

Sport News GOSSIP NOTES

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE table with columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

AMERICAN LEAGUE table with columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION table with columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

COAST LEAGUE table with columns for team, wins, losses, and percentage.

Yesterday's Games.

Table listing yesterday's games for National League, American League, and American Association.

Table listing yesterday's games for Coast League.

Table listing yesterday's games for Sportography.

By "GRAVY"

May I Not say that the Ohio legislators were extremely liberal in allowing twelve months?

Bingles. Walter Cruise is playing a fine brand of ball in the outfield for the Braves and his hitting has been good.

Ping Bude refused to make a trip to the Smithsonian Institute. "Why should I go over there to see a lot of stuffed animals?" said Ping.

Golf Revival in Canada. Golfers in Canada played their amateur championship over the Lambeau links at Toronto recently.

How President Lincoln's Intervention Won a Championship Series. If any one should stop the average New Yorker on his way to the Polo grounds and ask him why he didn't take a ferryboat over to Brooklyn to see a regular game, he would probably be punched by the nearest policeman as crazy.

True enough, Manhattan had its own baseball team in those days, but any one who wanted to see the Mutuals, as the big nine of that period was known, play on their home grounds they had to take a ferryboat to Hoboken and then a walk up past Castle Stevens to the Elvian field.

The wise Manhattanite who wanted to see a regular game took the ferry to Brooklyn and tried to crowd into the front ranks of those watching the Athletics play the Eckfords either on the Capitoline grounds, the home field of the former, or on the Union grounds in Williamsburg, owned by the latter team.

There were other baseball teams, but the annual contests between the Athletics and the Eckfords for the championship of Brooklyn always drew the biggest crowds. Probably the Eckford team is the only baseball nine that had a present recall a man from the army to help them win a game.

Fifty years ago no baseball team had more than two pitchers, and some had only one. In the summer of the last year of the Civil war the Athletics and Eckfords were playing

one of their perpetual championship series, and Joe Sprague, the best pitcher the Eckfords ever had, was an officer serving under Grant. Each series consisted of three games, the championship going to the winner of two.

The first game was played on the Union grounds and was won by the Eckfords. The second game was played on the Capitoline field and was won by the Athletics. The Eckfords knew that Sprague had kept on practicing pitching while in the army and that if they could get him back to Brooklyn before the third and deciding game of the series they could have the championship.

William Wall was a member of congress from the district at that time and in response to frantic appeals from his constituents he called on President Lincoln to ask for Sprague's release. The president asked General Grant to release the captured pitcher, and Sprague received his discharge immediately. His team managed by the use of a series of excuses, to postpone the third game until his arrival.

Sprague pitched the speediest ball of any pitcher of his time, and although during his absence in the army baseball rules had been revised and an overhand throw had been substituted for an underhand pitch, his delivery had too much speed for the Atlantic batters. The Eckfords won the game and the championship.

CANADA NOTES RISE OF "LEAGUE OF BANKERS"

The following, clipped from the British Columbia Federationist, published at Vancouver, B. C., is of interest in that it shows that even outside of the United States attention is being given to the menace of a league of bankers as the dominating influence in the league of nations.

Washington.—There is apparently some apprehension in America that the league of nations may become the agent for domination of international economic life by such a pooling of financial resources as has never been seen before.

In the course of next week speeches will be made on the floor of the senate designed to warn the sponsors of the league of nations lest the covenant may turn out to be nothing more than a "league of international bankers" for the economic exploitation of the world, as one leading senator expressed his apprehension.

The testimony before the foreign relations committee which investigated the "leak" clearly indicated that a pooling of financial assets is contemplated. While it is admitted that the United States must for some time in come extend credit to European countries, the danger as viewed here is that should the "international bankers" get control of such huge credits, they would undoubtedly be in a position to determine the prices of all commodities not only in the United States, but practically throughout the world.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

Dunne-Walsh Report on Ireland As Seen by Harvey's Weekly

The New York Herald has the distinction of being the first newspaper in the United States to spread before the American people the full report of Irish conditions made by Edward P. Dunne and Frank P. Walsh and by them laid before the Paris peace conference, with the demand that there be an investigation to establish the truth or falsity of the terrible charges which Mr. Dunne and Mr. Walsh conjointly have formulated.

It is difficult to see how England can stand silent under accusations so appalling. For "appalling" is not a word too strong a word by which to characterize them. If Irish political prisoners have been subjected by British authorities to a title of the atrocities which Messrs. Walsh and Dunne say have been perpetrated, then as between the horrors of which the central and even the Turkish empires are accused and those perpetrated in Ireland, there is little to choose.

The Walsh-Dunne report sets forth 17 accusations, any one of which, if substantiated, is enough to cover any government authorizing or tolerating or condoning them, with black infamy. Hundreds of men and women confined for months in the vilest prisons without any charges being preferred against them; prisoners confined day and night in narrow cells with their hands handcuffed behind them and wallowing in filth; unpeppable, prisoners doused with ice-cold water as they lay helpless in their cells, and left to lie thus in winter in their soaked clothing, until stricken with pneumonia; prisoners left in solitary confinement under such atrocious conditions that they were taken out raving madmen; prisoners pounded and beaten with clubs

in their cells; and so through a catalogue of horrors in some details all but unparallelable.

The Herald's London correspondent says that when this ghastly document was at last printed in full by one London paper with the courage to do it, all England was stunned. And well might all England be stunned. The report that the charges are "lies" will not do. Nothing short of a full, fair and free investigation demonstrating that they are lies will lift from England the obloquy under which the charges leave her.

This is precisely the investigation that Dunne and Walsh call upon the peace conference to make. They would have the premier of England name three members of a committee, the elected representatives of Ireland, including unionists, nationalists and republicans, by a majority vote, to choose three more; the six thus named to agree upon a chairman who shall be a resident and citizen of Japan, France or the United States.

In the event of failure of the six to agree, then the chairman to be appointed by the United States supreme court.

On its face that is an entirely sound method of obtaining a fair and unbiased inquiry. Whether England accepts this plan or evokes some other, it is inconceivable that the English people will consent to rest under the shadow of such accusations without setting in motion some sort of an investigating body which will convince themselves and the world of the truth or falsity of these accusations. Thus far nothing has been done save to shriek that Dunne and Walsh are "liars." That will not satisfy the tormented people of England, still less of the civilized world.—Harvey's Weekly.

Eugene V. Debs' Daily Message

From NEW YORK CALL. "Comrades and fellow workers, let us get ready for action. Let us unite our forces and prepare to strike when we have the power to conquer. We have no excuse for being weak. We have every reason for being strong. Long enough have we been treated with contempt by those who rob us and then lord it over us because we lack the manhood to put an end to the robbery.

"Let us cease being divided and consolidate our forces. The very hour we do that the program changes and we are men to be respected, instead of dogs to be chained

at the pleasure of our masters. "Industrial unity! That is the open sesame to power, and only when we have the power to conquer our rights will we ever enjoy them.

"The workers in every industry should organize their industry AS A WHOLE and stand united before the world.

"Let us at the same time marshal our forces for a political upheaval. The duty, the immediate duty that confronts us, is the organization, economic and political, of the working class."

PAL MOORE READY TO MEET WILDE

By DON E. CHAMBERLAIN. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) London, July 14.—The stage was all set today for Thursday's 20-round bout between Pal Moore, Memphis, Tenn., bantamweight, and Jimmy Wilde of Wales, lightweight champion of the world.

Both men eased up today on their training. The American is confident that he will show the Brits that his win over Wilde last fall was not a fluke, and Wilde is just as positive he will prove it was a fluke.

The men fight at the Olympia, a huge amusement hall. Ringside weight of 116 pounds will prevail. Odds slightly favor Wilde. Betting on a knockout also favors Wilde.

Backers of the American contenting themselves with merely wagering their money on Moore's chances to cop the decision.

British sport writers declare that from the point of interest the bout will be the greatest staged in Britain since Freddie Welsh and Wales defeated Willie Ritchie of America, for the lightweight championship of the world.

Moore gained a decision over Wilde in a three-round bout in the Anglo-American boxing tournament here last winter. There was considerable feeling at the time over the decision. Wilde had eliminated everything in the British flyweight, bantamweight and featherweight classes, including the champions of the two heavier weights. Just before meeting Moore, Wilde met and knocked out Joe Conn, runner-up for the British featherweight title.

Moore's win over Wilde was the first business on Wilde's record. It probably would have been forgotten if Moore had not been reported over here as calling Wilde a hard loser. This was too much for the diminutive Welshman, and he began working for a long contest with Moore.

Wilde's coming fight with Moore recalls the fact that it has been American opponents who gave him his start. It was an American boxer, the over-touted Kid Zulu of St. Louis, Mo., that gave him his original fame. After the match had been played up both in the states and here, Wilde knocked the Kid out in the first round. Since Moore beat Wilde, Joe Lynch of New York, slugged Wilde to a standstill in a 15-round bout at the National Sport Club, but the referee awarded Wilde the decision because Lynch could.

Wilde plans, in case he beats Moore, a trip to the United States where he is under contract for several no-decision contests. It is probable that he will box Kid Herman, the bantamweight champion, and Lynch.

India's Martyrdom

From The New York Call. A curse fell upon India when the millions of that country came under the rule of alien capitalism. It has been a land of chronic underfeeding and famine since British imperialism gained control.

One of the striking things of some Indian famines is that large quantities of wheat have been exported from the country while the natives were dropping of lameness. Pictures of the famine areas always have been the most shocking exhibits of the brutal character of capitalism imposed upon peoples in remote parts of the world.

War or no war, famines come to India with almost periodical regularity. Had India been a colony of Germany, the allied diplomats would have noticed it in several months of German brutality. Under the circumstances, we have religious and philanthropic organizations appealing for alms to mitigate the results of British capitalism in India. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America just now is playing this role.

Why then, we would black any relief extended to the great masses dying in India for sheer want of food, but with aid should go a recognition of the causes of this suffering.

The appeal of this organization cites a number of damning facts. Famine follows on the heels of 6,000,000 deaths from the "flu" last year. This is probably the greatest disaster that has occurred in the history of mankind. We add a few facts of our own. The chronic underfeeding of the Indians since the advent of British imperialism so weakened the physique of the population that millions died like flies when the "flu" reached them.

The deaths were so many in some areas that wood for funeral pyres for several generations could not be cremated fast enough, and a plague was threatened. The deaths were equal to two-thirds of all the killed of all the nations involved in the world war. This ghastly record can be traced to the low vitality of the people of India, which, in turn, is due to their chronic starvation for several generations.

Large quantities of grain were exported during the war, and grain must now be imported at famine prices. A famine in hay and fodder threatens to exterminate the cattle, so essential to an agricultural population. The average annual income does not exceed \$20. Millions of children are left as orphans, and many of these are grinning little skeletons, with the wolf-stare of hunger in their eyes. A land rich in natural resources and capable of sustaining its population in a fair degree of comfort and security has been transformed into a morgue.

The death toll is the most frightful that ever has struck a human being. It is this country under "civilized" rule where many hands are outstretched for bread sufficient to stay the sweep of death.

Send alms to India. The need is imperative, we would not withhold a dollar that would keep alive an adult for one month in the famine area. But at the bar of history western "civilization" has to answer for this awful crime. The record would not be complete if mention were not made of the fact that India is held down by bayonets. Free discussion in the press and on the rostrum by the Indians is a crime. Thousands are paid to submit and arrest any "defiant" occurrence. The Rowlett bills are the last thing in perfected method of suppressing protest.

Imperialism has its perfect setting in India, and no word of the historic background of India's martyrdom comes from the religious organization that is soliciting alms. Further comment is superfluous.

POLITICAL AND

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SENATOR MEDILL M'CORMICK



A snapshot of Senator Medill M'Cormick of Illinois leaving the Capitol after a heated day's session. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCormick have been taking an active part in the affairs of the Republican party.

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Secretary Baker publicly denounced and repudiated after he had posed as an army intelligence officer and put into the senate record a list of eminent Americans whom he denounced as obstructors of the war.

On this list, it will be remembered, was Jane Addams of Chicago and many others of the finest men and women in the country. For the purpose of the raid, which was undertaken to serve subpoenas on the so-called agents to appear as witnesses, the committee used a squad of the state constabulary and a private detective agency, paid by no one knows whom. No crime was charged, and the affair was obviously a piece of thinly disguised violence, with the scantiest of legal justification. This bureau has been operating for months with the full knowledge of the federal authorities, who respected and trusted the men in charge and did not molest them. It was a bit of Lynch tactics calculated to destroy what respect remains for the processes of justice in a country so far given over to control of agents of privilege and punitocracy and ignorance.

It was before this same committee that Mr. Payne appeared as a witness on behalf of American labor, to support the popular hysteria regarding bolshevism. Yet only a few days before Federation leaders at Atlantic City were ranting against bolshevism, more devoted and intelligent members of the Federation were pointing out at a Pittsburgh conference of unions interested in organizing the steel industry that it was the labor movement itself that had most fear from this hysteria and persecution.

As for bolshevism itself, no careful reader of the New York newspapers can any longer fail to realize how grossly sinister Russia has been lied about. Frasier Hunt of the Chicago Tribune is the last to return and testify that the present Russian government has the support of the great majority of the Russian people, and that Kolchak will not do. Kolchak's own reply to the allied powers contained a refusal to recognize the constituent assembly of 1917 on the ground that it would be bolshevist, the best of proof that the claim that the present government does not represent the people is false. Revelations of this sort amply justify the demand of liberals in England and America that the allied governments give Russia a chance to work out her own problems and that our governments cease the deliberate starvation of millions of innocent Russians by means of the blockade.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the chief aim of the Paris peace conference from the first has been not to make the world safe for democracy, but to destroy the Russian and all other experiments for socializing industry. The elder statesmen have been in a cold sweat of panic

fear and have made blunder after blunder in carrying out their proposals for a "sanitary cordon" around Russia. Today the obvious explanation of President Wilson's failure is that he became obsessed with the notion that Lenin and Trotsky were "bad" men, and that rather than see their experiment prevail he preferred the most reactionary of strong-arm settlements to the application of democratic principles.

Informed bankers and conservatives of all sorts are today sinking in their boats for fear that the workers and producers of western Europe and those of America will turn to co-operative production and distribution as a new experiment in advancing the welfare of the human family. Every big banker that returns from Europe tells his friends that we are living over here in a fool's paradise. Frank Vanderlip and Henry P. Davidson are crusading about the country to wake up their fellow bankers and bring American credits to the rescue of tottering European capitalism. They are thoroughly aroused and working with no conscious thought of self-interest, but to save the world from ruin. It is American raw materials and machinery and food of bolshevism, they believe, and they propose that we pour out our wealth on the poorest of credit rather than get bolshevism. Whether they will succeed no one knows. Opinion is not lacking that capitalism is on its last legs, and that the world can be saved only by organizing production and distribution for service and not for profit. They point out that even when Europe is at work again, the world's industrial capacity has been so increased during the war that no adequate markets can be found for manufactured goods, and that great populations now supported an industry will be thrown out of employment. Even in America they predict wide-spread unemployment and disturbance because our food production per capita is decreasing while a great part of our population is engaged in manufacturing articles for export for which there will be no market. But in this country it is generally agreed that we would scrap an enormous amount of productive machinery and take up the slack without absolute disaster. The best opinion is that capitalist organization of production for profit, with its sabotage and immense wastes, can limp along for a long time, by developing new countries like Siberia and Argentine and China and increasing the market for manufactured articles, and that if the era of co-operation is to be ushered in in the near future, it will be because the Russian experiment and other experiments, that are likely to be tried in more westerly countries, succeed, and because the workers want the change and insist on bringing it about.

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Informed bankers and conservatives of all sorts are today sinking in their boats for fear that the workers and producers of western Europe and those of America will turn to co-operative production and distribution as a new experiment in advancing the welfare of the human family. Every big banker that returns from Europe tells his friends that we are living over here in a fool's paradise. Frank Vanderlip and Henry P. Davidson are crusading about the country to wake up their fellow bankers and bring American credits to the rescue of tottering European capitalism. They are thoroughly aroused and working with no conscious thought of self-interest, but to save the world from ruin. It is American raw materials and machinery and food of bolshevism, they believe, and they propose that we pour out our wealth on the poorest of credit rather than get bolshevism. Whether they will succeed no one knows. Opinion is not lacking that capitalism is on its last legs, and that the world can be saved only by organizing production and distribution for service and not for profit. They point out that even when Europe is at work again, the world's industrial capacity has been so increased during the war that no adequate markets can be found for manufactured goods, and that great populations now supported an industry will be thrown out of employment. Even in America they predict wide-spread unemployment and disturbance because our food production per capita is decreasing while a great part of our population is engaged in manufacturing articles for export for which there will be no market. But in this country it is generally agreed that we would scrap an enormous amount of productive machinery and take up the slack without absolute disaster. The best opinion is that capitalist organization of production for profit, with its sabotage and immense wastes, can limp along for a long time, by developing new countries like Siberia and Argentine and China and increasing the market for manufactured articles, and that if the era of co-operation is to be ushered in in the near future, it will be because the Russian experiment and other experiments, that are likely to be tried in more westerly countries, succeed, and because the workers want the change and insist on bringing it about.

As for bolshevism itself, no careful reader of the New York newspapers can any longer fail to realize how grossly sinister Russia has been lied about. Frasier Hunt of the Chicago Tribune is the last to return and testify that the present Russian government has the support of the great majority of the Russian people, and that Kolchak will not do. Kolchak's own reply to the allied powers contained a refusal to recognize the constituent assembly of 1917 on the ground that it would be bolshevist, the best of proof that the claim that the present government does not represent the people is false. Revelations of this sort amply justify the demand of liberals in England and America that the allied governments give Russia a chance to work out her own problems and that our governments cease the deliberate starvation of millions of innocent Russians by means of the blockade.

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