SPORTS IN AND OUT OF DOORS

THE INSIDE HISTORY

SOME INTERESTING DISCLOSURES CONCERNING AL G. SPALDING'S CANDIDACY

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

Boom Started for Him by One Who Afterwards Deserted in the Interests of a Scheme Revealed in Brush Letter.

In the last issue of Sporting Life Francis C. Richter, the distinguished editor, gives the following history of Mr. Spalding's candidacy for the National league presidency:

On Dec. 13, the fourth day of the National league meeting, while the magnates were deadlocked over the presidential question, Mr. A. G. Spalding had a heart-to-heart talk with the assembled local and visiting newspaper men. At this confab Mr. Spalding gave out the following correspondence which will repay careful perusal as it sheds much light upon the true inwardness of the remarkable proceedings within the league meeting. The correspondence as given out starts with a letter addressed to Soden, Freedman, Ebbetts, Roach, Dreyfus, Brush and Hart, league club presidents, written by Robison and advocating Spalding for National league president. It is dated Cleveland, Feb. 1, 1901:

Robinson's First Idea.

I think the National league should immediately do something that will at least appeal to some of the baseball public and patrons of the game in every city in this country, and no matter how few there might be in each city that would say that the National league is trying to do something for the baseball public, that little would be a good start for us in our present condition. We must all admit that the affairs of the National league are not looked upon by the public as we would like to have them, but we rather appear to be in the background as compared with the Ban Johnson American league. In my opinion, fully 95 per cent of the newspaper writers are today favoring the new Ban Johnson American league movement, simply because the National league does not come forward and in some public way show the people that they will at least try and make a change and do something different from what has been taking place for the past few years, and I don't believe we can get back into our fold a very large percentage of the newspaper gentlemen, who have practically left us for the time being, unless we show a disposition to cater a little more to the demands of the public. The new American league has gotten its foothold and has received the sympathy of the public, and has got the backing of 95 per cent out of 100 per cent of the newspaper writers of today, and they have brought this about within the past two years, and it has all been done practically by one man, and that one man is Ban Johnson.

I don't believe we can get through even this present season remaining before the public in the same attitude that we have in the past, because of the sympathies of the public being with other people, and not with us, and the strong influence of the newspapers and of the newspaper writers will have its effect, and there will be only one result, the National league will be the loser in the end. For that reason I would like to see a man of the standing of Mr. A. G. Spalding step into the presidency of the National league and administer its affairs throughout the season, at least, I know of no one better capable of filling this position, and none so good.

I wish that we could unanimously agree to tender the position of president of the National league to Mr. A. G. Spalding, and do so immediately. If that could be done and Mr. Spalding would accept the position, it would be an easy matter for the National league to bring about some other excellent ideas that have been advanced by different gentlemen and bring them about at once.

I wish to say in regard to Mr. N. E. Young, our president and secretary, that I have nothing but kind words and good wishes for him. I know that Mr. Young's health has been so poor for the last few years that he has not been in a condition to administer the duties of this office as they should be, and think it would be doing him the greatest good on earth for the league to pay his salary for the balance of the term and give him a vacation, which he so justly deserves.

Please consider this letter confidential, and it would do no harm for each president to express his views on this matter, and, at any rate, let us do something that part of the public will applaud us for doing, and we will soon regain the foothold that we are entitled to have in the national game of professional baseball.

Reach Indorses It.

President Reach, of the Philadelphia club, responded warmly, indorsing the move to make Mr. Spalding president. He wrote:

Replying to your favor of the 1st inst., will say I have read the article that you enclosed, together with your comments on the same, and with you, I certainly think the National league should adopt some measures that will appeal to the baseball press and public, and see if this feeling cannot be switched off that appears to exist against our organization, although we ourselves, are largely responsible for the condition as it exists today. To my mind, we have opened the door wide for just such competition that has now arisen. We have been arbitrary in many ways where conciliatory measures would be preferable and more effective in our interests.

In your letter you mention A. G. Spalding as the man to assume the presidency of the National league. To my mind he is everything that could be desired for that position, and I think stands unique, and alone today, having great ability to adjust differences, as shown in the past in the various enterprises where he has been engaged where it required great tact and ability, and he has always come out successful in such undertakings, and I know of no man in the game, or out of the game today, that would command the respect of the press, and public as he would, and I believe if he could be persuaded to accept the position (but I am afraid he would not), do not think it would take long before he would have us all headed in the proper direction, and the National league speedily reassume the proud position before the country that it held when its affairs were conducted by such men as Hulburt and Mills, and at which time Mr. Spalding was in the councils of the league.

I also think it would not be long before the differences which are now existing between the various baseball associations would be adjusted through his great executive ability. You will remember his services were an important factor in the adjustment of the Brotherhood war, and that the final result of having two distinct major associations playing the game under one organized head, or rather one set of laws and rules governing the game, and that without friction, I am only afraid, however that his other interests may prevent him from accepting the position. From recent conversations I have had with him on the game in general, I know he is very anxious as to its future, and hoped that baseball would get back to its old-time playing, and said he felt particularly interested for its future good, and quoting him, "we should be particular in keeping it pure and always above suspicion."

Soden's Compliance.

The reply of President Soden, of Boston, to Mr. Robison's letter, was as follows:

I know of but two objections that could be made to Mr. Spalding. First, that he is a large owner of the Chicago club, and second, that he is interested to a great extent in supplying outfits, such as balls, bats and uniforms, to the National league clubs. An ideal president to my mind would be a person entirely disinterested, as regards club ownership, having no financial interest in any department of the game. Personally, these objections which I have named would have little weight with me, as I do not consider them of sufficient importance to offset the many qualifications possessed by Mr. Spalding, who is eminently fitted for the position, and who would fill the office with great credit.

Brooklyn Enthusiastic.

Ebbets, of Brooklyn, replied that he fully indorsed the views regarding Spalding expressed by Robison. He said:

Your communication of Feb. 1 arrived during a week's absence out of town. I immediately wired you yesterday how I felt upon the subject and would like to say more particularly now that I know of no move better calculated to advance the interests of the National league than the one outlined by you. The American league, by reason of containing many of our "stars," as I have learnt during the past week, coming in touch with various ball players, will present a stronger front than I had at least anticipated. With the way their president handled matters last year, as spoken of by you, they will most positively cause us considerable trouble, but the selection of Mr. Spalding as president of the League would raise us far above the American league in the eyes of the public. I earnestly hope that you, Brush and Hart, will immediately tender the office to Mr. Spalding. I believe he will accept it if it is offered unanimously, and from a conversation with Mr. Soden, in Boston, on Thursday, I feel assured there will not be a dissenting voice. The Brooklyn club is strongly in favor of this move, and leaves the matter entirely in your hands and those who might join you in waiting upon Mr. Spalding. I hope you will not permit him to refuse as we believe it is his duty in the interest of baseball to accept. Sincerely hoping you will accomplish your object and trusting to hear of your success, I remain.

Chicago Approves.

President Hart, of Chicago, while expressing doubt as to whether Spalding could be prevailed on to accept the Presidency, replied as formally as follow:

Received your letter of Feb. 1st, also the copy of the circular letter, inclosing newspaper clipping. This matter will have to be handled in a very diplomatic and tactful manner in order to have Mr. Spalding accept the position at all. A man of his high standing and notoriety would hesitate to take hold of the affairs of a business institution that is in as bad shape as the National league appears to be today, just entering as it is what will probably be a disastrous warfare, unless the position is offered him in a way that will be attractive. Just how attractive it will have to be to encourage him to take it I do not know, for in his different talks with me about baseball affairs, I have never had an intimation from him that he would accept the position if it were offered at this time, but I know that he has as much love for the game as he ever had, and that he always does, and will regret any deterioration in the standing of the National league.

I agree with you that if he can be induced to accept the position it will be the best move that the National league can make. If a man of Mr. Spalding's standing could be secured for the position, it would be a grand move even if the man secured were entirly ignorant of baseball customs and practices, but in Mr. Spalding is combined the integrity, the love for the game, the high standing in the community, the notoriety, the ability and the knowledge which makes him without question the most desirable man on the face of the earth for the position.

Mr. Spalding left for a trip to California before your letter was received; knows nothing about the letter and will not for the present, if ever.

Brush Shows His Hand.

No reply from Dreyfuss or Freedman appears in the correspondence, but it contains a letter from Brush to Freedman dated Feb. 3, 1901, as follows:

"Regarding Mr. Robinson's suggestion of A. G. Spalding for president, I have this to say: If we should carry out the ideas discussed in Mr. Soden's room with Soden, Robinson and yourself that night, we would have no occasion in my judgment for a president. All of the clerical work necessary to the conduct of baseball would be contributed by secretaries employed for that purpose. The entire question of handling clubs, leagues, national agreement, players and umpires would be handled by a board of control, or, as we might say, by a board of regents.

"There would be no more contracts with ball players. The board of regents would license all ball players, managers and umpires, and in issuing their licenses under the rules and conditions that govern, it would only issue licenses to players to play with certain clubs in certain leagues. It would only issue licenses to certain individuals to umpire in certain leagues. It might only issue licenses to managers to manage certain clubs in certain leagues, and all violations of rules would be handled by the board of regents, and for a violation of rules the licenses would be suspended for a given period of time.

"The board of regents would be composed of club presidents of the National league, and should consist of say five members, and no club president should sit in judgment in any case where his own club is involved; in that way impartial judgment might be endered for all violations of baseball laws, and punishment would always be meted out in proportion to the gravity of the offense.

This arrangement would undermine all that is contended for by the Players' association. They ask for a modification of the contract; there will be no contract. They ask for a limit to the period of reservation; there will be no reservation. The board of regents will, of course, maintain the security of the clubs which now comes through reservation, only license the player club to which he rightfully belongs or owed baseball allegiance. In other words, the Cincinnati club would not give employment to a player who last year was licensed to play with the New York club unless with the consent of the New York club, but he would say absolutely to the player: "There is no such thing as a player's consent, nor is there such a thing as reservation."

The details of all this exist in my brain, as I presume it does in yours, Mr. Soden's and Mr. Robison's, and is susceptible of being worked out just as effectively and admirably as it is by the Jockey club. My engagements are such, and have been, that I could not give this sufficient attention to draft the form, but expect to do so if the league is not convened too early. I will send a copy of this letter to Messrs. Soden and Robison and no one else, because we were the only ones who discussed the matter, and I would be glad to receive your views with reference to it, for I imagine that whatever we agree upon we can very likely make effective, and in a matter of this kind it is policy not to take any chances of publicity until the plan is matured and fully approved by each of us.

In order to fully understand and appreciate the deadlock in the National league and the fierce contention over the presidency, treated of in the detailed report of the annual meeting, it is necessary to describe the principal cause of that unfortunate condition. This was a trust scheme, evolved by John T. Brush, with the assistance and approval of Andrew Freedman, and sought to be jammed through at any cost. Following is a description of the elaborate and grasping scheme and of the causes of its defeat:

The Trust Scheme.

It is believed—and circumstantial evidence warrants the belief—that Mr. Brush, of the Cincinnati club, after the reduction of the National league circuit in 1899, conceived the idea of reorganizing the National on a pool or trust basis, when—as he then believed and still believes—the National league should dissolve by reason of the expiration of the ten-year "Indianapolis agreement." He worked at the details of his scheme, and a year ago presented the idea to two of his colleagues, Messrs. Freedman and Soden, who thought well of it. Mr. Freedman thought so well of it, indeed, that he collaborated in the working out of the details, and it is probable that he was the man who was to finance it. The trio also agreed on a scheme to secure its adoption. Hence the Red Bank conferences.

Brush's plan was to organize a huge corporation under a perpetual New Jersey charter, which was to be elastic enough to enable the company to do almost anything under the sun. The capital was to reach into the millions, divided into common and preferred stock. As usual, the latter was to have a fixed dividend, while the common stock was to be alloted among the purchasers of the preferred stock, which were to be the National league clubs in about this proportion: New York, 30 per cent; Cincinnati, 12 per cent St. Louis, 12 per cent; Boston, 12 per cent; Chicago, 10 per cent; Philadelphia, 10 per cent; Pittsburg, 8 per cent, and Brooklyn 6 per cent. In other words the division would be such that three men—the New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis magnates—would absolutely control and run the trust as they willed.

The scope of the Brush trust was as wide as the horizon. It was designed after swallowing the National league to absorb by purchase or otherwise the American league, to own and operate all minor leagues, to perpetually enslave all ballplayers, to manufacture sporting goods and baseballs, to assume jurisdiction over all other professional sports, including even horse racing, and to acquire property wherever it saw fit. The huge corporation was to be managed by a board of regents, compose of five league magnates, with a president, treasurer and secretary, at salaries running from $12,500 to $25,000 per annum. All baseball clubs were to be run by managers appointed by this board, while ball players were to be held under a system of licensing, and to be apportioned and disciplined by this board at will, thus making the players mere machines without fealty to or interest in localities or clubs.

The Schemers' Work.

Believing that the league would expire Dec. 19, by limitation, the three trust promoters calculated that if they could make two more of the league magnates party to the scheme, they could prevent league reorganization, except under this scheme, they set to work to capture the necessary people, while the other magnates were kept in ignorance of the stupendous plan. Soden was confidently counted upon, as he had expressed himself much impressed. It was also expected to get Dreyfuss into line at the proper time. Meantime all summer and fall everything was being shaped up. An attempt was made to wreck the American league in midseason, so as to clear away all opposition. Later the National agreement was abrogated, so as to stampede the minor leagues and leave them at the mercy of the trust organizers. In line with this also was the edict against re-engaging jumping players, thus preventing certain obnoxious magnates from strengthening their clubs, and thereby lessening their value in the apportionment of stock.

How It Was Blocked.

But, carefully though the scheme was worked out, it met with unexpected obstacles in every direction, largely because of a secret, powerful, adverse force—the hidden hand of A. G. Spalding. And to Spalding and Dreyfuss the national game owes its deliverance from the greatest peril that ever menaced it. The plot to wreck the American league failed largely because Spalding counteracted it.

The effect of the national agreement abrogation was nullified by the prompt organization of the minor leagues into an independent organization, under the leadership of Spalding's close friend, Mr. P. T. Powers. It was this gentleman, too, who also dealt the new American association, in which Brush's friend, Watkins, is such a large factor, a heavy blow, and thus prevented it from dividing and breaking down the National association of minor leagues. Finally, Dreyfuss drove a big nail into the coffin of the trust plan by refusing to enter into the combine, although visited in Pittsburg a week before the league meeting and pleaded with for three days by Brush.

Spalding's Counter Work.

But the biggest nail was driven by Spalding—who in some way, even yet a mystery to the trust combine, had secured all the details of the scheme—by giving the facts to the press on the eve of the league meet. He thus created a quick and tremendous public sentiment against the scheme, put the magnates who were not in the deal on their guard and in fighting humor, stiffened the back of Dreyfuss, on whom tremendous pressure had been brought, and prevented the matter from coming officially before the league for action, though the schemers for days held up the meeting while desperately endeavoring to get their measure into some shape for favorable action. The hardest blow the combine got was the unexpected publication of the scheme—which reached the scribes through the medium of Tim Murnane—and for several days the schemers were wild with rage over what they called a "betrayal of confidence." Hart, Abell, Ebbetts and Dreyfuss were in turn accused of giving the scheme away, until finally the real savior of the league—Spalding—was revealed when he proudly admitted the impeachment. Is it any wonder the combine hated Spalding, fought his election and supported even the much-abused Nick Young in preference to the man who wrecked thir scheme?

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, we prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 21, 1901.

Messrs. Ely Bros.—I suffered from a severe cold in the head. I could not breathe through my nostrils and was about dead from want of sleep. I used your Cream Balm and woke up with a clear head. I would not take five dollars for my bottle of Cream Balm if I could not get another. S. K. LANSDALE.

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Through to Los Angeles via the Grand Canyon, Royal Gorge and Salt Lake City, Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Personally conducted and select.

SPALDING QUIESCENT

WILL NOT DO ANYTHING THAT MIGHT SEEM DISRESPECTFUL TO THE COURTS

CANNOT ACT IN ANY DIRECTION

Says It Is Up to Each Club in the League to Hustle for Itself Pending Decision of Mr. Freedman's Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—A. G. Spalding today sent a letter to eight clubs of the National league, in which he recited the fact that he had been served with an injunction to take no further action as president-secretary-treasurer of the National league and American association of Professional Baseball Clubs, to which office, he says, he was notified he had been elected. He says he took up the duties of the office at once, and made a few preliminary arrangements for what he considered the proper conduct of the office before being served with the injunction, but since that time has refrained from acting in any official way. He then says:

"Pending the decision of the case now before the supreme court of New York, which I understand is a suit to determine whether I am legally elected president of the National league or not, and in accordance with my personal attorney's advice, I must refuse to act further as president-secretary-treasurer of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, and I will strictly comply with what I consider to be the court's order.

National Clubs Must Hustle.

"I had many things in contemplation, which to my mind seemed to require immediate attention in the interest of the National league as a body and its individual club members, among other things urging the various clubs of the league to immediately secure a strong corps of playing talent before all the desirable players had been permitted to go to rival organizations; but under present conditions I can take no further action in this direction, so it is up to each club to do that which in its judgment may seem best for its own interest."

Mr. Spalding says that during the sixty-six hours he uninterruptedly held the office he did nothing involving the league in any financial obligations or interfering with the property rights of the league, or the individual club members, except to communicate by telegraph with O'Day and Emslie. He appointed them on the league's board of umpires for the season of 1902, and asked them to wire acceptance or rejection and their terms. O'Day simply wired back: "Three hundred per month and expenses."

Emslie wired his acceptance at a salary of $2,000 and legitimate expenses. Mr. Spalding made no reply to the telegrams of the two umpires. Mr. Spalding will spend the holidays in the South.

CALLAHAN'S PITCHING TRICKS.

Chicago Twirler Reveals Some Box Secrets.

Jimmy Callahan, the Chicago American League club pitcher, says of his methods: "If you see the batsman is trying to bunt, a high jump ball is good, because he is more likely to knock a fly or foul fly and give chances for a put-out. Similarly a slow ball is preferable, because it gives the infielders a chance to start in to field it in case the bunt is short. The batsman who swings usually has more difficulty in hitting a high ball, while he can hit a low ball harder and better. With a swinger I pay attention to the place I offer the ball. But with the scientific hitter, most of whom are choppers, and the men who follow the ball with their bat and meet it as it comes in—men like Keeler, McGraw, Fred Clark, Jones and others of that school—I always try to put the first ball over the plate, no matter what the curve and what the height. If they hit it, trust to your fielders, but never let them get you 'in a hole.' Try to get them 'in the hole.' If they get one or more balls called on you they are clever enough to foul off enough more to get their base on balls, or, knowing that you must put the ball over the plate, they have the advantage in their attempts to hit it out. They are just as wise as you are, and are generally good waiters. But even with these men the high ball close in toward them is difficult. Perhaps one of the greatest things in the art of pitching is to keep the batter 'in the hole.' When you get one or more strikes and no balls it is the batter who is doing the guessing. When it is one or more balls and no strikes, then the pitcher is on the anxious seat. This advantage is greater than many suppose. Again, it is a case of my oft-repeated plea for control."

TALK OVER ATHLETICS.

Wisconsin Desires Dates for Track and Football Meetings.

C. H. Kilpatrick, graduate manager of Wisconsin athletics, was in Minneapolis yesterday and held a conference with Dr. H. L. Williams, Minnesota university's athletic director, in regard to future track and football meetings between the two institutions.

Dr. Williams, said after the conference, that while no definite arrangements had been made, a dual track meet would probably be arranged, to take place in Minneapolis next May. At the last track meet, held two years ago, Wisconsin won, although the two teams were tied on firsts.

The Wisconsin-Minnesota football game was discussed. Several dates were talked over, but none was definitely decided upon. Wisconsin is very anxious to persuade Minnesota to consent to play the game at Madison.

Although Minneapolis has never failed to draw big crowds for football games, her record in that respect being better than Madison's, the small seating capacity of Northrop field is considered a disadvantage.

The Wisconsin management maintains that the Minnesota game would draw ten or fifteen thousand people to Madison, while not more than eight thousand could be accommodated inside Northrop field.

Minnesota insists, however, that the game shall be played in Minneapolis, and Dr. Williams said last night that the contest would be held at Northrop field or nowhere.

Possible baseball games between the two universities were not discussed, as Wisconsin has practically decided to drop that branch of sport.

Result of Whist Games.

The high score at the National Reporter Whist club last night was made by Oakey and O'Rourke with 6 2-6 points above average. Following is the score:

North and South—	
Mashofsky and Johnson	161
Ives and Corfe	173
Oakey and O'Rourke	176
Hart and Murray	172
Strong and Chandler	173
Nelson and Parnell	164
Total	1,018
Average, 169 4-6.	
East and West—	
Hajicek and Morey	139
Nelson and Brouillet	144
Koempel and Blodgett	145
Denzer and Welters	146
Deggendorf and Francois	140
Francois and Oleson	140
Total	854
Average, 142 2-6.	

Opportunity for Card Clubs.

Artistic and useful tally cards accompany every pack of Soo Line cards obtained at the Ticket Office, 379 Robert street.

MUST BE A HEN ON

O'ROURKE, WHITFIELD AND JIMMY MANNING IN CONFERENCE AT KANSAS CITY

ARE SUSPICIOUS OF BEALL

Actions of Minneapolis Man in Connection With Denver Franchise Has Set Some People to Thinking.

Special to The Globe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—There is trouble brewing in the Western league, which may result in the calling of a special meeting. O'Rourke, the owner of the Omaha team, was in Kansas City today, in conference with President James Whitfield and James Manning, of the local club, and it was plain that some things were in the air.

Both the magnates and President Whitfield refused to discuss league affairs, excepting to say that all was lovely, but in the course of his talk let drop the remark that Beall, the owner of the Minneapolis team, had better be careful.

The belief seemed to be that George Tebeau and Beall were working together, and Beall, in purchasing the Denver franchise, was only acting as an agent for the Kansas City magnate. It was understood that Beall, as chairman of the circuit committee, has authority to act. The numerous reported sales of the Denver club—first from Packard to Tebeau, and then back again, and the reverse again, and now to Beall—has aroused the suspicion that all is not as it should be, and the magnates here did not deny that they didn't like the looks of affairs in the West.

KANSAS CITY, M., Dec. 23.—Information has leaked out that Walter Wilmot, who has been given the Minneapolis franchise in the American association, is to be here tomorrow to meet President Whitfield, of the western league.

BEALL BREAKS INTO DENVER.

Minneapolis Man Has Bought George Tebeau's Interests.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.—A. C. Beall, of Minneapolis, a member of the circuit committee of the Western Baseball league, has bought from George Tebeau his interest in the Denver franchise and his improvements at Broadway park. Mr. Tebeau says he will now devote his entire attention to the management of his Kansas City team and the building up of the American association, of which it is a member.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS.

Bench Managers as Compared With Player-Managers.

A correspondent takes exception to our remarks in a recent issue in favor of bench managers as compared with the average playing manager. Without entering into further argument we will let the facts speak for themselves—not forgetting that we only spoke for the large leagues where rigid economy is not so imperative as in the little leagues. Here is the record of 1901 for the three leading leagues of the country:

National League.

1. Pittsburg—Clarke, playing manager.
2. Philadelphia—Shettsline, bench manager.
3. Brooklyn—Hanlon, bench manager.
4. St. Louis—Donovan, playing manager.
5. Boston—Selee, bench manager.
6. Chicago—Loftus, bench manager.
7. New York—Davis, playing manager.
8. Cincinnati—McPhee, bench manager.

American League.

1. Chicago—Comiskey, bench manager.
2. Boston—Collins, playing manager.
3. Detroit—Stallings, bench manager.
4. Athletic—Mack, bench manager.
5. Baltimore—McGraw, playing manager.
6. Washington—Manning, bench manager.
7. Cleveland—McAleer, bench manager.
8. Milwaukee—Duffy, playing manager.

Eastern League.

1. Rochester — Buckenberger, bench manager.
2. Toronto—Barrows, bench manager.
3. Providence—Murray, bench manager.
4. Worcester—Sharrott, playing manager.
5. Hartford—Shindle, playing manager.
6. Montreal—Dooley, playing manager.
7. Syracuse—Leonard, bench manager.
8. Buffalo—Carey, playing manager.

In view of the plain teaching of the record, which on the whole illustrates cold facts rather than abstract theories, we must repeat our recent declaration to the following effect:

"Class A minor league clubs should go slow on the player-manager idea. This is well enough in little leagues, where rigid economy is absolutely essential, even at the cost of results and discipline. But in larger leagues the disadvantages of a player manager outweigh the comparatively small saving. It's a mighty poor bench manager who can't save his salary to his club in many ways; conversely, the player manager who can do justice to himself, his employers and his fellow players, at no extra cost to his club, is a rare bird."—Sporting Life.

LOCAL LOW HOLIDAY RATES

Via the North-Western Line.

Fare and one-third for the round trip to any point within 200 miles of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Tickets on sale Dec. 24th, 25th, 31st, Jan. 1st, good to return Jan. 2nd, 1902. City Ticket Offices, 413 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis; 332 Robert St., St. Paul.

Dont Perspire

Too freely. It means that the skin is doing more than its share in the work of eliminating the impurities from the blood, while the liver and kidneys are shirking their duties. These important organs, which are intended to sift the impurities from the body, too often fail in their work.

McLean's Liver & Kidney Balm

will cure all affections of these organs, and restore them to a healthy, normal condition.

Sold by all Druggists. Made by The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HIGH SPEED TRACTION

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS

Old and New Methods Put to a Practical Test, Which Will Revolutionize Traffic.

Special to The Globe.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—I see indicated over the cable that the New York Central railroad will attempt to use electric traction in order to avoid the smoke nuisance in its tunnel from the Grand Central depot. For over a year past the German government has been actively interested in the question of high speed electric traction. An association known as the "Studiengesellschaft," or Investigating company, was formed with the support and co-operation of the military authorities, for the purpose of studying the electric traction situation with special reference to the development of high speed, and under its auspices experiments have just been begun.

After investigating such electric railways as had existed in Germany the Studiengesellschaft laid out the conditions of a problem to be met in railroad affairs and invited the co-operation of two of the most important manufacturing concerns in Germany.

As a preliminary theater of operations a single track military road, extending from Marienfeld, one of our suburbs, from Berlin to Zossen, was selected. This being fairly straight did not differ in general from other military railroads in the German empire, but afforded the best facilities for a trial.

The length of the line is fourteen and a quarter miles, the smallest radius of curvature being around 3,300 feet, the heaviest grade being 1 to 184.

The rails are of the ordinary type, placed on wooden cross ties at standard gauge.

Upon this track the two companies were invited to operate cars, each to have a capacity for seating fifty persons, and to conform in height and width to the standard Prussian state railway car specifications. The cars were to be provided each with two six-wheel bogie trucks, the maximum load being set at sixteen tons per axle, inclusive of passengers, or a total of not more than ninety-six tons (metric) for the loaded car.

The current supply was to be three-phase at about fifty cycles per second, with 1,000 volts pressure on the primary distribution line, and the speed was to be between 200 and 220 kilometers per hour. Control of the motors was to be independent from each end of the car. A number of other conditions were laid down concerning the rates of acceleration and of braking.

The two companies, the steam railroad and the surface road, entered into this competition in a spirit of friendly rivalry, but with full enthusiasm. Each constructed a type of car as a means of possible solution of the question. They were widely dissimilar in many respects, but yet had a certain conformity in the general lines of their equipment.

The trolley line was stretched at the side of the right of way about seven feet four inches from the center of the track, the three wires being suspended one above the other at a distance of one meter apart, the lowest wires being eighteen feet above the surface of the rails. The total line is divided into sections of one kilometer in length, the center of each section being fed from the high tension mains paralleling the track. The line is fed from star connected mains, the neutral point being grounded, most elaborate lightning protection and cut-outs in the shape of broken wires having been provided.

The most hopeful and interesting feature of the whole tests is in the exhibition of the faith of our German engineers in polyphase traction. This is the faith that has many times in the past conquered obstacles which seemed apparently insurmountable and produced results which are the foundation of some of the greatest industries of the day. The position of their engineers in regard to high speed and heavy railway service by electric motors is not unlike that of some who foresaw fifteen years that the horse must disappear from the street car lines as a motive power. In the face of much discouragement they succeeded and started with nowhere nearly so perfect a design as we have shown in these German railway cars. It seems very probable that the success which attended the exploitation of the direct current motor will follow the magnificent work our colleagues are doing in the direction of high speed traction. —Van Wesseldorf.

Soo Line Holiday Excursions.

Very low round trip rates between all local points, on sale Dec. 23rd, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 and 31 and Jan. 1st. Ticket Office, 379 Robert street.

Alleged Suspect Arrested.

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—A man giving the name of Clinton Virning was arrested by city detectives today. He is being held at the police station as a suspect in connection with the Great Northern Express company robbery in Montana last August, when $7,500 was taken. Virning answers the description of "Butch" Cassidy, one of the alleged robbers.

Consumptive Aliens Cannot Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—In answer to a hypothetical question propounded by the Oceanic Steamship company, whether or not an alien afflicted with consumption traveling first-class and of ample means might be allowed to land in this country, Commissioner of Immigration Hart H. North has decided that such an immigrant is not to be allowed admission to this country.

Effective Sunday, December 22, "The Milwaukee" Pioneer Limited will leave St. Paul 8:35 p. m. (twenty-five minutes later than heretofore), arriving Milwaukee 7:00 a. m. and Chicago 9:30 a. m.

Early evening train (No. 2) will leave St. Paul 6:00 p. m., arriving Chicago 7:00 a. m.

Day train to Chicago will leave St. Paul 8:30 a. m., arriving Milwaukee 7:05 p. m., Chicago 9:45 p. m. (no change in time of this train).

Afternoon Fast Mail (No. 58) will leave St. Paul 3:00 p. m. and will carry passengers as far as La Crosse only.

To Omaha and Des Moines.

On and after December 22, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Limited Trains to Omaha and Des Moines will leave St. Paul at 8:00 p. m., instead of 8:20 p. m., and arrive at Omaha 8:05 a. m., Des Moines 7:00 a. m.

Tourist Cars

Through to Los Angeles via the Grand Canyon, Royal Gorge and Salt Lake City, Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Personally conducted and select.

St. Paul's Leading Jobbers & Manufacturers

Boots & Shoes. Manufacturers and Wholesalers of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Proprietors of the Minnesota Shoe Company. C. Gotzian & Co., 242-250 E. 5th St.

BITTERS. Aromatic Stomach Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Fine Blood Purifier. At all druggists, general dealers and B. Simon's. B. SIMON, 7th and Broadway.

Grocers. WHOLESALE GROCERIES. The Oldest Wholesale Grocery House in the Northwest. J. H. Allen & Co., 201-209 E. Third St.

Bottlers. Ale, Porter, Stout and Beer. Soda and Mineral Waters. Fruit Ciders and Soft Drinks. Drewry & Sons, 702-710 Payne Av.

WHOLESALE CARPETS SCHUNEMAN & EVANS CURTAINS ST. PAUL

Drugs. Oldest and Largest Drug House in the Northwest. Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass and Glassware. Surgical Instruments and Appliances. Noyes Bros. & Cutler. Sixth and Sibley Sts.

Butter. Wholesale Dairy Produce, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Milk and Cream. The Crescent Creamery Co., Third and Minnesota.

DRY GOODS. Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods and Notions. Mf'rs of Men's Furnishing Goods. Powers Dry Goods Company, Fifth and Wacouta.

Hardware. Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Tools, Bicycles and Sundries. C. W. Hackett Hardware Co., 268-280 East Fourth.

Commission. Jobber and Broker of Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry and Game. Butter and Eggs. R. E. Cobb, 31-33 E. 3d St.

Dry Goods. Wholesale Dry Goods and Notions. A specialty of Miners' and Lumbermen's Suits. Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, Fourth and Sibley.

IF BETTER BICYCLES THAN CRAWFORDS WERE MADE WE WOULD BE SELLING THEM. FARWELL, OZMUN, KIRK & CO. ST. PAUL

GRIGGS COOPER & CO. ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED 1900 PROPRIETORS OF THE HOME BRAND 3rd St. Cor. Wacouta

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Hats, Gloves & Furs. Hats, Gloves and Furs. Manufacturers of the Gordon Hat. Established 1871. Gordon & Ferguson, 216-22 E. 4th St.