

# SPORTS

### TODAY'S SCHEDULE.

**National League.**  
Chicago at Brooklyn, clear.  
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, clear.  
Cincinnati at Boston, clear.  
St. Louis at New York, clear.

**American League.**  
Philadelphia at Chicago, cloudy.  
Washington at Detroit, rain.  
New York at St. Louis, clear.  
Boston at Cleveland, cloudy.

**Southern League.**  
Atlanta at Memphis, clear.  
New Orleans at Chattanooga, cloudy.  
Birmingham at Little Rock, clear.  
Mobile at Nashville, clear.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
**Yesterday's Games.**  
At New York 2, St. Louis 1.  
At Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.  
At Brooklyn 1, Chicago 3.  
At Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 8.

Standing of the Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	42	23	.646
Philadelphia	38	29	.567
St. Louis	40	32	.556
Cincinnati	40	32	.556
Chicago	39	37	.513
Brooklyn	30	36	.455
Boston	27	37	.422
Pittsburgh	22	46	.324

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**  
**Yesterday's Games.**  
At Detroit 4, Chicago 1.  
At St. Louis 6, Cleveland 12.

Standing of the Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	46	25	.648
Chicago	47	26	.644
New York	35	33	.515
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Detroit	38	35	.507
Washington	29	40	.420
Philadelphia	25	43	.363
St. Louis	28	46	.378

### IN THE MINORS.

**Southern Association.**  
At Memphis-Atlanta, rain.  
At Chattanooga 2, New Orleans 4.  
At Little Rock 2, Birmingham 1.  
At Nashville 0, Mobile 4.

**American Association.**  
At Louisville 0, Indianapolis 1.  
At Minneapolis 2, Kansas City 6.  
At St. Paul 2, Milwaukee 3.  
At Columbus 1, Toledo 0 (16 innings).

**International League.**  
At Rochester 2, Toronto 1.  
At Richmond 4, Newark 3.  
Only two games.

### TY COBB FAILED TO MAKE A SAFE HIT.

Detroit, Mich., July 7.—Ty Cobb failed to hit safely in yesterday's game here, and broke his streak of 35 consecutive games in which he has hit safely. He still holds the major league record with 40 games. Faber and Scott stopped Cobb. The former has always been a difficult proposition for the Detroit star to solve. He recently held Cobb hitless with the Georgian came to bat for the last time. Then Ty beat out a base. Faber, during his major league career, has held Cobb to a batting average of less than .255. The late Eddie Joss was the only pitcher who has been more effective against him. Cobb was at bat three times against Faber today. On his last trip to the plate Jim Scott opposed him, and Cobb's first effort was a grounder to Weaver.

### GOOD ARRAY OF AMATEUR GOLFERS.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Amateur golfers who have attained prominence on the links in various parts of the United States will tee up at the Midwestern Country Club Monday morning in the annual tournament for the amateur championship of the West-

## EARLIER DATE FOR ATHLETIC MEET

### Will be Held in August—Not to Conflict With Army Drafting in September

(By United Press.)  
New York, July 7.—The annual championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union, instead of being held during the first weeks of September, as usually is the case, probably will be fought out this year along about the middle of August.

The fact that Uncle Sam will be busy making his first selections for an army to whip the Germans at the time the national athletes usually are doing things is the reason. Three-fourths of the most prominent men in both divisions of the union are eligible to the draft and they are expected to respond promptly to the call. Holding a meet in that event would be like a world's series with the rival umpires from each league doing all the playing as well as the talking.

The East is still favored for the location of the games. It does not seem at all probable that St. Louis will rally and decide to hold the games regardless of war conditions. Chicago and Philadelphia both are eager to pull off the contests and other cities are bidding.

Agitation for the continuation of sports in spite of the war is having its effect in the A. A. U. The decision to give medals instead of the proposed certificates may be expected at any time. Interest, it has been found, is just as keen now as at any time. War is detracting nothing from the popularity of the knights of the cinder path.

It had been decided to give only certificates of victory for this year, in the belief that the war would claim so many men a real championship event would not be patriotic. Just the opposite has been found to be the case. The certainty with which various college officials have expressed themselves, added to the declaration of President Wilson that he favored the continuation of games are having their effect. Sports are going to be upheld if it is at all possible. The tentative decision to hold the national games earlier this year is only one indication of the direction the Eastern fan's mind is following. Football, it has been stated by an authority, is going to have lots of supporters before time comes for the referee to start action.

### JUDGE DISCHARGES COAL CASE DEFENDANTS

(By Associated Press.)  
New York, July 7.—United States Judge Grubb late yesterday dismissed the indictment against the following defendants in the government's trial of Virginia and West Virginia coal operators and corporations under the Sherman law: W. H. Holland, Jr., secretary of the Ballinger Coal Company, and the Turkey Knob Coal Company; Shawnee Coal and Coke Company; Stone Wall Coal and Coke Company; Stone Cliff Coal and Coke Company; Thomas Coal Company; United Pocahontas Coal Company.

ern Golf Association. In the number and prominence of its participants the tournament promises to be the premier event of its kind this year. The East is expected to be represented by a delegation headed by Francis Ouimet, of Boston, former national and open amateur champion; M. R. Marston, of the Baltusrol Golf Club, and H. E. Armstrong, another prominent golfer of the metropolitan district. The South is sending "Bob" Jones, the new Southern champion, and Perry Adair, of Atlanta. The local field will include practically every prominent amateur, with the exception of Charles Evans, Jr., national and open amateur champion, and R. A. Gardner, former national titleholder.

## IMPORTANT PLACE FOR OUR SOLDIERS OURS TO BE THE GREATEST AIR FLEET

### On the Western Battle Front. War Department Exerting Every Effort to Expand This Field of Warfare.

(By United Press.)  
New York, July 7.—It, as reported from Washington, Major-General Pershing's expeditionary army is to be given a place between the French and British armies in the western theater of war, they will have one of the most important sections of the whole western front under their care. No one knows exactly the present junction point of the French and British armies, but it is somewhere around St. Quentin and LaFere. The most southerly point mentioned in British official statements as having been fought over by Field Marshal Haig's forces is Fayet, about one mile north of St. Quentin.

Savy, not more than two miles further south around St. Quentin, has frequently been mentioned in the French War Office statements. It was captured by French troops early in April, and presumably is occupied by them now. St. Quentin is an important key-point in the Douai-Cambrai-LaFere line of the German defense on the western front. The British and French offensive of March and April brought the Allied forces to within a mile of the city. It was at the time of the offensive, apparently one of the main objectives of the drive by which the French and British followed up Hindenburg's famous "strategic retreat." Then, when the city was within actual sight of the Allied troops, a weakness in the German defense developed elsewhere along the Franco-British front caused a change in plans, and the drive on St. Quentin was temporarily held up pending blows struck at the weaker spot.

As far as official statements for the past three months have shown, the Allied line in this particular sector now runs something like this: From Gonnelleu, to Villers Guislain, to Epehy, to Ronsoy, Hargicourt, Villaret, Le Verguier, Pontru, Maissey, Fresnoy le Peit, Fayet, Selenoy, Savy, Chauvy, Coucy le Chateau, Landricourt. All these towns are held by the French and British troops.

Supposing that this is the section picked for the American expeditionary army, it seems reasonable to presume there will soon be another drive at the basic city of St. Quentin carried out by the Americans. St. Quentin and the city of LaFere, the latter located approximately 12 miles to the south, are the foundations on which Hindenburg built his famous "line." The German front in this particular section swings in a great arc from St. Quentin to LaFere, below Laon, and then sharply upward again along the front where the French have recently won their wonderful success in the Aisne drive to Rheims.

From this description, it will be seen that penetration of the German lines anywhere along this arc not only would menace the German grip on all of Flanders and Belgium to the north, but likewise would give opportunity for a tremendous flanking movement on the German lines to the south.

For this reason some of the fiercest fighting of the war has made the St. Quentin sector bloody ground on the western front. Directly ahead of the city lies some of the most terribly ravaged ground of all that which the Germans relinquished in their "strategic retreat." Dispatches received in April and May from William Philip Simms and Henry Wood, the United Press staff correspondents with the British and French armies, told vividly of the destruction wreaked upon the villages of Vermander, Ham, St. Simon, Savy and others in the path of this retreating horde.

By the time American troops arrive there—if the Washington reports are accurate—they will, however, find this wasted land all rebuilt. New roads have been constructed and the great jagged holes left by shells smoothed over in part at least. The St. Quentin sector is ideally located for the "American front." Two big trunk lines of railways will give full access to it, the land is gently level and drained by the Somme river. Beyond St. Quentin the land held by the Germans becomes more hilly.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Acting in belief that aircraft will be one of the most important factors in determining the world war, the War Department is exerting every effort toward the expansion of the American military aviation service and the construction of the great aero fleet which it is proposed to send to Europe. In order to construct the thousands of fliers that will be needed for the service it is anticipated that many automobile and other manufacturing plants throughout the country will be turned over to this use.

The construction of the American aero fleet will be the greatest task of its kind ever undertaken by any nation. The greatest difficulty is anticipated, however, in securing a sufficient number of trained aviators to man the machines when they are completed.

If the new aircraft bill, carrying an initial appropriation of \$600,000,000 for aviation purposes, is passed by Congress, as there is every indication it will be, the aviation section of the Signal Corps will be expanded to almost 50,000 men within the coming year. Of these 50,000 men it is expected that about 20,000 will be from the ranks of the infantry arm, and will be trained at once as pilot-observers. The greater part of the remainder, it is expected, will be recruited from civil life and will be put through the regular course of training.

For the purpose of training this great army of aviators 24 training camps will be established at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 each. The largest of these training schools will be at Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas. Others will be located at convenient points in various sections of the country.

In charge of this huge department of the military service is Brig. Gen. Geo. O. Squier, who, within a year, has risen from the rank of lieutenant-colonel to brigadier general. It is only a little more than a year since Lieut. Col. Squier was nominated by the Secretary of War to be the head of the aviation section of the Signal Corps. His attainments as an electrician and mechanic and his resourcefulness as an inventor made the choice seem a natural one to men in the army who believe in placing experts in charge of important details of administration.

General Squier was born at Dryden, Mich., in 1865. He entered the United States Military Academy when eighteen years of age, and was graduated with high honors in 1887. He studied physics while at West Point, but later at the direction of the War Department added to his scientific knowledge by a course at Johns Hopkins University, being made a Fellow at that institution in 1892.

He acted as chief signal officer of the Third Army Corps during the war with Spain. For two years, 1900 to 1902, during the laying of the Philippine cable telegraph system, he was in command of the cable ship Burnside. The work of laying the cables between the various islands of the Philippines was undertaken at great risk owing to the hostility of the natives.

In 1912 Colonel Squier was named as military attaché of the American embassy in London. He returned to the United States later to find that what he had studied at Johns Hopkins as a theory had become a practical device. He studied aeronautics for some time, but it was while at work in the laboratory of the Signal Corps at Washington that he discovered "wired wireless," which includes multiple telephony, wireless telephony, long distance telephony and practical telephony, all of which became possible at a single stroke through Colonel Squier's invention of the multiplex telephone. After the colonel had patented his invention he presented it to the public.

Since he became chief of the aviation section of the Signal Corps General Squier has displayed the same thoroughness in his study of the science of aviation that he did in his early electrical investigations. Today he is generally recognized as the ablest man who could be selected by the War Department to direct the construction and operations of the great American aero fleet that is counted on by the Allies to destroy the "eyes" of the German military forces.

## PAYING THE TROOPS BIG UNDERTAKING

### Organization of the Pay Department and its Great Importance.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—If one should ask almost any soldier of the army who is the most important officer thereof, the soldier would be most likely to reply, "the paymaster on pay-day." Yet this important and indispensable department of Uncle Sam's military establishment performs its duties so quietly and is so little mentioned in official bulletins and reports, that its value in the service is likely to be underestimated.

There is perhaps no influence so potent in the maintenance and preservation of discipline and order in armies as their just and regular payment. Especially is this true in time of war. When it is considered that the United States is likely soon to have an army of one million or more men, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, some idea of the colossal task involved in their regular payment may be formed. It is assured, however, that every soldier on Uncle Sam's payroll will receive his pay regularly, whether he be stationed within sight of Washington, on the fighting front in Europe, in the Canal Zone, or at remote posts in Alaska or the Philippines.

In the opinion of experts with years of experience no system can be devised which, equal to the present one, can be made to combine the advantages of prompt payment, the safety of the public money, and an accurate and prompt accountability.

The present pay system of the army is the result of years of study on the part of those who from time to time have served at the head of this department of the military establishment. The department is as old as the military establishment itself. The earliest legislation creating a pay department, is the resolution of the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, June 16, 1775, as follows:

"Resolved, That there be one paymaster-general, and a deputy under him, for the army, in a separate department; that the pay for the paymaster-general himself be one hundred dollars per month, and for the deputy paymaster under him, fifty dollars per month."

For many years after the establishment of the resolution of the Continental Congress the army was conducted under a rather loose system. As a rule the duty of paying the officers and soldiers was in charge of a chief paymaster, sometimes designated one way, sometimes another, and of officers of the line, usually lieutenants, detailed for the purpose. This pay corps was at different times larger or smaller, according to the exigencies of the service as viewed by Congress, as its officers also had rank at some times than at others.

The principle of the payment of the army by line officers detailed for the purpose remained substantially the same until 1821. In that year the system was improved by an act of Congress which practically abolished this mere pay corps and established in its place a pay department, with a chief under the direct orders of the Secretary of War, and subordinates forming an independent staff.

By act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, the office of paymaster-general was abolished and the Pay Department, the Subsistence Department and the Quartermaster's Department were consolidated into a single corps known as the Quartermaster Corps. Vast improvements have been made in the pay system of the army since the early days of the Republic. The system, or lack of system in vogue during the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico resulted in considerable losses to the government. By the time of the Civil War, however, the pay department of the military establishment had been well systematized. The statistics of the War Department show that during the long conflict between the States, in which the pay department of the United States Army disbursed \$1,100,000,000, the defalcations and losses of all kinds amounted to less than one-tenth of one per cent.

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LEAVING FOR FRANCE  
In the larger picture American soldiers, part of Major-General John J. Pershing's expeditionary force, are seen entering the pier at the unnamed Atlantic port, where they embarked upon transports for France. The other photograph shows American marines on board the train which brought them to an Atlantic port for embarkation. They constituted part of the command of Colonel Doyen, which went to France to fight under Pershing. The photographs were held up by the censor until word was received that the soldiers and marines had arrived safely at a French port.