 10th April, 1875, in which Renton and Queen's Park were opponents, the Q.P. being the victors by 3-0, the following rather strong criticism appeared in the "Glasgow Herald in comments on the match:—"The first named are as a rule excellent 'trippers' and hackers—Weir, who is not used to this uncouth style, was partially disabled early in the match—their style being more appropriate in Rugby than in Association play. This reprehensible conduct gave rise to strong expressions of disapprobation amongst the spectators, who repeatedly called for the expulsion of the offenders." These were the days of forcible football, when charging was legitimate.

MR. C. W. ALCOCK

Mr. C. W. Alcock, owing to the business of the Football Association monopolising his time, resigned in January, 1876, the secretaryship and captaincy of the Wanderers club. He informed the Queen's Park accordingly, and the club expressed to him "its regret at his severance from his old and honourable posts." Mr. Kendrick, a player, was appointed secretary of the Wanderers. Immediately after this, 5th February, 1876, the Queen's Park met with its first defeat since its birth, 9th July, 1867, nearly nine years before, from the Wanderers, in London.

TESTIMONIALS

Inopportune testimonials did not appeal to the Queen's Park. In 1873 it was proposed by some London friends of Mr. C. W. Alcock to recognise his services to the game by a testimonial, and on application being made to the Queen's Park for a subscription the club declined to use its funds in this way. The same in 1877, when a testimonial to Mr. W. Dick,

secretary of the Scottish Football Association, was set on foot, the Queen's Park did not contribute ; but after that gentleman's death, when a memorial was being raised in recognition of his work for the game, the club freely gave a donation of £10 to this worthy object, which took the shape of a headstone over his grave in the Necropolis.

MR. WILLIAM KER'S DEPARTURE

In the beginning of the season 1873-74, 26th November of the former year, Mr. William Ker, who had joined the club in April, 1870, resigned to go to Canada. He was an International player, captain of the team, and a prominent officebearer. The loss of the services of this gifted player was felt by the club. " No doubt the gift he bore away with him will often recall happy thoughts of home and of the Queen's Park Football Club." So the minute runs. J. Taylor was elected to the vacant captaincy. In the team of the first International match against England, at Partick, in 1872, W. Ker is given as a member of the Granville. He was also a member of the Queen's Park at that date, having joined, as already stated, in April, 1870.

Q.P. AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES In a minute dated 3rd December, 1878, we learn that the Rev. W. W. Beveridge, then a student at Glasgow University, and secretary of the University Football Club, desired the use of Hampden Park for the Inter-University matches between Glasgow and Cambridge and Oxford Universities respectively, and, after consideration, it was agreed to give the ground for the match on 23rd December with Oxford only. W. W. Beveridge, an Ayr Academy product, became, about this period, a great sprinter, and has been clocked to do even time—10 seconds—for the 100 yards. He is now the much-respected minister of a Port-Glasgow congregation, and has done good service during the war as an army chaplain. In this minute, Messrs. Campbell and R. Browne (match secretary) reported, they had gone through to Edinburgh to visit Mr. Smith—the Dr. Smith of the Queen's Park, then captain of Edinburgh University Football Club—to arrange, so that if Cambridge disappointed Queen's Park, then Oxford might be played instead. Mr. Smith was complacent and obliging, and was willing to play his match on the Friday, or the Monday, thus leaving the Saturday open, if Queen's Park required it. At this date, an effort was being made to introduce annual meetings between the English and Scottish universities on the lines of the Oxford and Cambridge contests, but the proposal came to nothing. Queen's Park did not then play either university, though as far back as July, 1875, the match secretary had been in communication with Oxford and Cambridge, with a view to arranging with either home-and-home matches. Cambridge visited Hampden Park, 9th December, 1876, and Oxford not until 17th March, 1883.

MR. ROBERT SMITH'S TESTIMONIAL

In July, 1879, Mr. Robert Smith, one of the founders of the club, who played in the first International in 1872, and also before that in two of the Internationals engineered by Mr. C. W. Alcock, as a representative from the Queen's Park, entered the estate of holy matrimony. He was presented by the club on the occasion with the following address :—

Address presented to Robert Smith, Esq., from the Queen's Park Football Club, on the occasion of his marriage, 22nd July, 1879.

We, the members of the Queen's Park Football Club, recognising you as its founder, deem this, the occasion of your marriage, fitting opportunity to express our most grateful

appreciation of the inestimable services you have rendered to the club, which we feel contributed in no small degree to its subsequent success. We offer our hearty congratulations upon the present auspicious occasion, and trust you may long be spared to enjoy every happiness and prosperity.

Signed in the name of the club,
(Signed) CHARLES CAMPBELL, President. T. FRED. SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

AMUSING NEGOTIATIONS

When the Queen's Park became possessed of a field of its own in 1873—Hampden Park—it was a proud day for the club in many ways. The club may be said to have begun its real football career then, as any matches played on the Recreation Ground before this period were casually arranged fixtures. Hampden Park quickly became the only centre of football, and was in frequent demand for important games, but no Internationals until 1878. The team which opened Hampden Park, 25th October, 1873, consisted of : R. W. Neill, goal; W. Ker and J. Taylor, backs; J. J. Thomson and C. Campbell, half-backs; J. B. Weir, R. Leckie, M'Kinnon, A. M'Kinnon, T. Lawrie, and H. M'Neil, forwards. It was in this match Campbell made his debut as a half-back in the team. His brother, E. Campbell, was an older member and player than Charles, but did not reach the same high eminence. In the final tie for the cup that year, the following represented the Queen's Park: R. W. Neill; J. Taylor and J. J. Thomson; C. Campbell and Dickson; J. B. Weir, R. Leckie, A. M'Kinnon, W. M'Kinnon, T. Lawrie, and H. M'Neil. W. Ker, who played in the early ties, left for Canada, resigning November, 1873. After the Queen's Park had acquired Hampden Park in 1873, they had the only ground really suitable, on which to play representative matches, and consequently assumed an air of independence to even such a body as the Scottish Association, who sent a deputation to the club to negotiate terms for the Glasgow v. Sheffield match as late as 1877. The minute states: "There was a good deal of haggling over the offer of the ground free of charge, the club to retain the stand drawings. The deputation were admitted, and politely informed of the terms fixed upon. The gentlemen in waiting held very circumscribed views, and made the handsome offer of £15 sterling for ground and stand. Such liberality could not be taken advantage of by the committee, and the deputation withdrew, vainly expostulating, and promising to return later." They reappeared, and "after a little skirmishing advanced their offer to £20. After a considerable amount of further haggling, the committee agreed to reconsider the matter, and the gentlemen again retired." The committee decided on £30 or the original terms, and these terms being unacceptable the deputation went out for the third time, but "only for a few moments, three of their number reappearing to say they would come up to £25," which was declined, and this fourth visit was their last. Further negotiations were left in the secretary's hands should the association toe the mark again. On reconsideration, the £30 basis was eventually agreed upon. These are changed days now. There came a time, February, 1878, when the Queen's Park committee, learning that the offer of other clubs for the International against England was lower than theirs, decided to give ground and stands free to the association rather than lose the match, and that game was played for the first time on Hampden Park in that year. The two home Internationals of 1874 and 1876 had been played at Hamilton Crescent, the scene also of the opening game of the series in 1872.

LIFE ROLL

A graceful custom of the Queen's Park was the transference of the names of gentlemen who

had rendered the club valuable services during their active career, and who now took no further part in the club's affairs, to what was termed "The Life Roll"—that is to say, they continued members of the club, though taking no part in the management. This custom was inaugurated in August, 1879, and no eminent legislator, or player, was allowed to depart, only after he had been thoroughly sounded to see if his practical adhesion to the club could not be retained. In 1882, however, two old, almost original, members of the club, Mr. Archibald Rae and Mr. G. O. Norval, both of whom had been prominent office-bearers, expressed a wish to rejoin, and be placed again on the club roll. In consequence the title "Life Roll" was altered to "Honorary Members' Roll," as the absurdity of the former title, when names on the roll could be delete and possibly entered again, was self-evident. The names o the first members placed on the "Life Roll" in 1879 are R. Leckie, R. Smith, A. Spiers, W. Ker, A. Rhind, J. J. Thomson, and James Philips.

RANGERS' APPLICATION

In July, 1875, a letter was read from the Rangers F.G., requesting "the favour of playing the opening match at Hampden Park for the new season." Evidently the "Light Blues" looked up to the Queen's Park in those days, as they were only three years in being. Indeed the senior club thought it was doing the Rangers a favour in deciding to give them only a single match that season, while Vale of Leven, 3rd Lanark, Kilmarnock, and others were honoured with home-and-home fixtures. The opening match was with Kilmarnock, not with Rangers, on 2nd October; won by 7-0. Rangers were played on 20th November, for the benefit of the Bridgeton Fire Relief Fund, and the gross proceeds, £28 3s., were handed over.

RESTRICTING THE MEMBERSHIP

When the membership in 1880 exceeded 300, no fewer than ninety-seven new members having been added that season, the annual general meeting introduced a new by-law, " That in consequence of the large membership the club roll be limited to 350, the committee, however, having power to admit any additional applicants who are considered likely to strengthen the playing element of the club." This was not, however, strictly adhered to, as the rule in time was modified, so that it would not debar gentlemen of influence in the athletic world from joining, whose services might be found useful. Still the playing element was always pre-dominant, and no good player who sought admission was turned away. The season ticket holders were restricted then to 500 at a charge of 7s. 6d. each. Indeed, another 100 tickets were supplied for those old holders who had not secured their seasons in time.

CURIOUS COMPENSATION CLAIMS

A strange claim was made on the club by Dundee F.C., Morton F.C., and Third Lanark F.C. for compensation, in respect of the Glasgow Cup replayed final tie between Rangers and Celtic having been played on Hampden Park on 19th October, 1907, in consequence of which the venue of the Scottish League match between Queen's Park and Dundee had to be altered from Hampden Park to Dundee, and opposition given to the Scottish League game between 3rd Lanark and Morton, at Cathkin Park, on 26th October. Mr. Geake explained that these claims had come before the committee of the Scottish League, when it was agreed to remit the matter to the clubs concerned, with a recommendation that they should endeavour to arrive at a settlement. It was arranged that the amount of compensation to be paid to the clubs claiming should be fixed by the committee of the Scottish League. It is difficult to see how the Queen's Park was to blame for the change of venue, though it must

be admitted the club benefited pecuniarily by the stand drawings at the final tie. The other three wanted a share of the spoil. Why the Queen's Park, more than Celtic and Rangers, who shared equally the gate profits of the tie? The League fixed the compensation to be paid Dundee at £20 9s. 6d., being the amount of the second team's wages, as Second Dundee were thrown idle through the change of venue. Celtic and Rangers generously took upon themselves to settle the claims of 3rd Lanark and Morton, and, in addition, offered to pay one-third each of the compensation awarded Dundee F.G. To this latter the Queen's Park would not listen, and insisted on taking full responsibility for Dundee's claim. These claims were out-Heroded by one put forward by 3rd Lanark to the Scottish League, asking £61 compensation on the ground that Hampden Park had so frequently been given up for representative matches, League fixtures became so congested that the Volunteers were under the necessity of playing Hibernian at Cathkin Park, while the Queen's Park had a counter-attraction at Hampden Park with Celtic, on 11th April, 1908. It was unanimously agreed to oppose this ridiculous claim—which was done so successfully that the claim was dismissed by the Scottish League committee.

QUEEN'S PARK INTERNATIONAL REFEREES

When the International series between Scotland and England began in 1872, the referees were provided by the nation on whose ground the matches were played. Queen's Park members took a prominent position as referees in the earlier games. Mr. William Keay (Queen's Park) was referee at Partick in 1872 ; Mr. A. Hae (Queen's Park) in 1874, on the same ground; and Mr. W. C. Mitchell (Queen's Park) in 1876, also on Hamilton Crescent. Mr. William Dick, secretary, S.F.A., officiated at Hampden Park in 1878 ; Mr. Don. Hamilton, vice-president, S.F.A., in 1880; and Mr. John Wallace (Beith), also vice-president, in 1882. The president in those days was usually a patron, the controlling head being the vice-president. Some dissatisfaction arose in this last year, and then the neutral referee held sway, nor did he content both parties either. In 1892, Dr. Smith (Queen's Park) was the controlling official. He had experience as a player on both sides of the Border, as he frequently assisted the Corinthians. As a set off against this, Mr. J. C. Clegg (Sheffield) blew the whistle at Richmond in 1893. Mr. Humphrey Jones, a member of Queen's Park, but an Englishman, acted in 1896 at Celtic Park. Mr. Tom Robertson (Queen's Park), who has conducted more important matches than any man living, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Lewis, officiated at Celtic Park in 1898, and also at Newcastle in 1907 ; and Mr. J. B. Stark (Airdrie) took charge at London in 1909. Mr. J. Mason (Burslem) was referee in 1908, 1910, and 1912 at Hampden Park. In fact, no neutral referee has conducted this International match since 1906 except in 1911, when Mr. Nunnerley (Wales), was the referee. In 1913 an arrangement was come to, that a Scot should act when the game was played in England, and an Englishman when decided in Scotland. Mr. A. A. Jackson (Glasgow) conducted the game in 1913 at the Crystal Palace, and Mr. Bamlett (Gateshead) at Celtic Park in 1914. This courteous system continued when International football was resumed after the Peace, and Mr. T. Dougray officiated at Sheffield in 1920.

MR. R. S. M'COLL

The first serious defection from the club, under the League system, was the unexpected resignation of R. S. M'Coll, one of the best forwards who had ever played for the Queen's Park. In a letter, dated 28th October, 1901, Mr. M'Coll sent in his resignation from the various committees of which he was a member in the club. This was followed by an application for his League transfer to Newcastle United F.C., for which club he played as a

professional for three seasons. Mr. M'Coll formally resigned his membership of the club in letter dated 21st November, 1901, which resignation was duly accepted. This was a very serious blow to the club, and was the first of a series of similar losses, from which even at the present day, the club is not entirely free. M'Coll returned to Scotland at the end of season 1903-04, and in the following September (1904) became a registered professional with Rangers, for whom he played until the close of season 1906-07. In August, 1907, he was reinstated as an amateur by the Scottish Football Association, and was readmitted to his old love, Queen's Park, by the casting vote of the chairman, 7th October, 1907, making his appearance for his club against, the Rangers at Hampden Park, 2nd November, 1907, in a Scottish League game, which the Queen's Park won by 3-1. M'Coll gave splendid service in many stiff games until 1910, when he made his final appearance as a Scottish Cup player against Clyde. After two draws, in the third round, of 2-2 each, the Queen's Park lost to the Shawfield team by 2-1. M'Coll played at odd times afterwards, at the urgent request of the club, when a critical game had to be faced. R. S. M'Coll was a great player. On the field he played the game scientifically, being scrupulously fair, and his popularity was unbounded. Starting in business in the confectionery trade, he is now one of Glasgow's most successful merchants. R. S. M'Coll holds the record for scoring all six goals in a match, which he did in a Scottish League game against Port-Glasgow Athletic at Hampden Park, 27th April, 1910.

THE ATHOLL ARMS

The Atholl Arms Hotel, then situated in Dundas Street, City, was a favourite howff with the members of the Queen's Park. There were other attractions there besides the hospitality extended by mine host. Mr. Alexander Gow, the proprietor, was an old Highlander, and, an athlete in his youth, took a great interest in athletics, and was a keen attender and judge at Highland gatherings, especially in the Atholl district. Many high festivals were held in this "hostelrie," as it is styled in the minutes, February, 1882, when a discussion arose over the question that the service given was not then adequate to the occasion. This grievance became accentuated, and in November, 1882, Mr. Richard Browne had a few words to say regarding the dinners, etc., in the Atholl Arms Hotel. He stated that some of Mr. Gow's charges were enormous, a few of which he pointed out to the committee. After due consideration, the match secretary was instructed "to look after some other hotels to see if we could better ourselves in any way." The hotel was taken down shortly afterwards, the ground having been acquired by the North British Railway to build the underground railway, the tunnel of which runs under the site of the Atholl Arms.

THE OTHER M'KINNON

William M'Kinnon, the famous Dumbarton forward, once appeared in the colours of the Queen's Park, but it was as a "Probable" in the trial game at Paisley for the International against England, played at Cathkin Park in March, 1884. The "Probable" side were uniformed in Queen's Park jerseys.

PLAYERS PROVIDE OWN UNIFORMS

Up to the commencement of season 1910-11 Queen's Park players had to provide their own uniforms, which is certainly carrying amateurism to its utmost limits. But such is the case. Once or twice enterprising individuals brought before the committee this curious fact; but the club declined to supply uniforms for its players. In September, 1910, the chairman reported, the match committee had found it increasingly difficult to get players to provide

their own uniforms, and, after considerable discussion, it was left to the match committee to procure uniforms, as they considered necessary. A step further was taken three years afterwards, and provision was made for washing, drying, and mangling these uniforms—a change which was found of decided advantage to the players.

A HITCH

A mistake, inadvertently made by the chairman, Mr. Alfred Dalziel, during the election of the committee at the annual general meeting, 29th June, 1905, put the club to no little inconvenience and expense. The chairman, after the election of president, two joint treasurers, and the secretaries of the Strollers, Hampden XI, and Victoria XI, and four members of the match committee, who by virtue of their offices had seats on the general committee, announced there were still ten vacancies, when nine only were to be filled—the committee consisting of nineteen members—and called for nominations. The voting proceeded on the basis of ten vacancies, instead of nine, as provided in the articles of association. There was room for considerable difference of opinion as to the validity of the election of the ten gentlemen chosen by the meeting. It was therefore thought inadvisable for the committee, as elected, to conduct the business of the club. It was unanimously agreed to take the opinion of counsel on the point, and Mr. C. B. Miller, the secretary, was instructed to prepare a memorial. Mr. J. Campbell Lorimer, K.C., to whom the memorial was submitted, after reviewing the whole circumstances, gave it as his opinion, briefly, that the election of the nine members highest in the voting was valid, and the election of the tenth man inept. A special general meeting, or a new election, was not necessary, unless the tenth man raised a difficulty; then, an extraordinary general meeting would be desirable, for the purpose of declaring and minuting that only nine nominees having the highest number of votes were duly elected, and notifying the tenth man he is not one of the committee, and will not be cited to the meetings, or admitted thereto. The tenth man happened to be Mr. Stewart Lawrie, who, after some slight demur, acquiesced in the decision of counsel, and withdrew his name, thus solving the difficulty.

THE LAW OF PRESENTS TO AMATEURS

Some doubt existed in the Queen's Park committee whether it would affect the amateurism of a player were the club to give him a present on the occasion of his marriage, particularly as that player, Mr. T. T. Fitchie, had rendered inestimable services to the club, but was at this time under the jurisdiction of the English Association. Mr. John • Liddell, in order to settle the matter, put himself, on behalf of the club, into communication with Mr. Crump, who, after consulting Mr. J. C. Clegg, both members of the executive of the Football Association, replied, there would be no objection to making a present of some article to Mr. Fitchie, as a mark of esteem, and as a souvenir of his connection with the Queen's Park, and that it would not be necessary for the Scottish Association to ask for consent, seeing Mr. Fitchie had come under the jurisdiction of the English Association, but simply that the S.F.A. or the club could write, stating what was proposed, remarking that it was assumed there would be no objection, so far as the Football Association was concerned. It would not be in any way a breach of the amateur rules, or contrary to practice, to make such a present to a player when he is permanently leaving a club, or an association. When the presentation came to be made, both the S.F.A. and F.A. received intimation of the action proposed to be taken by the club. This case guided all similar cases afterwards. In the early days of football no restrictions existed, presents to players on similar occasions, or when leaving the club, in recognition of services rendered, were given, but the presents were always in kind, never in

money, except to a retiring official in a responsible position, as an honorarium.

MR. TOM ROBERTSON AS A REFEREE

Mr. Tom Robertson, the well-known Queen's Park halfback, after he had retired from the game, devoted his spare time to acting as referee, where his thorough knowledge of the game and its laws, his integrity and high principle, have caused his services to be in constant demand both at home and abroad. His activities in this direction constitute a record. In addition to ordinary League and other games, he has refereed the following important matches :—

England v. Scotland, 2 occasions—at Celtic Park, 1898, and Newcastle, 1907; England v. Scotland (League), 3—1897, 1899, and. 1909; England v. Ireland, 9; England v. Wales, 9; Ireland v. Wales, 2; Ireland v. England (Amateur), 2; Scotland v. Ireland (League), 1—1898; England v. Ireland (League), 7; Southern League v. Irish League, 2; Glasgow v. Sheffield, 7; Anglo-Scots v. Home Scots, 10; Scottish Cup finals, 5; Irish Cup finals, 9; Scottish Junior Cup finals, 14; Army International—Ireland v. England, 1; Schools International—Scotland v. England, 1; Junior Internationals—Scotland v. Ireland, 6; Scotland v. Birmingham and District, 5; and Players' International—Scotland v. England, 2.

MR. H. A. WATT, M.P.

Mr. Harry A. Watt, late M.P. for the College Division of Glasgow, a famous sprinter, and hurdles champion of Scotland in his younger days, was a member of Queen's Park for several seasons, though he never gained football honours of note. He was originally a member of Pollokshields Athletic, the team of "Gilded Youths," and, having been sent to represent that club on the committee of the Glasgow Football Association, he was compelled by the rules of that body to resign his connection with the Queen's Park, as he could not be a member of two clubs, members of that association. However, in June, 1889, Mr. Watt was readmitted to membership on his retiral from the Glasgow Association.

MR. C. CAMPBELL

In November, 1886, an English newspaper stated, with no little truth, that the decline of the Queen's Park in this season dated from the time that Charles Campbell, the great halfback, withdrew from the team after sixteen years' active service. At November, the club had lost more matches than during the whole of the previous season, when it had to record only four reverses. Up to that month eleven games had been played, six won, and five lost. The presence of Campbell in the team had a wonderful effect on his companions, who knew nothing that experience could teach would be omitted to win a match. His head came in always useful too in play, and in conducting the game, and no man was a better judge of football. Campbell played occasionally, later, with Humphrey Jones, but did not take a prominent place in the team, turning out in the more important games, especially in cup ties, and against English clubs. He served the club long afterwards in the legislative chamber. In 1877 Charles Campbell played as a full back in a few matches on the retiral of J. Taylor. He played in that position against the Welsh Druids, at Hampden Park, on 6th October, 1877, with R. W. Neill as partner; against 3rd Lanark, on the following Saturday; against Clydesdale, on 20th October ; Edinburgh Association, on 27th October ; and Clydesdale, 3rd November. However, in the match with 3rd Lanark at Cathkin Park, on 10th November, 1877, he resumed his old position at half-back, J. Philips exchanging places with him. The

Volunteers won by 1-0, and for the third time since the formation of the club, ten years before, the Queen's Park suffered defeat. The fourth defeat came from the Vale of Leven in the first meeting of the season, 28th September, 1878, at Hampden Park, the Vale winning by 1-0. Only four defeats in eleven seasons is remarkable.

Mr. Charles Campbell announced his intention to retire from the committee at the annual general meeting in May, 1890. Mr. D. C. Brown, the retiring president, was sure the members all regretted Mr. Campbell's decision, but when they reflected on the length of time Mr. Campbell was in active service on the field—he joined the club in July, 1870 and in committee, they would agree, that he had well earned that retirement which he now sought, and they were bound to respect his desire. He had much pleasure in moving that the meeting record its appreciation of the services Mr. Campbell had rendered to the club, whose interests he had so much at heart. Mr. A. Rowan, the new chairman, proposed, at a subsequent committee meeting, that Mr. Campbell's long and faithful services should be substantially recognised, on severing his connection with all the old landmarks of the club. It was decided to organise a handsome testimonial to Mr. Campbell—a decision which was enthusiastically supported.

MR. WALTER ARNOTT

Walter Arnott was unquestionably the greatest back who ever kicked a ball. He was a man of great strength, with a well-knit frame, and consequently, few opponents dared meet him in a charge. Ready in resource, a powerful kick—he has been known to score goals from midfield—and sure of himself, he was a tower of defence. To enumerate any one game in which he excelled himself would be a work of supererogation, as he always played well. One particular trick of his no other back could emulate, though many tried. When at full speed, in pursuit of a flying forward, he would turn round on the run and kick the ball straight back without any apparent effort—a trick which nonplussed his opponents, and was the marvel of the spectators. Though thick-set and sturdy, he could raise considerable speed on occasion. Arnott joined the Queen's Park, 9th May, 1882, having previously played for Pollokshields Athletic. Having finished season 1883-84 with Queen's Park, he returned to Pollokshields Athletic in beginning of season 1884-85, but reappeared in the Queen's Park team at the end of December, 1884, against Dumbarton, nor did he play in the English Cup ties of that season until the fourth round, against Old Wykehamists, and he saw the club through to the final against Blackburn Rovers, with W. MacLeod as partner (4th April, 1885). Charles Campbell was captain of the Queen's Park team in that memorable match. In 1885, in partnership, on different occasions, with A. Watson and R. Smellie, Arnott did great work for the Queen's Park, and was at this period at the height of his fame.

Rather a peculiar incident occurred at the Sheffield v. Glasgow match, played at Sheffield in February, 1882. Walter Arnott, then connected with Pollokshields Athletic, complained to the association that its vice, or acting president, Mr. John Wallace (Beith), had stated publicly in the smoking room of the hotel at Sheffield, where the team had their headquarters, that had Mr. A. Watson, of Queen's Park, been present to play at Sheffield, he (Wallace) would have drugged Arnott, thereby rendering him unable to play at Sheffield. Arnott was quite at a loss to understand why Mr. Wallace should attempt to act thus, as he was quite a stranger, and Arnott had never spoken to him until he met him in the train going to Sheffield. Arnott wished to have an explanation. Mr. John Wallace (3rd Lanark) was strong on the conduct of his namesake at Sheffield, he also being at Sheffield officially. Mr. Wallace (Beith) was severely censured by the association committee, and on again taking

the chair, which he vacated while the matter was being discussed, stated he regretted very much using the words, and promised in future his conduct would do honour to himself, and the association. The honours which were bestowed on Walter Arnott, and many of his greater performances, are fully set forth throughout this history.



DR. JOHN SMITH Dr. John Smith, now an eminent physician in Kirkcaldy, who sometimes adopted the pseudonym of "J. C. Miller," played for the London Swifts in the

English Cup ties in 1884-85. The doctor, in the final tie for the English Cup, assisted Queen's Park against Blackburn Rovers, the preceding season, at the Oval. Andrew Watson was in the Swifts, and this no doubt had some influence in inducing Dr. Smith to throw in his lot with that club, as the pair were great friends. The worthy medico, that season, also played for Corinthians, 17th January, 1885, as did Andrew Watson, when the amateurs defeated Preston North End at the Oval by 3-2, which put Preston in sackcloth and ashes, as all the money in the town was " on " what was considered a moral certainty. The Corinthians, in addition to the two Scottish International players, had Paravicini, Cobbold, Pawson, and Rose (the great goalkeeper), all English Internationals, in their team. The famous Major Marindin, who officiated as referee, disallowed three goals to Preston North End ! English clubs had opportunities of appreciating, the Major's peculiar methods, and , ought to have had greater sympathy with the Queen's Park over its misfortunes in the English Cup finals. Dr. Smith played frequently for the Corinthians, who, on their Christmas and Easter tours, were out for enjoyment—and business.

AN ENGLISH QUEEN'S PARK EMERGENCY GOALKEEPER

In connection with the Scottish Cup tie played between Queen's Park and Celtic at Hampden Park, 18th February, 1899, at which the charge for admission was 1s., and which was stopped by the referee, Mr. James M'Pherson, twenty-five minutes before time, on account of darkness, it was mutually agreed by the clubs to replay the match at Celtic Park the following Saturday, with a reduced charge of 6d., Queen's Park members, and season ticket holders, to be admitted free to the ground, the drawings from both matches to be pooled, after deducting expenses. Hampden Park, it was thought, would probably be incapable of accommodating the crowd. New Hampden was then building. The. main point in respect of this replayed game is, that the Queen's Park invited the great English custodian, Wilfred H. Waller, to keep goal for them. A special committee meeting was called on the forenoon of the match, at which attended fourteen members and the secretary, to consider Mr. Waller's application for admission to the club. Needless to say, he was unanimously added to the members' roll. The Celts, however, won by 2-1. They were leading when the first game was stopped by 4-2.

DIVISION OF THE GATE

Very strong objection was entertained in the club against dividing the gate in friendly fixtures, as distinguished from cup ties. The three Dumbartonshire clubs—Vale of Leven, Dumbarton, and Renton—all made suggestions of the kind to the Queen's Park at different periods, but were each met with a refusal. The temptation was strong for the county clubs, whose finances never benefited to the same extent when they played at home, and Glasgow was a gold mine for the city clubs. However, after the Scottish League was formed, and the Queen's Park remained outside the membership of that body—League fixtures came first, and little room was left for the Queen's Park—the question of terms arose in September, 1892, for home-and-home matches with certain League clubs. It was agreed that the games be played on cup tie terms if one match only be played, and in the event of home-and-home fixtures each club retain its own gate. However, in July, 1893, Mr. M'Tavish, the match secretary, was instructed to ignore the League clubs, and fill up his dates with other clubs. Nevertheless the Queen's Park did play Celtic, Rangers, and other League clubs that season. The proposal of the Scottish Association that "some portion of the gate money taken at final ties for the challenge cup go into the coffers of the association " met with strong opposition from Queen's Park, and other leading clubs, at the annual general meeting of the association

in 1882. The committee protested in spirited terms against the adoption of such a motion, partly from the point of view that the Association Cup lies were so numerous as to prevent any important club fixtures taking place, and that clubs were entitled to some recompense for their self-denial in playing the ties, and partly, that in point of fact the association was by no means in such abject poverty as to render an encroachment on the just and lawful perquisites of the clubs at all necessary. The secretary was instructed to call the representatives of the principal clubs together in the Atholl Arms Hotel, on 15th April, 1882, to discuss the matter, as it was one affecting the interests of the clubs playing for the cup, so that they might agree on a common course of action. Vale of Leven, Dumbarton, Queen's Park, 3rd Lanark, and Rangers met, and unanimously agreed to oppose the motion on the agenda of the annual meeting.

FIRST FOOTBALL EVENING PAPER

Football had become so important, and the public were so impatient to know the results on Saturday afternoons, that the "Glasgow Evening News," on 27th September, 1884, published, for the first time, a late edition containing the principal results of matches played that afternoon. A small sheet containing a few of the principal results was published in Paisley in that year, which circulated in Glasgow. Hitherto these results were not known until the Monday morning papers came out, though several licensed shops in Glasgow had private telegrams sent from the various football fields for exhibition in their premises. Afterwards agencies were formed who supplied these results. It was at the urgent solicitation of Mr. R. Robinson, then athletic editor of the "Glasgow News" and "Evening News," that the proprietors of the latter paper, after much persuasion, decided to meet a want which the public demanded. Only 400 copies of the "Evening News" were printed of that first issue. Weekly the circulation increased, and before the end of the season reached 5,000. This was the beginning of Saturday football editions. All over the country the idea spread, and now almost every important town in Scotland and England has its Saturday evening newspaper, giving extensive football reports. In regard to circulation at the present day, the "Glasgow Evening News," and the "Evening Times," on the occasion of important matches, such as Internationals, or final cup ties, touch to an issue of over 400,000 copies, to such an extent has the industry grown, and the vast improvement effected in the machinery for printing an issue in the shortest possible time. The first football issue of the "Evening News" was printed by hand on the bill machine, but in a week or two the steam-power machine had to be used, so great was the demand, even then, for football results. It should also be stated that the first report of a football match played in England, to be published on the evening of the same day on which the game was played, was that of the English Cup final between Queen's Park and Blackburn Rovers, at the Oval, 4th April, 1885. The match was reported by Mr. Robinson, wired from the telegraph office at the Oval to Glasgow, and a two-column report of the game appeared in the "Evening News" of that date—a piece of enterprise on the part of the proprietors of that paper which had its own reward. It was considered a great feat in those days, but is now a matter of everyday occurrence, even with less important matches played between Scottish and English clubs. Indeed, as a rule, reports of such games are now telephoned to Glasgow from the grounds on which they are played.

INSURING THE TEAMS

The Queen's Park decided in November, 1886, to insure the playing members of all three teams against accidents. The original intention was to insure only the First and Second Elevens, and leave the Hampden XI to look after itself, in the meantime. Mr. Sam Wylie,

however, the match secretary of the junior team, stuck out for his men, and gained his point. This practice has been continued ever since, and includes the Victoria XI. It has proved very beneficial to the players, relieved the club from providing -for injured members, and removed the objectionable stigma from the players of receiving doles from the club in whose service they sustained injury.

MR. JOHN AULD

No little commotion was created down Cathkin Park way in 1887, when rumour was abroad that John Auld, 3rd Lanark's International half-back, had in July, 1887, signed a form of application for membership of the Queen's Park, and had been duly admitted a member of the club. The rumour was duly contradicted by the Volunteers. It was, however, only too true, as Auld made his debut for the senior club in October against Cambuslang. He afterwards went as a professional to Sunderland F.G. He started there in business, and met with some success both as a player and a business man. The Queen's Park half-back line was rather weak, and the new season, 1887-88, about to open, and a man of Auld's stamp would be a welcome acquisition to the club. The previous season had been the worst in the history of the Queen's Park, up to that date.

ALLEGED PAYMENT OF PLAYERS

Rumours were in circulation, and these had even been published in some of the newspapers, that members of the club had received money for playing, and Mr. Anderson, in order to clear up the matter, asked Mr. Stewart Lawrie, the president, formally if these statements were true. The chairman replied that there was no foundation whatever for the imputation, and that no member had ever been paid for playing. The Queen's Park, during its fifty years of existence, no matter in what straits it might have found itself at the time, has never allowed the slightest taint of professionalism to stain its record of amateurism, pure and unadulterated. Nor was it ever necessary, as the reputation of the club was such that players considered it a high honour to be members of the club, and the height of their ambition was to be included in the team. That was in the amateur days, before professionalism made football a trade.

ENGLISH CUP STOLEN

The English Cup, while in possession of Aston Villa in 1895, was stolen from a shop window in Birmingham, and never recovered. A new cup was purchased, as close a replica of the lost trophy as could be obtained. This cup, however, was subsequently withdrawn by the Football Association, and presented to Lord Kinnaird, president of the association, in appreciation of his long services to the game. As no sentimental value was attached to the cup, it seems rather a peculiar presentation to his lordship. A third cup, which is of registered design, was procured, the first winners of which were Bradford City in 1911. The first cup was the trophy for which Queen's Park competed.

CHARITABLE WORK OF QUEEN'S PARK

Few people have any conception of the amount of charitable work done, all through, by the Queen's Park as a club. Its hand was never out of its pocket. Every football club, Senior or Junior, in monetary trouble, appealed to the senior club for help—even those to-day in a flourishing condition—either to play a match for their benefit or give a contribution.

Athletic, harriers, and cycling clubs who had held sports at Hampden Park had their losses, on appeal to the club, greatly reduced, the Queen's Park giving now the whole, now a part, of the stand drawings, which were its share or rent for the use of the ground. All sorts and conditions of charitable bodies tried to lay the Queen's Park under contribution, not always with success, as many, if not most of them, were aided from the proceeds of the Glasgow Charity Cup competition. Langside Dorcas Society was a special favourite of Queen's Park. The club did good quietly and without ostentation. The families of deceased players, and servants who needed it, were lavishly provided for, and even employment found for the relatives. The departed had rendered service to the club, and that was a sufficient claim on its generosity. Players in ill-health who could not afford the expense of an operation were carefully nurtured, medical fees paid, and the patients brought back to health. Clubs, even former sharp opponents, who had met with evil days, and who wanted to be helped over the stile, were not turned away empty. Its monies were on trust, and the club was faithful to its trust. Cases of this kind are too numerous to mention, and all reflect the greatest credit on the club, its good management, its kind-heartedness, and its magnanimity.

A DISAPPOINTED SPECTATOR

A rather curious sequel attended the final tie for the Scottish Cup set down for decision at Ibrox Park, 25th February, 1893, the contesting clubs being Queen's Park and Celtic. The tie was declared off on account of the frozen state of the ground, and a friendly was played, which Celtic won by 1-0. A spectator sued the association for 3s., which he had paid at the gate, alleging "breach of contract," as the match had been advertised as a "Scottish final tie," and was not played as such. Other actions were pending. The association defended the case, and it is said the two clubs concurred in whatever was to be done. It was proposed to arbitrate over the matter, with Sheriff Murray as arbiter, without result. Sheriff Guthrie tried the case, and decided in favour of the association, without costs. Then came the question of the responsibility of the clubs for their share of the expenses, which they were unwilling to pay, but on second thoughts each of the three parties involved paid up, and the Queen's Park divided half of its share of the gate—£140—between the three infirmaries (£40 each) and the Sick Children's Hospital (£20).

CHAGRIN OF J. B. WEIR

A good story is told of J. B. Weir by a friend, Mr. Matthew Robertson, who was with him on holiday at Lamlash. Walking along the shore, Weir being nearer the water than his friend, a large rat ran from under a rock, and passed between them. The friend took a running kick at the rodent, and sent it flying high over J. B.'s head, fifty feet into the sea. Weir turned round with an aggrieved air, and said, "Ah, Matt! why didn't you dribble him?" Then he would have had a foot in the sport.

SHERIFF OF LONDON SHIELD

Mr. C. Wreford-Brown, a famous Corinthian in his day, as hon. secretary for the Sheriff of London Charity Shield, wrote to the Queen's Park, requesting the club to play for the trophy against Aston Villa, at the Crystal Palace, on 11th March, 1899. As the club had a fixture on that date, there was some difficulty; but, seeing the game was in the cause of charity, it was agreed to accept the invitation. The game took place on the date fixed, and even after an extra half-hour had been played, neither had scored, and the game was left drawn (0-0). The match had a strange sequel. Mr. Wreford-Brown wrote in May to the effect that, taking

everything into account, and more particularly owing to the unpleasantness which had arisen through the committee and players of Aston Villa P.C. not being invited to dinner after the match (the Villa being a professional team), the organising committee had decided to give the first custody of the shield to Aston Villa, no doubt as a sop to their wounded feelings. The Queen's Park and Aston Villa were to be considered joint-holders of the trophy, Aston Villa retaining it for six months, and Queen's Park for the remainder of the year. In October, 1899, it was exhibited for a short period in Messrs. Forsyth's window, Renfield Street, and afterwards found a location in the People's Palace for the remainder of the period the Queen's Park had it in possession.

The club was invited again to compete for the Sheriff of London Football Charity Shield, in a letter from Mr. H. W. Hewitt, hon. secretary to the London Charity Committee, dated 22nd November, 1907. The invitation was accepted, provided the actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the club were guaranteed. Evidently the London committee had a very exaggerated idea of the sums derived from football in Glasgow, as on 7th December Mr. Hewitt wrote, suggesting that the game might be played at Hampden Park, provided the Queen's Park guaranteed a definite sum to charity, say £1,000 sterling, at the same time inquiring what expenses would be required were the match played in London. Needless to say, the former offer was declined, and the sum named for expenses to and in London was to be £75. Evidently the terms did not suit, and the Queen's Park did not again play for the shield.

QUEEN'S PARK MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The Queen's Park Musical and Dramatic Society, while not directly associated with the club, nevertheless consisted for the most part, if not entirely, of members of the Queen's Park. In 1883, and for some years thereafter, the society gave several concerts, all of a high-class character, the members displaying considerable musical and dramatic talent. A favourite farce was "A Trip to Dublin," given with great gusto. Mr. J. J. Jordon acted as conductor, and his brother, Mr. L. S. Jordon, usually presided at the piano, as accompanist. Mr. C. Campbell took a lively interest in the society, and did much to ensure its success. The services of the society were in great demand, and concerts were given in several towns in Scotland, as well as Glasgow. Once, when the society visited Dundee, several members of the football team preferred to accompany the concert party, and absented themselves from the team, at which the committee were naturally indignant, but as the society was not under their jurisdiction nothing could be done.

TURNSTILES

Turnstiles to the number of four were introduced at Hampden Park in December, 1894, and found most convenient. Their number was increased from time to time as required. There had been no check in the early days. Then roll tickets were introduced. There are now- fifty turnstiles in operation at the different entrances to new | Hampden Park and in the stands.

RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT

In carrying out the first rule of the new constitution, passed 9th August, 1867, "that this club shall be called the Queen's Park Football Club, and its object shall be the recreation and amusement of its members," at a meeting of committee, 12th October, 1869, "a discussion was entered into in regard to the getting up of an amateur concert in connection with the

club, and the following two gentlemen were appointed as a committee, Messrs. J. Smith and W. Klinger, to inquire into the probable expenses of the concert, and to make a report to the next committee meeting. An annual festival was also suggested, and brought into consideration, but it was deemed better to delay settlement of anything definite until the feeling of the club would be consulted." These gentlemen (26th October, 1869) made "a favourable report regarding the expenses of the proposed concert, and, after a little deliberation, the 23rd November, 1869, was fixed as a suitable date, liable to alteration should anything come in the way to prevent it." Messrs. Gardner and Wotherspoon were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to take the management of affairs and to push matters forward, and that everyone communicate all the information to these gentlemen. On 4th November, 1869, "favourable reports were heard as to the procuring of a few voices to assist at the concert, and one gentleman who has given his consent to sing, also, kindly promised to draw up the programme in proper form. The evening of Thursday, 2nd December, was named as being the probable date for the concert, liable to alteration to the Wednesday previous." Unfortunately the hall at Strathbungo, in which "we intended to hold the concert, had changed hands, and would be pulled down," so the committee (11th November, 1869) considered it would hardly be advisable to proceed with the concert under the circumstances, as no other place could be had suitable for that purpose in the vicinity of the park; but the whole matter was laid before a special general meeting that same evening, 11th November, when Mr. Gardner stated the object the committee had in view in proposing the said concert was for the benefit of the funds of the club, and to bring the year to an agreeable close by affording the members and their friends a night's amusement and enjoyment, and to enlist the interest of those in the neighbourhood of the park in the welfare of the club. As far as musical arrangements had gone, everything promised to be very successful, as a sufficient number of ladies and gentlemen had kindly consented to take part in the concert to fill up a very satisfactory and promising programme. Unfortunately the only place available, a mission hall at Strathbungo, was to be pulled down, and the concert could not be held on 2nd December, the date fixed. As the meeting came to no definite decision, the subject was allowed to drop. When the matter cropped up again (26th October, 1870), the committee considered the advisability of having a social meeting, which this time was to be a *conversazione*. Each member of committee was to exert himself in procuring promises from the members to take tickets, and to secure, in the first place, a sufficient number to make it financially successful. On 3rd November, 1870, a sufficient number of members could be depended on to purchase tickets to guarantee a tolerably good turnout, and it was decided "to push on with the matter," and Messrs. H. N. Smith, R. Gardner, and D. N. Wotherspoon were to fix the night they found to suit best, provided it was within the first two weeks of December. Details of the arrangements made were given to the committee (29th November, 1870), to the effect that the Baronial Hall, South Portland Street, musicians, purveyors, etc., had been secured, and the night fixed for 9th December, 1870. At a meeting of committee, 24th March, 1871, "notice was taken of the *conversazione*, the plan originating and being carried out on the entire responsibility of the committee, of affording the members of the club an opportunity of social intercourse and enjoyment. The committee had reason to feel gratified that the programme was fully taken advantage of, and enjoyed by all present."

This was the first of a series of such entertainments "for the amusement of the members." As the club advanced in prosperity and wealth, its efforts in this direction became more extensive. Indeed, Queen's Park adventures of the kind were all functions in their way. The Q.P. sports, the Q.P. dances, the Q.P. dinners, the Q.P. smoking concerts, the Q.P. Musical and Dramatic Society (not directly connected with the club), were all more of public than

private celebrity, and were all carried out in the best style, in true "Queen's Park form."

QUEEN'S PARK F.C. SOCIETY

Amongst a number of old members of the Queen's Park F.C. who do not now take an active part in the club and its management, a desire was felt that some means should be found to bring together the ancients of the club, and so keep alive the many delightful friendships formed in the years gone by, and it was with this object in view that the Queen's Park P.O. Society was called into being in February, 1914. The objects of the society were, to promote the interests of the Queen's Park F.C, to form a bond of union among the old members, and to encourage the pursuit of amateur football and athletics in every form. Only members of the Queen's Park were eligible, and not of less than fifteen years' standing, not necessarily continuous. Mr. Stewart Lawrie was the first president of the society, Mr. D. D. Warren, vice-president, and Mr. A. J. Christie hon. secretary and treasurer, which last was the moving spirit in the affair. To inaugurate the society, a dinner was held in the Grand Hotel, 31st March, 1914, Mr. Stewart Lawrie in the chair, at which there were 100 present, and the whole function was voted a great success. Among the guests were the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir D. M. Stevenson ; Mr. R. S. Horne, K.C. (now Sir Robert S. Horne, M.P., President of the Board of Trade) ; Mr. M. P. Fraser, advocate; Mr. William Gillies, LL.D., Dean of Faculty of Procurators; Sir John Lindsay, Town Clerk; Mr. Tom Robertson, president, Queen's Park F.C.; the president of the S.A.A.A.; Mr. J. S. Samuel (now Sir John), secretary to the Lord Provost; Dr. John Smith ; Mr. James Grant, one of the original members in 1867 of the club, and twice its president; and Mr. Robert Livingstone. In addition to the six members of committee, the Queen's Park F.C. annually nominate two members of the club to act on the committee of the society, thus giving it official recognition. Unfortunately the war broke out in the August following, and that sphere of usefulness which the society had mapped out had to be postponed, or very much curtailed; but its opportunity has now arrived for that social enjoyment which was the original intention of the members. Mr. D. D. Warren, the vice-president, generously presented to the society a handsome silver cup to be competed for annually in a golf competition, and also a gold badge to the winner of the cup each year. The first competition was held on 26th May, 1914, and twenty competed. The cup was won by Mr. H. J. Irons, after a tie with Mr. R. A. Lambie. The war hung up all further activities, but now that it has been brought to a victorious end the society has free scope to promote the excellent objects for which it was founded.

A VALE OF LEVEN POET

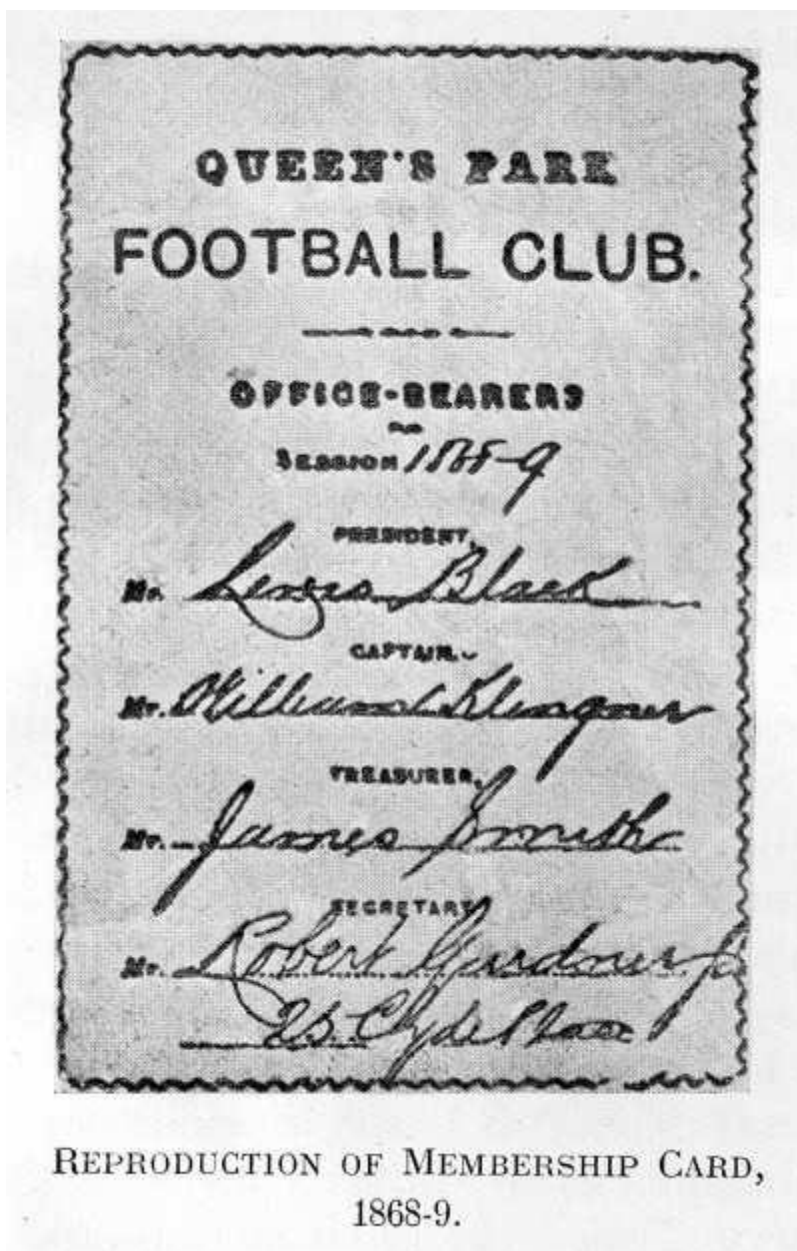
Naturally the Vale of Leven were jubilant when they gained the distinction of being the first Scottish club to defeat Queen's Park, which they did in the famous Scottish Cup tie, 30th December, 1876. Having a poet laureate of their own, in the person of Mr. Ferguson, he celebrated the Vale's triumph in verse, in the form of a parody of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," which was published in the "Dumbarton Herald" of 4th January, 1877. It is quite a clever production. Two other efforts of Mr. Ferguson appeared in the same paper, on dates 19th April, 1877, and 4th April, 1878—the one recording the victory over Rangers in the final tie of 1877, and the other when the Vale again won the cup from Rangers, Queen's Park, and Third Lanark, the last in the final of 1878. Unfortunately want of space prevents their publication.

QUEEN'S PARK MEMBERSHIP CARD, 1868-63

When the club was a year in existence, it was decided to issue a membership card to each member. A reproduction of the first page of this card will be found below. It contained the names of the office-bearers, the constitution and rules, the laws of the game as first played and amended by the committee, definition of terms and by-laws, all of which occupied four pages. This particular card belonged to Mr. James Macdonald, who was admitted to membership, 22nd June, 1868, and then resided with his brother Peter, also a member, now in South Africa, at 108 Eglinton Street. These gentlemen had been proposed and seconded on the field, and their names came before the committee on the above date, with eighteen others in a similar position, for confirmation.

FIFTY YEARS' F O O T B A L L
JUBILEE DINNER OF QUEEN'S PARK F.C.

The name of the Queen's Park Football Club has always been synonymous with all that is best and highest in the winter pastime, and its name is writ large in the annals of the game. Under the flag of amateurism it has been a pioneer, the highest honours have fallen to the club, and many famous players have sported its black and white colours. At a meeting held on 9th July, 1867, the club was instituted, and the interesting event of the jubilee was marked by a dinner, which was held in the Grosvenor Restaurant, 8th March, 1920, when the president, Councillor G. T. Samson, presided over a large company, that comprised many prominent personalities in the world of football, past and present. The menu card was an interesting compilation. It had a photograph of the team of 1873-74, a view of the modest pavilion of 1883, and, by way of contrast, the now magnificent ground of the club at Hampden. On the back of the card was a facsimile of the first minute of the club, when it was resolved to institute the club, and it was an interesting link with the days of fifty years ago that the first goalkeeper of the club, Mr. J. C. Grant, was seated at the chairman's table. Interesting communications conveying congratulations were read from Lord Kinnaird, Lord Weir, Lord Provost James W. Stewart, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John Ure Primrose, from English and Irish officials, Mr. Tom Scott, the president of the Rugby Union, and Mr. Ritchie, the first president of the club. It was agreed to send a message of greeting to Mr. Arthur Geake, and to express regret at his absence. The speeches throughout the evening were naturally reminiscent of the past glories of the



club, and these obtruded themselves in the formal toasts, which were proposed, and responded to by the Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, Colonel Wilson, Sir John Anthony, and Bailie Crerar. In a speech going back to 1867, Mr. A. S. M'Bride, the oldest surviving president of the Scottish Football Association, and an ex-president of the Vale of Leven Football Club, proposed the toast of the club. He recalled how a Queen's Park team in 1871 had gone down to the Vale of Leven to play a team there, where shinty was the principal pastime. The game resembled the battle of Sheriffmuir, in so far that "some said we won, and some they won," but the Queen's Park was the mother of the Vale of Leven club. The Queen's Park had a record unequalled in football annals, and its one outstanding feature had been that it had kept alive the amateur spirit, and had maintained the purity of the game. He urged the youngsters to play the game. The chairman, in reply, said that the sporting citizens of Glasgow, and the world, owed a debt of gratitude to the founders of the club, which he did not think they would ever be able to repay. The spirit of amateurism had always permeated the members of the club, and he trusted it would continue true to the tenets which were laid down and carried through with such iudomitable energy by their predecessors.

That was without disparagement to those who were connected with other organisations, there having been evolutions in football, as in everything else. Mr. Samson's reference to the past history of the club was restrained, yet very much to the point. Referring to the war record of the club, he said that 214 members of the club joined the colours, and twenty-seven had fallen. Other toasts included "Football Associations, League, and Kindred Clubs," proposed by Mr. T. R. Park, and responded to by Mr. Thomas White. "The Press" was proposed by Major Benzies, and replied to by Mr. R. Robinson and Mr. J. H. Catton ("Athletic News"). —"Glasgow Herald," 9th March, 1920.

Q.P.'S GROUND SCHEME

The feature of the half-yearly meeting of Queen's Park Football Club, 28th October, 1920, was the consideration of a scheme for ground extension, submitted by the committee, who have decided to acquire more ground to the east of the present site for the purpose. Suffice it to say meantime that it is a gigantic affair, which will bring the holding capacity of the enclosure to 175,000, all of whom will be in a position to view the match in comfort, and, for the most part, under cover. To complete the business will take years, but when the end has been reached Hampden Park will assuredly be the last word in football enclosures.

The treasurer's report was received with enthusiasm, as well it might be, for the liquid assets of the club amount to some £9,000. There are 541 members, and it has been decided to allow no more non-playing members at present.

The president (Mr. George T. Samson) made feeling reference to the deaths of Messrs. Arthur Geake and John Harvie, both of whom had done splendid work in the interests of the club and for the cause of amateurism in Scotland. Mr. Harvie was amateur walking champion of Scotland in the late 'seventies.