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NOT MUCH CHANGE

TWO CENTS

HON. DR. BAXTER GIVEN WONDERFUL RECEPTION BY STURDY, ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE IN HALIFAX; "YANKS" WIN OPENER IN WORLD'S SERIES CLASSIC

AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADERS BROUGHT VICTORY TO CAMP OF BAN JOHNSON'S TRIBE

Yanks, Under Superb Pitching of Carl Mays, Applied the Whitewash Brush to Muggsy McGraw's Valiant Warriors—Babe Ruth Failed to Shine But a New Star Developed in McNally—Giants Beaten at Their Own System.

Box Score

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Yankees						
Miller, centre field	4	1	1	0	0	0
Peckinpough, shortstop	3	1	1	1	9	0
Ruth, left field	3	0	1	4	0	0
R. Meusel, right field	4	0	0	1	0	0
Pipp, first base	3	0	0	17	0	0
Ward, second base	3	0	1	3	5	0
McNally, third base	4	1	2	0	0	0
Schang, catcher	2	0	0	1	1	0
Mays, pitcher	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	29	3	7	27	18	0
Giants						
Burns, centre field	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bancroft, shortstop	4	0	0	1	4	0
Frisch, third base	4	0	4	1	3	0
Young, right field	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, first base	4	0	0	14	0	0
E. Meusel, left field	3	0	0	0	1	0
Rawlings, second base	2	0	1	3	5	0
Snyder, catcher	3	0	0	7	1	0
Douglas, pitcher	2	0	0	0	2	0
Barnes, pitcher	1	0	0	0	0	0
**Smith	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	5	*26	16	0

*Schang out, hit by batted ball.
**Smith batted for Douglas in eighth.

The Summary

Three base hit, Frisch; two base hit, McNally; sacrifice hits, Peckinpough, Pipp, Young, Schang; stolen bases, Frisch, McNally 2; double plays Frisch, Rawlings to Kelly; Peckinpough, Ward to Pipp; bases on balls, off Douglas 6; struck out, by Mays 1, by Douglas 4, by Barnes 1; hit by pitched ball, Rawlings (Mays); left on bases, Yankees 4, Giants 5; umpires Rigler, National, behind plate; Moriarity, American, at first base; Quigley, National, at second base; Chill, American, third base; attendance 30,000.

New York, Oct. 5.—Three vital thrusts of a flashing fist, three staggering riposts which combined speed, cleverness, subtlety and power—these and an unwavering, relentless skill and determination in pitching, gave the Yankees their splendid triumph over the Giants today. It brought a bigger result for the Giants—this special feat of John McGraw's men being beaten with their own weapons and in the very manner in which they had expected to discount the brute force of the American League, if it developed.

But for the brilliant occasion the Yankees were a host, transformed, tending themselves held in check by the crafty, over curving Phil Douglas, their third for his and more hits, runs and more runs being unscathed as the right hander of the Giants spun along in splendid form. The Yankees changed the style to suit the occasion. They resorted to dash more than sheer drive, to the unexpected more than straight ahead baseball, and, with Carl Mays keeping the Giants at bay, it was comparatively easy for the American League standard bearers to gain the day.

Yanks Fall of Dash. The Yankees were full of dash and light on attack—steady, if not brilliant in defence. It was a tight battle—made that way by the potent whipping of the rival fingers. It was not a brilliant ball game but as series of contests go it was far above the average. The fielding in the main, was true, precise and snappy but highly spectacular plays were few and far between.

It was the omnipotent Babe Ruth who all eyes followed through the struggle, but it was not the home run hero who emerged with the principal share of the victory. First among the Yankee stars, of course, was the splendid Mays whose underhand delivery baffled the Giants momentarily, he baffled all except the scrappy Frank Frisch who won for himself common fame by hitting four safe bases in succession—two singles, then a triple and at last another double. Only one more hit did Mays score, but that went to Johnny Rawlings. But of Mays more later.

New Star Developed. The Yankees' new star, the young pitcher Carl Mays, developed in the first inning. He opened the fifth with a terrific double to the left field fence. A

14 NATIONS NOW HAVE 6,000,000 MEN IN ARMIES

Summary of Fighters Now Under Arms Reveals Facts for Arms Conference.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Active armies of the fourteen most important nations of the world today include approximately six million men according to figures obtained here and regarded as reasonably correct. With the inclusion of land armaments in the agenda of the forthcoming Conference on Limitation of Armaments, these are the figures with which it is expected the assembled commissioners will have to deal.

While China stands first among the nations in this summary of soldiers actually under arms about September 1, 1921, being credited with 1,370,000 active troops, France is far ahead among the nations not distressed by civil strife in the number of men with the colors. The French army strength is placed at 1,334,000 men, the British Empire standing next with 740,000 and Germany last with 100,000. The United States stands thirteenth with 149,000 men in the regular army, exceeding only Germany, while Italy has 250,000 and Japan 300,000 active troops.

Figures for other powers include: Russia, 538,000; Poland, 450,000; Greece, 235,000; Spain, 255,000; Siam, 170,000; Persia, 150,000; and the United States Marine Corps, 130,000.

Many Factors Are Involved.

In considering problems connected with attempted reduction of armed forces ashore, it is to be assumed, however, that the Washington conference will if necessary take into consideration many other factors than the forces actually under arms in computing the army strength of any nation for purposes of discussion.

Reserve systems, the extent to which reserves have been organized for quick mobilization and the degree of training they have received all would be reviewed by technical experts.

In many countries some form of universal military service obtain, as upon the entire male population. Japan, Italy, France, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Spain all have such laws. While among British colonies, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia have similar enactments.

Enormous Reserve Forces.

Italy's 300,000 fighting troops are backed by 4,577,000 reservists in an equal state of preparedness, and Japan's 300,000 by another army of 1,845,000 trained and equipped to take the field on short notice.

The United States has at present nothing in the way of organized reserves behind the Regular Army except the National Guard, the movement for organization of a voluntary reserve having just been started.

Still another angle of the army reduction problem which may come up at the conference is the proportion of active and organized reserve personnel to the man power of the nation, the available number of males of fighting age in the population. In France, Italy and some other countries virtually every male fit for army service is ready either in the active army or has a definite place in the organized and trained reserve.

Hindus Must Accept Islam Or Be Killed

Calcutta, India, Oct. 5.—The situation in Melattur is becoming very serious. The rebels are offering Hindus the alternative of death or Islam. If the Hindus hesitate to choose they are ordered to dig their graves. If they refuse to embrace Islam they then are shot and dropped into their graves. Complete home rule has been declared. Crops belonging to the Hindus have been confiscated. The Hindus are fleeing.

In the fighting at Nyatils last week, when tribesmen under the fanatical leader, Abdallah-el-Soghayer, attacked the town, 600 of the tribesmen were killed. The British had 51 casualties.

U. S. PROTECTIVE TARIFF POLICY

(From Speech of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.)

The United States protective tariff, much reduced in 1913, was last March restored to the most prohibitive level in force for many years. Even as their tariff stood they had sold this country in the last five years goods to the value of nearly eighteen hundred million dollars over and above the value of all they bought from us. They have now imposed high customs taxes with a view to purchasing still less from us, and as a part of such policy they have placed almost prohibitive barriers against farm products of the country. Our dollar is already at a serious discount in the United States mainly because of our excessive purchases there compared with our sales. Under these circumstances it is indeed hard to conceive how serious minded Canadians can suggest as the proper course for us the wiping out entirely of our present moderate duties on farm products.

The general levelling down of our tariff in order that, while we are compelled to sell them less we may be induced to purchase more. To follow such a device means the loss of additional millions in the discount of our money. It means grossly unfair competition for the great mass of the farmers of Canada. It means the curtailment or the closing down of many acres of industrial land.

It means the surrender of the advance we have made as a self-contained, aggressive industrial nation, and reversion to a position where dependence upon a more favorable American fiscal policy will become more and more national aspiration. The spirit of this country will not tolerate a course so weak and so disastrous.

Fredericton Wants Government To Keep Promise

Delegation Waits on Members Relative to Pumping Plant Site.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Oct. 5.—The meeting of the Provincial Government probably will close Thursday morning. Today a delegation from the city of Fredericton was heard relative to two matters affecting that city. A request was made that the Province grant the city title to the site of the pumping station and filtration plant. That land originally was a portion of the Government House grounds, but when the water system was installed an agreement was made to give the city the site. That agreement was never formally carried out, although until recently it had been believed that it had.

The delegation also was heard in the matter of a balance of four thousand dollars claimed by the Province to be owing on Patriotic Fund account. The claim of the city is that on a basis of valuation other municipalities were under assessment and it is unfair to require Fredericton to pay that amount.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

The unavoidable delay in the transfer and re-organization of The Standard has made it impossible to issue a newspaper of the quality the new owners have in mind. The Standard asks the indulgence of its patrons until such time as the re-organization is completed and news service re-established, when it is expected to have a news sheet second to none in the maritime provinces.

PREM. MEIGHEN SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKING THE SOLIDIFIED PARTIZANSHIP OF NOVA SCOTIA

FOCH PREPARES FOR HIS VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Goes at Request of the American Legion, Not as French Official.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Marshal Foch, who returned to Paris Saturday after spending the holidays at his Brittany home, in time to take part in yesterday's ceremony at the grave of the unknown soldier, has spent today examining the arrangements made for his visit to the United States and making the necessary decisions. He will sail on the 22nd of this month on the steamship Paris with General Weygand, his constant friend and aide, and Captain l'Hopital, as interpreter and guide.

The Marshal's visit, it is being carefully explained, is not an official Government mission, but is simply a private journey in response to an invitation from the American Legion. Though he will visit Washington, and almost certainly let his views on disarmament be known, he will not attend the disarmament conference, except as an honored guest at Washington for the occasion.

On October 29, one week after the Marshal sails, M. Briand, with the delegates to the disarmament conference, will leave Havre for New York on board the steamship Lafayette. This ship is the Premier's third choice, having been first compromised by the refusal of the American Legion to accept it, and secondly on the liner Saville. The Lafayette has been found, however, to be the most convenient boat, and on his return about November 22, the Premier will sail by the steamship Paris.

No final decision has yet been made as to who will form the French delegation, and at the Quai d'Orsay the only definite information obtainable is that the Premier is certain to attend the opening and remain for two weeks.

Held On Charge of Forgery

Fredericton Man Took Too Many Liberties With Company's Time Checks.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Oct. 5.—Joseph Carrier, of this city, has been arrested charged with forgery. The informant was Frank Noble, of Fredericton, who states that Carrier had forged a number of time checks of the Upper St. John Log Driving Company, which have been carried by banks in Fredericton. Carrier, who frequently called on the company as book-keeper and accountant until early last summer, was charged with forgery between the dates of June 30 and July 31. The aggregate of the alleged forged time checks runs near two thousand dollars.

The accused is being held at the present time on the charge until it is learned what will be done with regard to others. He has been living at a local hotel since early summer.

Finds Strangled Woman His Sister

H. F. Townsend of Cambridge, Mass., Claims Body of "Mrs. Fay."

New York, Oct. 4.—The body of a woman known as Mrs. Fay, who was found strangled to death in a rooming house at 21 West Twenty-second street last Wednesday, was identified yesterday by Henry F. Townsend of Cambridge, Mass., as that of his sister, Margaret M. Townsend.

Townsend was communicated with late Thursday night after the police had found scraps of torn letters in the room which the woman occupied for two weeks preceding her death, and as soon as he saw them in Police Headquarters yesterday and saw a hat she had worn and other articles of clothing he said he had no doubt the dead woman was his sister.

Four Thousand Halifaxians Loudly Applaud His Demand for a Decisive Mandate to Continue Fiscal Policy That Means Canadian Trade for Canadian People—Winning Nova Scotia, With Several Seats Now Conceded to Government—Rallies Supporters in Marvellous Manner.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 5.—Halifax gave a wonderful welcome to the Prime Minister tonight, a fitting close to the most strenuous day in a strenuous tour. Four thousand people in Halifax loudly applauded his demand for a decisive mandate to continue a fiscal policy for Canada that means Canadian trade for the Canadian people. Three thousand were equally emphatic during the day in his several meetings in Hants and Kings counties. Today he spoke five times, for a total of over seven hours in political demonstrations at Kentville, Windsor and Halifax, and in addresses to the faculty and students of the two universities, Acadia and Kings. He is winning Nova Scotia, traditionally the most partisan Liberal province in the Dominion.

Here the Government fortunes were impaired through Union Government, loss of patronage and inter-colonial dissatisfaction, but the Prime Minister has rallied his supporters in a marvellous manner and, where last week they conceded serious losses they are now confident of a pronounced success. They love a fighter in Nova Scotia, and certainly the Prime Minister is making such a battle as has not been seen since the days of Tupper and Howe.

Mr. Meighen's coming was a wonderful sight to the people of Nova Scotia. His daughter, three sons, F. B. McCurdy, Baxter, and Hon. J. B. Macdonald, and Hon. J. B. Macdonald, all accompanied him. He was accompanied by his wife and three children, and he was accompanied by his wife and three children.

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Dr. Baxter Warmly Cheered

The Hon. J. B. M. Baxter was warmly cheered as he took the platform after Mr. McCurdy had closed his address. Dr. Baxter opened with a plea for a closer unity between the Maritime Provinces, and for a consideration of national issues which concerned not "Halifax or St. John" but "Halifax and St. John" and all the rest of Canada together working as one national whole.

He remarked that this election was the first one since 1911 to be fought on strictly political lines. The country had passed through an era of extraordinary activity which demanded that political affiliations should largely be merged, and political schisms forgotten in the face of the larger issues of winning the war. This era had passed and today the voters were being urged again to the consideration of a strictly national policy divorced from the larger issues of the defense of world liberty.

In this period Dr. Baxter continued we found a number of men in the middle West who were engaged in the business of producing wheat, who came before the country and said in effect "we care nothing for the rest of you. We don't care what the rest of you think about it, but we propose that things shall be made easier for us. We want all farm implements we use in our business brought in free of duty. We will not pay any more taxes; we want pay income taxes and we want everything as free as can be for the farmers."

If, Mr. Baxter said, these producers could not put on a tariff which would produce the revenue necessary to carry on the business of the country and at the same time provide for the inevitable expenditures necessary to the successful conduct of Canada's part in the war. These expenses had been incurred in a fight for the salvation of liberty. It had been a costly enterprise, but no one would say that the result was not worth the expenditure.

Referring again to the tariff issue, Mr. Baxter said that the Labor Government of Australia had been forced in order to adequately carry on, place a protective tariff duty upon articles competing with articles produced within the borders of the Commonwealth.

Strong Candidates. The Government is placing a splendid number of candidates in the field in Cumberland is Colonel Charles E. King, Bent D. S. O., in Yarmouth Hon. E. K. Spence, the first citizen of that district; in Kings will be mentioned the leading agriculturist of the Province, W. J. Blair, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Kentville; in Halifax two more winners in Hector McInnes K. C., and W. R. Powell; Hon. F. B. McCurdy again will contest Colchester and strong candidates are ready to enter the fray in Pictou and in Antigonish-Guyabro. In these men and the fighting campaign of the Prime Minister lies the hope of success of the Government. Hon. W. S. Fielding will have a hard fight to hold Queens-Shelburne against Lawrence Hall, who stepped aside for him in 1917 and A. L. Davidson, Annapolis, and Colonel H. B. Tremaine, Hants, claim they are sure

of repeating their victories of 1911 and 1917. Cape Breton constituencies are also being rapidly organized. In South Cape Breton there will be six candidates. Two Government, two Liberal and two Labor, for the two seats and it is generally conceded that J. C. Douglas, Government and a labor protectionist, will win. William Duff, Liberal, will be re-elected in the German constituency of Lunenburg, while D. D. McKensie, North Cape Breton, the ejected Liberal leader, also looks like a sure winner. He is ploughing a lonely furrow and is not associating with Mr. Meighen. Two weeks ago the Labor Government conceded the Government but one seat in this Province but they have revised their estimate and are now claiming only a majority.

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