No Matter What the Day Big News Is, The T.-R. Carries It

Evening Times-Republican

Weather For Iowa: Partly Cloudy; Cooler Tonight

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KING ALBERT GIVEN NOISY RECEPTION

Belgian Ruler, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold Reach New York.

SALUTES FROM FORTS AND HARBOR SHIPS

True American Welcome Such as Is Given Returning Heroes and No Deference to Royalty Is Observed—King Albert One of Great Heroes of World War—Saved France From Being Overrun By German Hordes.

New York, Oct. 2.—King Albert of the Belgians, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold, who come to personally express their gratitude for the aid extended by a generous nation to the country, received a noisy welcome to New York when aroused at dawn by the firing of salutes when the George Washington steamed past the harbor fortifications.

It was truly an American welcome, such as has greeted returning heroes from France and not even deference to royalty was observed to still the siren whistles.

King Issues Thankful Note.

Upon his arrival here today King Albert issued the following to the American people:

"At the moment of setting foot on American soil the king of the Belgians desires to express the great pleasure the king and queen feel at coming to its shores at the request of President Wilson. The king brings to this nation of friends the testimony of the profound sentiment of his countrymen for the powerful aid, morale and material which America gave to them in the course of the war. The name of the commission for the relief of Belgium will live eternally.

"The king rejoices at the prospect of visiting the cities whose hearts fought with Belgium. He happily will be able to meet the eminent citizens who, animated by the highest thought, placed themselves at the heads of organizations for the relief of a troubled people."

King is Versatile.

Albert I., king of the Belgians, the only newspaper reporter who ever became a monarch, is 44 years old and is one of the most picturesque figures of the great war.

The king took a post graduate course in "newspaper" training in 1908 when, somewhat like Peter the Great, he visited the ship yards of France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia, to learn everything possible regarding ocean carriers with the expectation at some future time of putting Belgium high in the class of maritime powers. Several years previously, it is said, when merely the son of the Count of Flanders, a nephew of King Leopold, he came to the United States and worked as a reporter on one or two newspapers in the northwest.

Succeeding to the crown on Dec 23, 1909, Albert I. endeared himself to the 7,500,000 people of his little kingdom. The abuses of the Congo, which had brought upon the head of his aged uncle, Leopold, the condemnation of the civilized world, were abolished and the king and his beautiful consort faced the prospect of a long and happy reign in a country where "tramps, idlers and soup houses are unknown."

Underwent Soldier Hardships.

Then came the war. The king of the Belgians might have yielded and escaped much of the hardship and suffering that was the lot of himself and his people for more than four years. Heeding not the specious promises of the Germans to pay Belgium huge sums for the privilege of crossing her soil to attack France, the gallant king rallied his army of 350,000 men and placed himself at their head to fight the invader. When the German armies violated at Vise the neutrality of the little nation they were pledged to protect, they met with the most stubborn resistance from the valiant but numerically inferior Belgians at the forts of Liege and Namur.

During the great conflict King Albert spared himself none of the rigors of the soldier. Often he exposed himself to shell fire and aviators' bombs burst about him. Once a German shell tore off the wheel of the automobile in which he was riding. At another time a chauffeur who had been promised $2,000,000 to deliver the king to the enemy was shot dead as he endeavored to drive the royal car into the German lines. Hardly a day passed that he was not in jeopardy of his life and futile efforts were made by ministers to induce him not to expose himself.

"My skin is of no more value than yours," he told his heartsick soldiers on their retreat from Antwerp. "My place is on the firing line!"

Mother a Hohenzollern.

Altho his mother was a Hohenzollern princess and his wife a Bavarian princess, and altho in his youth he had been educated in Germany, he maintained an independence of character that irritated the former emperor of Germany. The latter, among other honors before the war, conferred upon Albert I., the title of honorary colonel of the Mecklenburg regiment, an act which the Belgian press construed as an effort of the German ruler to gain an influence over the young king.

An indication of Albert's spirit came when Belgium was invaded. In taking command of his troops on Aug. 6, 1914, he said: "A neighbor, haughty in its strength, without the slightest provocation, has torn up a treaty bearing its signature and has violated the territory of our fathers because we refused to forfeit our honor. It has attacked us. Seeing its independence threatened, the nation trembled and its children sprang to the frontier, valiant soldiers in a sacred cause. I have confidence in your tenacious courage. I greet you in the name of Belgium, a fellow citizen who is proud of you!"

One year after Belgium's heroic resistance to the German flood, the people of Paris, in gratitude to and affection for King Albert presented to him a gift sword of Sainte-Etienne steel, the design of which was wrought by the sculptor, Fetu. Upon the blade, ornamented with panoplies of steel upon gold, was a tribute written by Jean Richepin.

"No thoroughfare," is the inscription upon the guard at the foot of the hilt in the form of a statuette, in massive gold, representing a young athlete upon the defensive, brandishing a club.

On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, after years of bitter privations, King Albert returned with his victorious troops to his devastated but beloved capital amid the loud acclaim of the people.

Queen in Deeds as in Name.

Queen Elizabeth, who was married to King Albert in 1900, as the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, was described at the time as "a strikingly handsome woman." The marriage was quite generally supposed to have been a genuine love match. Three children have been born to them, the heir apparent, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; a second son, Prince Charles Theodore, born in 1903; and a daughter, the Princess Marie Jose, born in 1906.

The queen is highly educated and fond of music, literature and art. Music is said to be a passion with her and she is an accomplished violinist. She also plays the piano and mandolin with much ability. It is said that she has a marked preference for the old repertoire but confesses to abominating Wagner. Some years ago she developed talent as a dramatist and in 1906 wrote "Rosamund," a play which was produced in Brussels in March of that year and caused a decided stir in the Belgian capital. She is also a skilled horse-woman.

During the war the queen nursed many wounded soldiers. A daughter of Duke Charles Theodore, of Bavaria, a renowned oculist, she began the study of medicine herself at the age of 16 and took her degree of M. D. at Leipzig just before her marriage. Exceedingly fond of horses and dogs the queen, before the war, frequently attended the weekly inspection of the royal stables at Laeken when the hundred or more animals were attended by court veterinarians and often gave the most experienced attendants instructions as to proper treatment. Havana griffons are her favorite dogs and two of them usually stand guard in the royal drawing room.

Queen Elizabeth's charity is said by the Belgians to be literally unbounded. Many a poor, struggling artist at the opera in Brussels is said to have benefited from her generosity without being aware of the fact for her gifts are usually made anonymously.

An instance of the queen's kind-heartedness is related by the townfolk of Laeken. One cold, rainy morning before the war, the queen was driving along the Avenue de la Reine, when she saw a poor old woman, scantily clad, walking along. The queen got out of her car, stepped over to the woman and asked her if she was not cold. Receiving an affirmative reply, Elizabeth took off her own waterproof coat and placed it over the old woman's back. Then, taking out her purse she gave her several gold coins, and took her address so that she might continue her benevolence. Many incident of this type have long since endeared the queen to the people of Belgium.

Intensely practical, Queen Elizabeth has sought to educate her people in domestic economy and other useful arts. She founded a training school for cooks in Brussels on the lines of a university, with a three years' course and an honor class. Liberal prizes were offered by the queen to the students who invented new dishes. The students were from all classes of society, working girls, social butterflies and intellectuals.

The queen is an expert cook herself, and frequently called at the school to advise the teachers and watch the progress of the students. Among her numerous charities, not the least is the Albert-Elizabeth Dispensary, in Brussels, which the king and queen established and have supported for years.

Grateful for the aid which the United States and the allies bestowed upon Belgium in her hours of trial, the king's visit is said to be partly to express this appreciation on behalf of his country to the American people.

One of the gifts which Albert I. and Elizabeth are bringing to this country is a complete table set of Brussels porcelain for President and Mrs. Wilson, whose guests they will be at the White House for a part of their stay. Upon leaving the United States the royal couple are to visit King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, of Spain, for both of whom they have a warm attachment.

BAD FIRE AT BATAVIA.

Business Block in Town Near Ottumwa, Destroyed.

Ottumwa, Oct. 2.—Fire of unknown origin starting in the Edwards barber shop destroyed a block in Batavia near here. The Hutchisch lumber yard, the Urfer store, Fischle general store, and the telephone exchange were burned. The Ottumwa fire department responded to a call from Batavia.

DECLARE BANK INSOLVENT.

Fargo Institution Is Placed in Hands of Receivers.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 2.—The Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo, with liabilities aggregating more than $1,500,000, was declared insolvent by the banking board of North Dakota. It was ordered closed and placed in the hands of a receiver.

Dr. Reinsch in Hawaii.

Honolulu, Oct. 2.—Paul S. Reinsch, who recently resigned as American minister to China, arrved here today on his way to Washington where he will be special advisor to the Chinese government.

Dr. Reinsch refused to discuss the award of Shantung rights of Germany to Japan.

STRIKER RANKS BREAKING; MORE MEN TO WORK

Further Defections in Ranks of Steel Workers in Chicago Districts

SEVERAL PLANTS BEGIN OPERATING

Rolling Mills at Waukegan Resume For First Time Since Strike Began—Large Majority of Men at Indiana Harbor Plant Working—Judge Gary Testifies That Foreigners Were Not Employed as Anti-Union Move.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Further defections from the ranks of the strikers in the Chicago district were reported today, altho labor leaders decline that the mass of skilled workmen are standing firm. At the plant of the Indiana Steel Company at Gary 1,500 strikers are reported to have returned, while at Indiana Harbor about 5,000 of the 7,500 employes are said to have expressed a desire to return as soon as protection is assured.

The American Steel and Wire Company at Waukegan started its rolling mills today for the first time since the strike began and is reported to have about 500 men at work. The South Chicago Steel Company is reported to have about 4,000 men at work. Plants are reported in operation at Joliet, Ill. The only violence reported was at Gary, where Jacob Great, a striker who returned to work yesterday, was found severely beaten by three union men.

Tells of Employment of Foreigners.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Charges of union labor leaders that the United States Steel Corporation employed many foreigners in order to prevent the unionizing of its men were denied today by Judge Gary, when he resumed his testimony before the senate committee investigating the strike.

"Was the question of employing foreigners who possibly had feelings against the country, decided on by the board?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"No, the question was never raised."

"But you think that foreigners are responsible for the strike?"

"Yes, but if we had known the class of foreigners that are resorting to violence we couldn't have employed them. At no time would we employ a man who was believed disloyal to the country, even tho it had been necessary to close down our manufactories."

Can Break Strike.

Judge Gary analyzed steel strikers as belonging to three classes.

"First, there are the Americans," he said. "Then a large number of foreign-born workers, and finally a small minority of foreigners—not over 15 per cent of the total, who are actually engaged in promoting the strike."

Senator Walsh broke in:

"Will you confer with any representative of organized labor today to help settle this strike."

"I will not," Judge Gary replied.

Asked if he had any suggestion for settlement of the strike he said if peace were maintained, the law upheld and individuals left free, "the employes would settle it themselves."

BLUEJACKETS PREVENTED WAR.

American Admiral Acted at Request of Italian Commander.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Intervention by the American naval forces at Trau, Dalmatia, prevented bloodshed "which would have resulted in a state of actual war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia," according to a report from Admiral Mack, commanding American naval forces in European waters.

American sailors were not landed, Admiral Mack said, until after American and Italian officers had induced the Italian raiders to withdraw after they had surprised the small Serbian garrison. One Italian officer and three men were left behind and the American bluejackets were sent ashore to protect them until Italian forces could arrive. The Americans acted at the request of the Italian Admiral of the Dalmatian coast.

Meantime the commander of the raiders were ordered to court martial.

SUFFRAGE MEETING ENDS.

Women Vote to Merge With Women Voters League.

Boone, Oct. 2.—Miss Flora Dunlap, Des Moines, was elected chairman of the Iowa branch of the League of Women voters here today. Dr. Kate Harpel, Boone, was chosen vice president. The Iowa equal suffrage association will come to an end this afternoon as the women voted to merge with the league of women voters.

FRANCE RATIFIES TREATY.

Vote on German Treaty Is 372 to 53—Others Ratified.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The chamber of deputies today ratified the German treaty by a vote of 372 to 53.

The chamber then took up the treaties between France and the United States and France and Great Britain. They were unanimously ratified.

Country Papers Hard Hit.

Cedar Rapids, Oct. 2.—It was the unanimous opinion of newspaper men at the group meeting of the press association here today that many newspaper men of Iowa would be forced to suspend publication inside of five years unless country papers secured more highly developed mechanical forces by taking on more apprentices.

Cicotte Has Alibi, Thinks He Can Come Back at Any Time

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—Eddie Cicotte, the master pitcher of the American league, who was driven out of the opening game of the world series yesterday, today expressed confidence in his ability to come back whenever called upon. Cicotte, with nearly thirty victories to his credit, is carrying the hopes of the Chicago fans on his shoulders. The master of the "shine and knuckle ball" declared today that he was completely unnerved when he hit Rath, the first man up, in the game yesterday, and lost all control of the ball in the fourth inning.

"It is hard to explain," Cicotte, said, "but I was in no condition to pitch the game I had expected. I felt perfectly confident before the game started and appeared to have 'everything' when I was warming up but when I hit Rath it seemed to have a strange effect on me. I felt so badly about it that I trotted along with him to see if the ball had hurt him. When Rath assured me that he was all right I went back to the mound but I did not seem to be right."

Supporters of the White Sox believe that Manager Gleason will send Cicotte against the Reds in the game Friday or Saturday.

BODIES OF MISSING AVIATORS FOUND

Evidence Indicates Lieutenants Waterhouse and Connolly Were Murdered by Mexicans—Bodies Found Buried on Beach 300 Miles South of San Diego.

Nogales, Ariz., Oct. 2.—The bodies of two men dressed in American army uniforms with the insignia of the aviation service have been found buried in the beach of the bay of Los Angeles, about 300 miles south of San Diego, and are believed to be those of Lieuts. Frederick Waterhouse and Cecil Connolly, according to a report made to authorities today by Joe Allen Richards, of Chicago, upon his arrival from Guaymas, Mexico.

Lieutenants Waterhouse and Connolly disappeared six weeks ago while on patrol duty between Yuma and San Diego. According to Richards, the bodies were found by himself and William Rose when they landed on the bay Sept. 13 to get water. A mound of earth and odor of decaying flesh caused the search for the bodies.

The men wore coveralls over their uniforms and in their pockets were insignia of the aviation corps and jewelry, which they took as a means of identification. Richards said Mexicans at Santa Rosal took the jewelry from them. Included in the jewelry were gold cuff links engraved "C." The bodies were reburied.

LAVA RIVER FLOWS TO SEA.

Mauna Loa Looses Red Rot River Into Pacific Ocean.

[By Associated Press.]

Hilo, T. of H., Oct. 2.—A stream of lava 1,000 feet wide is flowing into the sea at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles an hour, from the crater of Mauna Loa, which first threw lava Saturday. The stream is now a virtual river from twenty to thirty feet high. Where the lava flows into the sea the waters are boiling for a half a mile and dead fish are seen by thousands.

The Weather.

Iowa—Partly cloudy and cooler tonight and Friday.

Range of temperature at Marshalltown: Wednesday, 84 and 57; Tuesday, 62 and 52; Oct. 1, 1918, 71 and 40. At 7 this morning, 69; yesterday, 57. Rainfall Wednesday night, .14 of an inch.

Wilson Not So Well; Specialist Is Called From Philadelphia

Washington, Oct. 2.—Despite a fairly good night's rest President Wilson was not so well this morning and Admiral Grayson has called in consultation of Dr. F. X. Decum, a neurologist of Philadelphia.

Admiral Grayson issued the following bulletin:

"The president had a fairly good night but his condition is not at all good this morning."

The calling in of the nerve specialist was decided on yesterday and he is expected today.

The president's condition is not considered alarming, it was explained at the White House, and the decision to call Dr. Decum was made as a precautionary measure and to relieve the pressure on Dr. Grayson, who has been with the president since he was taken ill.

Dr. Grayson expects an eye specialist of Philadelphia to visit the president this week.

The president did not take kindly to the idea of calling in a specialist, but finally acquiesced on Dr. Grayson's insistence that he would have to have some assistance.

The president was described as extremely restless. Dr. Grayson insists that he remain quiet. The president, however, has been permitted to sign a few bills and attend to some few other routine matters.

Dr. Grayson had been in consultation with Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, head of the naval medical board, and Dr. Dennis, of the naval dispensary.

Fire on Italian Ships.

Rome, Oct. 2.—The Italian steamer, Epiro, with 200 Italian troops and some American officers on board, bound for Cattari, is declared in a dispatch from Bai to the Tempo, to have been shot at by Jugo Slav regular troops.

BASEBALL EXTRA

SOX BEATEN IN SECOND GAME, FOUR AND TWO

Cincinnati Reds Romp Away With Contest, Altho Outbatted.

WILLIAMS' WILDNESS COSTLY TO THE SOX

Walks in One Inning Responsible For Two Runs—Chicago Gathers Ten Safe Blows Off Sallee But These Net Only Two Runs—No Scores Made Until Four Innings of Play—Details of the Game by Innings.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	10	1
Reds	4	4	2

The national commission anounced the total attendance today as 29,690. The total receipts were $97,136. The players' pool was $52,415.44. Commission's share, $9,713.60. Clubs' share, $34,968.96.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—The Cincinnati Reds leading by the sum total of one game won, the world series of 1919, in which the Chicago White Sox are the other contenders, was resumed today.

The weather man is kind to the followers of the national pastime and predicts fair weather for the second contest.

Statements from Manager Moran and Manager Gleason indicated that the winning of the first game had made the home team more confident, while it had the effect of making the losers determined to regain the ground. Accordingly Manager Gleason indicated he would pitch Claude Williams. Manager Moran announced that "Slim" Sallee would be on the mound.

The winning of yesterday's game had one noticeable effect on the Red fans. The railroad offices were crowded last night eager to get accommodations to Chicago to witness the three games there. That yesterday's game upset the predictions of the followers of the dope was indicated by the betting odds. Even money on the Reds was finding few takers.

The White Sox players promised Manager Gleason they would see that the tables were turned today. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Reds outplayed the Sox yesterday, but many who have watched the Comiskey players in their pennant fight maintain that they will show their true worth before the series is over.

Weather Is Perfect.

The fans attending the second contest for the world series championship as well as the Reds and White Sox were greeted today with weather as perfect as that of yesterday. The thermometer registered in the neighborhood of 60 degrees at noon. The crowd was a little slower gathering at the field than it was yesterday.

The right-field bleachers were three-fourths filled at noon and the pavilions were half filled. The usual morning crowd was also missing, but the policemen were on the job while the coffee and sandwich vendors reaped their harvest.

J. Collins, Sox rightfielder, may be out of the game during the rest of the series. He became ill after the opening game and doctors reported he was suffering from an attack of grip.

Larry Kopf also was reported ill after yesterday's game, but was on deck for today's game.

Receipts Break Record.

The receipts of the first day were in excess by $21,000 of the record made when The Athletics played in New York in 1911. At that time $77,759 was taken in, while yesterday $98,778 was the gross returns, and this did not include the war tax collected.

Insofar as the crowd is concerned, the business managers can not issue any way in which the attendance of yesterday can be exceeded today for every available space was sold.

The batting order today follows:

Chicago—Leibold, right field; E. Collins, second base; Weaver, third; base; Jackson, left field; Felsch, center field; Gandil, first base; Risberg, short stop; Schalk, catch; Williams, pitch.

Cincinnati — Rath, second base; Daubert, first base; Groh, third base; Roush, center field; Duncan, left field; Kopf, short stop; Neale, right field; Rariden, catch; Sallee, pitch.

Umpires—Evans behind the bat, Quigley on first, Nallin on second, Rigler on third.

GAME BY INNINGS.

First Inning.

Redland Field, Oct. 2.—Umpire Evans announced the batteries as Williams and Schalk for Chicago, Sallee and Rariden. J. Collins is playing right field.

Chicago—J. Collins up. Collins out, Sallee to Daubert. Eddie Collins up. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one. Strike two. Eddie Collins walked. Weaver line flied to Kopf, who doubled Eddie Collins at first. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Cincinnati—Rath was the first Red batter to face Williams. Strike one, ball one, strike two, ball two. Rath sent a high fly to short center, Felsch making the catch. Daubert up. Ball one. Strike one. Ball two. Foul, strike two. Daubert out, Risberg to Gandil. It was a bounder that Risberg got in front of second. Groh flied to J. Collins. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Second Inning.

Chicago—Jackson double[illegible] center. Roush missed the catch by [illegible] w inches. Felsch up. Felsch sac[illegible]ed, Sallee to Daubert, Jackson go[illegible] to third. Gandil up. Strike one, [illegible]ill was thrown out. Kopf to Da[illegible]t, Risberg up. Ball one, Risbe[illegible] flied to Neale. No runs. One hit[illegible] No errors.

Cincinnati—The crowd c[illegible]red Sallee for pitching himself o[illegible] a hole. Roush up. Williams tem[illegible]rily lost control and walked Roush. [illegible]en came Duncan. Duncan lined to [illegible]die Collins, who doubled Roush at first. Kopf up. Ball one. Kopf flied to Felsch. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Third Inning.

Chicago—Schalk line-flied to Roush. Williams singled to left. J. Collins flew to Duncan. Daubert took Eddie Collins' bounder and retired him unassisted. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Cincinnati—Neale fanned. Rariden up. Ball one. Strike one. Ball two. Rariden flied to Jackson. It was a high one and Joe was slightly troubled with the sun. Sallee sent a high infield fly to Weaver. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Fourth Inning.

Chicago—Weaver singled to center, directly over second base. Jackson singled to left and by fast fielding Duncan held Weaver on first and Jackson on second. Gandil drove to Daubert, who caught Weaver at the plate on a quick throw. Risberg up. Strike one. Ball one. Gandil stole second, Rariden making no attempt to catch him. Risberg flied to Daubert. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

Cincinnati—Rath u. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one. Ball three. Strike two. Ball four. Rath walked. Daubert followed. Foul. Strike one. Daubert attempted to sacrifice but the ball went foul. Daubert sacrificed, Williams to Gandil. Daubert laid down a perfect bunt. Groh up. Strike one. Ball one. Strike two. Ball two. Foul. Ball three. Groh walked. Schalk and Gandil held a conference with Williams. Roush up. Ball one. Ball two. Roush singled to center, scoring Rath and putting Groh on third. The crowd was in an uproar. Duncan up. Strike one. Strike two. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. Roush was out stealing, Schalk to Risberg. Groh stayed on third, making no attempt to score. Duncan walked. Kopf tripled to center field, scoring Groh and Duncan. The ball went into the crowd in center. Neale was thrown out, Collins to Gandil. Three runs. Two hits. No errors.

Fifth Inning.

Chicago—Schalk flied to Roush. Williams fouled to Rariden, who missed the ball. Williams out, Kopt to Daubert. J. Collins out, Kopf to Daubert. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Cincinnati—Rariden singled to left. It was a line drive that Jackson fielded admirably. Sallee attempted to bunt but the ball rolled out-foul to first base. Sallee flied to Felsch. Rariden held first. Rath up. Ball one. Strike one. Rath drove a bounder that Risberg failed to connect with. Rath reaching first and Rariden second. The official scorer gave Risberg an error. Daubert up. Strike one. Daubert popped to Eddie Collins and neither base runner advanced. Groh up. Schalk and Williams held a conference. Groh line-flied to Felsch. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Sixth Inning.

Chicago—Eddie Collins at bat. Strike one. Ball one. Strike two. Collins line-flied to Kopf. Weaver doubled to left field, the ball hitting a stake and bounding back. Jackson fanned, the crowd cheering as he walked from the plate. Felsch up. Sallee balked and Weaver was ordered to third by Umpire Evans. Felsch flied to Roush, the latter making a circus catch, having to go almost to the fence. No runs. One hit. No errors.

Cincinnati—Roush up. The crowd gave Roush an ovation. Strike one. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. Strike two. Roush walked. Duncan sacrificed, Williams to Gandil, Roush taking second. Kopf up. Kopf fouled out to Weaver. Neale at bat. Strike one. Ball one. Strike two. Neale singled to left, scoring Roush. Rariden up. Neale was out stealing, Schalk to Risberg. One run. One hit. No errors.

Seventh Inning.

Chicago—Gandil up. An aeroplane passed over the field and dropped a dummy that fell behind the shortstop. Play was called until it was removed. Gandil was out, Daubert to Sallee. Risberg up. Risberg singled to left. It was a line drive well handled by Duncan. Schalk put to right, scoring to Risberg, and when Neale threw wild Schalk made the circuit and also scored. Williams up Strike one. Strike two. Ball one. Ball two. Williams fanned. J. Collins up. Ball one. Strike one. J. Collins flied to Roush. Two runs. Two hits. One error.

Cincinnati—Rariden up. Strike one. Ball one. Rariden fouled to Schalk. Sallee flied to J. Collins, who caught the ball almost on the foul line. Rath up. Strike one. Rath line-flied to Weaver. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Eighth Inning.

Chicago—Eddie Collins flied to Roush. Weaver up. Weaver was out, Kopf to Daubert. Jackson up. Jackson singled to Daubert, who threw wild to Sallee, Jackson taking second. It was Daubert's error. Felsch up. Felsch out, Groh to Daubert. No runs, one hit, one error.

Cincinnati—Daubert up. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one. Ball three. Strike two. Daubert out, Risberg to Gandil. Groh up. Ball one. Strike one. Ball two. Ball three. Groh walked. Roush flied to Felsh, who threw to Eddie Collins. Collins, who relayed to Gandil, retiring Groh. No runs. No hits. No errors.

Ninth Inning.

Chicago—Gandil singled to center. Risberg up. Risberg hit into a double play, Rath to Kopf to Daubert. Schalk up. Schalk singled to center. McMullin batting for Williams. Strike one. McMullin out, Rath to Daubert. No runs. Two hits. No errors.

TROOPS RULE IN OKLAHOMA RIOT TOWNS

Battles Between Whites and Negroes at Two Points in State.

THREE WHITES DEAD, MANY BLACKS KILLED

Elaine and Hoop Scenes of Race War—Five Hundred Federal Troops and Governor Brough on Scene and Force Suspension of Hostilities—Twenty Prisoners Taken to Helena, Including Son of Prominent Attorney.

Helena, Ark., Oct. 2.—The arrival this morning at Elaine of 500 United States troops, accompanied by Governor Brough, somewhat eased the tension of the situation brought about by yesterday's race riots, in which three whites were killed, two wounded, and an unknown number of negroes killed and wounded.

While the intermittent fighting practically ceased at dark, deputies paced the streets prepared for a renewal of the attack, as a band of negroes were said to be hiding in the canebrake near the town.

The arrival of troops this morning equipped with machine guns was expected to prevent a recurrence of the rioting.

The twenty prisoners who were brought here included O. S. Bratton, white, and several negro women. Bratton, charged with murder in connection with the death of W. A. Atkins, special officer, is said to be a son of U. B. Bratton, a Little Rock attorney, and also to be a member of the law firm here of Casey & Bratton.

While there was no indication of the spread of the disorders to Helena, every precaution was taken to keep the situation under control. No uneasiness is felt over conditions here. White and negro ministers declared the Helena negro population was not included in the disorders at Elaine and Hoop yesterday.

Partial List of Victims.

Elaine, Okla., Oct. 2.—Governor E. H. Brough and Col Isaac Jenks, commanding the troops here, were fired upon but neither was hit. O. L. Johnson, a white real estate dealer, was shot three times and probably fatally wounded. Dr. J. A. Johnson, a negro druggist, and his three brothers were killed, Corporal Luther Earles, Company H., Fourth infantry, had his lower jaw shot off and will die and Corporal Burrel, Headquarters Fourth infantry, was shot in the chest in the race trouble. R. O. Lilley was killed at Hoop Spur this morning.

ACQUIT BOY ON TRIAL.

Ernest Gee is Freed From Charge of Murder.

Ottumwa, Oct. 2.—Ernest Gee, aged 14, charged with first degree murder was acquited at 3:30 this morning when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Gee had been on trial for the past week charged with pushing a playmate, Lloyd Dimmit into the Des Moines river, last Decoration day.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Special to Times-Republican.

The supreme court today ruled as follows:

Western Fruit Company vs. McFarland et al. Scot county. Affirmed.

Scott vs. Barney Habwick et al. Monona county. Affirmed.

Polk county vs. Owen et al. Polk county. Reversed.

Noble et al vs. City of Des Moines et al. Polk county. Affirmed.

Colb, administrator, vs. Addie B. Matl. Benton county. Reversed.

Iowa Loan & Trust Company vs. Board of Supervisors. Polk county. Affirmed.

Palmer, appellant, vs. Northwestern National Insurance Company et al. Lucas county. Affirmed.

McClain & Norvet vs. Torkelson et al. Winnebago county. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. Alderman. Story county. Affirmed.

Jaher vs. Steffen et al. Scott county. Reversed.

Mother and Daughter Seek Divorce.

Special to Times-Republican.

Waterloo, Oct. 2.—Mother and daughter are seeking divorces in the district court of Black Hawk county. The former is Mrs. Dora B. Perry and the latter Mrs. Mabel Cook. The defandants in the action are Ernest Perry and Ralph Cook.

Mrs. Perry, who is now 35, has been married since she was 14 years of age, while the daughter, who is 18, has been married a little over a year.

Senate Passes Alaskan Bill.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Without a record vote the senate today passed the house bill appropriating $17,000,000 for the completion of the Alaskan railroad. The measure now goes to the president.

The senate today passed the house bill increasing the amount national banks can loan on bills of lading and sight drafts from 10 to 25 per cent their capital and surplus.

To Accept Resignations.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Resignations of nearly 200 naval staff officers will be accepted, Secretary Daniels announced today, as soon as the bureau they are attached notify them that the officers' services are no longer needed.