

Sport News

JOHNSTON'S PLAYING SURPRISE TO EXPERTS

They Expect Him To Retain Championship For Long Time—Games Today

Forest Hills, L. I., Sept. 8.—With the singles title safely stowed away, San Francisco's youthful national champion, William M. Johnston, was expected to be wearing the double crown of the tennis world before sundown today.

Johnston and his team mate C. J. Griffin, also of San Francisco, were the favorites over Maurice McLoughlin and Thomas Bundy for the challenge round in the doubles to be played this afternoon. This was another all-California day on the famous courts of the West Side Tennis club. On the same turf on which McLoughlin and Bundy met Brooks and Wilding, the famous British Davis cup challengers, they must defend their title this afternoon against the new rising stars of the tennis firmament. The old champions are generally picked to fall.

Tennis experts today see a general future for Johnston on the championship throne.

Within two days he defeated the premier players of the country. His playing of Monday when he eliminated R. Norris Williams, the title holder, was a revelation. When he came back yesterday, however, and surpassed anything he had previously shown by turning back his fellow townsman, the mighty McLoughlin, no praise heaped upon the new 20 year old champion was regarded as too great.

While Johnston is only approaching the height of his power and skill, McLoughlin is believed to be fading. The Auburn, Cal., Californian needed to win the title but once more to come in to permanent possession of the great silver championship bowl.

Whether that honor will now fall to him, however, is doubtful. McLoughlin's wonderful stamina which carried him through so many grueling matches in the past appeared yesterday to be ebbing away. Johnston's fast, furious game tired him. He was beaten by the same game with which he had conquered the past.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

National League.
 Philadelphia 69 56 522
 Brooklyn 70 59 542
 Boston 66 59 528
 Chicago 61 64 488
 St. Louis 59 67 485
 New York 59 65 476
 Pittsburgh 63 70 474
 Cincinnati 58 69 457

American League.
 Boston 83 52 604
 Detroit 84 46 616
 Chicago 77 53 592
 Washington 68 59 533
 New York 59 65 474
 St. Louis 51 77 389
 Cleveland 50 79 388
 Philadelphia 37 88 296

Federal League.
 Pittsburgh 73 55 570
 Newark 67 58 536
 Kansas City 68 40 531
 St. Louis 69 61 530
 Chicago 70 65 530
 Buffalo 63 68 489
 Brooklyn 62 68 473
 Baltimore 43 83 341

Pacific Coast League.
 San Francisco 91 69 569
 Los Angeles 89 72 555
 Vernon 76 79 506
 Salt Lake 78 77 497
 Portland 68 84 440
 Oakland 70 80 437

Yesterday's Results.
 At Los Angeles—San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 2.
 No other games played—the teams were traveling.

BUYING OF PENNANT WILL BE PROHIBITED

President Ban Johnson May Be Forced To Do Some Explaining

By George R. Holmes.
 (United Press staff correspondent.)
 New York, Sept. 8.—The grand little sport of trying to buy a pennant, so lately instituted in the American league, is in for a drastic bit of legislation when the magnates congregate around the Hot Stove this coming winter, unless something goes awry. Ban Johnson is going to have his work cut out for him in smoothing over some of the deals that have been pulled off in his circuit this season, it is said on excellent authority. Several club owners, particularly in Washington and New York, are going to present some mighty strong arguments against a few magnates who a lot of money being permitted to corner all the stars in the league and make a one, two or three-sided affair of the race.

The first week in September finds three teams in the American league still in the pennant hunt—Boston, Detroit and Chicago. Each of these teams has been reinforced by recognized stars this season, bought from other American league clubs, with the result that they have been "way out in front most of the season and the fans in the cities whose stars have been sold, are sure. And they can't be blamed. According to this theory, John D. Rockefeller could bring a pennant to Cleveland every year.

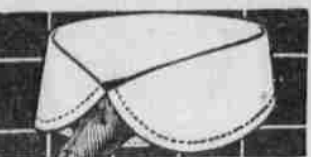
In justice to Detroit, however, it may be said that President Navin didn't loosen the purse strings until he was forced to in self defense. Charles Comiskey, of the White Sox, whose sportsmanship has never been questioned, started the merry little war of dollars by buying Eddie Collins from the financially embarrassed Athletics for \$50,000. When Collins didn't add the necessary punch to make the Sox a pennant winner the Old Roman went out and paid \$10,000 for Eddie's former team-mate, Eddie Murphy. Still there was something wrong, and Comiskey took Nemo Liebold from the Cleveland club at the waiver price. To top off this amazing bit of baseball financing, he bought Joe Jackson from the same club for a price said to be approximately \$20,000. It's a question whether the Old Roman's ambition to bring a pennant to the South Side fans hasn't run away with his judgment.

President Lamm, of the Red Sox, kicked in with \$10,000 for Jack Barry immediately after Collins was sold to Chicago, and lately he bought Sam Agnew from the Browns for \$8,000. Lastly, the Tigers bought Bill James from the Browns at a reputed price of \$15,000.

There are several cities in the Johnson loop that needed bolstering up, and one of them is New York. Ruppert and Huston, the new owners, are making a game effort to do it, but they're getting little help from the league. Another is Washington. And another is St. Louis where Branch Riekey is trying to build up a team in accordance with the time honored method. Naturally, letting three clubs corner the market isn't going to make any great hit with American league supporters in those cities. The howl raised in New York is still echoing.

Not only does it make the fans in the outlying cities temporarily sore, but it destroys what is far more essential to the game—public confidence in its honor and sportsmanship, and it is generally accepted that sporting rivalry is the heart of the game.

One of the many remedies suggested for this latest evil is not to let any club dispose of a player to another club after June 30 or after the real season close gets started. It is practically certain that something will be done, in any event.



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GETS HARD ASSIGNMENT TOLD TO ROAST TEBEAU

Jack Kearney, a St. Louis notable, tells this one:
 One afternoon during the old days of baseball Pat Tebeau and his Spiders came to town. Pat was in an extremely warlike mood the first day and he feared the umpire after every second decision. Pat, as the old fans know, had quite an extensive—and profane—vocabulary and that day in particular he called to his tongue some of the most frightful-bounding speeches that ever have echoed across a baseball diamond.

I was in the newspaper game then and was covering the game. It so happened that my managing editor, a teaty old fellow who abhorred profanity, was in the audience.

"The next day the chief seat for me."

"You heard Hebean's language didn't you?" demanded the chief.

"I answered in the affirmative."

"Well, sir," thundered the boss, "that sort of thing must stop. I want you to go to Tebeau's hotel and tell him firmly and emphatically that he can't use that sort of talk in this city, and that you have my orders, if he refuses to cut it, to roast him in the columns of this paper. I'll show this Tebeau that he can't bluff me."

Kearney refuses to say whether he covered that assignment, but the betting is ten to one he didn't.

Will Be No Decision In McFarland-Gibbons Bout

New York, Sept. 8.—No decision will be rendered in the McFarland-Gibbons fight here Saturday night. With these two masters of boxing finally coming together, fans had hoped that a point of law might be stretched to permit a referee's judgment. That hope was blasted, however, when the state boxing commission evaded the issue by failing to meet last night as expected.

Both McFarland and Gibbons were tapering off in their training today. From Packey's training quarters came word today that the Chicago boy was close to weight. Gibbons is also near the required poundage and will spend the next few days in comparatively light work.

BRIEF NOTES OF SPORT.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—P. E. Moffatt today claimed a world's record in fly casting. In the distance event of the National Amateur Fly Casters association meet he sent a half ounce bait 215 feet.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Disturber II today has the first of a series of motorboat races for the national championship and the Wrigley cup tucked away for her owner, James A. Pugh. Her average for the 30 1/2 miles for 49.4 miles an hour.

SALEM MAKES GOOD ON COAST.
 San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Bunny Brief, who had difficulty swatting the ball at the 200 race in the American league, is finding coast league twirlers easy picking, and is pounding the old horsehide at a 402 clip according to figures made public today. Brief continues to sit up his average while Heilmann and Wolter are out of the game with injuries.

Finances Decidedly Relieved By Action of Germany

New York, Sept. 4.—A decided sense of relief developed in financial circles when it became known that Germany was ready to conduct its submarine warfare upon the lines requested by the United States government. This welcome concession on the part of Germany was naturally gratifying to American sentiment; and has, it is hoped, permanently removed all serious friction between the two countries. Details may require time for adjustment, but if the present spirit of conciliation is preserved on both sides, all fear of a serious rupture, or becoming involved in the war, will disappear. As a danger point, therefore, the "Lusitania" and the "Arabia" incidents may be considered as safely passed.

Confidence in home business affairs is everywhere gaining, and in the best banking circles there is universal expectation of a good fall trade. Things in general appear to be on the mend. Trade and traffic are still below normal, but the tide is rising. The banking situation in the United States was probably never sounder or more satisfactory than at the present moment. The new banking system is working smoothly; and the danger in this part of our economic machinery is more in contraction. According to a recent statement by the controller of the currency, the banks of the United States have in their power to expand loans fully \$3,000,000,000. The present harvest equals and is even exceeding all expectations as to quantity. Wheat, corn and oats promise to surpass the earlier Government estimates; and the only drawback in the grain outlook is reported to be wheat from the east. Yet excessive moisture, also the certainty of a rush of wheat into European markets where the Danubian rivers are opened. Wheat and oats will be record crops, and corn nearly so. The cotton outlook is, of course, unsatisfactory. While the situation has been changed by the placing of cotton on the contraband list, it will not materially affect exports since shipments to Germany had previously been almost suspended. The yield this year will undoubtedly fall considerably below last year's crop, which will offset the loss of exports of about 3,000,000 bales to Germany and Austria. Fortunately, there will be no difficulty in financing the crop. Our own financial abilities, as just shown are unusual, and the offer of the secretary of the treasury to loan \$30,000,000 gold to the Reserve banks for advances on cotton assures the satisfactory financial accommodation.

During the latter half of the week the stock market showed decided reactionary symptoms. This was partly due to the desire to take profits on the recent liberal rise, partly to the uneasiness caused by the exchange situation and partly by renewed foreign selling. As repeatedly intimated in these articles, the crisis in exchange has become more and more acute, and is now perhaps the chief element of distrust. At one time, sterling fell as low as \$144.

1450, followed by a partial recovery; although some experts were predicting even lower rates. This amounted to a discount of about 6 per cent for exchange on London compared with 17 per cent on Paris, 19 per cent on Berlin and 20 per cent on Rome. The causes of these abnormal rates do not need explanation. That even greater uneasiness does not exist, is due to the fact that a number of eminent British bankers are on the way here for the purpose of making an early adjustment. The rush of enormous war contracts continues, and provision for their financing is a very urgent necessity. The excess of exports over imports, which amounted to \$1,000,000,000 for the year ending June 30th, may run as high as \$2,000,000,000 when the calendar year ending December 31st is reached. The only methods of settlement are either a return of American securities, imports of gold, or the placing of a regular government loan by the British government. The best method to adopt is to issue a short term loan, say for two, five, seven and ten-year periods, which would be the most likely to succeed. The shorter term issues could be placed on a 4 1/2 per cent basis, while the longer 4-tes would require a higher rate, say 5 per cent; all redeemable in gold and to be free from taxation. How the average American investor would take such a security is somewhat problematical, but many of our financial institutions and our big capitalists would undoubtedly subscribe freely now that the danger of war with Germany is passed. British credit has not yet been seriously weakened, and seems abundantly able to finance the war through to the end. Yet the danger of overcrediting this market with excessive foreign obligations is not to be overlooked.

The coming of a contingent of London's ablest bankers to adjust the exchange situation adds immensely to the prestige of New York as a financial center. It is an epoch-making event; and while London's pre-eminence cannot be questioned, it has been temporarily weakened, and our own permanently strengthened by these developments.

So much has been heard about the extraordinary increase in our export trade and the phenomenal increase of exports over imports that the demoralized condition of our foreign trade has been overlooked. The fact is the war seriously injured both our exports and imports; the harm done being overlooked because of the false glamour created by big gold imports and the overwhelming majority of orders pressed upon us by the Allies. There is no real prospect in the latter and it is a gruesome spectacle to see Europe spending billions and billions for destruction, and ourselves also strenuously aiding this destruction rather than following protective pursuits. Some idea of the upheaval in our imports and exports can be obtained from the following statement of principal changes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915 and 1914:

	1915	1914	Increase or Decrease
Exports.			
Agricultural implements	\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$8,000,000
Horses and mules	76,000,000	4,000,000	72,000,000
Breadstuffs	373,000,000	165,000,000	208,000,000
Automobiles	98,000,000	35,000,000	63,000,000
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	46,000,000	27,000,000	19,000,000
Copper	99,000,000	146,000,000	47,000,000
Cotton, raw	376,000,000	619,000,000	243,000,000
Cotton mfrs	72,000,000	51,000,000	21,000,000
Furs	3,700,000	14,000,000	10,300,000
Iron and steel mfrs	25,000,000	251,000,000	226,000,000
Leather	45,000,000	36,000,000	9,000,000
Boots and shoes	24,000,000	17,000,000	7,000,000
Meat products	206,000,000	143,000,000	63,000,000
Mineral oils	124,000,000	152,000,000	28,000,000
Tobacco	44,000,000	54,000,000	10,000,000
Wood and mfrs of	59,000,000	103,000,000	44,000,000
Zinc and mfrs of	21,000,000	409,000	20,591,000
Imports.			
Art works	\$18,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$17,000,000
Breadstuffs	20,000,000	26,000,000	6,000,000
Chemicals, drugs and dyes	84,000,000	110,000,000	26,000,000
Coffee	106,000,000	110,000,000	4,000,000
Copper	20,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000
Cotton mfrs	46,000,000	70,000,000	24,000,000
China, etc.	8,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000
Fertilizers	10,000,000	23,000,000	13,000,000
Fur, flax and mfrs of	61,000,000	82,000,000	21,000,000
Fruit and nuts	44,000,000	53,000,000	9,000,000
Glass mfrs	3,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000
Hides and skins	4,000,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
Rubber	17,000,000	120,000,000	103,000,000
Iron and steel	23,000,000	76,000,000	53,000,000
Leather and shoes	30,000,000	32,000,000	2,000,000
Meat products	43,000,000	38,000,000	5,000,000
Oils	5,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000
Precious stones	15,000,000	33,000,000	18,000,000
Milk and mfrs of	98,000,000	135,000,000	37,000,000
Wines and liquors	13,000,000	20,000,000	7,000,000
Sugar	174,000,000	102,000,000	72,000,000
Ten	30,000,000	39,000,000	9,000,000
Tobacco and mfrs of	21,000,000	40,000,000	19,000,000
Wool	68,000,000	53,000,000	15,000,000
Wood mfrs	28,000,000	34,000,000	6,000,000

It will be seen that the greatest increases in exports were in breadstuffs, horses and mules, meat products and automobiles. The most important losses in exports were in cotton (\$234,000,000), in iron and steel manufactures of the more expensive character and in agricultural implements. Turning to the import side of the account, we find that nearly all the principal items show serious declines, especially in silk manufactures, cotton manufactures, linens, vappor, precious stones, art work, etc. The only increases of any importance in imports were in sugar, wool and rubber. These figures prove that the demoralization of our import traffic has not been generally appreciated. Its effect upon customs revenue is important, and if continued will next winter force some new form of taxation, and possibly a readjustment of the tariff. Under the circumstances, it would seem folly to cut off the \$50,000,000 of sugar revenues, which has always been easily collected and slightly felt. The returns of foreign trade for the next few months will undoubtedly show much larger exports. A good demand for our foodstuffs is practically certain, and their outward movement will soon begin. So, too, will the large shipments of war munitions, which up to date have been more or less restricted. A very satisfactory element in our export trade is a revival in the foreign demand for legitimate export of steel products to various parts of the world, including South America, which had temporarily withdrawn from the European markets. It is to be hoped that imports will also recover sufficiently to prevent the exchange problem becoming still more serious.

Towards the close the market was reactionary owing to profit taking, to renewed foreign selling and to the exchange situation. The approach of two days' cessation of business also tended to lessen activity. August was the most active month on record, except January, 1910.

HENRY CLEWS.

FRED CLARKE RESIGNS. Salem Buyer Optimistic Over Business Situation In Chicago Territory

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8.—Fred Clarke, manager of the Pittsburg Pirates since 1900, today announced his resignation, effective at the close of the present season.

"I'm tired of baseball, I'm going to my farm in Kansas," Clarke said in explaining his resignation.

He denied he had any disagreement with the management of the club. His successor has not been named.

Ernest Choate, buyer for the U. G. Shipley Company, returned from a business visit to Chicago a few days ago, bringing back some of the optimistic views of the eastern business men.

All through the east, central states and even to points in the west, within the last few weeks there has come a feeling that the depression is over," said Mr. Choate. "In all lines the country merchants report good business and with the bright prospects for a big fall business, are buying accordingly."

In talking with the business men in Chicago, Mr. Choate found that the big houses were doing a regular pros-

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ACCIDENT COMMISSION HAS \$365,186.89 AT END OF 14 MONTHS

A MERCILESS JUDGE
 One Who Shows No Favor.
 A merciless judge is Father Time, Before him the weak and the wanting go to the wall. Only the truth can stand. For years the following statement from a Salem resident has withstood the sternest of all tests.

A. J. Wood, 733 North Front street, Salem, says: "Kidney complaint got so bad in my case that I knew I would have to check it or suffer more serious results. Just after getting up in the morning, the complaint was worse. I had heard of Don's Kidney Pills doing good work in similar cases. I began using them. In a short time I was free from kidney complaint. I have never had a sign of kidney complaint since."

A Permanent Cure.
 More than six years later, Mr. Wood said: "I have never had a return symptom of kidney complaint since Don's Kidney Pills cured me. I willingly confirm my former endorsement of this medicine."

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Liability Insurance Appears To Be Prosperous Department of State

The State Industrial Accident commission had \$365,186.89 on hand at the close of business August 31 according to the statement issued today by the commission. Of this amount \$155,018.70 was credited to the accident fund and \$210,168.19 to the segregated fund. During the 14 months that the accident commission has been doing business in this state \$689,950.75 has been taken in by the commission from the state, from employers and from the workmen.

The following is the complete financial statement:

	State Treasurer.	Balance.	Total.
Accident fund	Dr. \$639,950.75		
	Cr. 534,932.05	\$155,018.70	
Segregated fund	Dr. \$220,300.28		
	Cr. 10,132.09	\$210,168.19	
Amount on hand			\$365,186.89
			Distribution.
			1914—Class A.
Employer	Cr. \$465,881.19		
Workmen	Cr. 79,756.28		
State	Cr. 45,172.61	\$590,810.08	
Reserve for pensions	Dr. \$189,465.76		
Time loss	Dr. \$140,236.03		
First aid	Dr. 79,800.78	\$409,503.17	
Amount in class fund			\$181,300.91
			Class B.
Employer	Cr. \$ 40,307.84		
Workmen	Cr. 8,583.76		
State	Cr. 45,172.61	\$ 94,064.21	
Reserve for pensions	Dr. \$ 14,710.44		
Time loss	Dr. 5,768.89		
First aid	Dr. 2,947.16	23,426.49	
Amount in class fund			\$ 70,637.72
Balance in A and B classes			\$251,944.53
			1915.
Employer	Cr. \$ 4,318.15		
Workmen	Cr. 758.31		
State	Cr. 5,076.46		
Reserve (perm. part)	Dr. \$ 16,124.08		
For (total perm.)	Dr. 8,583.76		
Pensions (fatal)	Dr. 5,842.42		
Time loss	Dr. 1,277.50		
First aid	Dr. 274.00	\$ 23,518.00	
Burial expense	Dr. 274.00		
1915 deficit			\$ 16,441.54
Less administrative expense to date			\$233,503.09
Balance in accident fund			\$ 155,018.70
Balance in segregated fund			\$210,168.19
Amount in 1914, Class 1915 and segregated funds			\$365,186.89
			Recapitulation.
Contributed by state	\$ 90,345.22		
Employers' contributions	\$510,507.18		
Workmen's contributions	\$ 89,098.35	\$689,950.75	
Balance in reserve to guarantee pensions	\$210,168.19		
Compensation for time loss	\$151,847.94		
First aid to injured workmen	\$ 84,290.44		
Pensions paid	\$ 10,132.09		
Administrative expense to date	\$ 78,434.39	\$534,932.05	\$155,018.70



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