Extra Sporting Page

RIXEY TWIRLING AGAINST PFEFFER WHEN RAIN CAME

New York, Sept. 30.—They tried to play a baseball game yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, Brookyn, but old Jupiter Pluvius stepped in and knocked the attempt on the head before any damage had been inflicted. The diamond carnage was to have been between Colonel C. H. Ebbets' Dodgers, and Pat Moran's Philadelphia clan, but, the combat had not proceeded two full innings before the venerable Bill Klem bawled out an order which sent every player running, through a heavy downpour of rain, to the benches. Then the baselines and pitcher's box were covered by tarpaulin, as they had been on several occasions previously in the afternoon, and, after a conference in the dressing room it was announced that there would be two games played today, one at 10:30 a. m. and the other at 3 p. m.

At the scheduled starting time ominous clouds hovered over the field, and this caused the 4,000 or so spectators present a tinge of uneasiness, for it had been raining slightly in the early afternoon. Well, the elements permitted a start, and the teams took the field, Jeff Pfeffer going to the mound for the Robins, against Eppa Jeptha Rixey, Pat Moran's elongated southpaw.

At the start Pfeffer seemed to have some difficulty in ascertaining the location of the plate, and out of five balls hurled at Paskert, only one of them looked good to Umpire Klem, so Dode romped. Bancrot flied to Wheat and when Milton Stock lifted one to Johnston in right field Paskert was caught off first for the third out. In Brooklyn's half Johnston started with a fly to Paskert, and Jake Daubert fanned, while Niehoff threw out Hy Myers.

Pfeffer settled down considerably as he faced the fighting Phills for the second time, and the side went out in order on two outfield flies and a strikeout. Zach Wheat started the Brooklyn second frame with a clean single to left field. He hovered about first until sacrificed to second by Cutshaw, and then the deluge came which caused a halt.

Ring Lardner Relates Comedy of Fournier on White Sox Bench

Ring Lardner, baseball's best known humorist, sat on the bench through one of the recent White Sox-Red Sox games in Chicago, possibly to get some color for a new play that will rival "You Know Me, Al." As a result of his sojourn with the athletes for an afternoon he has given us some enterlaining dope on player repartee. Jack Fourier was selected by Lardner as his study. Here are his impressions:

Fournier's name did not appear in the box score, but none worked harder than Jack. If the throat specialists of the great Northwest charge as do our own, they will separate the Frenchman from the bulk of his world's series spit before they rebuild his voice.

Dutch Leonard was the recipient of most of Jack's compliments.

"Keep throwing, Dutch," he shouted after Weaver, E. Collins and Jackson had landed solidly on what the eminent left-hander served them in the first inning. "If you keep at it long enough, you're liable to get one as far as the catcher."

And when the Sox has sored their fifth run, in the third, and were still pounding the southpaw viciously:

"It's Carrigan's fault, Dutch. You'd have warmed up harder if he'd told you you were going to pitch a doubleheader today."

And a little later—

"Dutch, you can go home for the rest of the season after you's pitched these three games this afternoon."

And to Carrigan—

"Take off your mask and protetor, Bill. We won't let anything get past."

When they tossed out a new ball with Jackson at bat in the third or fourth—

"You'll never get real well acquainted with that one, Dutch. It's going on a long trip."

Leonard was finally removed and Jimmy Walsh took his turn at bat. He was called out on three straight strikes without offering at any of them.

"Jimmy, you'll get fat if you don't take your exerise," yelled Fournier. "Whatever you do, Jim, don't soil that bat. Next time you come up, leave it in the bag and you won't be tempted."

The betting was that Leonard would lack the gall to make his way to the club house through our exit. But Dutch fooled us.

"Well, Dutch," said Fournier, as the beaten pitcher paused a moment in front of the bench, "you certainly foled 'em in there today. What did you have that made 'em all look so foolish? I'll bet your outfield hated to see you quit. Lefty Williams wants you to stay in a while longer. He hasn't made a base hit yet."

Dutch gave him a terrible look and started through the door. "I'm afraid your bath'll be cold, "Dutch," was Jack's last shot. "We've had it ready for you a long time."

BOB MOHA TO MEET WEINERT OCTOBER 12

New York, Sept. 30—According to the mandate of the State Athletic Commission the Show Corporation will have to stage the Bob Moha-Charley Weinert bout before any other affairs are staged at the Garden. This well necessitate the postponement of the Frank Moran tussle with Fred Fulton.

It is the intention of James Johnston, manager of the Garden, to put on Moha and Weinert on Oct. 12, the date selected for the Moran-Fulton fracas. The latter bout will be staged on Oct. 25.

SPECIAL SALE OF FERNS AND PALMS.
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Farmer Want Ads, One Cent a Word.

DUNDEE INSTEAD OF WHITE OUGHT TO MEET WELSH

New York, Sept. 30—Old Scot Montieth is camping on the trail of Champion Freddie Welsh. He insists that the champion give his protege, Johnny Dundee, another crack at the lightweight title. Scotty advances a good argument in his challenge to Welsh on behalf of Dundee.

To be candid, there is no question but that Dundee is entitled to box Welsh. He is the real contender, not Charley White. They put the lights out in the New Orleans ring two years ago after Dundee floored White. When Charley was ready to get up, having fully recovered from a kick on the jaw, the electrician discovered the supposed trouble, and put on the glims.

Baron Long, the Los Angeles promoter, associated with Jim Coffroth in the Tia Juana enterprise, would do better if he arranged a twenty-pound meeting betwten Welsh and Dundee at the Mexican race course instead of trying to make White fight ninety-nine rounds, or something like that, against the champion. They won't draw flies—White and Welsh.

Dundee is the card, and he'll make all hands sit up and take notice if he can get Welsh to agree to box him. If the Baron clinches this match he'll be labeled the best fight promoter extant.

Soccer Players Will Be Busy Tomorrow On Numerous Fields

The local soccer teams will put in a strenuous Sunday. In the State league the Bridgeport City team will clash with the British-Americans of Waterbury. This game will take place at the Meadows at 3:15. Arrangements have been made with the Lordship Co. to run extra cars.

The Remington City team will play New Haven in the Elm City. In the Amateur league the Bridgeport Swedish club will tackle the New Haven Rangers at Black Rock. The Rovers will go to Ansonia to take on the home team.

FREE PARKING PLACE FOR MOTORISTS WHO SEE YALE FOOTBALL GAMES

New Haven, Sept. 30—For the benefit of those who come to the football games in automobiles, the Yale Athletic association is conducting a free parking field with an adeuate force of guards and policemen. This field is in close proximity to the Bowl and may be reached by going directly out Chapel street to Central avenue, and then turning to the left. Conspicuous signs have been put up, so that there will be no difficulty in nding the park.

Automobiles will be parked in such a way as to facilitate the easy departure of every mahine. However, it is neessary to have the co-operation of all those who come to the game in automobiles, in order to make the parking space a sucess. Auto drivers who persist in going out Derby avenue will find themselves very much annoyed by inadequate facilities and lack of protection.

National League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The New York-Boston, Brooklyn-Philadelphia and Cincinnati-Pittsburgh games were postponed on account of rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	90	58	.608
Philadelphia	88	57	.607
Boston	84	60	.583
New York	84	62	.575
Pittsburgh	65	86	.430
Chicago	65	86	.430
St. Louis	60	91	.397
Cincinnati	57	93	.380

GAMES TODAY.

Boston in New York (two).
St. Louis in Chicago.
Cincinnati in Pittsburgh (two).
Philadelphia in Brooklyn, (A. M. and P. M.)

American League

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Boston, 3; New York, 0.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1.

The Washington-Philadelphia and Chicago-Cleveland (two) games were postponed on account of rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	89	61	.593
Chicago	86	64	.573
Detroit	86	66	.566
New York	77	73	.513
St. Louis	78	74	.513
Cleveland	76	74	.507
Washington	75	73	.507
Philadelphia	33	115	.223

GAMES TODAY.

New York in Boston,
Washington in Philadelphia (two).
Detroit in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cleveland (two).

FUNGO HITTING

Five years ago today Ed Walsh established a fungo hitting record of 419 feet 1-2 inch at the Comiskey field day meet in Chicago. The best record for fungo hitting up to that time was that of Mike Mitchell, the Cincinnati outfielder, who biffed the ball a distance of 413 feet 8½ inches on a September day in 1907. Mike's first year in the big show. The records of both the White Sox and Redleg fungo champions have now passed into the discard. Last June Hank Miller, an outfielder of the Winnipeg club of the Northern League, set up a new world's record of 438 feet 2 inches. Miller was given a trial by the Brooklyn Dodgers on their trip to Daytona last spring, but was sent back to the Northern League for further experience. He was recently recalled by Col. Ebbets.

MANAGER M'GRAW EXPECTS BIG THINGS OF TWIRLER SCHUPP

Manager Johnny McGraw is rather sweet on Ferdy Schupp, his young pitcher. For two seasons the Giants' leader kept this boy on the bench to have him pick up the fundamentals of big league twirling. Last year he gave Schupp a chance pitching the last few innings of already lost games. This year he has demonstrated that he is no mean twirler. While the Giants were making the record breaking spurt Schupp won five of them. Among them were two three-hit, two two-hit and one six-hit games. Manager McGraw says that the National league hitters will fear this youngster next season. He is going to use him as a regular.

BELGIAN OFFICERS LEAD BLACK SOLDIERS IN CONQUEST OF LAST GERMAN COLONY IN THE WORLD

Territory Taken in German East Africa Twelve Times the Size of Belgian Territory Held by Germany in Europe.

Havre, France, Sept. 30.—With the Belgian forces in East Africa fighting to complete the conquest of the last colony in the world where the German flag still floats, the Belgian Minister of Colonies, M. Renkin, described the scope of the war in Africa.

Mr. Renkin is one of the first authorities in Europe on colonial affairs. The independence of the Congo was brought about largely through him, and since then he has been, as Minister of Colonies, the directing spirit of the vast Congo establishment, with territory seventy times the size of Belgium, and an army of 1,200 Belgian officers leading Congo native soldiers almost as great in number as the army of the United States. This is the black army, with only a creachclout for uniform that has swept across German East Africa until all the rich northwest section—twelve times the size of the territory held by Germany in Belgium—is now held by the Belgians in the former German colony.

M. Rankin was seen in his Colonial Office, established for the duration of the war in a villa at Ste. Addresse, a suburb of Havre, overlooking the sea.

Speaking first of the way Belgian had been "dragged into a war in Africa by German attacks on the Congo," he said:

"One cannot insist too much upon the point because it characterizes the constant policy of our nation, repectful of international treaties and profoundly pacific, but indomitable when its right are violated. Belgium, who affirms so brilliantly her force in Africa, did all in her power to avoid the war; the documents published in the gray book relate this history.

"The general Act of Berlin of 1885 was entirely inspired by the desire to preserve Central Africa from violent conflicts. The thought of its authors was that this part of the world ought to be reserved territory, where all nations contributed peacefully in the spreading of civilization by the propagation of the Christian faith and by honest commerce.

"Central Africa should be kept outside of armed conflicts between European States and, in this respect, Article II, of the Act of Berlin specified that 'In the case where a power exercising the rights of sovereignty or protectorate in the countries mentioned in the first article and placed under the regime of commercial liberty, is involved in war, the high parties signing the present act and those who will consequently adhere thereto, engage to lend their good services so that the territories belonging to that power and included in the conventional zone of commercial liberty be, by the common consent of that power and of the other belligerent power or powers, placed for the duration of the war under the regime of neutrality and considered as belonging to a non-belligerent state; the belligerent parties should denounce immediately the extension of the hostilities to the territories thus neutralized, as well as the making of them as a base for operations of war.'

"As early as August 7, 1914, in those days of anguish when the German aggression menaced even our existence, Belgium did not lose sight of the mission of civilization that she had assumed in far-off Africa, and she invited the powers to neutralize all the colonies of the belligerent states included in the conventional Basin of the Congo, that is to say—not including Belgian Congo which has, since its origin, been under the regime of permanent neutrality—French Equatorial Africa, British East Africa, Uganda, German Kamerun and German East Africa.

"'In view of the mission of civilization common to the colonizing nations,' wrote the Minister of Foreign Affairs on August 7, 1914, 'the Belgian government desires, through feelings of humanity, not to extend the field of hostilities to Central Africa. It will therefore take no initiative in inflicting such a blot on the civilization of that region, and the military forces that it possesses there will not enter into action except they be forced to repulse a direct attack against its African possessions.'"

"This proposition, better than any other symptom, shows with what serenity our little country accepted the supreme sacrifice imposed by the law of honor and regard for the right. The sacrifice was of greater merit because, at the moment that this attitude was adopted, the Belgian government was well aware that in Africa it disposed of military forces that permitted it to chastise there the aggressor of Belgium and take revenge for the reverse that was bound to overwhelm, at the beginning of the European campaign, the Belgian army numerically much inferior to the German army.

"But the Act of Berlin, like the treaty of neutralization of 1839, only constituted to the eyes of Germany 'a scrap of paper'; while the Belgian troops in Congo abstained from all acts of hostility, the Germans prepared for war and, on August 22, 1914, they strongly attaced without previous summons, the Belgian port of Lukuga, on the Lake Tanganika.

"It was thus that, by deliberate act of the Germans and in violation of the reserve that we were observing, the hostilities between Germany and Belgium extended to Africa.

"War being forced upon it, the Belgian government could no longer hesitate in doing its duty.

"On hearing the news of the brutal aggression against Lukuga, the Belgian government sent the following instructions to the authorities of the Congo:

"'In view of the direct attacks by the Germans against the Colony of the Belgian Congo and particularly against the port of Lukuga, the government commands you to take all military measures for the defence of the Belgian territory.

"'Consequently you can authopize the entrance of the English troops in Belgian territory, accept the offer of passage for the Belgian troops in Rhodesia, undertake, in co-operation with the British troops or by means only of Belgian troops, all offensive action that the defence of the integrity of our colonial territory demands.'

"Belgian Congo has common frontiers with two German colonies: German East Africa, which it touches for a distance of eight degrees, and Kamerun that, since 1912, has projected to the Belgian frontier two 'antennae' taken from the French Congo, at the juncture of the Ubangi and the Lobaye and at the juncture of the Sanga and the river Congo.

"It was necessarily in these regions, where the two States were in contact, that the military events took place.

"In the first phase of the war, the Belgian colonial troops participated in conjunction with the French troops in the basin of the Sanga. The Belgians sent there a contingent of infantry with artillery, and an armed boat which supported the action of the troops in the navigible part of the river. The press communiques have described the operations in this region. Each combat was another sucess for the Blegians, the black troops, led by a few Belgian officers, covering themselves with glory. After 16 months of marching and incessant struggles in forests and swamps, in a region void of resources and defended at each step by a tenacious adversary, the Belgian troops, on July 28, 1916, effected their triumphal entry, with the British and French troops, into Yaunde, war capital of the German colony of Kamerun, more than 1,000 kilometers from their point of departure at the Belgian Congo frontier.

"While the Belgian column sent against the Kameruns was doing glorious ework in the west," continued M. Renkins, "the troops of the East resisted heroically the vain attempts to violate our frontier by troops of German East Africa and by bands of native thieves employed by them.

"The military forces of Belgian Congo consisted solely of infantry, organized in companies of varying strength spread over the whole of the territory and having the one and essential mission to maintain order in the interior. Mention might be made of a few pieces of artillery of low calibre and the existence of so-called artillery and engineers, charged with the guard and occupation of the fortified work which had been built there.

"It was not an army, but rather an organized police force justly called the 'Public Force'. This shows more than any argument the confidence that the Belgian government placed in the treaties, and its resolution to conform strictly to the spirit of the Act of Berlin of 1885.

"The theatre of war was 2,000 kilometers from the ocean, right in the center of Africa. Therefore for the carrying out of this campaign, many months were necessary. The program was first to assure the defence of the frontier so as to allow the Belgian troops to be organized. But the defensive offered occasion to these troops of distinguishing themselves in many combats. From the Rhodesian frontier to the south of Lake Tanganika, up to the borders of Uganda at the north of Lake Kivu, the German troops multiplied the attacks; these troops were numerous and of excellent formation, comprising a large proportion of Europeans. The latter consisted, in the first place, of a contingent sent from Germanq on the occasion of the exhibition at Dar-Es-Salam and of the inauguration of the railway from the Indian ocean to Tanganika, who found themselves in the colony when war was declared. In the second place, the cruiser 'Koenigsberg' had been sunk by the British navy in the river Rufidji, and her crew joined the European troops held up at Dar-Es-Salam and the numerous reservists who composed the European units. The larger part of the forces were formed with the aid of black troops, well-armed and well-provisioned.

"None other of Germany's African colonies was so well prepared for the undertaking of a long war.

"From September, 1914, by means of taking away men from the strongholds of the interior while still leaving there a sufficient number of men to meet any eventuality, the Belgians concentrated strong forces on the eastern frontier of the Congo, and until April, 1916, or for twenty months, all the activity of the colony was devoted to the organization of the 'Eastern Troops'.

"Think of the effort it must have cost to effect the transport, all carried on men's backs, along caravan routes, starting from the terminus of the navigable part of the Congo for all goods arriving by the west coast, or taking the paths of the Uganda from Lake Victoria for the goods sent by the east coast; of the trouble to bring to the scene of action the war material, and foods, for an army in the midst of its organization, right at the extremity of its lines of communication, 600 kilometers from its base.

"These brief indications will suffice to show the superhuman effort imposed upon the Belgians by the German aggression in Africa.

"The artisans of this gigantic work have contributed to demonstrate once more Belgian energy and tenacity. Among them should be mentioned M. Henry, Governor General of the Congo; Major General Tombeur, entrusted with the high command of the forces massed in front of German East Africa; Colonel Molitor, commanding the troops of the north; Lieutenant Colonel Olsen, commanding the troops of the south, and also the Engineer-in-chief of the railways of Upper Congo to the Big African Lakes, Mr. Adam. The latter crowned a colonial career already long by a master strike: at the beginning of the war, the portion of the railway cutting from Kabalo (on the river Congo) to Lake Tanganika was far from being completed; 100 kilometers still separated the terminus of the railway from the borders of the big African lake; in a few months, under the energetic direction of Mr. Adam, the work of the railway, of which the strategical importance is considerable, was terminated.

"While the organization of the Belgian troops was going on, the enemy tried on several occasions to bring the war into Belgian territory but these attacks resulted in failure.

"Evidently only one way was open to General Tombeur to put the frontier definitely in safety; that was to carry the operations into German territory. This he did immediately his troops were in order, in co-operation with the British forces in East Africa.

"On April 18, 1916, the hour arrived for the offensive. On that day a detachment of the first regiment of the Olsen brigade took the Isle of Gombo, at the southern extremity of the Lake Kivu, in order to take the German post of Shangugu from the other side; the next day, April 19, the remainder of the same regiment took this position, the same evening our colors floated in German territory."

Mr. Renkin sketched the numerous successive engagements from this date to the latter part of June, when the first objective of the Belgian troops was reached—namely the plain between Lake Tanganika and Lake Victoria, in the northwest corner of German East Africa.

From there the second phase of the campaign began, the pushing of the Belgian line eastward toward Tabora. During July the "Molitor brigade" distinguished itself particularly by pushing the Germans back at the point of the bayonet in full retreat toward the Mwanza (Lake Victoria) route at Tabora.

"While these events were taking place, the Olsen brigade were proceeding toward the south; and the first regiment, operating on its left, reached the river Combe, July 20, establishing the connection between our left wing (the Molitor brigade) and our right.

"During the same month of July, the Belgian flotilla of Lake Tanganika and the aeroplane squadron also showed great activity, bombarding several times the positions of Kigoma-Udjiji and assuring, by the destruction of all the German naval units still in service, the absolute mastership of Lake Tanganika.

"From then onward the troops placed under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Moulaert and charged specially with the defence of the western side of the lake, became at liberty, and were able to reinforce the right wing under General Tombeur for the march on Tabora."

"The portion of the colony into which the Belgians are now seeking to penetrate is the finest section of German East Africa. In the meantime the British operating on the Indian Ocean coast of the colony have reported occupation of the principal seaport, Dar-es-Salaam, which on September 5 surrendered to a combined land and naval attack, and are striving to co-operate with the Belgians in completely surrounding the German forces.

M. Renkin, concluding his interview, said:

"In Africa today, at the same time as she is defending in Flanders the last shred of national territory, Belgium is strking another blow at the powerful Empire that threatened her independence. This blow is particularly felt by Germany because it touches her pride and her dreams of oversea expansion.

"The Belgian army has in twenty combats overthrown the German troops and made them fly before them for a distance of over 500 kilometers, taking prisoners and trophies at each step.

"The German Chancellor spoke complaisantly rbcently of the 'war map.' This point of view is a narrow one when it is the case of a war that is not yet finished. Evidently the Chancellor did not think that Belgium, for her part, was in a position to reply to him. Look at the map of Europe and of Africa, and compare: Germany occupies the larger part of Belgium, but all the same less than 29,000 square kilometers; on the other hand, the Belgian flag floats over 100,000 square kilometers of German territory in Africa. The one certainly does not recompense the other, but it is none the less true that the Belgian victories in Africa go far toward solidifying the political situation of Belgium.

"Prepared, organized and transported under the greatest difficulties, and when the Belgian State was going through the sorest trials that a government could know, the Belgian troops are still, for every Belgian, a subject of legitimate patriotic pride, and furnish to all other countries who take an impartial view of the facts, a new and decisive proof of the extraordinary vitality of our little nation."

Crown Prince Rupprecht in an interview expresses entire confidence in the situation on the Somme.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2ND

HOURS.....10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

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Never before has such an opportunity been given the sick of this vicinity, and if you are suffering, you should not fail to take advantage of it. The sick multitudes crowd his offices from morning till night, and at every visit the young, the old, the rich, the poor, all apply to Dr. Naughton for relief, so those wishing to see him should remember the Days, Dates and Office Hours of his visit andcall early to avoid the crowded last hours.

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DON'T WAIT

THE SICK MULTITUDES CROWD his offices from morning until night, and if you would avoid disappointment you should call early. Dr. Naughton makes regular visits to Bridgeport from time to time, to personally attend to his many patients who are unable to visit his Worcester office.

Dr. Naughton will positively be at the Hotel Lorraine, MONDAY, Oct. 2nd, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening to consult with and examine all cases personally.

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DISTRICT OF FAIRFIELD, COURT OF PROBATE,
September 29, 1916.

Estate of Charlotte E. Bradley late of Fairfield in said district, deceased.

The Administrator c. t. a., having applied for an order authorizing and empowering him to sell certain real estate belonging to said estate.

As application on file more fully appears; it is

Ordered—That said application be heard and determined at the Court of Probate in Fairfield in said District on the 7th day of October A. D., 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice be given of the pendency of said Application and of the time and place of hearing theron, by publishing this Order once in some newspaper having a circulation in said District; and by giving notice to all parties in interest by mailing to each, postage pre-paid, a copy of this Order all on or before the 2nd day of October A. D. 1916 and return make to this Court of the notices given.

Attest:
BACON WAKEMAN.
Judge.
a*