CHANGE EXPECTED TO BETTER BRAND IN COAST LEAGUE

Fact That Big Supply of Players Will Keep Berth Holders on Jump to Retain Jobs Will Speed Up Playing.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—A number of Pacific coast sporting writers venture the opinion that the coming of Frank Chance as manager of the Los Angeles team will speed up the play in the Pacific Coast league and give the patrons of baseball a better brand of the national game. Chance has an enviable major league record both as a player and as a manager, and it is argued that with his knowledge, the other managers will have to bestir themselves to keep up with the pace that he is expected to set. This, together with the fact that players will have to keep on the jump to hold their jobs in view of the excess of players on the market, it is expected, will tend towards snappier, more clean-cut baseball.

Two followers of sports were discussing athletics the other day in a street car.

"I'm hanged," said one, "if I can see why the newspapers are using up so much space tenting about who's going to coach this football team or who may or may not manage that baseball club. All I want to know about is the team and the games, and all this stuff about the managers makes me tired."

"Well," replied the other, "I like to know who's going to have a team in charge, for then I can size up what kind of an outfit one is likely to see in the field. A capable, aggressive manager, means a lively, fighting team that is going to stand well up in the list. For instance, when I learn that Haughton is going to coach the Harvard football team again, then I know that the crimson is likely to have another winning combination."

"That sounds pretty reasonable," said the first, "but how about 'Muggsy' McGraw and Connie Mack? How do you figure their teams?" Unfortunately for the explanation, the car had arrived at their street corner and they got off.

With the market well supplied with baseball talent lying around loose as the result of the peace pact between th Federal league and organized baseball, this season's holdouts who balk at signing contracts calling for reduced salaries are likely to find themselves without a berth. Shortstop Owen Quinn of the Portland club of the Pacific Coast league is the first of the professional players on this side of the Rocky mountains to discover the fact. When Manager McCreadie learned that his infielder was balking, he didn't even bother to discuss the matter with the former Syracusan, but set about looking for another man for the job. The players who are able to dictate their terms are not as plentiful as they were a year ago.

Those who saw Howard Drew, the world's champion sprinter of the University of Southern California, perform in the last Amateur Athletic Union national championships held here during the exposition, are not optimistic as to his success in his invasion of the east.

Drew has made up his mind to compete in the A. A. U. championships again this year. At the exposition meet he showed such a startling reversal of form that those who watched him were convinced that he had seen his best day and was on the decline. They took upon his determination in the nature of an attempted "comeback" and it seems to be the general opinion that he is destined to fail. Under the circumstances, for Drew to hold his own would come more in the nature of a surprise than if he should fail.

When questioned as to his reason for his poor showing last year Drew apparently was at a loss for an explanation and an ominous shake of his head seemed pregnant with foreboding. He evidently has shaken off this feeling.

SALE OF JOE SCHULTZ CUTS ROSTER OF CUBS DOWN TO FORTY-THREE

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Chicago, Jan. 22.—With the sale of Infielder Joe Schultz to the Pittsburgh Nationals today, the Chicago Cubs have cut down the number of men on the roster to forty-three, according to an announcement by President Weegman tonight. Eleven players have been disposed of either by purchase or release, and the new president said he expected to have the list cut close to twenty-five in a week or two.

The players who have been cut off the Cub roster in the last few weeks are:

Art Phelan, "Bubbles" Hargrave of the old Cubs club, and Beck of last year's Federals, who went to the Kansas City club of the American association; McLarry, Fisher and Scanor of the old club were sent to Los Angeles; Joe Weiss, last year with the Federal league went to Minneapolis, while Jack Holland procured Walter Keating of the old Cubs and Tex Westerzil and Jackson of the old Federals for his St. Joseph club of the Western league. Schultz was sold to Pittsburgh.

Roger Bresnahan, last year's manager of the Cubs and Mr. Weegman, Monday are to discuss Bresnahan's iron-clad contract which is said to call for $10,000 a year and run two years more.

Mr. Weegman said that Bresnahan's contract will not be broken and if Bresnahan wishes to purchase the Toledo American association franchise he will be given his release and will have the assistance of Mr. Weegman.

Try the Children's Medicine.

Many parents are inclined to believe that medicine used for children is not suitable for themselves. While it is true that larger doses are required, it is unreasonable to suppose that a disease in an adult should be treated any differently than the same ailment in a child. Mrs. Earl Jennings, Lima, Ohio, writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a splendid medicine for children. I have used it myself for colds and it has always given me the desired relief." Obtainable everywhere.

Jumping Italian Wins Decision From Iron Man of the Rockies

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Denver, Colo., Jan. 22.—Johnny Dundee was given the referee's decision over Stanley Yoakum of Denver, at the end of twenty rounds here tonight. The men are lightweights.

TWO KNOCKOUTS REGISTERED AT ELKS' SMOKER

Patsy Kline Gives Sleep Potion to Eddie Rhodes and Young Joe Rivers Hits Max Chaves Where It Hurts.

It was a merry little party that the Elks had at their smoker last night. There was a big crowd present, and the manly art of self-defense was exemplified in a number of first-class boxing bouts.

The preliminaries furnished the most fun for the spectators, as was evidenced by the fact that the complete count of ten was taken over the limp form of two gladiators before the main bout began. The first argument was between Patsy Kline and Eddie Rhodes. The two boys went at it from the first tap of the gong as if they really enjoyed it. It was Kline's fight all the way. Rhodes was a willing performer, but he didn't have the stamina or the speed to match his opponent, and when, in the fourth, he succumbed to a healthy wallop in the jaw there was no surprise on the part of the spectators.

Max Chaves seemed to be getting better than an even break with Young Joe Rivers in the early rounds of the second bout, but he made the mistake of giving Joe a poke that really hurt. This made Rivers mad and he started in to fight. The result was a jab to the stomach in the third, which was followed by Chaves' seconds dragging him to his corner after the referee had done through with the usual mathematical calculations.

Harry and Lefty.

Harry Schaeffer and Lefty Floyd, two old-time Albuquerque favorites, furnished visible evidence of lack of condition, but with all that he gave Lefty a strong argument, and there was no loafing on the part of either of the fighters. Lefty went to the floor in the second round, but he didn't stay there long. There were times when the milling was exciting and the crowd was yelling vociferously at the boys. The scrap went four rounds to a draw.

The go between Al Smashling and John Thomas was disappointing. There was little fighting done. It was mostly a wrestling match with, with the crowd yelling to the men to break and Harry Schaeffer, the referee, getting in the hardest work of his life trying to keep them apart. There was nothing to do but to call it a draw after eight rounds.

There was a musical program, and between bouts an excellent female impersonation was given by Lewis Turner.

KINGS MILLS TIED WITH BRIDGEPORT IN RIFLE COMPETITION

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Washington, Jan. 22.—Results of the past week's competition in the national rifle championship competitions being held under the auspices of the National Rifle association, show Kings Mills, Ohio, and Bridgeport, Conn., tied for first place in the inter-club series and Michigan Agricultural college leading in the intercollegiate matches. St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis., is ahead in a competition just begun among military schools.

Among the contestants in the inter-club series, the two leaders have an aggregate score of 4,944 each. Bucyrus, Ohio, is next with 4,932.

Michigan Agricultural college made a perfect score of 1,000 in the intercollegiate matches during the week and passed Washington State college for the lead.

Results of the week in the competition among military schools included St. John's Military academy, Delafield, Wis., 987; New Mexico Military academy, 974; New York Military academy, 954.

In the inter-high school gallery, Tyrone, Pa., was first with 953. Other scores were: Placer county high school, Auburn, 955; Ogden, Utah, high school, 952.

SANTA FE BASKETEERS PLAY HERE SATURDAY, HONEST TO GOODNESS

The Albuquerque high school basketball schedule has had a mighty hard time weathering the gale of postponements and cancellations of games, but weather conditions are improving.

The elusive Santa Fe double-header has at last been roped and tied, this time for good, it is hoped. The Ancient city basketeers, boys and girls, will play here in the armory next Saturday, the 29th. A game has been definitely scheduled with the Santa Rosa high school boys' quint for February 5, and it is probable that the Belen high school girls' team will play here the same date, participating in a double bill. The Las Vegas return game has not yet been definitely scheduled.

SCHOOL OF MINES GETS BEATING FROM VARSITY

The University of New Mexico basketball team defeated the Socorro School of Mines last night at the armory. The score was 56 to 20. The game drew big attendance.

In the second game the high school defeated Company G's five by the score of 54 to 18.

PEACE SOCIETY WARMLY APPROVES OF ARBITRATION

[Associated Press Correspondence.]

Tokio, Dec. 13.—The American Peace Society of Japan at its annual meeting on December 16 formally expressed its support of resolutions passed recently by the International Peace congress at San Francisco and by the last Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration. The peace congress resolution was an appeal to congress to adopt an immigration policy based on just and equitable treatment of all races, a policy that will grant the rights of citizenship regardless of race or nationality; and to provide that all aliens should be under the special protection of the national government.

The Lake Mohonk resolution urged congress, in the interest of avoiding occasions for war, to extend the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States as to criminal prosecutions for violation of the treaty rights of aliens.

Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, the president of the society, urged ceaseless labor in behalf of a world peace propaganda. "As we look back," he said, "over the past year and review the progress of the discussions brought out by the fearful war still raging in Europe we can, I think, take courage, heartened by what has undoubtedly favored the cause we have so much at heart. Even among peace workers a sentiment has been developed which distinctly recognizes the fact that as nations are now related to each other war is sometimes unavoidable and even necessary.

"The aim, then, of many is to replace relations of suspicion and distrust by a franker intercourse and truer knowledge as soon as possible, rather than to attempt to make war impossible by any artificial means."

CLERGYMEN WANT TO ENLIST WITH ALLIED FORCES

Interesting Discussion Is Revived in England by Petition of Many Curates Who Desire to Go to War.

[Associated Press Correspondence.]

London, Jan. 6.—The petition which over a thousand curates in London are presenting to the bishop of London brings to a fresh stage the question as to whether clergymen of the established church (Episcopalian) should be allowed to enlist. According to the established rule of the Anglican church, clergymen are forbidden to serve in the fighting forces except as chaplains or non-combatants. The clergymen signing the petition to the bishop are of military age and would have enlisted long ago, they say, but for violating the law of the church.

A discussion has been carried on in the open letter columns of the newspapers for some time in this regard. Opposition to enlistment by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the various bishops rests on the theory that by ordination the clergymen is dedicated forever to God's service, and that the profession of a soldier is incompatable with the priesthood. This finds some support in the church and the laity. But the more popular point of view is that there are wars often based on righteousness, and self-sacrifice for a righteous cause is one of the ideals of the church.

"They tell their people every day," writes the rector of Stockbridge in regard to the clergy, "that every man who offers himself as a soldier saves the lives of many of his countrymen; it is therefore necessary, if more and more lives are to be saved, that more and more men must offer. We are also preaching that this is a righteous war."

He then asks:

"Should not the clergy lead in the promotion of righteousness? And if it is true that by the war the principle of righteousness will be more firmly established than ever before, is not that a work fit for a priest, or even a bishop?"

The clergymen signing the petition address the following letter to the bishop of London:

We, the signatories of this letter, believing that the needs of our country demand the most efficient utilization of the nation's resources, respectfully request your lordship to—

1. Consider the possibility of so reorganizing the work of the diocese as will permit of the largest number of clergy being set free for whole or part time for work directly in connection with the war.

2. Invite all clergymen military age to offer themselves for those branches of national service for which your lordship deems them suitable, and to undertake whatever work may, in accordance with this action, be allotted them.

3. Consider if it be not possible, to waive the rule which at present prohibits clergy from serving in the combatant ranks.

BOTTLE DEFICIT IN FRANCE HAS BECOME SERIOUS

[Associated Press Correspondence.]

Paris, Jan. 4.—The bottle deficit of France to date is about 235 million, resulting from the occupation of territory comprising some of the important glass works of the departments of the north and the department of the Marne. The wine and other French industries require about 310 million bottles each year, and the French glass works produce normally about 325 million, of which between ten and fifteen million are exported. The glass works now in operation produce only about nine million bottles a year. The consequence is, mineral water bottles that were purchased before the war at one cent each now bring a little over two cents. Lamp chimneys have trebled in price as well as goblets and window glass. Wine bottles containing about a quart have gone up from four dollars to seven dollars per hundred, while in the Saumur district bottles intended for naturally sparkling wine brought nine dollars per hundred.

"The reason for the bottle crisis," says Monsieur Sauvageot, general secretary of the glass makers association, "is not entirely the occupation of part of our glass producing territory by the enemy. Our industries in departments that were not invaded are also seriously affected by the inroads made upon their workmen by the mobilization. It is very difficult to replace these men and the mobilization of one skilled glass blower puts a furnace out of business.

American workmen and labor from Brazil and Spain were imported by bottle makers in the Cognac district, while Arabs and Kabyles were brought from Algeria by glass makers in the department of the Allier. These measures increased largely the wage scale without entirely remedying the difficulty. Women have helped out some in certain districts, and in time the glass makers would be able to bring their production up to the normal, were it not for the further complication of a deficit of material. Glass sand has doubled in price, as well as lead, while potash is almost impossible to find. Before the war we bought it at ten dollars per hundred weight; today we pay ninety dollars when we can find it. Add to this the doubling of the cost of our coal and you have the elements that explain the troubles of the glass industry."

NAVAL PROGRAM OF JAPANESE IS DECIDED UPON

One Superdreadnaught, Two Cruisers, Three Submarines and Other Craft to Be Added to Armament of Nation.

[Associated Press Correspondence.]

Tokio, Dec. 19.—One superdreadnaught, two cruisers, one destroyer, three submarines and two special service ships constitute the program of naval building for Japan for the coming year. Admiral Kato, minister for marine, explained the naval expansion project before the budget committee of the diet yesterday in response to an interpellation. The battleship will be about the same type as the Fuso and Yamashiro, which were recently launched, and will carry twelve 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns. The two cruisers will have a speed of 28 knots. They will probably be in the nature of light scout ships. Their armament has not yet been decided. The submarines will have a displacement of 700 tons each, a speed of eighteen knots on the surface and ten knots in the water and will carry one gun.

Admiral Kato expressed the opinion that the war in Europe would not necessitate any considerable alteration in the naval armament of the great powers. He fully recognized, he said, the effectiveness of air craft and submarines as weapons of offense as demonstrated in the present war but he believed that these facts hardly affected the position of the battleship as an engine of war. If the kaiser's warships dared not venture from their own sheltered waters it was because of the powerful British squadrons awaiting them outside. The absence of any great naval engagement in Europe must be ascribed to the very great difference between the British and German navies. As for submarines, however actively they might work, their activities were confined within certain limits and they could hardly be expected to place the great battleships hors de combat. The minister said that equipment was now being provided on ships against air attacks. He was confident that the dreadnaught remained the basty unit of great navies.

The admiral further said that in deciding the armaments for new battleships the naval authorities preferred the twelve 14-inch guns principle to the eight 15-inch of the British and German navies because they deemed the former more advantageous than the latter from the viewpoint of naval tactics. Furthermore the authorities believed that there would occur no change in the shape and size of warships and naval guns in the near future. The minister's remarks brought out the fact that Japan's eventual program includes the establishment of a first line fleet of eight battleships and eight great battle cruisers.

Comparative Strength.

Admiral aKto was asked particularly by K. Kobayashi, a members of the committee, as to the comparative strength of the Japanese navy and those of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. The member also wanted to know whether the naval authorities were confident of victory in case of war—for instance, in case of war with the United States. He asked what plan the navy had in case the United States attacked Japan with her nval strength twice that of the Japanese navy. To this Admiral Kato replied that figures do not always deride the issue of a battle. He is quoted as having added: "If the Amerilan navy invades Japan we have only to encounter it with the best tactics and art of warfare, to the last vessel and last man, meanwhile relying on the dignity of the august emperor and the strong support of a sixty millions nation. This is the decision of our navy in such an eventoality."

Simultaneous with the opening of the Diet has come a sweeping change in the personnel of the navy. Especially noteworthy is the appointment of Vice Admiral Yashiro, ex-minister of the navy, to be commander-in-chief of the second squadron; Vice Admiral Nawa as commander-in-chief of Maizuru naval station; Vice Admiral Murakami s commander-in-chief of the third squadron; Vice Admiral Yamaya, who commanded the Japanese squadron to the southern isles during the war operations last years, as vice chief of the naval board of command, and the transfer of Vice Admiral Takarabe from commandership of the third squadron to the command of the secondary naval station at Port Arthur.

Since resigning as minister of marine, Vice Admiral Yashio, who won the applause of the public as leader of the navy cleansing in connection with the naval scandal of last year has been leading a secluded life in a suburb of Kioto devoting himself to the study of Buddhistic philosophy. His appointment to the new post together with his restoration to active service has attracted much approval.

The changes are generally regarded in Tokio as indicating a commencement of waning of the influence of men of Satsuma extraction. The great leaders in the navy have always come from Satsuma province, hence the navy power had come to be known as Satsuma.

JAPANESE INFLUENCE CONTROLS YUAN SHI KAI

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Tokio, Jan. 22.—Baron Kikujiro Ishii, minister of foreign affairs, today told the house that China had informed Japan that it had postponed the idea of establishing a monarchy on account of the conditions throughout the country. The postponement is interpreted here as supplying an ascendancy of Japanese influence in China. It is understood that Yuan Shi Kai has been sounding Japan in an effort to obtain the recognition of the monarchy.

The declination of Japan to receive the Chinese special mission headed by Chow Tseu Chi, minister of agriculture and commerce, and reports that Japan is preparing another representation in behalf of the postponement of the monarchy on account of the revolution, it is believed, has induced Yuan Shi Kai to yield to the advice of the powers.

Capt. Pat O'Grady, of the police, took a butcher knife from Sisto Gutierrez last night. Gutierrez said he had brought the knife from home, but did not explain why except that he did not intend to fight. He had made some progress toward gathering a "jag." He was locked in jail.

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MEXICAN BANDITS KILL AMERICANS AT THEIR WILL

Oaxaca Overrun With Marauding Outlaws to Whom Slaughter of Gringoes Is a Keen Sporting Proposition.

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 22.—The state of Oaxaca, Mexico, is overrun with bandits who have been killing Americans while carrying on a campaign of murder and plunder, despite every effort of the Carranza authorities to preserve order, according to an affidavit made by Andrew J. Trumbo, of Los Angeles, a mining man who arrived here early today from Oaxaca, the capital of that state.

At El Paso yesterday Trumbo related an account of the blowing up recently of a passenger train near Puebla with a loss of twenty-three lives.

Bodies Hanging on Trees.

"Twenty miles southwest of Ejutla I saw the bodies of six men hanging to trees and I was told by Mexicans that they were Americans," Trumbo stated in his affidavit. "No one knew their names.

"About a quarter of a mile further on I saw two more badly decomposed bodies hanging to a tree. I was told they also were Americans, but I could not find out their names. The bodies all were too badly decomposed to attempt to identify any of them or to obtain even a general description."

Suffered Mistreatment.

Conditions became so unbearable that he could not remain in the Mexican state with his family, Trumbo declared in his statement, in explaining his departure from Mexico. He and his wife were mistreated and insulted, he said.

The affidavit of Trumbo, to which was appended his passports, letters and receipts to show that he had been in localities mentioned in the statement says:

Overrun by Bandits.

"My name is A. J. Trumbo and for eleven months I have been employed by the Indiana Oaxaca Mining company, with headquarters at Mina El Carmine. While the government of that state affords all possible protection to foreigners, the country is overrun by bandits and dominated on the north by General Aguilar, a former federal commander, who exacts ransom from every foreigner passing through his stronghold at Teiapa.

Aguilar's Stronghold.

"He has fortified there 300 ex-federal soldiers armed with cannon and machine guns. Their position is such that they entirely dominated that section of the country, and they can easily stand off an army of 20,000 Carranza soldiers.

"Zapata bandits are everywhere within a half mile of the railroad. They frequently dynamite trains and are robbing or killing foreigners at will.

"On one train dynamited just outside of Tehuacan, twenty-three of twenty-four passengers were killed."

STEAMER SCHOONER REPORTED IN TROUBLE

[BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE]

Portland, Ore., Jan. 22.—Somewhere off the Oregon coast the steamer schooner Centralia, bound from Grays Harbor for San Francisco with four passengers, a crew of twenty and a cargo of lumber, met with a mishap early today whose exact nature had not been ascertained tonight. A sale raged off the coast throughout the day, attaining a velocity of ninety-four miles an hour. An SOS radio call from the Centralia was picked up at Marshfield early but all efforts by land station to get further reports from the vessel proved vain.

A message from the steamer Governor, timed noon, was picked up at Hoquiam, saying the Governor was standing by the "wreck" indicating that the Centralia had met disaster. No details were given.

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