

Sport News Gossip Notes

SPORTOGRAPHY

MAY I NOT

\* \* \* suggest that all questions of disputed rounds be decided by one time bar tenders? \*

Sharky Finds New Sport.

Tom Sharky, once a Queensberry warrior of note, is one of the most successful players at the race track these days. Tom was all smiles as he saw his sixth straight winner get down in front. "Say, if I'd known that this game was going on in the old days, I'd never have been a fighter," he said. Although Sharky is getting along in years, his spread of shoulder is as great as ever and his neck as sturdy. He still punches the bag every morning and takes long walks and runs just for the pleasure of keeping in condition. Sharky boasts that he can run 100 yards in 14 seconds, a feat that many a lighter and younger man could not accomplish.

August Fourth With the Pugs.

1846—Bill Perry defeated Tass Parker in 23 rounds at Lindrick Common, England. This was the third bout between these two aspirants for the British heavyweight title, which Perry afterwards won. Perry, the "Tipton Slicer," first fought Tass Parker in December, 1843, and the battle was ended by police interference after they had battled 67 rounds, lasting one hour and 35 minutes. The following February, Parker and the Slicer resumed hostilities, and after 133 rounds, lasting two hours and 32 minutes, had been fought. Tass decided that he had enough and laid down. The third fight was the best of all, although much briefer than the earlier engagements. Tass fought with great gameness, but in the seventh round two of his ribs were broken in a fall. Although Parker was often accused of being "yellow" by the fight fans of that day, he continued to fight valiantly for 16 rounds after he had sustained the fracture of the ribs. In the "good old days" a bruiser who stopped because of a little thing like a few busted ribs was considered decidedly lacking in gameness. Perry became champion of England in 1852, when he defeated Tom Paddock, who quit just because his shoulder was broken, and was for a time in disgrace because of his lack of pluck.

1880—Bob Fitzsimmons won the amateur heavyweight championship of New Zealand by knocking out four men in a tournament held at Timaru, New Zealand. Freckled Bob, who was then employed as a blacksmith, was really a middleweight, but chose to enter the heavyweight division. Jim Mace, one time heavyweight champion, was referee. 1889—Kid Lavigne, commenced his professional career by holding George Siddons to a draw in 77 rounds of fierce fighting, using kid gloves; a little later the same men fought 55 rounds, until neither was able to continue. 1897—Jack Everhardt defeated Spider Kelly in 20 rounds at San Francisco. These names will bring thrills of happy reminiscence to the many old-time fans. The spider, while not a particularly brilliant performer in the ring, had quite a following. Everhardt got into the limelight in 1893 when he fought Andy Bowen, the New Orleans colored boy, in the Crescent City. Jack was defeated, but not until after 85 rounds of battling, lasting five hours and 38 minutes. This contest was staged in the month following Bowen's contest with Jack Burke, the longest fight on record. Everhardt defeated Burke a year or so later. 1899—Joe Choyinski defeated Pete Everett in seven rounds, foul, at Denver. 1899—Mysterious Billy Smith and Andy Walsh fought 25 rounds to a draw at New York. 1911—Eddie Sherman and Charlie Harvey fought 10 round draw at Rockaway, N. Y. 1911—Battling Nelson knocked out Tommy Gaffney in fifth round at Medford, Ore. 1912—Sam Langford defeated Sam McVey in 20 rounds at Sydney. This was the fourth bout between the Associated Meat Tickets, Ltd. The Boston "tar baby" and the California cullud man first fought in France, getting a draw. McVey defeated the Nova Scotian in December, 1911. 1913—Bombardier Wells knocked out Pat O'Keefe in the 15th round at London.

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STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table with columns for National League, American League, American Association, and Coast League, listing teams and their records.

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Yesterday's Games

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

Table listing yesterday's games for American League.

Table listing yesterday's games for American Association.

EXPOSE OF METHODS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL IN CONGRESS

Charges, On Floor of House, That This Body, of Whom Julius Rosenwald Is a Member, Allowed Interested Parties to Fix Prices of War Materials and Bought From Themselves. Turn on all Lights.

From the CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

On February 26, 1917, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, appeared before a joint session of congress and solemnly declared that he was not now proposing or contemplating war, or any steps that need lead to it.

His exact words then were as follows: "It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am not now proposing war or any steps that need lead to it."

Only five weeks later, on April 2, 1917, President Wilson suddenly convened congress in extraordinary session, and warily advised an immediate declaration of war.

Sensational Change by Representative Graham.

On Monday of that week, Hon. William J. Graham, who represents the Fourteenth Illinois district in congress, started the house of representatives, by declaring on the floor of that body, that for weeks, and even months, prior to the declaration of war against Germany, a body of seven men, constituting a "secret government of the United States," designed practically every war measure which congress subsequently enacted.

The seven men named by Representative Graham were: Hollis Cofield, Edward E. Coffin, Bernard M. Haruch, Samuel Gompers, Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald, and Daniel Willard.

Secret Government by Seven Men.

Continuing his sensational remarks, Representative Graham said: "They, these seven men, devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a gross censorship, designed a system of food control, selected Herbert Hoover as its director, even determined on its daylight saving scheme, and discussed the draft before war was declared."

"Conceived within the law, but brought into existence in absolute violation of law, it is not surprising to find that this secret government of the United States, itself, persistently ignored and even violated the law that it allowed interested parties to fix the prices of war supplies; that it put the people of the country to incalculable, unnecessary expense, and carried things with a high hand."

Our Own Julius Rosenwald Involved.

The Julius Rosenwald referred to above is our own Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & company. He is the same Julius Rosenwald who spent so much time, money and energy trying to defeat Mayor Thompson. The same Julius Rosenwald who through his man Friday, Jake Loeb, imported Charles from Detroit to assist him (Rosenwald) in running the public schools of Chicago. Whether he is responsible for the 10,000 rifles with bayonets, and 100,000 rounds of loaded cartridges, recently found in the Washburne public school. The Republican does not know, but as he thinks in dollars and cents, it does not doubt that he is.

It is also the same Julius Rosenwald who has been accused of shameless tax dodging here in Chicago. With the power to fix prices of war supplies, and to buy from himself, as charged by Representative Graham, is it any wonder that Julius Rosenwald's excess war profits, in 1917, amounted to nearly \$11,000,000? Is it surprising that he bought government bonds, and even violated the investment law, in one million dollar lots? Anyone, too, could afford to make occasional donations to charity, and have them given wide publicity in the Chicago Daily News, if Representative Graham's accusations be true, and we do not doubt that they are.

Spirit and Letter of Law Violated.

As a member of congress, the council of national defense, according to Representative Graham, was to be composed of six members of the cabinet, who were to be the real executives, and seven civilians to be selected by the president, who were to act in a purely advisory capacity. Instead of doing this, Representative Graham asserted, the president made the advisory commission the real executives, "clothing them with unprecedented and almost illimitable powers."

Eminent lawyers advised the commission that it was operating in violation of the Sherman act, the Clayton act, and the anti-trust law.

Turn on all the lights, Mr. Graham. The people want you to go to the bottom of this matter, and in our opinion, you will be derelict to your duty unless you do. The people of Chicago are particularly anxious to know whether Julius Rosenwald is a patriot or a greedy profiteer.

Throughout the war he attempted to "control" all the patriotism in this community, in addition to this, he has been offensively active, political. He has not only tried to get his clutches on Chicago's public schools, but also, by the lavish use of money, made a desperate effort to prevent the reelection of Mayor Thompson. Very naturally, therefore, Chicagoans are anxious to know upon whom need this order of Julius Caesar (Rosenwald) be laid, that he has suddenly grown so great, and you, Mr. Graham, will confer an everlasting favor on them by furnishing this information, which you are in a position to do.

Kun's overthrow, occupying the city. Bela Kun, the former soviet dictator, arrived at Vienna where he has been interned, the dispatch said.

PROFITEERS FLOCK

(Continued From Page One.) implements, much of the farm machinery and small hardware sold in the state, sounded the attitude of the profiteers when he appeared before the general committee and declared that no merchant would object to the legislation provided the "vicious parts" were eliminated. Mr. Hotter explained that what he meant by "vicious parts" were those which fixed a penalty for profiteering.

He followed this up by demanding to know if the question of who was profiteering would be settled by the amount of profit the merchants made on their invested capital.

"If, for instance," asked Mr. Hotter, "a man bought a sackknife for 75 cents and sold it for \$2, would that be profiteering?" He did not seem to think that it would be.

Chairman Higgins of the committee stated that the question of what amount of profit should constitute the line between legitimate profits and profiteering would be settled, under the proposed law by the state market commission.

When asked if he was aware that cases had come to light before the

DESIRES ONLY

(Continued From Page One.) "As a temporary government our first task is to establish order and safety," said Peldi. "At the same time we must organize an election based on universal suffrage and call an assembly which will decide Hungary's new form of government. We will do everything on our power to safeguard the life and property of Hungarian subjects as well as foreign subjects.

"The evacuation of parts of Hungary now held by the entente forces would improve the situation immensely. Our government, which will strive to create normal and orderly conditions, counts upon the support of the allied governments and peoples."

The food situation in Hungary is grave, Peldi said, declaring the country's greatest help now would be the sending of food supplies. This would enable the establishment of order, he said. He declared Hungary also must have coal and raw materials.

Budapest is under a strict state of siege and perfect order is prevailing. RUMANIANS OCCUPY BUDAPEST. (Special United Press Wire.) Paris, Aug. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Agence Radio reports that Rumanian forces have advanced on Budapest, despite Bela

legislative investigating committee wherein concerns have been making from 80 to 100 per cent on their capital by "robbing the consumers on one side and the producers on the other." Mr. Hotter declared he did not believe such cases existed. He was informed by the committee that such cases do actually exist and that absolute proof had been obtained. M. W. Eich, representing the Stone-Ordan-Wells company, stated with much heat that he had found hostile sentiment against the wholesaler among the people on the subject of excessive profits and high living costs.

"Did you go out and suggest these things to the people to stir them up, or were you neutral in your attitude?" he hotly demanded. Eich, whereupon Chairman Higgins indulged in some heat himself as he replied that it was unnecessary to stir the people up to a belief that they were being robbed; that they already knew it.

"Afterwards," continued Representative Graham, "when there was evidently a discussion in congress, as to the legality of members of committees of the council, buying from themselves, the council discussed this general policy, and it was suggested that this embarrassment might be removed by the plan of committee reorganization, the council had under consideration.

"The minutes show that, on account of this so-called embarrassment, the war industries board was created, and committees were appointed by the national chamber of commerce, so the letter of the law might be complied with, but, by which scheme, no part of the method of buying was changed, in the slightest degree, so far as I can observe.

"Making It Easy for Manufacturers. "About the first thing the commission did, was to take up the matter of arranging an easy method of communication between the manufacturers and the government. In several meetings held long before war was declared, the commission met with representatives of the manufacturing industries, and formed an organization of them, for selling supplies to the government.

"This method consisted of having the representatives of various businesses, producing goods which the government would have to buy, form themselves into committees, so they might be able to sell to the government direct. The method was declared this machinery began to move.

"Made Flagrant Profiteering Possible. "Although this scheme was supposed to enable the industries to deal with the government as one man, the government, at no time, was able to get any idea of what was going on. On the contrary, throughout the war, numerous federal bureaus were bidding against each other for the same supplies, with greatly increased cost to the government. Under the ministrations of the government, big business was highly organized, while the government remained wholly disorganized and incapable of protecting itself against flagrant profiteering."

To Representative Graham, the Republican desires to say, so far so good. You have made a good start and deserve great credit for it. Your job, however, will not be complete unless you hale the seven members of this council before the house of representatives, and, by a rigid examination, give the people an opportunity to decide whether they are patriots or profiteers. If any of the men bought war supplies from himself, or allowed interested people to fix the prices for them, the people have a right to know it. If they bought war supplies from themselves, the people have a right to know how they were bought, and how the prices charged compared with the market which then prevailed.

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MAP OF CHICAGO RECORDED. The first official map of the town of Chicago was recorded 89 years ago today. The town site had been surveyed and laid out by the canal commissioners—not a difficult task since the village, including suburbs, covered but three-eighths of a square mile. The population at that time was about a hundred. Most of the inhabitants were traders in furs and skins and all of them were armed with due regard to the scalp raising habits of some of the neighboring Indians. The tavern was the social center of the village, and here o' nights the hunters and the trappers

gathered to eat, drink and be merry. There were also two general stores, a school house, a church, and a group of log cabins. Within three years the village grew into an incorporated "city," with a population of 550, a townsite of 500 acres, and nearly 200 buildings.

ENGLAND'S FIRST DEMOCRAT. The first great democrat in England was Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was slain in battle 654 years ago today, August 4, 1265. As a leader of rebellious barons, Simon de Montfort was also the spokesman for the great masses of the people, and he held that it was the duty of the nobles to stand between the people and the monarch as guardians of their liberties, to watch over the exercise of the royal power and prevent its abuse. In the great battle of Lewes in 1264 the barons, under the command of de Montfort, completely defeated the king and the royalist party. In the battle of Evesham on August 4, of the following year the barons were turned, and the democratic earl was killed and the barons sustained a ruinous defeat. During the brief period of Simon's ascendancy, however, he had laid the foundation for the house of commons and had inspired in the breasts of the people a devotion to liberty and democracy never to be stamped out by royal op-

pression. "Every king is ruled by the laws," declared Simon de Montfort, and he held that "the generality" should have a hand in the making of the laws by which they, as well as the monarch, were to be governed.

Simon de Montfort's immortal place in history is indicated by the reverent title historians have given him—"The Father of the English House of Commons."

LEGAL NOTICE. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. Estate of Carl Smegeil, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Carl Smegeil, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of Harrison J. Freebourn, at room 510 Phenix building, Butte, Mont., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the county of Silver Bow, state of Montana.

HENRY SMEGEL, Administrator of the estate of Carl Smegeil, deceased. Dated, Butte, Mont., this 12th day of July, 1919. (First publication July 14, 1919.)

DESIRES ONLY (Continued From Page One.)

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