

Eight

BASEBALL SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Table with baseball scores for National League games yesterday, listing teams like Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn with their respective runs, hits, and errors.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Table with baseball scores for American League games yesterday, listing teams like Boston, St. Louis, and New York with their respective runs, hits, and errors.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Table with baseball scores for American Association games yesterday, listing teams like St. Paul, Indianapolis, and Louisville with their respective runs, hits, and errors.

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ALASKAN ENUMERTOR TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE

SPECIAL CENSUS OFFICER FOR ALASKA HAS MANY THRILLING ADVENTURES IN GETTING STATISTICS FROM THE FROZEN NORTH—TEMPERATURE FROM 30 TO 70 DEGREES BELOW ZERO AND FROZEN FOOD MOST OF THE TIME.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., July 26.—Temperature from 30 to 70 degrees below zero. Snow from three to twenty feet deep. Wind blowing a blizzard most of the time. No human habitation in sight; no covering at night except a tent, and no "grub" that was not many times frozen. These are some of the conditions under which the recent census was taken in the interior of Alaska. The report of Chief Special Agent McKenzie covering the work in the fourth or inland district of the territory has just been received by Director Durand, and while the story is simply told it is a wonderful thrilling narrative of adventure, showing that when Uncle Sam starts out to round up his children he spares no expense to locate them and satisfy himself as to their status.

Mr. McKenzie's narrative, made public tonight, comes in advance of his figures, so that it is impossible to give the population of the country covered by him and his twenty assistants. For reasons of its own the census bureau determined to number the Alaskans during midwinter when the Alaskans made his headquarters at the mining town of Fairbanks. His first special agent was appointed on the 10th of last November, and the work was completed by the 11th of last April, when McKenzie left for "the states." His experience in getting out of the country was by no means as thrilling as some of his experiences while engaged in the work, but it was stirring enough to arouse interest in a warm spell. Of it he says: "I came out on the mail coach, arriving at Valdez on the 20th after a varied experience, consisting of being delayed two days by a blizzard, crossing rushing streams even when the horses had to swim and the sleds float and traveling day and night with the thermometer often as low as 40 below zero."

The bureau's principal reason for a winter census is found in the fact that getting about the country is much easier at that than at any other season. There are no bridges in the country, and as crossing the streams when not frozen over is a serious problem, Mr. McKenzie says that to have made the enumeration in the summer would have required the services of four times as many assistants, while the cost would have been six times as great. He also expressed doubt as to whether the result would have been as satisfactory. As it is, he is of opinion that it is "accurate and complete."

Much hardship was necessarily involved in the work. Only men inured to the rigors of the Arctic climate were employed, and while they suffered severely, none of them lost their lives. Summing up the conditions, Mr. McKenzie says: "The work was performed during the severest winter known in this part of Alaska by the oldest settlers, and the men kept constantly and conscientiously at it until completed. There did not appear to be a man who did not have a pride in the work, an anxiety to create a record for traveling time, a desire to enumerate all the people in his district and to have to his credit less loss of time because of extreme weather than any of the other agents. That the service lost none of the men from freezing to death, and that every man returned safe is a matter of congratulation and good fortune. There were more deaths from the weather in this section during the past winter than in all of the other years in total—cases, too, in which those who met such deaths did not begin to go through the sacrifice and privation that these agents of the service did. All of the men covered hundreds of miles over the ice and snow in weather ranging from 30 to 70 degrees below zero, the average being about 40 below."

The experience of the agent in Chandler district is a fair sample. Speaking of him, the chief agent says: "He was not a scholar, but a man who had lived there for years and well fitted to undergo the privations necessary." That his good qualities were put to the severest test the report shows. "Severe weather was encountered throughout all of his work," says McKenzie, "and at no time after he left Fairbanks until he returned did the thermometer get above 30 degrees below zero. His long journey away from the base of supplies made it impossible for him to carry sufficient grub and dog food, and he was obliged to live off the country, killing moose, mountain sheep and other fresh meat. During the work he lost two of his dogs from freezing to death. He himself froze portions of his face several times, and at one time dropped into six feet of open water, nearly losing his life. In crossing the Arctic range and returning he traveled about timber line eighteen hours in each direction, which in a country where fire is necessary, can be understood to be a considerable sacrifice. He traveled in many places where no white man had ever before been, and his record is considered unusual to say the least."

That the Koyakuk agent's work was no fourth of July picnic with strawberry lemonade on the side is indicated by the following extract from the official narrative: "In this district there is almost an incessant snow storm from October to May, and trails are obliterated in twenty-four hours. Few men except the mail carriers will travel in this district in the winter, and even they make but one trip a month. Twice he nearly lost his life, and had he not been accompanied by an Indian guide, probably would have. At one time he and the guide and a mail carrier and two Indians were lost in the storm for three days, and were found at the end of that time by a rescuing party, which came out to locate the mail."

Of the Tanana man we are told: "Not less than four times was this man found by other travelers in an exhausted condition and assisted to a stopping place. He lost three dogs and several times froze his face. That he survived the work and came back alive was the wonder of the old inhabitants of the country. Half a dozen men refused the job before he was secured. Six men and two women were frozen on the trails in the vicinity in which he worked." All the traveling was done on dog sleds, from seven to nine animals being used with each sled. The agents were paid \$9 a day and extra for the use of their vehicles. Generally it was necessary for two men to go together, so that in case of accident to one the other could proceed with the labor, for the census must be taken whatever the cost in life or money. Especial pains were taken to find every resident, and we are told that each cabin was visited unless to reach it would cost more than two days of time. In such exceptional instances the facts were recorded from reports. Trails were unbroken throughout the vast territory covered, and the enumerator or his companion found it necessary constantly to walk ahead of the team on snowshoes. Summing up his report, Mr. McKenzie says: "This constitutes a resume of the work performed during the period from August 11, in which I crossed the United States and went up into the territory of Alaska, experienced weather conditions the extreme of which was 72 degrees below zero, and during which time in the course of the work it was necessary several times to camp in the open where the couch consisted of the snow and a few spruce boughs and the roof a tent of the sky. During the months of December and January the sun shone from one to two hours per day." Churches and school houses in the interior of Alaska are few and far between. Necessarily they are confined to the towns and Indian settlements. Most of the Indian schools, as well as the church services, are conducted by the missionaries. The white people do not attend either the Indian schools or the Indian churches, so that those of the outlying districts get their religion and their education at home. In the matter of education Mr. McKenzie reports that the home system works very well, the long nights of the winter causing an enforced confinement of children that is conducive to study. He says that many of them do even better than students in the schools. Mr. McKenzie also reports that there is very little sickness among the white inhabitants of Alaska, and he says that few of those who are sick will acknowledge the fact. There is no fever, but some pneumonia. Most of the Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis and other diseases of civilization are prevalent.

Tonight is the last chance to see Cal Temple's all-star vaudeville program at the Bijou.

Cecelia Loftus to Undergo Surgical Operation in London



London, July 26.—The engagement of Cecelia Loftus for the last week in July at the Coliseum in this city has been postponed indefinitely owing to the fact that the actress must undergo a surgical operation. The announcement is a disappointment to London admirers of the American actress and causes much distress among her numerous friends on both sides of the ocean, where she is very well known and admired.

STALWARTS WIN IN OHIO STOCKS TAKE A SLUMP IN N. Y. MARTS

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE FOR CHAIRMANSHIP OF RESOLUTIONS OF OHIO STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IS DEFEATED BY OVERWHELMING MAJORITY. (By Associated Press.) Columbus, O., July 26.—The first trial of strength between the "regulars" and "progressives" in the republican state convention here tonight resulted in favor of the "regulars" by a wide margin. Congressman Paul Howland of Cleveland, who has charge of the "progressive" platform, was defeated for chairmanship of the resolutions committee by a vote of 15 to 3. Congressman Howland and Senator Dick, the latter of whom was elected chairman, did not vote, and one member was absent. Congressman James H. Cassidy voted against Senator Dick, as did committeemen from the sixth and fourteenth districts, the latter of which adjoints Howland's district. Immediately prior to this vote Howland announced that while he would not quibble over phraseology, if the platform were in substance unsatisfactory to the "progressives" he would bring a minority report to the floor of the convention tomorrow.

NEW MANAGER FOR CLEVELAND. Cleveland, O., July 26.—Fleider Jones, former manager of the Chicago American league team, who is now a resident of Portland, Ore., is slated to become manager of the Cleveland Americans, according to a report in circulation here yesterday. It is said a deal is pending whereby one of the present owners of the club will retire, allowing Jones to come to the city as part owner and general manager.

BALL PLAYER SUSPENDED. Chicago, July 26.—President Chivington of the American association today suspended Tony James of the Kansas City club for three days for shoving Empire Bush on the ball field at Columbus July 23.

NO WORD CONCERNING MISSING DR. CRIPPEN. (By Associated Press.) London, July 26.—No word has been received tonight from the steamer Montrose, on which are two passengers, booked as Rev. John Robinson and John Robinson, Jr., whom the Scotland Yard officials believe to be the missing Dr. Crippen and Ethel Levene. The wireless telegraph system on the Montrose has a working radius of only 150 miles.

I. C. CAR INQUIRY TO BE CONTINUED. (By Associated Press.) Chicago, July 26.—At the request of attorneys for the Illinois Central, the car repair inquiry was continued until next Tuesday. By that time it is expected the coroner's jury will have concluded its investigation into the death of Mr. Rawn. In case a verdict of suicide is brought, counsel for the railroad propose to introduce the verdict before the master in chancery.

Daysey Mayme's Genius. Application has been made by Mrs. Lysander John Appleton to have Daysey Mayme installed in the chair of mathematics at the state university. "As a proof of the skill," she wrote in a letter to the board of regents, "she always keeps the scores for the duplicate bridge whist games, and when there is a prize no one questions her totals."—Athlison Globe.

Advertisement for U. S. DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BISMARCK, N. D., established in 1879. Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00. General Banking Business Transacted. LOANS MADE ON FARM LANDS. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

Advertisement for PROTECTED BANK ACCOUNT GUARDS AGAINST THE INVASION OF FINANCIAL TROUBLES. Illustration of a ship at sea.

No man, however wealthy he be, should be without a READY CASH RESERVE for some quick business stroke which may yield him quick fortune. No business is a profitable business from which a man may not draw out some money and bank it. Make OUR bank YOUR bank, FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

ST. PAUL WOMAN FREE FROM JAIL. (By Associated Press.) Providence, R. I., July 26.—Mrs. Margaret J. Wilson of St. Paul, Minn., who was arrested here as a fugitive from justice July 10, will be taken to Minnesota for trial on a charge of kidnapping. Word was received from St. Paul today that her petition for a divorce from Frederick J. Wilson had been granted. She was awarded the custody of her two children, whom she took from her husband, and all proceedings will be dropped.

STEEL CORPORATION EARNINGS INCREASE. (By Associated Press.) New York, July 26.—The quarterly settlement of the United States Steel corporation for three months ending June 30, last, issued today shows total earnings of \$40,170,960, an amount far in excess of unofficial estimates, and greater than the earnings of the first quarter by \$3,554,084. The net earnings for the quarter were \$33,880,755 or \$2,377,561 greater than the first quarter returns. Both gross and net earnings are vastly larger than those of the corresponding quarter last year, which were \$29,340,491, and \$2,322,295 respectively.

Advertisement titled 'If He Could Keep It'. Text: In talking recently, a Bismarck business man said, "I've all the trade I can care for, if I can just hold it; no use to advertise. H'm. Let's see. Would this same man stop his life insurance on which he has paid premiums for 15 years to build up to present value, because he is perfectly healthy and sound now? Why pay premium money? He's not sick; he doesn't need it, NOW. Think a farmer would stop cultivating his half-matured cornfield 'BECAUSE IT WAS GROWING FINE; COULDN'T DO BETTER THAN IT IS RIGHT NOW?' You know well the result. Just 10 days and his field and prospects become ancient history. How often have you seen a motor going up hill stop, lock and block to hold even what it had gained? Remember that tremendous strain to start again---the grind and throb---every ounce of strength to keep moving on and up? You've worked years to build up the business you have. Can you hold it---will it stay---if you quit working while a dozen other fellows are striving to win trade? Might 40 years ago; you can't today. The time to cinch a deal is, when you have it good keep it good; and dig your best to add to it. The other fellow will get plenty even then---you'll find him worthy of your steel. And if you quit trying---got enough---satisfied---you're pulling down the blinds the last time.