

FIFTH GAME GOES TO CLEVELAND BY SCORE OF 8 TO 1

Strangest and Most Sensational World's Series Game Ever Witnessed; Brimful of Thrills and Exciting Plays

WAMBSGANNS ADDS TO BASEBALL HISTORY BY MAKING A TRIPLE PLAY

Elmer Smith, Indians' Fielder, Knocks Homer With Bases Full and Jim Bagby, Speaker's Star Hurler, Follows With Circuit Drive With Two On; Although Getting More Hits, Superbas Were Unable to Score Until Final Inning; Over 26,000 People See Game Such as Has Seldom Been Seen on Any Diamond

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 10.—In a baseball game erupting sensational, unique and thrilling plays far beyond the wildest dreams of an imaginative fiction or scenario writer, the Cleveland Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals, 8 to 1, in the fifth contest of the World's Series here this afternoon. An unassisted triple play by William Wambsgans, a native born son of Cleveland, and home runs by Elmer Smith and Jim Bagby were a trio of individual feats which formed flash-light photographs on the brains of the fans which no future diamond battle can erase.

The victory broke the tie existing between the pennant winners of the two major leagues and tonight Cleveland is confident that the first American League pennant ever won by this city will be overshadowed by the great glory of the World's Series banner to be flung to the breeze next spring.

Sherrad Smith Only Hope
The Brooklyn Robins crushed by the two terrible catastrophes of Saturday and today, are clinging desperately to the hope that Sherrad Smith may be able to check the savage-baiting onslaught of the Indians, but the home team and fans declare that nothing can stop the rush of the Clevelanders now that they have solved the mystery of the Flatbush hitting staff.

The caliber of the play may be gathered from the fact that the world's records were established during the hectic hour and 20 minutes in which the tribe of Speaker tore great handfuls of plume from the stunned and helpless Robins. Never in the history of the World's Series had a triple play been made by one player and so seldom has the base hit feat been accomplished in the history of either major or minor leagues that each and every such play is familiar to thousands of fans.

Homer With Bases Full
A home run with the bases full is also an innovation in the modern history of the super-series, yet both these records were made at League Park here this afternoon, with a second home run, four double plays and a score of other fielding and batting features which would have been acclaimed as thrilling during the course of a normal World's Series.

There was something uncannily local about Wambsgans' triple play. The Indians' second baseman was born in Cleveland in 1894, and after learning the fundamentals of the national game at Concordia College, entered the professional baseball ranks. After a comparatively short period of minor league experience with the Cedar Rapids club of the Central Association, he came to the local team in 1914 and has since been a fixture with the Indians. That a native-born ball player of Cleveland should have made such an unusual and infrequent play is a coincidence, and that a previous similar play should have been made in the same park eleven years ago savors of something beyond coincidence.

But eleven times in the records of the American pastime has an unassisted triple play been accomplished. If the annual of baseball can be relied on. Of these feats but two were previously scored in the major leagues.

Recall Neal Ball's Feat.
It was Neal Ball of the Cleveland club of 1909 who swept three opposing batters out on a similar handling of the ball. In that year during the game between the Boston Red Sox and the Indians, played on July 19, Stahl was on first and Wagner on second with McConnell at bat, when Ball accomplished the play which is the dream of every fielder in the game.

How Wambzy Did It.
Today the slug setting was much the same. Both Kilduff and Miller had singled to centre in turn at the beginning of the fifth inning and were perched on second and first, respectively, when Pitzer Mitchell came to bat. The Brooklyn hurler, who had previously relieved Grimes in the box, drove a hot liner high and to the left of second base. Wambsgans leaped into the air and came down with the ball clutched in the gloved hand. For the fraction of a second he appeared to hesitate and it looked as though the play would take the usual course of a force out. When Wambzy realized the golden fielding opportunity that confronted him and before the startled spectators could grasp the play, he had sprinted to second and, stepping on the canvas bag, eliminated Kilduff, who was well on his way to third. Miller was leaping down to the mid-way mark under the belief that the ball was an absolutely safe one, and it was a comparatively easy matter for Wambsgans to run up the base line

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Smith and Bagby!

Table with columns: BROOKLYN, ABR, H, PO, A, E. Rows for players like Olson, Sheehan, Griffith, etc.

Score by innings: Brooklyn 000 000 001-1, Cleveland 400 210 002-8. Summary—Three base hits—Keneshy, E. Smith, Home, run—E. Smith, Bagby. Sacrifices—Sheehan, W. Johnston. Double plays—Olson, to Kilduff; Keneshy; Jamieson to O'Neill; Gardner to Wambsgans to Johnston; Johnston to Sewell to Johnston. Triple play—Wambsgans unassisted. Left on base—Brooklyn 7; Cleveland 6. Bases on balls—Off Grimes 1; Mitchell 1. Hits off Grimes 9 in 3 1-3 innings; off Mitchell 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Bagby 3; Mitchell 1. Wild pitch, Bagby; Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—Kless at the plate; Connolly at first; O'Day at second; Dines at third. Time of game—1:48. Attendance 26,684. Gate receipts \$22,659.90. Commissionaire's share, \$8,265.90. Players' share, \$44,311.54. Club share, \$29,541.24.

COTTON COMPRESS IN TEXAS BURNED

Million Dollar Loss Results From Blaze Thought to Be of Incendiary Origin

Cameron, Tex., Oct. 10.—Loss estimated at \$1,000,000 was caused by fire here today which destroyed 7,000 bales of cotton and the compress and warehouses of the Cameron Compress Company. Officers and the watchman employed at the compress expressed the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin. The compress was protected by insurance, but farmers who had cotton in storage are expected to lose heavily. The compress was owned by A. J. Dossert, of Waco, who lost another press by fire at Quannah less than a month ago. The Rockdale fire department came to the assistance of local firemen and aided in saving 1,500 bales of cotton. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway lost 327 flat and 437 compressed bales and the Santa Fe 27 flat bales and 147 compressed. Twenty-seven cars were destroyed.

GOV. COX VISITS TOMB OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Democratic Nominee Spends Sunday at Springfield, Ill.; Today's Program

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10.—Governor Cox of Ohio spent Sunday here resting in preparation for his campaign tomorrow. He speaks here tomorrow morning and tomorrow evening at East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Crowds greeted the Democratic candidate's reverent political discussion on the Sabbath. On arriving here to a large crowd at the station he paid a tribute to former President Lincoln, whose remains rest here. "It is a great honor," said the Governor, "to come to the home of the great Lincoln. This has been my first opportunity to do so. In many respects he was the strongest, the saddest and the sweetest character in all history next to Christ himself." Governor Cox this afternoon walked to Lincoln's tomb, accompanied by Mrs. Cox, who joined the Governor last night at Terre Haute and tomorrow will place a wreath at the bier of the former President.

WELL KNOWN EDUCATOR DIES IN QUEEN CITY

Charlotte, Oct. 10.—Miss Lida E. Gardner, of Caryle, Ky., National organizer of the Council of Parent-Teachers Association, died in St. Peter's hospital here this evening a few hours after being taken to the institution from her hotel. Heart failure was the cause of death. Miss Gardner came to Charlotte ten days ago to map out plans for a State-wide organization of Parent-Teachers associations and she was to have taken a prominent part in the conference in Greensboro in November.

REPUBLICANS TRY TO DISTORT TRUTH ABOUT CAMPAIGN

Cold Blooded Misrepresentation and Vilification Without a Parallel

GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY TO SUPPRESS THE FACTS

Transcript of Notes of President's Paris Speech Shows He Never Took Position as Claimed by Senators Spencer and Reed; Said League Would Prevent Aggressions

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Oct. 10.—It is believed that in cold blooded misrepresentation, vilification, distortion and suppression of truth the present campaign is without a parallel in the entire history of American politics. Democrats from every section of the North and West who come to Washington are charging that the Republican managers and the Republican press have entered into a gigantic conspiracy to prevent the American people from getting the other side of the campaign. Whatever suppression cannot be practiced outright, misrepresentation and distortion are resorted to. The most notable example at this moment is the controversy raised by the charge of Senator Spencer of Missouri that the President at the eighth plenary session of the peace conference said to Premier Bratianu of Rumania:

"You must not forget that it is force which is the real guarantee of peace. If the world is again troubled the United States will send to this side of the ocean its army and its fleet."

Makes Prompt Denial.
President Wilson denied ever having made such a statement as soon as he saw the report in the press. The Republican Senator from Missouri being branded by the President of the United States with having told a falsehood, retorted that he got the statement from Senator Reed's speech on the floor of the Senate. The President then replied that he would leave the question of veracity between the Senator and himself to be settled by the voters of Missouri. He said this because he had no copy of his speech before the peace conference whose eighth session was held in secret.

But it now appears that the official American stenographer, who made a copy of the President's speech on that occasion saw the report of the speech of Senator Spencer. The stenographer's name is F. A. Carlson, and he resides at 1101 Ashland Block, Chicago. Mr. Carlson immediately consulted his shorthand notes to see if he could find any such language as the Republican Senator charged the President with having uttered.

Mr. Carlson translated his notes and sent his report of what the President actually did say to the President's official stenographer at the White House. That report will be given to the public in the afternoon papers tomorrow. Only one or two statements can be made in advance concerning that report. When it was received at the White House and carefully scanned there was an exclamation of joy. Secretary Tumulty told the newspaper men he hoped not a minute would be lost in giving it to the public and other officials there said that it would completely refute the charge made by Senator Spencer.

Mr. Carlson in sending his transcript said he would be willing to make an affidavit as to its correctness. Mr. Carlson was in the American Expeditionary Force, and after demobilization, was engaged as an official stenographer attached to the American delegation at Paris. He was promoted to take charge of all the stenographic records of the American commission.

It was said that a reading of the transcript furnished by Mr. Carlson will show that while the President's remark about the employment of United States military and naval forces to help European nations might, taken by itself, indicate that he had promised such aid, the context of the speech will demonstrate that he had in mind only that in certain contingencies, as the one mentioned, the League of Nations would be in a position to call upon the United States to aid a nation which was threatened by unjust aggression.

The importance of the Carlson transcript lies in the fact that it is a direct transcript of stenographic notes taken in English as delivered by the President. The evidence heretofore available, upon which Senator Spencer based his charge, consists of a French translation of the President's alleged remarks. Presumably the President's speech was taken down—in English—then translated into French and the transcript used in the country in connection with the Spencer incident translated from the French again into English. The possibility of error through this process is obvious.

No Retraction Expected.
It is not supposed that the publication of the Carlson transcript will cause Senator Spencer and his Democratic colleagues, Senator Reed—who made the charge originally in a speech in the Senate on February 2, 1920—to withdraw his accusation against the President. The Republican claim is certain to be that even if the context of the speech shows that the President indicated that American armed help to Rumania and Siberia could be furnished only in certain contingencies and at the request of the League of Nations, the remark of the President is a confession that the League had the power to require the United States to furnish military aid to any nation which in the opinion of the League was in danger of aggression.

THREATS OF NIGHT RIDERS RESULT IN GUARDING OF GINS

Owners Place Armed Guards About Plants With Instructions to Shoot to Kill

MATTER NOW RECEIVING ATTENTION OF OFFICIALS

Rewards Being Offered for Apprehension of Parties That Burned Several Gins and Mercantile Establishments in Alabama and Georgia; Many Warnings

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10.—Farmers in Northern Alabama, where several gineries and mercantile establishments have been fired recently, have been warned that if they attempt to pick their cotton while the staple is selling for less than forty cents a pound it will be destroyed in the fields. This new development in the attempts of night riders to keep cotton off the market while it is bringing less than what many planters term the cost of production, has been reported to Conrad W. Austin, Alabama law enforcement officer, by State Fire Marshal W. J. Williams, who is investigating fires in the Hancockville section.

Warnings which continue to be received by gin operators and business men ordering them to close their establishments have been brought officially to the attention of the authorities and the governors of several States have received appeals for protection.

Offer of Rewards Made.
Governor Kilby, of Alabama, has announced that the State would pay a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of any one implicated in the destruction of property and the Morgan county branch of the American Cotton Association, at a meeting yesterday in Albany, voted a reward of \$200 for the conviction of any person guilty of such acts in Morgan county.

The night riders also have been active in Georgia and the receipt by gin operators at Toccoa of warning that their plants would be destroyed if they did not close down for six days has resulted in the posting of armed guards about their premises, with instructions to shoot to kill if an attempt is made to carry out the threat.

Other Incendiary Efforts.
The American Cotton Oil Company and the city council of Ellaville jointly have offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of persons who attempted Friday night to fire the Ellaville gin operated by the corporation. In Jasper county four gins and stores at Farrar and two gins at Broughton have been posted, the night riders threatening to destroy them if they do not close until cotton reaches forty cents.

Activities Widespread.
Activities of the night riders are widespread, warnings having been received also in Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. Several gins in Texas have been destroyed after their owners had ignored warnings to close down and gins in Anderson county, South Carolina, are operating with armed guards about the plants.

Authorities investigating the situation say the threats and fires are the result of activities of local unorganized bands only, notwithstanding that warnings received in widespread localities bear the signature of "The Black 75" and "The Citizens of Everywhere."

ORDERS STOCK PAID TO WIDOW OF R. J. REYNOLDS

Trust Company to Pay Over Half Million in Shares of the Tobacco Concern

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10.—In conformity with a petition filed by the Safe Deposit and Trust Company as trustee of the estate of R. J. Reynolds, deceased millionaire tobacco manufacturer of North Carolina, Judge Dawkins in circuit court number two has issued an order directing the payment by the trust company to Mrs. Katherine Smith Reynolds, widow of Mr. Reynolds, of some 250,000 shares of the capital stock of the tobacco concern of a total value of \$566,475. The payment was directed to be made as income accrued to Mrs. Reynolds since the death of her husband in July, 1918.

MILITIAMEN ON PATROL AMBUSHED; OFFICER DIES

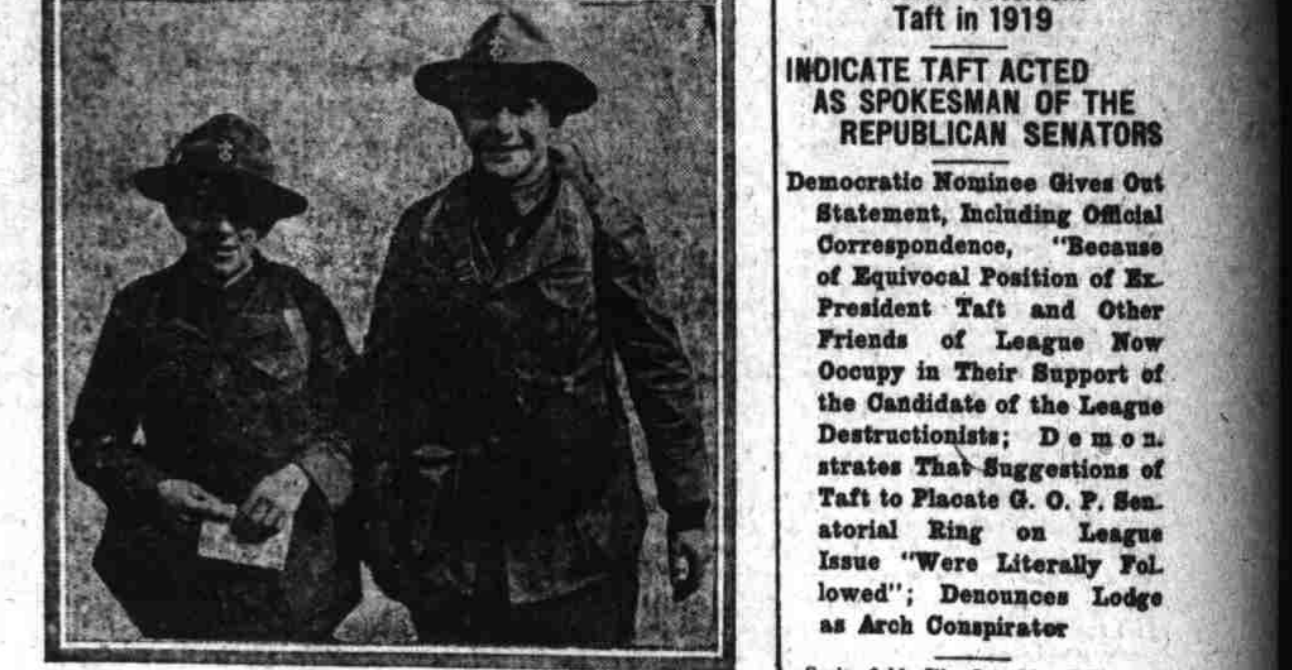
Cork, Oct. 10.—Three military officers and twenty men, riding in two lorries on patrol duty, were ambushed last night a quarter of a mile from the village of Newcastown. The men sprang out of the lorries and engaged the attacking party in the darkness, the fight lasting more than an hour. Captain Richardson, commanding the naval detachment at the Bandon military barracks, was shot in the head and died a few minutes afterward. Lieutenant Robertson was shot through the stomach and probably fatally wounded. Two soldiers of the party were badly injured.

CUTTER YAMACRAW GOES TO ASSISTANCE OF SHIP

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10.—The coast guard cutter Yamacraw is bound for Hampton Roads with the American steamer Hilton in tow according to naval officials here. The Hilton, en route from Port Tampa for New York, ran out of fuel about fifteen miles off Cape Hatteras at 2 o'clock this morning and was forced to drop anchor. She was rescued by the cutter Yamacraw which was dispatched from Charleston to her assistance.

EXCHANGES SHOW PRESIDENT MET REPUBLICAN OBJECTIONS IN FRAMING PARIS COVENANT

BOYS ON CROSS-COUNTRY HIKE



These two youngsters of Brooklyn, N. Y., started recently on their long hike from their home city to San Francisco and back. They have a message from Mayor Hylan, of New York, to deliver to Mayor Rolfe, of San Francisco. They will travel by way of the southern route and will work during their journey in order to pay their expenses.

NOMINEE HARDING RIDES LOCOMOTIVE

Takes Twenty-mile Joy Ride With Mrs. Harding; Delivers Religious Talks

On Board Senator Harding's Train, Oct. 10.—Senator Harding took a twenty-mile joy ride today on his way back to Marion from his mid-western speaking trip.

Accepting an invitation from the engineer, the Senator and Mrs. Harding mounted the locomotive cab at New Franklin, Mo., and emerged again at McLean, twenty miles away, spattered with oil and dust, but smiling and declaring they had been having the time of their lives.

By taking the locomotive ride the candidate and his wife missed a couple of the crowds that turned out at railway stations all the way along the route of the Harding train. In many cities during the day they had shaken hands and exchanged greetings with hundreds who flocked around their private car and at several stops the Senator made short talks urging observance of the Sabbath and deeper religious reverence among Americans. Except for the short stops of an hour in St. Louis, the Harding train was routed for a continuous run from Oklahoma City, Okla., where he spoke last night, to Marion, where he will arrive tomorrow afternoon. He will leave again 24 hours later for a swing through the political border states.

With his political advisers on the train, the candidate discussed again today the question of an Eastern speaking trip in late October. An address at Buffalo on October 21 already has been announced, but it was indicated tonight that the whole plan to go into the East might be given up.

Despite his three-days of whirlwind campaigning, during which he made more than forty speeches in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma, Senator Harding was up early today and at 7 a. m. greeted a crowd at Coffeyville, Kan. In all he shook hands during the day with hundreds and left his car in St. Louis to hold a public reception for a great crowd.

In all of his speeches Senator Harding praised the religious and moral influence in American life and said he wished there were more of it.

LITHUANIAN CAPITAL NOW IN POLISH HANDS

General Zeligowski's Army of Lithuanian Insurrectionists Occupies Vilna

Warsaw, Oct. 10.—(By The Associated Press.)—Lithuanian insurrectionists, consisting of a group of General Zeligowski's army, have occupied Vilna, the Lithuanian capital, in protest against the decision of the Lithuanian Polish peace delegates that the Vilna district shall be included in Lithuanian territory. The insurgents contend that the Vilna and Grodno districts rightly belong to Poland.

NEW TREATMENT FOR APPENDICITIS SUCCESS

Paris, Oct. 10.—Treatment of appendicitis by anti-gangrenous serum instead of by operation has been tested with such satisfactory results that it is likely operations soon will be abandoned for the disease, Prof. Pierre Delbet said in a paper read today before the Congress of Surgery. According to Prof. Delbet, the tests have extended over a period of 13 years.

Farriss Named Postmaster.
Washington, Oct. 10.—Appointment of James J. Farriss as postmaster at High Point was announced today.

SENATOR OWEN FOR PROGRESSIVE MAN

Oklahoma Statesman Believes Governor Cox Measures Up Fully

Mustakee, Okla., Oct. 10.—"He thinks in terms of human life first; in terms of property, and the safe-guarding of property to men, to women and to children first; and the accumulation of property as an incident to human life of great value, but so of such value as to have priority over life itself." Thus does Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma characterize Governor James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for the presidency of the United States.

Senator Owen, editor and lawyer, is one of the best known authorities on banking in the entire country. It was he who engineered the passage of the Federal Reserve Act and the Farm Loan Act by the United States Senate. He has for three terms represented his State in the United States Senate.

"It is not by the pledges of a man immediately before election that the country may gauge a candidate. It is only by his previous conduct, persisted in, that you can gauge a man justly and fairly, and on this basis, judging the future by the past, Cox is entitled to the support of all the progressive elements in America, and Harding is entitled to the support of all the reactionary and ultra-conservative elements in America.

"The contest between Cox and Harding," stated the Senator, "is a contest between the progressive elements of the Nation and the ultra-conservative and reactionary elements."

"Cox is a constructive progressive, and Senator Harding is his antithesis. "Whatever Cox believes in, Harding will be found opposed to."

"If Cox is in favor of the League on any basis, Harding is against it; if Cox believes in preserving the principle of the League of Nations and respecting the sovereignty of Mexico; Harding will be found against it."

"Cox believes in a serious reconstruction program to put the United States where it belongs as the greatest producing country in the world, Harding will stand for the high rates of interest which are threatening an industrial depression in this country—the Republican platform commends a high rate of interest under the heading 'Banking and Currency'—and Harding will be heard talking about deflation instead of stability with reasonably low rate of interest."

"Although Senator Harding is discovering that it is necessary to raise the tariff rates, which, of course," continued Senator Owen, "would make it more difficult for Europe to pay its debts to America with commodities, and they can only pay with commodities. Senator Harding can be relied upon to find ways to favor the special interests, while Cox will be found opposed to special privileges. Why? Ask Lodge, and Knox, and Brandegee, and Penrose."

"My opinion is this country is two-thirds progressive, and that Cox is entitled to be elected President of the United States with a progressive Congress and Senate behind him, whether the progressive members are all Democrats or not because progressive Democrats can work in complete accord with progressive Republicans."

"I have stated on the floor of the Senate that I would gladly cooperate with progressive Republicans in any good constructive measure, and I hope all progressive Republicans will support the only progressive candidate they have any chance of electing."

Governor Cox Makes Public Correspondence Between President Wilson and Former President Taft in 1919

INDICATE TAFT ACTED AS SPOKESMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS

Democratic Nominee Gives Out Statement, Including Official Correspondence, "Because of Equivocal Position of Ex-President Taft and Other Friends of League Now Occupy in Their Support of the Candidate of the League Destructionists; Demonstrates That Suggestions of Taft to Place G. O. P. Senatorial Ring on League Issue "Were Literally Followed"; Denounces Lodge as Arch Conspirator

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10.—Cable correspondence between President Wilson and former President Taft in 1919, during drafting of the League of Nations covenant at Paris, was made public after last night's address by Governor Cox of Ohio, Democratic Presidential candidate, together with a statement by the candidate criticizing severely Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and other League opponents.

Mr. Taft, the correspondence detailed, sought and had cable communication with President Wilson, submitting numerous suggestions for changes in the tentative League draft and advising the President regarding its presentation to the senate.

Governor Cox, who is scheduled to make addresses here and at East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., tomorrow, said he published the Taft-Wilson correspondence—a White House memorandum because of the "equivocal position of ex-President Taft and other friends of the League now occupy in their support of the candidate of the League destructionists."

Followed Taft's Suggestions.
The correspondence, said Gov. Cox, was initiated by Mr. Taft as a result of his study of the draft agreement. And quoted Mr. Taft's "own words" when sincerity of mind and intelligence were so, beclouded by the partisan prejudice of a political campaign.

The White House memorandum, containing some of the cables exchanged by President Wilson and Mr. Taft stated that in "every instance" the President followed Mr. Taft's suggestions, and "every suggestion of Mr. Taft was followed literally." The correspondence indicated that Mr. Taft's suggestions dealt principally with the protecting the Monroe Doctrine and dealing with American domestic questions, withdrawal from League, unanimous League decisions and disarmament.

The correspondence made public contained two cablegrams from the President to Mr. Taft and several from Mr. Taft to the executive, including one in which A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, joined.

The White House memorandum quoted at length League amendments to show adoption of Mr. Taft's suggestions.

Urges Its Importance.
The final cablegram from Mr. Taft sent to Secretary Tumulty and forwarded the President, as given in published correspondence, was dated June 25, 1919, just before the President returned to present the treaty to the Senate. It read:

"I would like to send a return message and that is that the president agrees to the league and its necessity; the impossibility to secure peace without it, the dreadful unrest in Europe, the pressure of our allies to ratify and secure peace at once, the need of the League with the United States to stabilize and to resist bolshevism, the necessity for renewal of negotiation if an important amendment like striking out Article Ten is made, the absurdity of a Congressional declaration of peace on one side, the giving up of all objects of the war in such a peace if Germany were to make a similar declaration. I hope sincerely he will not attack the Republican Senators. His appeal will be much more influential if he pleads his cause and does not attack the opposition."

On March 16, 1919, according to the correspondence, Secretary Tumulty sent the President a message stating that Mr. Taft desired to cable the President direct with suggestions not looking to change "of structure of the League, the plan of action or its real character, but simply removing objections in minds of conscientious Americans . . . which its language does not justify and whose fears could be removed without any considerable change of language."

The reply given by President Wilson said he would "appreciate Mr. Taft's offer of suggestions and welcome them."

Wilson Welcomes Suggestions.
The sooner they are sent the better," the President's reply added. "You need give yourself no uneasiness about my yielding anything with regard to the embodiment of the proposed convention in the treaty."

On March 18, the correspondent showed Mr. Taft cable a reservation for the Monroe doctrine, stating that (Continued on page eight)