

THE WEATHER.

Rain Wednesday; Thursday probably clearing; shifting gales.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1918.

YOU HAVE CAPITAL ENOUGH

In your change pocket with which to conduct a campaign of advertising in the Business Local columns, a campaign persistent enough to WIN.

VOL. XXIII—NO. 14.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,449.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL GAMES BEGIN

Quaker City Crew Outhit and Outfielded Giants At Every Stage of the Game—Marquard and Crandall Batted Out—Bender Hard Hit—'Home Run' Baker Again.

New York, Oct. 7.—Outhitting and outfielding the Giants in the opening game of the world's series, the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the National League representatives at the Polo Grounds this afternoon by a score of 6 runs to 4. So complete was the supremacy of the American League champions in the initial contest that the victory appeared to be but a continuation of the series of 1911 when the Athletics won the title of that year from the Giants by four games out of six. As if to heighten the illustration there were several feature plays that might have been re-produced so closely they resemble those of 24 months ago.

The game was witnessed by a gathering of spectators that taxed the capacity of the New York city stadium and swelled the coffers of those financially interested to the extent of more than \$75,000. The exact number of fans who paid admission to the stands was 36,291 and the day's receipts amounted to \$75,552. These figures as furnished by the National Commission occasioned surprise for the attendance fell short by more than 1,000 of that of the first game of 1911, although so far as could be seen there appeared to be just as many persons present as was the case two years ago.

Certainly the scenes both inside and outside the baseball arena equalled those of any preceding world's series so far as the gathering was concerned. The stadium was filled to the top of the game in official capacity they crossed the 40,000 mark and fully half that number failed to gain access to the park. There were the throngs that surrounded the Polo Grounds that it was necessary to call out the police reserves. Elevated service to the ground gates was discontinued in order that the thousands might not be augmented.

Much as the local contingent of fans was chagrined at the defeat at the hands of the Athletics, they could not but be proud of the team's victory. The Mackmen went about their task in a business-like manner and before two hours had passed demonstrated that for the day at least theirs was the better team. They outhit the Giants, driving both Marquard and Crandall from the mound with a succession of long hits. In addition, the standard bearers of the American League outhit the representatives of the elder association.

Each team gathered 11 hits from the delivery of the rival twirlers but the Athletics' drives were more timely and of greater length. The Giants gathered 12 bases from their pitchers while their total was 20. The breaks that occurred in the fielding tested the mettle of the Philadelphia club to a greater extent than that of the New York players, with few exceptions the Athletics' chances were harder than those offered the Giants' infield and outfield.

It was Centerfielder Shafer's misjudging of the ball to deep center that really paved the way for the Athletics' victory. The Athletics seized the opening and took the lead, never to be headed. The Giants started a rally in the fifth inning, which netted three runs, but the Mackmen came back with another in the eighth and clinched the victory. It has been said that every series of the world's series has been won by the Athletics.

Giants Started. The Athletics' lead in the third inning when Bender was touched up for two hits. Merkle sent a slow bouncer to Shortstop Barry. It was a scratch single. Marquard sacrificed, putting Merkle on second. He then hit a terrific drive over Shafer's head. The ball rolled through the centerfield stands. Collins drew up at third. Baker drove a hard one to Doyle, which the latter could not handle in time to get him at first and Collins raced home for the first Philadelphia run. Merkle sacrificed, Marquard hit a little rounder to Marquard who headed off Baker at third, Herzog taking the throw. Then Barry, lightest hitter of the Athletics' line, pitched a two-batter game on the left field foul line, which placed Strunk on third. Both of them scored on Schang's tremendous three-base drive, centerfielder Doyle, who struck the fingers of Shafer's left hand and rolled on toward the centerfield stand. Bender ended the inning by going out, Marquard to Merkle.

Giants Rally. The Athletics' lead in the fourth when Bender slammed a double down the left field line, but he was run down when Bender stopped Herzog's grounder. Baker touched Burns out near second base. Herzog in the meantime, sprinted to second, where he was left as Murray struck out and Meyers sent a high fly to Collins.

The fifth inning brought more fame to Home Run Baker. Both Murphy and Oldring were thrown out at first base. Marquard, on an easy grounder, Collins got the first base on balls in the game and promptly stole second. With two out and Collins on second, exactly the same situation as obtained in Philadelphia two years ago when Baker hit Marquard for a home run, presented itself. Baker let two balls go by him and then opened upon his shoulders as the next one came down. There was a crack of the bat and the ball sailed high and far, dropping in the rightfield. As Collins and Baker came home Philadelphia partisans yelled themselves hoarse. Collins sent a pop fly to Fletcher.

Bender's Bad Inning. Bender's one bad inning came in the fifth. Merkle singled to center. Merkle's drive was a home run. Collins drove a base hit to centerfield. Merkle taking second. Shafer went out, Collins to Merkle, both runners moving up on the play. Doyle shot a grounder at Barry, who made a poor throw to

from tiers of wooden seats to rows of bobbing humanity. Long before noon, the lower sections of the grand stands were filled. As the noon hour struck the last of the afternoon session was over and before another 60 minutes had passed, standing room alone remained. An hour or so before the game began the little gate in the center field fence opened and the Giants and Athletics trooped forth to the accompaniment of a burst of cheering that could be heard for blocks. There was little ceremony in this entrance of the actors of the day and soon the Athletics were in the midst of batting practice. In marked contrast to the scenes of previous years, the great gathering was noticeably unenthusiastic. The Athletics appeared to have almost as many supporters present as the Giants and their appearance and every succeeding brilliant play elicited a much applause as did those of the home team. The same conditions prevailed all through the game.

Grooves First One. Eddie Merkle playing at his first world's series, faced Marquard when Umpire Klem called "Play Ball." The left handed pitcher grooved the first ball. It was caught by Murphy on the right base. At the end of the first Murray for an easy catch. Oldring started the Athletic rooters shouting when he slashed a single to right field. Marquard kept the runner close and finally by lightning throw caught him napping. Oldring protested against Umpire Egan's decision. On the next ball pitched Collins shot a clean base to center. Herzog left at first when Baker fled out to Burns. Cheers which greeted the Giants when they came to bat were soon quieted when, first to the Athletics, Burns was hit by a fly to Murphy in right field and Doyle fled out to Strunk. Fletcher sent a grounder past shortstop. On the first ball pitched by Marquard Collins beat him and the side was out.

The American League champions took the lead in the second inning. Merkle was out Herzog to Merkle. Strunk struck out and Barry was the third out on a grounder, Fletcher to Merkle.

New York got one man on base in its half of the second, but he did not get beyond first. Burns struck out. Merkle, unassisted, took base of Herzog. Burns, who had been hitting along the left field foul line. Oldring kept him from stretching it into a two-bagger. The Indian pitcher sent a ball to center. New York's redskin catcher came to bat. Meyers, however, got to his brother Indian, but the ball shot up in the air and Oldring's hands, which Mack's young player opened the Athletics' third, by flying out to Burns. Bender sent a swift grounder to Fletcher and was out. The Athletics sent a single to center, but was forced by Oldring. Fletcher made the out unassisted.

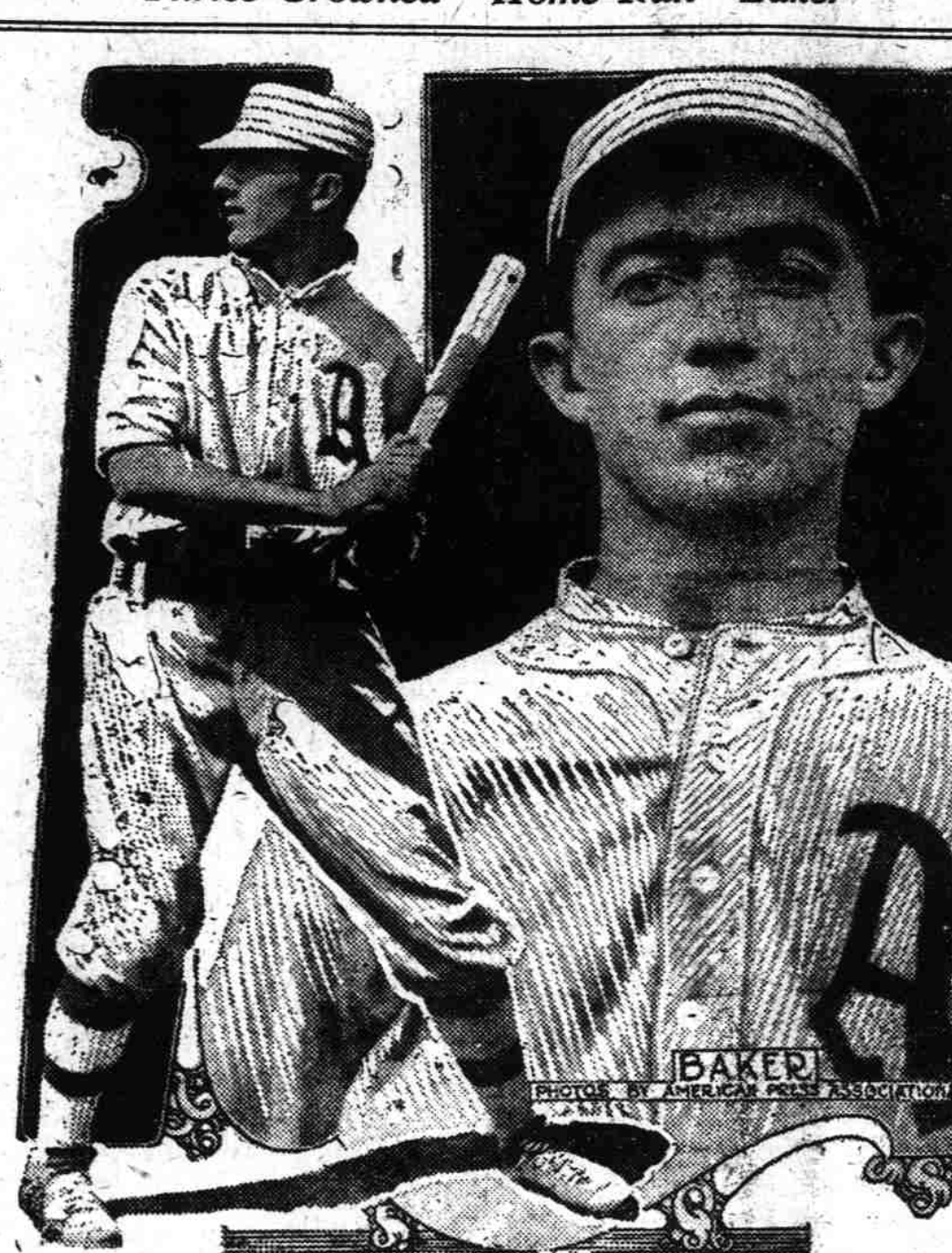
Giants Started. The Athletics' lead in the third inning when Bender was touched up for two hits. Merkle sent a slow bouncer to Shortstop Barry. It was a scratch single. Marquard sacrificed, putting Merkle on second. He then hit a terrific drive over Shafer's head. The ball rolled through the centerfield stands. Collins drew up at third. Baker drove a hard one to Doyle, which the latter could not handle in time to get him at first and Collins raced home for the first Philadelphia run. Merkle sacrificed, Marquard hit a little rounder to Marquard who headed off Baker at third, Herzog taking the throw. Then Barry, lightest hitter of the Athletics' line, pitched a two-batter game on the left field foul line, which placed Strunk on third. Both of them scored on Schang's tremendous three-base drive, centerfielder Doyle, who struck the fingers of Shafer's left hand and rolled on toward the centerfield stand. Bender ended the inning by going out, Marquard to Merkle.

Giants Rally. The Athletics' lead in the fourth when Bender slammed a double down the left field line, but he was run down when Bender stopped Herzog's grounder. Baker touched Burns out near second base. Herzog in the meantime, sprinted to second, where he was left as Murray struck out and Meyers sent a high fly to Collins.

The fifth inning brought more fame to Home Run Baker. Both Murphy and Oldring were thrown out at first base. Marquard, on an easy grounder, Collins got the first base on balls in the game and promptly stole second. With two out and Collins on second, exactly the same situation as obtained in Philadelphia two years ago when Baker hit Marquard for a home run, presented itself. Baker let two balls go by him and then opened upon his shoulders as the next one came down. There was a crack of the bat and the ball sailed high and far, dropping in the rightfield. As Collins and Baker came home Philadelphia partisans yelled themselves hoarse. Collins sent a pop fly to Fletcher.

Bender's Bad Inning. Bender's one bad inning came in the fifth. Merkle singled to center. Merkle's drive was a home run. Collins drove a base hit to centerfield. Merkle taking second. Shafer went out, Collins to Merkle, both runners moving up on the play. Doyle shot a grounder at Barry, who made a poor throw to

Thrice-Crowned "Home Run" Baker



When Federal Army Appears, Constitutionalists Disappear—City Taken Without a Shot—Inhabitants Rush for International Refuge.

first and the runner was safe, as Merkle crossed the plate with the Giants second run. A moment later McCormick, who had gone down to third on the play in Doyle, came home when Fletcher singled to right field. Doyle moved up to third on Fletcher's hit and scored New York's fourth run of the game while Baker was throwing Fletcher out at second on Burns' grounder. Herzog sent a high fly to Collins.

Pitcher Crandall relieved Marquard in the sixth and easily disposed of the Philadelphiaans. Strunk fled to Shafer and Barry did likewise. Schang went out on a fly to Burns. Crandall was cheered as he walked to the bench.

One, Two, Three. New York also went out in one, two three order in its half of the sixth. Murray was out, Collins to Merkle, and Meyers was thrown out by Bender. Merkle struck out. Schang dropped the third strike and in picking up the ball plunged into Merkle. (Continued on Page Two.)

Will Increase American Navy

Washington, Oct. 7.—Three new battleships and a proportionate number of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers is the aim of the Wilson administration in shaping its naval policy for the December session of Congress.

It became known today that in all probability Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department would put into effect his principle of "one for one," and advocate the greater part of an appropriation of \$148,000,000 to build three powerful warships more than the usual annual quota.

With the addition of three first-class battleships, naval officials hope the United States will resume its place next to Great Britain in naval fighting strength, passing Germany, which has second place when the United States dropped to third.

Secretary Daniels declared today that he was not yet ready to make any announcement as he was still studying the question with heads of the bureau in his department. The plans of the administration are expected, however, to crystallize after President Wilson and Secretary Daniels confer within the next few days with heads of the Congressional committees on appropriations and naval affairs.

The annual estimates for naval construction are due to be filed for the regular session of Congress by October 15th. While President Wilson never has made any public declaration on the battleship question, taking the attitude during the campaign days that he ought not to interfere at the time with the activities of the Democrats in Congress, it is understood he favors an adequate navy.

What particularly encourages naval officials to believe three battleships will be forthcoming is a report that in making up its estimates of government expenditures, the framers of the tariff bill calculated on \$148,000,000 for naval construction, an increase of about \$3,000,000 over the last appropriation when only one battleship and a number of submarines and destroyers were built.

The plan that at present is being considered also provides that less money be expended on shore stations, dock yards and other land equipment of the navy and that even the number of small boats be cut down. If Congress should authorize the construction of three battleships, they would be of the same type as No. 39, which was last appropriated for and which has not been named.

This would be in accord with the policy of government naval experts to secure blocks of four vessels, each having the same speed and fighting ability, so as to permit of uniform division maneuvers.

CURRENCY BILL IN DOUBTFUL PLACE

Democrats May Take It from Committee and Into Caucus of Party.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The administration currency bill and President Wilson's announced determination to write it into law before December 1st, today became the storm center of legislative activity. A series of conferences at the White House, prompted by the desire of the President to hasten consideration of the measure, made apparent a rather doubtful situation surrounding the bill.

President Pro Tem, Clarke, of the Senate, Majority Leader Kern, Democratic Lewis, Chairman Owen, of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, were called to the White House to discuss the situation. The President took the attitude that the determination of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to conclude its hearings "on or before October 25th," showed that the Republicans of the committee, with the aid of two or three Democrats oppose the bill, were delaying the situation and that the Democratic majority should at once take steps to demonstrate the responsibility of this legislation.

The Senators who conferred with the President all took the position that as the Democrats were responsible for currency legislation they should take the matter into their own hands. It was indicated that the bill might be withdrawn from the full committee and turned over to the committee Democrats were unable to agree on the bill it could be taken direct to the Democratic caucus, although Senate leaders were doubtful of the outcome of a currency caucus under present conditions.

Majority Leader Kern said today that if it became apparent that the bill was being held up by the Democrats, in order to assume their responsibility, for demonstration, would call a caucus. Senator Owen also took the position that the measure should be brought before the Senate today. The Democratic members of the committee have indicated their intention to amend the bill. Senator O'Gorman who has taken a similar position did not attend today's hearings.

The committee today heard Chas. N. Fowler, former member of the House a former chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. He attacked the bill, declaring that if it would result in "commercial bedlam."

He characterized the present Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law as an "iniquity." "It was jammed through Congress by former President Roosevelt, under the same damnable pretense that is being used by President Wilson to force this bill through," he said. "It is a narrow escape, but it is a narrow escape because he advocated the short ballot."

Senator Bristow, a member of the committee, today added another element to the currency bill in the Senate. The Senator said he introduced the bill by request and thought it contained valuable points.

The measure would allow the present National bank with a capital of \$100,000 and a 20 per cent. surplus to take out in addition to their present currency secured by two per cent. government bonds, "unsecured currency" to the amount of their capital. This currency would be secured by a first lien on the bank's assets and would be taxed 5 per cent. the first six months it was out, six per cent. the next three months, seven per cent. the next three months and at the end of the year, the compulsory of the currency could order it retired.

LARGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT Will be Opened at Chattanooga, Tenn. Soon—Garrison to be There.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Secretary Garrison today received through the Chattanooga chamber of commerce an invitation to attend the opening of the great Brady power plant on the Tennessee river at Chattanooga. As the Tennessee river is a navigable stream the sanction of Congress had to be obtained for the building of the dam and the work has been done under the supervision of the War Department.

The plant is said to be the largest State-electric development in the South and will develop 56,000 horse-power at low water and has cost nearly \$10,000,000. It was financed by the late Anthony N. Brady. The date for the opening has not yet been determined.

OUTLINES Allan R. Ryan, in the Sulzer impeachment trial yesterday testified that the Governor offered to make peace with the rebels. He was called a week before the trial was called.

The Federal army in Mexico entered the provisional capital of the Constitutionalists without a shot being fired.

The Mayor of Nome, Alaska, the town which was so badly damaged by storm, has sent out an appeal for relief. The storm has abated but much suffering has been caused and many are homeless.

SULZER TRIED TO BUY OFF MURPHY

Democrat's Lawyer Tried to Buy Off Murphy

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Governor William Sulzer recently attempted to negotiate a bargain with Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader, to have his impeachment trial "called off"—so Allan A. Ryan, son of the New York financier and traction magnate, testified at the trial today.

If Murphy was willing to "get his following to vote that the Assembly had no right to impeach him" the Governor, according to Ryan, "was willing to do whatever was right."

The testimony preceded the calling by the defense of Louis A. Sarecky, the Governor's campaign secretary, and other witnesses.

Sarecky, a youth of 27, shouldered the blame for the criticism of unreported contributions from the Governor's campaign statement, confessed he had imitated the Governor's signature to deceive a bank, and admitted that he had an affair with a woman, never naturalized, had been promoted from the position of the Governor's stenographer to the head of the deportation bureau of the State hospital commission.

Ryan's story of the Governor's alleged effort to make peace with the leader of Tammany Hall was his second recital of an attempt on the part of the Governor to obtain political influence to stop the trial. Ryan testified yesterday that Sulzer had asked him to persuade United States Senator Elihu Root to get the New York Republican State chairman, William Barnes, Jr., to influence the Republican members of the House to attempt to vote the impeachment trial illegal.

Testimony Finally Accepted. The latter testimony was stricken out by a vote of the court 32 to 18, but today on motion of Elton R. Brown, the Senate Republican leader, the court in executive session reconvened to act on the motion. The vote was 14 to 14 decided to admit the testimony and open the door for the remainder of the young financier's story.

Ryan took the stand immediately (Continued on Page Eight.)

Bankers Gather For Big Meeting

Boston, Mass., Oct. 7.—The savings banks of the country have abandoned their opposition to the proposed Savings Banks, according to R. C. Stephenson, of South Bend, Ind., president of the Savings Bank section of the American Bankers' association.

Mr. Stephenson's report presented today at a sectional meeting of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the association, showed that the savings banks have "convincedly" approved the production of the postal savings system. Money deposited with the government, Mr. Stephenson said, probably would not have gone into the savings banks.

This sectional meeting was one of four held today prior to the formal opening of the convention proper tomorrow morning. More than 4,000 delegates and guests were in the city tonight, and every train brought additions to the number.

The election of officers of the association Thursday was also a lively contest. Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, Ia., will be promoted from first vice-president to president, without opposition. More than 4,000 delegates and guests were in the city tonight, and every train brought additions to the number.

CELEBRATE 133RD ANNIVERSARY. People from Five States Hear Secretary Bryan.

King's Mountain, N. C., Oct. 7.—Citizens of five States today celebrated here the 133rd anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, one of the decisive engagements of the Revolutionary war.

Secretary of State Bryan, the principal speaker, was heard by about 20,000 people.

GETTING TO WORK ON REAL BUSINESS

Both Branches of North Carolina Assembly Take Up Amendments

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7.—After discussing the Justice intra-State freight rate bill from 9 o'clock until midnight the House of the State General Assembly voted 77 to 23 for the bill which is believed will reduce the earnings of the carriers 2 per cent. in North Carolina.

Mr. Justice vigorously advocated the bill, saying that if it were unjust to the railroads he did not see why any crocodile tears should be shed by the people of North Carolina because of that suspicion considering how the roads had gouged the State.

J. Frank Ray called Mr. Justice an unsafe leader and charged that the Guilford man was playing politics for the United States Senatorship, whereupon Mr. Justice said he might charge that Mr. Ray came down to Raleigh on his pass and charged the State \$35 for it.

Mr. Justice paid a compliment to Henry Page, another applicant of the bill, speaking of him as a probable future Governor of North Carolina, and Mr. Page rejoined with the assurance that if the gentleman from Guilford would put both on the same platform, but he disclaimed any intention of holding any office except that of Representative from Moore county.

Mr. Bowie, of Ashe, urged that the matter be left with the Corporation Commission which had demonstrated its wise leadership and its capability for handling rate matters. He referred to what he termed the expensive litigation in 1907 and 1908 to get what he said the railroads offered and what the State finally took, after spending \$60,000.

When the House passed the Justice bill Mr. Page moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution accepting the railroads' proposition on inter-State rates was adopted. He based his appeal on the ground that it would be unfair to accept this and then stare the railroads in the face with this intra-State bill, which he and others would have left to the Corporation Commission. The railroads should be allowed to see that they are willing to put on the Western rates. He at least wanted not to bind them from contesting the intra-State rates in the courts. His motion was overwhelmingly lost.

Earlier Sessions. Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7.—The larger part of the time of the Senate today was spent in the consideration of amendments to the constitution. Section 5, relieving the General Assembly from passing "Local, private and special acts or resolutions," paragraphs one to four, were adopted.

Paragraph 5, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion. Paragraph 6, as to changing the county resolutions, paragraphs one to four, were adopted.

Paragraph 7, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion. Paragraph 8, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion. Paragraph 9, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion.

Paragraph 10, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion. Paragraph 11, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion. Paragraph 12, relating to "game and hunting," provoked a long discussion.

Paragraph 13, 14, 15 and 16 adopted completing the proposal.

New bills introduced were: Livin-good, to amend the constitution as to reduce the lengths of residence necessary for voting from two years to one year in the State, six months in three months in the town, and our months to two months in the precincts; Ward, a bill in accordance with the action of the Democratic caucus last night to provide for a rate expert with the Corporation Commission at salary of not more than \$4,000 and for additional clerical help not to exceed \$2,000.

Bills passed final reading: Provide municipal improvement bonds for Jacksonville, Onslow county; establish stock law in Duplin county to provide for the sale of the sale of merchandise in bulk was, after some discussion and several amendments, re-referred to committee. The bill bars claims of creditors after one year following sale.

In the House, the House in committee of the whole today defeated the bill to forbid the reading of the Bible in the public schools, took similar action with regard to the initiative and referendum, which was valiantly championed by Mr. Justice and vigorously opposed by Mr. Doughton and referred for the second time the section relating to the levy of a capitation tax.