

Sport GOSSIP

News NOTES

DEMPSEY BETTER BRUISER THAN JOHNSON

United Press Sport Writer Reviews Willard's Statements About Mauling He Got at Havana.

By H. C. HAMILTON. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) New York, May 27.—In a recent statement Jess Willard is reported to have said that when he fought Jack Johnson he was hit so hard that his jaw bone was cracked and that Johnson punished him so severely about the body that three of his ribs were broken.

Now Jess undoubtedly is wrong about this. Even if Johnson did break the Willard jaw and ribs he is wrong, for Dempsey's and Johnson's punching cannot be compared. Dempsey hits vastly harder than the negro and he hits with deadly precision, straight to a vital point. If Willard's jaw ever stops a full-swinging Dempsey punch the present champion will next get his bearings after the scrap is over, for he certainly will fall for a full count.

The very fact that Johnson hit him high—high enough to break the bone under the temple is proof that Willard did not have to take the kind of a punch that lays boxers unconscious. Rib-breaking isn't any more than heart-breaking for the boxer who is knocked out by those punches. Many a boxer has gone through a battle with a broken rib. Willard is not the first man who ever did it. The jaw-breaking is something else, but it occurs to me that it might make the very cautious champion even more cautious when he steps into the ring with a hard-punching, rushing demon like Dempsey.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and American Association, listing wins, losses, and percentages for various teams.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and American Association, listing scores for various teams.

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MEMORIAL DAY FRIDAY, MAY 30. Observe the day properly by having your suit nicely cleaned and pressed. Your appearance is your greatest asset.

MONTANA TAILORS 425 N. Main St.

members of other National league teams: Mann, Tyler and Deal of the Braves; Alexander, Killifer and Pas kert of the Phillies; Merkel and Kil duff of the Giants; Douglas of the Reds and Brooklyn, and Hendry; of the Pirates. Vaughn once pitched for the Yankees and Pick formerly played with the Athletics.

The Yankees have run into post ponements quite frequently this spring. The fans in New York are much pleased for they have the prospect of many double headers to be played in mid-season.

Fred Mitchell, who is president and manager of the Chicago Cubs has progressive ideas. He says that the National league must be built up in certain cities in order to cope successfully with the American league. He declares that before another season arrives the club owners should put their heads together and work for the common good. Mitchell adds that the National league needs practical baseball men at the head of each club, and that next winter there will be a strong fight to carry out this policy.

Many Boxers Have 'Got Away' With Foul Blows.

That the boxing rules laid down by the Marquis of Queensberry, and which are generally observed in the ring today, have not always been strictly interpreted was aptly demonstrated in a bout fought eight years ago today between Ad Wolgast and Oakland Frankie Burns. The battle was fought at San Francisco and Burns was knocked out in the 17th round. Wolgast had to adopt decidedly unfair methods in order to get the Californian's goat.

Burns had a turtle-like defense, that was mighty difficult to solve. He had the habit, when in danger, of crouching until he was almost buried, wrapping his arms around his head. Wolgast found a solution for this defense by adopting a wrist blow, making use of a short forearm and back-hand punch that brought the side of his wrist across the brow of his opponent. By such means he finally wore Frankie out and then put him to sleep.

Tommy Ryan and Mysterious Billy Smith fought eighteen rounds to a draw at Coney Island on this date in 1915. For ten rounds Smith had the best of it, and in the seventh Ryan then the welterweight champion, was knocked down for the count of nine. At this juncture the Coney Island cops interfered, and the battle was not renewed for about ten minutes during which time Ryan fully recovered from that time on the champion went on to hit last and furious, and in the eighteenth round Smith was about all in, when the police again interfered and stopped the bout. The referee handed down a draw decision, in accordance with an agreement previously made to govern police intervention.

Yesterday's Games. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

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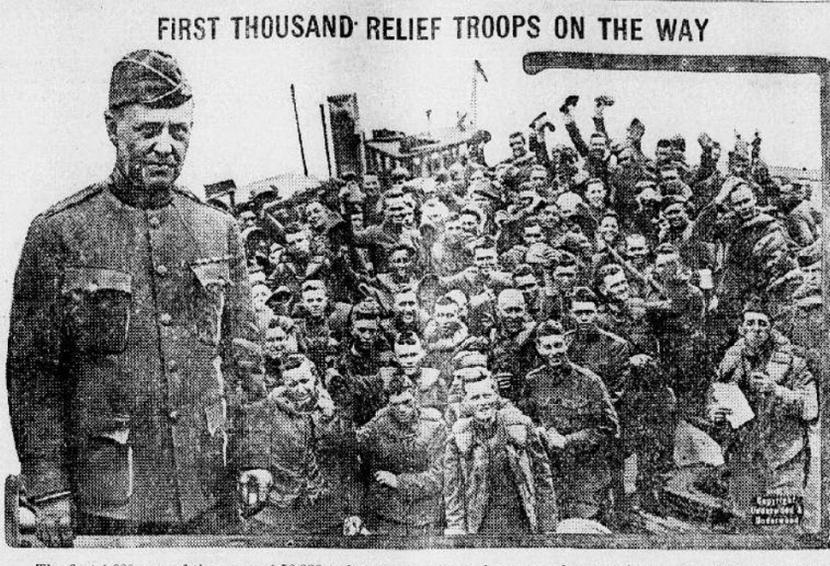
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The first 1,000 men of the army of 50,000 to be sent to relieve the army of occupation in Germany, photographed on the deck of their liner just before they sailed. The portrait is of Col. Harold Jackson, in command.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN

(Continued From Page One.)

needs of France, which requires rebuilding and alleviation of its war burdens if it is not to become bankrupt. Therefore, we offer unreservedly to rebuild the destroyed territory in northern France and to give full reparation for the output of ex-citizens destroyed. We go even farther than it was assumed we would do. The financial experts of the world will be astounded at that.

Regarding Clemenceau's reply to previous German communications, in which the French premier declared the Germans would not go hungry even if some of the food-producing territories were taken away from them, the German chancellor pointed out that Germany could not buy potatoes or grain with paper money of no value outside of Germany. He asserted it would be most difficult to secure German industries when vast quantities of raw materials were brought in from outside, when most of the productive territories of the east were torn away from the fatherland and without the privilege of self-determination.

"We must withdraw from this deadly circle if the entente desires separation, and it is with this purpose that our counter proposals are put forward." He declared, "Your president has not force his idea of the league of nations. At the top of our proposals stands our demand for immediate admission to that league. Only through it can this epoch of hate and mutual destruction be closed."

QUOTATIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

Workers' union No. 573. The witness was used to introduce Austin Lewis' pamphlet and various California stickers. On cross-examination the witness stated he had been present to the penitentiary in 1916 and had once before been in jail for petty larceny, in addition to having been held for conspiracy in connection with the haystack fires in the Sacramento case, in which he was released on his promise to testify for the prosecution. He said he expected no prosecution for the crime because he had testified in the California cases for the government. A large prosecutor Brown had hired him to do some work. He was given a copy of Carleton Parker's report of the Wheatland fire riots to read for identification purposes and will be recalled.

The foreman of the registered mail section of the Sacramento post-office was placed on the stand to identify C. L. Lambert's signature on a large number of letters offered in evidence. A part of these were admitted and read. A large part of these letters are the same as those used in the Chicago cases.

Holds Night Session.

At the night session of the court there was further identification of letters and the witness was then excused without cross-examination. The remainder of the session was occupied with the reading of editorials from "Solidarity," an I. W. W. publication, over the objections of the defense that no attempt to overthrow the government had been shown and no relation to criminal anarchy disclosed, and that no connection had been shown between the sabotage, Lambert's letters, the Solidarity and the defendant, James Bruce.

LIVINGSTON GARMENT WORKER IS INJURED

Livingston, May 27. Winnie Parker, aged 21, a garment worker, who came to Livingston a month ago from Kansas City, is dying as a result of an automobile accident. The machine in which Miss Parker was riding with four companions left the road and overturned in a deep canyon. None of the others were injured. Miss Parker suffered a broken back and fractured skull.

HOW MANY SACKS? Wm. Lorenz has brought suit in the district court to collect \$865.84 from the Montana Transfer company which he claims is due him as payment for numerous sacks of lime at from 33 cents to 70 cents per sack.

2,000,000 R. R. Workers Oppose Private Ownership

Daily Bulletin's Washington Bureau.

Washington, May 27.—Glenn E. Plumb, who is leading the battle of the 2,000,000 workers on the American railroads for the protection of their present standard of wages and conditions, has been promised by President Gompers an hour and a half, on June 10 at Atlantic City, to lay his plan of battle before the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Plumb is employed as counsel by the 30 per cent of the railway workers who are now members of the trade union movement. His plan of settlement of the railroad problem calls for squeezing about nine billions of dollars' worth of water out of the nineteen billions that the companies claim their properties are worth. It provides that the government shall buy the ten billions' worth of property, put it under a government corporation, and have that corporation directed by a board of fifteen men. Five would be elected by the 2,000,000 wage workers to represent themselves and their interests. Five would be elected by members of the 20,000 men in the management. Five would be selected by the president of the United States to represent the general public.

If this plan is adopted, half of the net profits—after paying the necessary interest charge of the ten billion dollar investment—would go to the employees and managing force and half to the government corporation for further investment. If profits rose beyond a certain margin, rates would be reduced, but at all times there would be a chance for every worker in the industry to win a bonus from efficient operation of the whole system. Studies and experiments looking toward new efficiency in every detail of the industry would be encouraged by committees of the railroad workers and management separately and jointly. Every man would have a direct incentive to do his own work better and to help his fellows to do their jobs with less waste of effort.

All of the railway workers' organizations, Plumb announces, have endorsed this democratic scheme of real efficiency, which will give them immediate returns in better pay without sacrificing their personal independence or dignity or skill. It makes them true partners in the railroad business.

There is every indication that when this constructive program is put before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, it will be endorsed without a dissenting vote.

Plumb's campaign is called a battle because the overwhelming majority of the new congress is wholly sympathetic with the junkers who own the controlling share in the railroads, and who demand that the property be put back in their hands with a guaranteed annual tribute, above the present high freight and passenger rates, of about half a billion dollars. If congress dares to do what it wants and threatens to do, it will defy organized labor and turn back these railroads with this perpetual tribute of public money. But it will at the same time be doing more—it will be placing in the hands of the officials of the Pennsylvania and other notoriously bitter foes of labor, the power to plunge the nation into a vast strike in the hope of driving the unions out of the industry. Signs that railroad shop work will be put back upon a piece basis, and that the conditions won through the railroad administration are to be challenged as soon as the government takes its hands off the lines, are evident to officials of the international unions who have been in conferences here.

But the big battle does not stop with the issue of "turning back" the railroads. It is exactly the same with the telegraphs and telephones. At the moment when a cheerfully acquiescent congress is proposing to "turn back" the wires from Burleson to Burleson's dear friends, the Western Union Telegraph company and the American Telephone and Telegraph company, with generously increased rates, the organized telephone and telegraph operatives and the electrical hitherto are flatly opposed to any such action. Last year they demanded public ownership and public operation with democratic control of these wires, in order that they might not be compelled to enter into a long and costly strike for decent working conditions. What they got was the same old Western Union and Vail autocracy, under the added insult of Burlesonism.

Today these organized workers in the telephone and telegraph indus-

OH! JOY! LET'S "BEAT IT" TO "SLIPPERY TOWN" A MOVING PICTURE TOWN. MATINEE DECORATION DAY, 3:30 p. m. 8 NIGHTS OF SNAPPY, HAPPY ACTION HOLLAND RINK May 26 to June 1 DANCIN' EVERY GOSH-DURN MINUT Admisshun Four Bits "BANK ROLLS" SUPPLIED AT DOOR SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE BULLETIN

"BRITISH RULE IN INDIA" A Sixteen-Page Pamphlet BY William Jennings Bryan IS ON SALE AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE PRICE 10 CENTS SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE BULLETIN.

TWO NEW BOOKS "LESSONS OF THE REVOLUTION" By VLADIMIR OULINAW PRICE 10 CENTS and "WHAT IS A PEACE PROGRAM" By L. TROTZKY PRICE 5 CENTS ON SALE AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE

SPIRITUALIST service will be held at SOCIALIST HALL 1957 Harrison Ave. FRIDAY NIGHT May 30, 1919, at 8 p. m. EDITH HAM, Medium. SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

J. R. BECKY Groceries and Meats Phone 4109-W 2701 Elm St. decides rate increases. That's the new Burleson democracy. There are signs in the sky that the Atlantic City convention will generate a stroke of lightning that will clear up this whole "turn back" danger. A thunderbolt for the railroad and wire and shipping and political profiteers is on the way. NOTICE All members of the Bricklayers' union No. 1 of Butte are requested to be at the next meeting, May 29, 1919. Business of importance. Adv. GUY HILL, Pres. THINK IN INTEREST—SAVE