Sport GOSSIP — News NOTES

STANDING OF CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	9	3	.750
Cincinnati	11	4	.733
New York	8	4	.667
Chicago	9	5	.643
Pittsburg	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
St. Louis	2	12	.143
Boston	1	9	.100

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	12	3	.800
Boston	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Cleveland	8	6	.571
Washington	6	6	.500
Detroit	5	9	.357
Philadelphia	3	8	.273
St. Louis	3	10	.231

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Paul	10	4	.714
Louisville	9	5	.643
Columbus	7	4	.636
Minneapolis	6	5	.545
Indianapolis	7	7	.500
Kansas City	6	7	.462
Milwaukee	4	11	.267
Toledo	1	7	.125

COAST LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Los Angeles	23	12	.657
San Francisco	21	14	.600
Oakland	19	15	.594
Sacramento	17	15	.531
Salt Lake	14	17	.452
Vernon	12	18	.400
Seattle	12	18	.400
Portland	10	21	.323

Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
No other games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 4; New York, 4. Game called at the end of the fifteenth inning on account of darkness.
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia and Boston, rain.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
St. Paul, 8; Milwaukee, 6.
Louisville, 1; Indianapolis, 6.
Other games postponed, rain.

COAST LEAGUE.
Vernon, 9; Oakland, 17.
No other games scheduled.

RICKARD WILL PROTECT FANS FROM SPECULATORS

Toledo, May 13. — Advance requests for $700,000 worth of tickets for the Willard-Dempsey fight on July 4 was announced by Promoter Tex Rickard shortly after his arrival here yesterday. He also said he has a request from Chicago for a $100,000 block of tickets, but turned down the application in an effort to ward scalpers. He has asked newspapers to help him in keeping tickets from scalpers.

From Cleveland Rickard received an order for 50 of the tickets that will cost the highest price, $60. Other tickets will be in denominations of $10, $15, $25, $30, $40 and $50.

Rickard visited Bayview park yesterday in preparation for the start of construction of the arena this week.

He announced there would be 2,500 seats on sale at $60, and estimated from the demand for reservations that there will be 47,000 others ranging down to $10, which will be 260 feet from the ring.

Bids were submitted today for nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber for the building of the arena. It is reported that a San Francisco firm will erect the arena.

Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion, offered Rickard his services as referee.

JACK JOHNSON NOT WANTED BY MEXICO

(By United Press.)

Mexico City, Mex., May 13.—Jack Johnson, ex-champion pugilist, who came to Mexico about a month ago to stage a series of "boxing matches" is meeting with a cool reception here.

Johnson's first rebuff was when a delegation of guests at the best hotel in the city, where he put up, informed the management that his presence was objectionable. He left.

The second, when city officials politely but definitely informed him his exhibitions were "scandalous, immoral and degrading in the highest degree to public morals, and would under no circumstances be permitted."

Drug stores and restaurants, where the black pugilist and his white wife sought refreshments, have refused to serve him and to cop the climax, Johnson's frequent controversies with men from New Orleans, have resulted in many invitations to fight—with Colts. Johnson's presence here is distasteful to the city officials as well as the populace.

RANDONO HURT IN MINE AND MAY DIE

J. B. Randono, a resident of Meaderville, was seriously injured last night in the East Colusa mine. A fall of rock was the cause. The injured man was rushed to a hospital. He may die.

SPORTOGRAPHY

By "GRAVY."

Herman Bronkie is playing third base for the Browns and Jimmy Austin is on the bench. Jimmy insists, however, that he will be on the job again very soon.

* * *

Hal Chase played his last game in a New York uniform at the Polo grounds in 1913, just before Frank Chance, then managing the Yankees, traded him to the White Sox for Borton and Zeider, known as the Union and the Bunion. Now Prince Hal is back as the Giants' first baseman, and the New York fans let him know with every appearance that they have not forgotten him.

* * *

Uncle Robbie is well fortified in the outfield. In case Zach Wheat, Tommy Griffith or Hy Myers are laid up the round leader has Jimmy Johnston and Jimmy Hickman ready for duty.

* * *

Chief Myers, the veteran catcher who served with the Giants, Robins and Braves, and who recently received his discharge from the marine corps, has taken up his duties as manager of the New Haven club of the New England league.

* * *

Jimmy Archer's Birthday.

James Peter Archer, inventor of the squat throw and in the days of the Cubs' glory acclaimed by admiring multitudes as the greatest backstop in captivity, was born in Dublin, Ireland, 36 years ago today. Archer began playing ball with the Toronto City league, and played his first professional engagement in 1903 with Fargo, N. D. In 1904 he was with Boone, Ia., and was given a tryout with the Pirates, who loaned him to Atlanta, Ga. After a couple of seasons in the Southern league, Archer joined the Detroit Tigers in 1907, and played with the Buffalo club in 1908. He joined the Cubs in 1909, and for several seasons was the sensation of the league as a backstop.

* * *

Gans-Tracy Battle.

Joe Gans defeated Tommy Tracy in nine rounds at Portland, Ore., 16 years ago today, May 13, 1903. Tommy was a foster brother of Dan Creedon, the Australian middleweight, and began fighting in his native Australia a quarter of a century ago. He came to America in 1893 and fought Billy Gallagher in San Francisco, knocking him out in the 19th round. Tommy then decided to go after the welterweight championship, and in 1894 he fought Joe Walcott in Boston. Tommy held the black demon even until the sixteenth round, when Joe got over the knockout wallop. Tommy's next bout was with Tommy Ryan, who defeated him. He then went to England and defeated Tom Williams, but upon his return he lost to George Green, the California welterwight. He fought Tommy Ryan again in Syracuse in 1897, and was knocked out. After that he fought several good bouts, including two draws with Joe Walcott, but lost a decision to Kid Lavigne. After quitting the ring, Tracy became the boxing instructor of a club in Portland, Ore., the scene of his defeat by Joe Gans. That was no disgrace, however, for the black boy was then in his prime and there was not a white lad who could hold a candle to him.

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Today in Pugilistic Annals.

1910—Joe Rivers, the Mexican boxer, knocked out Red Cobett in the eleventh round at San Diego.

1913—Mike Gibbons defeated Gus Christie in the twelfth round of a bout at Boston.

1913—Leach Cross defeated Johnny Dolan in ten rounds at New York.

APPEAL IS TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT

St. Paul, May 13.—The appeal of Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York, from her conviction under the espionage act at Kansas City in 1918, was taken under advisement yesterday by Judges Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul, John E. Garland of Washington and Kimbrough Stone of Kansas City.

District Attorney Francis M. Wilson of Kansas City, opposing the appeal for the government, portrayed Mrs. Stokes as one who "did all she could to encourage disloyalty."

Concerning the chief basis for the indictment, Mrs. Stokes' statement that "the government was for the profiteers," defendant's comment said this was intended as criticism of the "administration" and not the "government."

Mrs. Stokes, the wife of a millionaire of New York, was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, and fined $100.

WILL ATTEMPT TO STOP BIG FIGHT

Columbus, O., May 13. The Ohio Anti-Saloon league has opened war upon the proposed Willard-Dempsey boxing match at Toledo. In launching the attack it centers upon Gov. James M. Cox, calling upon its prohibition followers to deluge him with protests on the ground that the law is being evaded and a prize fight is being arranged. Declaration is made that boxing contests of this kind shall not be tolerated in Ohio.

NOTICE

Socialist local No. 3 meets tonight at 8 p. m. at Metal Mine Workers' hall, 101 South Idaho street.—Adv.

PIONEER MOTHERS

Pioneer life, with its hardships and perils, has not vanished from America with the "last frontier." A report on "Maternity Care and Welfare of Young Children in a Homesteading County in Montana," which has just come from the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor, pictures conditions that seem to belong in a past generation, with buffalo and hostile Indians, and prairie schooners trekking over the plains.

Four hundred and sixty-three families were visited by the bureau's agents in the course of the study that forms the basis for the report. Most of these families live from 70 to 100 miles from a railway. No home in the area studied—an area of over 5,500 square miles—is within reach of a telephone. The only means of communication are trails, many of them following the old buffalo paths to water. Some of these trails are passable for wagons and automobiles, except in "gumbo" regions in wet weather or in sandy regions in dry. Other trails are passable only on foot or on horseback and many are so faint to prove baffling to a stranger. All trails are impassable during the tremendous blizzards that sweep the country.

The isolation of the families reacts most unfavorably on mothers and children. At the time the study was made the great area had not a single hospital, and had only three physicians registered in the state of Montana. Two or three others not registered, who had come to Montana as homesteaders, were sometimes drawn into practice because they could not refuse to answer the call of their neighbors in emergency. More than two-thirds of the mothers included in the study were ten miles or more distant from a physician; more than one-third were 20 miles or more away, and of these 10 were from 50 to 100 miles from a doctor. Traveling conditions and weather made these distances much longer than their literal length in miles; in some cases they were insurmountable.

Oven one-fifth of the mothers left the area for confinement. Of the 359 who remained, only 129 were attended by a physician, and almost two-thirds met the experience of childbirth without competent medical care. Forty-six, or more than one in every eight, were delivered by their husbands. Three were entirely alone. More than three-fourths of the mothers visited had no prenatal care whatever. Except in 12 cases where complications developed and 32 cases where the mother was living or staying within five miles of the physican, only eight mothers were visited by a physician after confinement, and these eight were visited only once. Eight mothers had died as a result of childbirth—a very large proportion as compared with other rural areas.

Of the 198 live-born babies born during the year preceding the survey, 14 died. These 14 deaths give an infant mortality rate of 71 per thousand births. This rate, while lower than that for any city studied by the children's bureau, is much higher than that for most rural areas studied by the bureau. All but four of the babies that died failed to survive the first month of life, when a baby's chances of surviving are so largely dependent upon the condition of the mother and the care she has received before and during confinement.

Proper care would have saved many mothers from suffering and probably would have saved the lives of some of the eight who died. Probably, too, the lives of some of the babies who died would have been saved if medical care before, at, and after childbirth had been procurable.

But though most of the mothers in the region were native-born Americans of some education, who were, taken as a whole, aware of the importance of proper care and medical attendance, they were helpless to obtain it.

The log house, the tar-paper shack, the sod house, and the dugout are the kaid of homes into which babies are born in this pioneer region. These houses are without sanitary conveniences, often lack the very necessities of household equipment; they are frequently cold in winter and hot in summer, and in the majority of cases unscreened from flies. In many instances they are as overcrowded as tenements in congested city districts. Seven out of ten of the families visited lived in one or two-room houses. Slightly more than half of the families slept three or more persons to a room, and in 27 cases, seven or more persons share a single sleeping room.

Though the homesteaders are farmers and stock raisers, the hot dry summer makes the family vegetable garden difficult of achievement and the difficulty of supplying feed makes keeping a milch cow, that can not "run the range" with the other cattle, a serious problem. As a result, there is little variety in the family diet and many little children are without fresh milk to drink.

The report in conclusion suggests the establishemnt of rural cottage hospitals, and rural public health nursing service, to meet the chief problems found in the study. That such methods would be effective in reducing the hazards attending motherhood and infancy is revealed by the experience of New Zealand where pioneer regions similar to this Montana country are found and where the establishment of a rural nursing service and the provision of hospital facilities in sparsely settled areas has resulted in a marked lowering of the maternal death rate and has brought the infant mortality rate to a point lower than that of any other country.

This Briefer Story Summarizes the Material in "Pioneer Mothers."

The helplessness of mothers and fathers to protect themselves and their children from the rigors and hazards of life in the newly settled homesteading areas of the United States is set forth in a study issued today by the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor.

In a pioneer area in Montana larger than the state of Connecticut all the mothers who had had children in the five years preceding the study were visited. They numbered only 463. Some of them lived 100 miles from the nearest railroad and the same distance from a doctor. They had no telephones at all. There was not one hospital in this great area.

One hundred and four mothers left the area to secure adequate confinement care. This involved heavy expense; in fifteen cases $150 or more, and in two cases $700 or more. Of the 359 mothers who did not undergo this expense 230 brought their children into the world without competent medical care.

Some families came 25 miles in open wagons and many came over 15 miles to attend the Children's Health conference held by the children's bureau in co-operation with the state board of health and local committees in Montana. If such conferences could be held often and a public health nurse appointed who would be available for advice and help at regular intervals, the bureau believes many of the health problems of such an area would be solved.

In presenting the report Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the bureau, urges that the public protection of maternity and infancy be accepted as a government policy, and that it be secured by such co-operation between the federal government and the several states and counties as has already proved effective in the promotion of better farming, good roads, and vocational education.

Today We Celebrate.

Anniversary of First Declaration of War Against Mexico.

Twenty-three years ago today, May 13, 1846, the United States formally declared war against Mexico, and congress authorized President Polk to raise 50,000 men and $10,000,000 to carry on the conflict. A boundary dispute between Mexico and Texas was the cause for this appeal to force, although the immediate casus belli was the invasion of Texas by a Mexican army and the capture of a small body of American troops. The news of this ambush reached Washington on May 11, when President Polk told congress that "Mexico had passed the boundaries of the United States" and "shed blood upon American soil." The president added, "War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself." As a matter of historical accuracy it should be noted that the Mexicans had invaded only the disputed territory which was claimed by both countries. Five days before war was formally declared, however, the conflict had actually begun with the battle of Palo Alto, in which the American army of Gen. Zachary Taylor was completely victorious. Before the 13th the Mexicans had been driven out of the disputed territory and across the Rio Grande, although, in the absence of telegraphs, congress had no knowledge of that fact.

After the victorious conclusion of the conflict the United States took over 700,000 square miles of Mexican territory, for which the Mexican government was paid $15,000,000. This may sound like a large sum, but it figures out at about 20 cents a square mile, which all will agree is quite a bargain in real estate. The expenses of the Mexican war were approximately $150,000,000. The loss of American lives was about 15,000, of whom a third were killed in battle and the remainder succumbed to disease. The death roll of the Mexicans, although not exactly known, probably numbered about 40,000.

President Polk was succeeded as president by Zachary Taylor, whose victories over the Mexicans had made him a popular hero.

* * *

Anniversary of Gen. Meigs.

This is the 103d anniversary of the birt hof Gen. Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, the foremost scientific officer in the United States army during the civil war period. Gen. Meigs was born on May 13, 1816, in Augusta, Ga., but although a native of the southland he was of New England ancestry. At the age of 20 he graduated from West Point, and entered the engineer service. He was engaged in river and harbor improvements on the Delaware and Mississippi rivers, and constructed Fort Wayne, on the Detroit river, and Fort Montgomery on Lake Champlain. He also had charge of the enlargement of the capitol at Washington and the building of its great dome. In the civil war he led the expedition which saved Fort Pickens at Pensacola from capture, and was later quartermaster general of the army. In the latter capacity, in furnishing supplies to the army he had charge of the expenditure of nearly $2,000,000,000, and accomplished it with probably less loss from waste and fraud than ever before attended the administration of such a sum in wartime. In 1864 he was given the rank of major-general in recognition for his services. He retired from active service in 1882 and died in Washington ten years later. General Meigs had an international reputation in scientific and military circles.

* * *

The Cincinnati.

The Society of Cincinnati, the oldest American patriotic organization, was organized by the American and French officers of the revolutionary forces at the close of hostilities, 136 years ago today. The membership is now composed of the descendants of officers who fought in the Continental and French armies in the revolution, the right to membership descending to the oldest lineal male descendant, of judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descbendant, to male descendants to intervening female descendants. There are now about a thousand living hereditary members of the society, while President Wilson, and ex-President Taft and others, are honorary members, as was the late Colonel Roosevelt. From its organization the society faced much bitter opposition, as many believed that such a society was incompatible with democratic institutions, and feared that it might mark the beginning of a hereditary aristocracy. Opposition did not cease until about a century ago. The society has a branch in France, as well as in various states.

Don't forget Electricians' ball.

Today's Anniversary.

This date is an important one in the churches of America, for several notable events in ecclesiastical annals of this side of the Atlantic had their origin on this day. It was on May 13, 1784, that the Episcopal church in the United States was organized at a meeting in New Brunswick, N. J. The Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal was established 83 years ago today, and the revised version of the New Testament was first placed on sale in America 38 years ago today.

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On May 13, 1861, just 58 years ago today, a meeting to consider the formation of the new state of West Virginia was held in Wheeling.

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Catherine of Russia.

Catherine of Russia rose from the station of a peasant girl to that of empress. When a young girl she married a Swedish dragoon who was killed in the battle on the day of his wedding. Catherine, who was very beautiful, came to the attention of the Russian General Bauer, who made her his mistress. Then, one day, along came Prince Mentschikoff and at once was captivated by her. She transferred her affections to him, thus rising another step. All this happened before her seventeenth year. At the age of seventeen she became mistress of Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, who later married her and presented her with the diadem and sceptre. After his death she was proclaimed empress of all the Russias and showed herself worthy of her high fortune.

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STAND TOGETHER

It Is Up To You, Mr. Worker