

Sport News GOSSIP NOTES

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Won. Lost. Pct. New York 46 23 .667 Cincinnati 49 25 .662 Chicago 47 33 .584 Brooklyn 37 34 .514 Pittsburgh 37 36 .507 St. Louis 29 43 .408 Boston 26 43 .377 Philadelphia 20 47 .299

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Won. Lost. Pct. Chicago 43 27 .614 New York 40 29 .580 Cleveland 42 32 .568 Detroit 38 33 .535 St. Louis 38 33 .535 Boston 32 38 .457 Washington 32 43 .427 Philadelphia 20 52 .278

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Won. Lost. Pct. St. Paul 44 27 .620 Louisville 42 30 .583 Indianapolis 40 30 .571 Columbus 38 31 .551 Kansas City 36 32 .529 Milwaukee 29 38 .433 Milwaukee 29 42 .408 Toledo 21 49 .300

COAST LEAGUE. Won. Lost. Pct. Los Angeles 59 35 .621 Vernon 52 41 .559 San Francisco 49 45 .521 Salt Lake 44 43 .506 Oakland 45 59 .434 Portland 42 47 .472 Sacramento 38 52 .422 Seattle 36 51 .414

YESTERDAY'S GAMES. NATIONAL LEAGUE. Pittsburgh, 4; New York, 5. Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 8. St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Boston, 3; Chicago, 3. New York, 6; Detroit, 3. Philadelphia, 0; St. Louis, 1. Washington, 1; Cleveland, 7.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. St. Paul, 4; Louisville, 7. Milwaukee, 1; Columbus, 2. No other games scheduled.

Hands Across the Sea Stuff

From YOUNG INDIA.

The Hindus in this country are having a hard time. The "revolutionaries" are threatened with deportation and the others find it difficult to obtain work.

Some days ago the New York port immigration authorities arrested Mr. Dhiren Sarkar, one of those who had been convicted in the San Francisco Hindu-German plot in 1918, and had completed his term several months ago. We are informed that the charge against him, for which he is threatened with deportation, is that, when he entered the country, he was likely to be a charge on public revenues. As a fact he has been in this country for over four years without ever having been in such a condition. What then is the meaning of the proceedings? The New York call has supplied the key. The British consulate in San Francisco has supplied the U. S. immigration authorities with a list of persons, who in their judgment, ought to be deported. This list is not on the record of the case and nobody knows what other names are included in it.

We have since heard without surprise that proceedings have been started against Bhagwan Singh and Santokh Singh, who are serving sentences at McNeil Island, Washington. To put them on their defense while they are still in prison is hardly fair. Bhagwan Singh's case was fixed for June 12th and then postponed to June 19th. He has protested against this hearing.

Whatever be our political differences with these countrymen of ours, we cannot but sympathize with them in their present trouble. It is unworthy of a civilized government like the United States to deny the right of asylum to the Hindu political refugees and to turn them out to the country under circumstances which mean their sure arrest by the British. The British themselves have never done it in their long history. France at this moment is sheltering several Hindu revolutionaries who were in the country before the war started. Why the United States should take this exceptionally unworthy course we do not know.

Limpet's Peculiar Power. "To stick like a limpet" is an old saying, but few people know how it is that a limpet is able to stick as it does to the rocks upon which it passes its existence. The creature is able by means of the central portion of its body, which can be raised independently of the edge or fall which surrounds it, to create a vacuum, much in the same way that a piece of soft, wet leather can be made to adhere to a smooth surface by pressing out all the air. It taken by surprise with a smart, sidelong blow, even a large limpet is easily enough dislodged, but given the slightest warning, its power of suction is instantly brought into play, and very often considerable force is then necessary to detach it.

Valuable Trainload. One train left Monte Vista, Colo., recently loaded with hogs and potatoes with a market value of \$82,450. It consisted of 18 cars of fat hogs from the Monte Vista sections, six more cars of hogs brought in by the San Luis Central, and 19 cars of potatoes. The hogs were worth about \$3,000 a carload, and the potatoes \$550 a car.

SPORTOGRAPHY

By "GRAVY." May 1 No.

protest on moral grounds against the government collecting taxes on "punches," as it did at Toledo?

Consecutive Hits. Ed Konetchy, first sacker of the Dodgers, holds a record for this not several seasons by hitting safe ten times in ten times up and Roger Peckinpaugh of the Yankees and "Babe" Ruth of Boston share the honors in having each hit safe in twenty consecutive games.

Charles E. Brickley, the once famous Harvard football star, is now a Wall street broker. Unless Charlie has changed his tactics he's bulling the market, and that is no "bull" believe me!

Vermulen, the French professional distance runner, had no trouble winning the 10,000-meter event at the intercollegiate games last Monday. We have no man in this country who has a chance with him, as he is a second Shrubbs as a distance foot runner.

After making more than a million dollars as heavyweight boxing champion, the late John L. Sullivan left an estate valued at \$3,247,711, according to valuations on the property.

Before the War in Baseball, July 15, 1899—Boston defeated Pittsburgh 1-0 in 11 innings, Wilks pitching against Tenneshill.

1901—Christy Mathewson, New York Giants, twirled a no-hit game against St. Louis.

1902—Omaha Western League club with Moriart Brown pitching, defeated Peoria, 1-0.

1903—New York Giants, Mathewson pitching, took the Pittsburgh Pirates into camp 6-3 in 14 innings. The longest game of the year in the National league.

1904—Fred Glade, St. Louis Browns, struck out 15 Washingtons in nine innings.

1905—Announcement was made of the sale of the Chicago Nationals to Charles Webb Murphy.

1907—Chicago White Sox annihilated the New York Highlanders, 15-0. Embarked Piffers, Al Orth and Earle Moore.

1907—Boston Red Sox defeated the St. Louis Browns 5-2 in 14 innings, Tenneshill pitching against Petty.

1908—Cleveland Lumblers, New York 16-0, collecting 17 hits off Billy Hogg and Joe Doyle.

1909—Ty Cobb, Detroit, made two home runs off C. Smith, Washington.

1910—Jack Lapp, Athletics, had 15 putouts and two assists behind the bat in a game against the St. Louis Browns. His record was made up of nine strikeouts, the making out of two men at the plate, four fouls, and the throwing out of two men who tried to steal.

1911—Boston defeated Chicago Cubs 17-12, Joe Tinker making a home run with the bases full off Mattson.

1911—Fred Ludrus, Phillies, made two home runs off Adams, Pittsburgh.

1914—The Cincinnati made five home runs off Clegg Cappy, who pitched for the Cleveland. They also got seven singles and three doubles. In all they got 15 hits for a total of 33 bases.

1876—St. Louis for the third time in succession shut out the Hartford, the respective scores being 2-0, 3-0 and 2-0.

1893—Pittsburg defeated Washington 13-0 at Pittsburg.

Today in Pugilistic Annals.

1882—Jim Kendrick, the English bantamweight, born in London, Kendrick, who was James Groemer before he became a professional pugilist, began fighting in 1819, and was for several years the fighting cock of British bantams. He won scores of battles, many by knockouts, but was defeated by Owen Moran, Jim Stroud and Jack Gwyn.

1889—James J. Corbett, then at the beginning of his pugilistic career, defeated Joe Czuzanski in four rounds at San Francisco. Corbett and Czuzanski met three times in that year, the police stopping one bout, while in the third Corbett won by a knockout in the 27th round.

1895—Frank Erne knocked out Joe Craig in three rounds at Jersey City, N. J.

1900—Kid Leroy in one round at Battle, Mont.

1910—Willie Lewis fought Harry Merkfield in 10 rounds to no decision in New York.

1911—Johnny Kilbane won decision over Patsy Kline in 20 rounds at Los Angeles.

Morsels From A Sage's Scrap Book

What Is Meant by the "Song of the Sirens?"

The Sirens were two maidens celebrated in fable, who occupied an island of Ocean (Mediterranean sea), where they sat in a mead close to the seashore, and with their melodious voices so charmed those that were sailing by, that they forgot home and everything relating to it, and abode with these maidens until they perished from the impossibility of taking nourishment, and their bones lay whitening on the strand.

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England and the Irish, Indian, Egyptian and Russian Questions

From London Daily Herald.

The nineteenth annual conference of the National labor party opens at Southport today. There will be a record attendance of delegates, including fraternal delegates from countries abroad, the trade union congress and the co-operative movement.

Some amount of time will be spent on the discussion of foreign affairs. This is the first conference since August, 1914, at which delegates will be free to speak their mind. During the nearly five years which have passed since war was declared, the main energy of the labor movement has been devoted to the prosecution of the war. We who have stood out against the war have been voices crying in the wilderness.

With the signature of peace with Germany it is possible for us all once more to come together and declare our determination to work for the principles which are embodied in the program of the party.

Over and above every other question is that of permanent peace. No one imagines that the peace treaty with Germany can be carried out. It is labor's clear duty to give a lead towards a wholly different kind of peace—the kind for which labor gave its support to the war.

In addition there are a multitude of most complex and difficult questions in the near east yet to be settled. The situation regarding Russia is most serious, and full of tribulations for the future of democracy. The British government, together with its allies, is engaged in the nefarious work of throttling the Russian republic. British blood and treasure is being poured out in an unending stream for the simple purpose of placing the Russian people again under the heel of the blood-stained autocracy of the Romanoffs. No amount of screaming about bolshevik outrages will get rid of the fact that the force of the British army and navy is being used to "crush" Russia under the czars.

In addition to European problems there is the future of Asia and Africa to be considered. Organized labor these days must make its choice. Are the British people going to allow themselves to be used simply as exploiters of the subject races? Shall we endeavor to reconquer our losses in the war by continuing to plunder and rob the peoples of India, Egypt, Persia and Africa?

We confidently expect the conference in the hour of military victory to restate its faith in the peace terms which labor conferences adopted during the war, to proclaim its adherence to the international, and its determination to secure for all peoples now suffering under the yoke of British rule and free right to rule their own lives. We must tell the Irish and Indians, Egyptians and Russians, that they are free to have the light to determine their own destiny.

As to home affairs, we agree with Arthur Henderson that first and foremost we must settle our policy in regard to parliamentary and industrial action. We think there should be no division. We are all for industrial action also. We think there is a time always in disputes when passive resistance is justifiable. Indeed, we know of no method by which tyranny, whether of a minor-

ity or a majority, can be overcome except by violence or passive resistance. We are against violence in any shape or form, whether at home or abroad. To withhold one's labor is to do violence to no one. Neither governments nor individuals have the right to compel men and women to do what they feel they should not do. We trust the good sense of the conference will decide that labor needs all its methods and must use the power of the strike as well as the power of the vote.

The question of the suggested one-day strike against the Russian war is bound to be in everyone's mind. We must all get quite clear about this. Nobody wants to belittle political action, but will those who disbelieve in direct action for political ends tell us what in the present circumstances we are to do? The abomination goes on. Human beings are massacred. An unrepresentative government, having tricked itself into power by lies, persists, dead against the will and conscience of the people, in using British wealth, labor, munitions and men, to destroy the socialist republics. Nobody is being asked to strike for any particular form of government in Russia; the suggested strike would be simply and solely for the right of the Russians to decide for themselves what form of government they shall have.

The wealth and power of the capitalists is being used all the time for political ends; why not then the worker's power to give or withhold his work? Let the enemies of direct action give a little of their attention to the forces of big business! And let them tell us what we are to do. What form of "political" action do they suggest that shall stop the waste and murder? Or do they mean calmly to suggest that we are to acquiesce in the murder and the waste? We will not acquiesce. And we have a clear right to use our industrial strength to prevent the triumph of wickedness and reaction.

The social and industrial life of the nation is in the melting pot. The landlords, led by the Duke of Northumberland, and the entire capitalist forces, are on the warpath. In the city of London organized capital is declaring war on all schemes for nationalizing either land or industry. War bonuses and wages are coming down. Prices are still soaring. The army of unemployed men and women grows larger each day. The disabled men, broken by the war, find themselves badgered from pillar to post in a vain endeavor to get the interest instalment of justice. The problem of what to do with displaced women workers is proving well-nigh insoluble.

The conference must take a courageous line. Our national resources, our national labor were organized for war. They must now be organized for peace. The land, the minerals, the oil, all the natural resources of our country must be commandeered for the service of all.

Industry must be organized for service and not for profit. The day for compromise, for half-measures, for war, is long since passed. We are on the road toward national bankruptcy. We can be saved only by reversing our policy and establishing, in place of competitive money-making anarchy, ordered, reasoned, co-operative industry for the use and service of all.

Prussianism in Russia

DR. N. S. HARDIKER, Secretary, India Home Rule League.

For 162 years Great Britain has been ruling the 315 millions of India with an iron hand. The brutal methods of her administrations find no precedent except in Belgian Congo and in the former German empire. Misery, poverty, disease—these are the products of an enlightened rule by a democratic nation.

By total disarmament of the people and by utter subjection to British jurisdiction, they have emancipated the millions in India. By press acts, by seditious-meeting acts, by the defense of India act, they have succeeded in suppressing all expression of opinion. By exploitation and usurpation they have killed the indigenous industries of India and have made of the richest country in the world a land of beggars, with the masses dependent upon British manufactures for the smallest necessities. By heavy taxation and land revenues they have robbed the people of their bread and of the clothes on their backs.

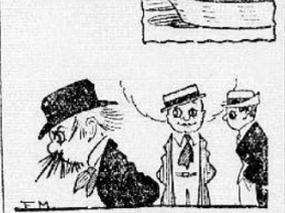
Since the armistice was signed the British have absorbed for their own use in India all of the vicious, terror-producing Prussianism which they sent Indian soldiers to destroy in Germany. Now, by new legal acts they have destroyed the last vestige of liberty that was left in India. With machine guns, with bombs and with armored cars they hope to kill the desire of every Indian for freedom and independence from the thralldom of British rule and political oppression. The danger precipitated by the Rowlatt act last March, passed in the teeth of the universal opposition of all India, is greater than the passage of a hundred espionage acts in America could ever be. This new measure empowers the English authorities to do as they please in the name of "law, order and peace."

Recently in the northwest of the country—the Punjab—the government arrested many influential citizens and deported them to places unknown. The publication of many letters, weeklies and monthlies has been stopped or suspended. People have been ordered not to leave their homes, their cities or their provinces without a license from the officials. People from other provinces have been prohibited entrance into the Punjab without government permission. The penalty for disobedience is death. This is all done in the name of law and order. Martial law has been declared in many cities. Officials have estimated the number of deaths at 400, the number of Europeans killed being nine. Great compensation will be made over the death of the nine. Their widows will receive handsome allowances (paid from the pocket of the poverty-stricken Indian worker) and sym-

pathy will pour in upon them. But what of the Indian women and children? Who will take care of them, and who will pension them?

The cup of suffering is overflowing in India. The misery is indescribable. For years the Indian masses have toiled and poverty and ignorance are their rewards. Now they are arising. They are beginning to realize their condition. The time has come when exploitation and robbery must cease. The people of India must get what is their birthright—freedom and liberty. They must get decent food and decent clothes and decent houses. Bullets and bombs will no longer be the adequate reply to the cries of the masses for liberty and freedom. The people of India are beginning to realize their misery, and that is why there are riots and revolts. That is why there are Rowlatt acts. That is why the whole country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Karachi to Calcutta is seething with unrest. That is why influential deputations are pouring into England to warn the British electorate of the danger ahead for their "empire." If, in the face of these facts—the awakened spirit of the Indian people, of the starvation and disease striking throughout the land, the English still persist in their Prussian methods of administration, then India will be converted into another Ireland, but a bigger, stronger Ireland—an Ireland of 315 millions. How long the British can hold in bondage this other Ireland time alone will tell.

A GREAT DISCOVERY. Prof. Fly—This certainly must be the Red Sea.



NONSENSE. "That fellow is a Bolshevist in disguise." "Nonsense! A Bolshevist never disguises. He advertises."

\$5,000

Needed, and Needed Badly,

to carry on the defense of the Bulletin staff in the courts. Two members of the staff have been fined a total of \$9,500, on charges of sedition, charges which were the direct result of the effort of the corrupt political machine in Montana to put a free press out of business. The cases have been appealed to the State Supreme Court. It requires money to fight these cases through the various courts; it takes money for traveling expenses, etc., for transcripts of evidence and stenographers' hire. None of the money goes to pay lawyers' fees, the lawyers engaged in the cases not only having donated their services, but actually paying their own expenses.

The fines imposed and the expenses of fighting the cases through the courts, are the result of the Bulletin Staff keeping the Bulletin alive, despite the order issued by the copper interests--and if you believe the Bulletin has been of service to the cause of labor and the honest element generally, you should help defray the expenses incident to the fight for a FREE PRESS by contributing according to your means. The need for funds is imperative and you should not delay sending in your contributions.

Names of donors to the Free Press Defense fund will not be published unless by special request, for obvious reasons, but receipts will be given or forwarded by mail.

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