



Episode Two: The Money Game

First Period

We Watch/ We Write! Viewing Guide

Prologue

1. How was the game of hockey doing at the turn of the century?
2. Who was the boy that played so well on the "piggery"?
3. What happened when Fred decided he could not accept the offer to play for the Marlies?

Pay 'Em, Or Lose 'Em

4. What was the "Amphidrome"?
5. What did James R. Dee create?
6. Where did Doc Gibson go to find players for the new International League?
7. What did Newsy Lalonde do in the first game?
8. What threats did Canadian hockey players face if they went to play in the United States?
9. What was the significance of the "little experiment" in Michigan?

For Love And Money

10. Who won the Stanley Cup in 1907?
11. What did the Ottawa Senators offer Fred Taylor to join their team?
12. What nickname did Governor General Grey give Fred Taylor?

Buying The Dream

13. What did Jimmy Gardiner and Ambrose O'Brien do when the big teams refused to let them join their league?
14. How did O'Brien go about creating a hockey powerhouse?
15. What princely sum did Cyclone Taylor get for joining the Renfrew Creamery Kings?
16. What was the new name for the Renfrew Creamery Kings?
17. What team was created to create a rivalry with the Renfrew Creamery Kings?
18. What was Didier Pitre's nickname?
19. What was the reaction of much of French Canada to the creation of Le Canadien? Why?
20. What was the name given to Pitre, Lalonde and Laviolette?
21. What happened to this rebel league in 1917?



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Strokes Of Genius

22. What was the dream of the Patrick brothers?
23. What new energy source made it possible to build arenas in warmer climates?
24. Where did the Patricks head after they built an arena and created the Pacific Coast Hockey Association?
25. What term did Lester Patrick use to describe Cyclone Taylor?
26. State at least two of the changes to hockey that were made by the Patrick brothers.
27. In what year did the Stanley Cup go to the Vancouver Millionaires on the Pacific Coast?



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Cross-check

For each of the blanks in column A place the corresponding letter from the item in column B in that most closely fits.

A

1. Fred Taylor _____
2. Billy Hewitt _____
3. Kenora Thistles _____
4. Senator O.Brien _____
5. Rebel League _____
6. Amphidrome _____
7. Le national _____
8. Le Pitre _____
9. Patrick Brothers _____
10. Forward Pass _____

B

- a. hockey rink
- b. National Hockey Association
- c. Les Canadiens
- d. "Cannonball"
- e. Pacific Coast Hockey
- f. new rule
- g. Ontario Hockey Association
- h. Creamery Kings
- i. "Cyclone"
- k. Stanley Cup

Answers: 1-i, 2-g, 3-k, 4-f, 5-b, 6-a, 7-c, 8-d, 9-b, 10-f



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▶ Third Period

Slapshot

For each of the following questions circle the answers that are correct.

1. Which of the following (3) were members of the 'flying Frenchmen'
Pitre, La Fleur, Gretzky, Lalonde, Roy and Laviolette ?
2. In which year was the NHL created ?
1907, 1927, 1949, 1917, 2000?
3. Which family revolutionized the game of hockey?
Cherry, McLean, Patrick, Lalonde, Gretzky
4. Who was considered the game's first superstar?
Roy, Lindros, Taylor, Patrick, Gretzky?
5. What innovation clearly changed the nature of the game of hockey?
Six players, penalty shot, replay, forward pass, masks for goalies

Answers: 1- Pitre, Lalonde, and Laviolette, 2-1917, 3- Patrick, 4-Taylor, 5- forward pass



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Overtime

If time permits, consider completing one of these learning opportunities.

1. What factors made it possible for the first professional hockey league to begin in Michigan?
2. Why did the leaders of Canadian amateur hockey oppose the professional league, and what did they do to prevent it?
3. Why is M.J. O'Brien important to the development of Canadian hockey?
4. Why was the Montreal Canadiens hockey team formed?
5. What problems did the Patricks have to overcome to begin a hockey league in British Columbia?
6. In what way was Cyclone Taylor a forerunner of the modern hockey player?
7. In order of their importance to the development of hockey, rank order the following innovations adopted by the Patricks. Explain your reasoning for the two most important innovations, and the two least important innovations.
 - numbers on the back of sweaters
 - allowing substitutions
 - adding a third period
 - the blue line
 - allowing goalies to sprawl on the ice
 - the penalty shot
 - the forward pass
 - play-offs at the end of the season
 - counting players' assists as well as goals



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▶ Double Overtime - Hockey Moves North

Research

The discovery of silver in Cobalt, Ontario, in 1903 brought 30,000 people into the region and made instant millionaires. One wealthy mine owner was M.J. O'Brien. At this time, the top-ranked hockey league was the Eastern Canadian Hockey Association, from which the Stanley Cup championship team usually came – the Ottawa Silver Seven captured the Cup in 1903-5, and again in 1909. In November 1909, the league decided to drop the Montreal Wanderers from the league because its arena was too small to generate enough money. To do so, the Eastern Canadian Hockey Association folded and began again – this time calling itself the Canadian Hockey Association (CHA).

The angered owner of the Wanderers met with M.J.'s son, Ambrose O'Brien, who was also annoyed with the CHA because it refused to admit his Renfrew Creamery Kings into the league. They decided to form their own league. According to M.J. O'Brien's biographers, the Wanderer's owner turned to Ambrose O'Brien and said, "Say, you O'Briens have other hockey teams up North, haven't you? In Haileybury and Cobalt?" I said we had; at least we helped support the hockey teams up there. And he said, "Ambrose, why don't you and I form a league? You've got Haileybury, Cobalt and Renfrew. We have the Wanderers. And I think if a team of all Frenchmen was formed in Montreal it would be a real draw. We could give it a French-Canadian name. . . ." The two men kicked the idea around a little and came up with the name of Les Canadiens. And that is how the world-famous Montreal Canadiens hockey club was born."

A week later, the five-team National Hockey Association was formed. The NHA was controlled by the O'Briens, who either owned or had an interest in every team but the Montreal Wanderers. To make the league competitive, M.J. juggled players from team to team.

The two leagues immediately engaged in a salary war. Rumours of deals and astronomical salaries made newspaper headlines. Art Ross apparently earned \$2,700 for the 1910 season with the Haileybury Comets. Lester and Frank Patrick signed with the Renfrew Creamery Kings for \$3,000. Fred "Cyclone" Taylor became the highest player in professional sports on a per game basis. His salary for the 12-game season with Renfrew was \$5,200, whereas Ty Cobb of the Detroit Tigers baseball team made \$6,500 for 154 games. By comparison, the annual salary of a school principal was only \$1,500.

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Shortly after the new season began in January 1910, the CHA folded and the Montreal Shamrocks and the Stanley Cup champion Ottawa Senators joined the NHA. Cobalt and Haileybury were now in the league that played for the Stanley Cup. Cobalt increased its arena capacity to more than 3,500. For the first game of the season the Cobalt Silver Kings took the train to Montreal and played in the Montreal Canadiens' first game. The Canadiens won 7 to 6 in overtime.



Cobalt Silver Kings, *Cobalt Mining Museum*

With a poor record, dwindling crowds, high salaries, and schedules that required long road trips, the Cobalt Silver Kings barely lasted until the end of the season. When the season ended, the two northern teams withdrew from the NHA and many of their best players were sold to the Montreal Canadiens.

- The O'Briens, who lost \$11,000 that season, gradually lost interest in hockey and by the end of the following season they disbanded the Renfrew team.
- Art Ross retired in 1918 and became a referee. From 1924 to 1953, Ross managed the Boston Bruins, winning the Stanley Cup in 1929, 1939 and 1941. In 1931, he became the first



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coach to pull the goalie to gain a sixth attacker. Beginning in 1947, the Art Ross Trophy was awarded to the NHL player with the most points during the regular season.

- The O'Brien Cup was later awarded to the winner of NHL's regular season, until it was replaced by the Prince of Wales Trophy in 1926. Two years later, the O'Brien Cup was given to the winner of the Canadian section of the NHL, and from 1939 to 1967 the regular season's runner-up was honoured with the O'Brien Cup.

- In 1917, the NHA became the National Hockey League.

Questions:

1. Why is Cobalt important in the evolution of the NHL?
2. Why did the Canadian Hockey Association fold?
3. What information indicates that hockey was a money-making sport for the owners?
4. How have hockey uniforms changed since the Cobalt Silver Kings era?
5. Why do you think the mine owners at Cobalt supported the growth of a hockey league in the area?



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Research

1) If you could select only one of Frank Patrick, J. Ambrose O'Brien, or John (Jack) "Doc" Gibson as a Hall of Fame "builder," which one would you choose, and why? See this site for biographies of each:

<http://www.legendsofhockey.net:8080/LegendsOfHockey/jsp/LegendsMembersByName.jsp?type=Builder>

2) Rank order the following Hall of Fame players from most worthy to least worthy to be in the Hall. Explain your top two and your last picks. Lester Patrick, Fred "Cyclone" Taylor, Newsy Lalonde, Didier Pitre, Art Ross, and Jack Laviolette. On the web, consult:

<http://web.uvic.ca/~lalonde/history/newsy.html>

<http://www.legendsofhockey.net:8080/LegendsOfHockey/jsp/LegendsMember.jsp?mem=P195005>

<http://www.legendsofhockey.net/html/legendsplayer.htm>

<http://www.legendsofhockey.net:8080/LegendsOfHockey/jsp/SearchPlayer.jsp?player=13937>

http://collections.ic.gc.ca/heirloom_series/volume5/182-185.htm