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SAVING THE FATHERS OF THE FORESTS

ARTH

By Wm. A. Du Puy



Forest Service Camp, Digtree, Alexander von Humboldt in background

Base of Digtree "Empire State"

When Congress passed, near the close of Roosevelt's administration, the bill which provides for the control of the lands on which grow the big trees of California, it saved from destruction the greatest curiosity of the world and thereby performed a notable service to humanity.

Of all the things that live upon the earth the Sequoia is the largest, the oldest, the thing that stands most exclusively in a class by itself, the thing that is nearest extinction and the thing upon which this country has the most absolute monopoly. In the face of these remarkable conditions it was being allowed to go into the hands of private owners to whom it was timber to be sawed up into boards. Much of it had been sacrificed in this way. Many of the other monarchs of the forest were being sacrificed that showmen might profit by their wonders. They were steadily disappearing.

It took nine years to get the bill through congress which places in the national forest the Calaveras, timber-lands, which lands contain the greatest of the big trees, those that are most readily accessible and those owned by lumbermen and consequently in greatest danger of being sawed up into boards and shingles. The activity of a lobby made up from 500 women of the California Club finally forced Speaker Cannon to allow the bill to come out of committee and it was immediately passed.

The land acquired by the provisions of the present bill amounts to 4,000 acres,

comprising South Grove, in Tuolumne county, and the Calaveras grove, in Calaveras county. The former is the larger of the two groves, but the latter is the more accessible, and contains the more famous trees. The two groves are separated but a few miles. They are on the direct line of travel from San Francisco to Yosemite Park and are the furthest north of all the big trees and the nearest to civilization and direct lines of travel.

These groves were formerly owned by Robert H. Whitehead, a prominent lumberman of Duluth, Minn. Under the arrangement made with the government no money changes hands, but Mr. Whitehead is permitted to cut from the national forests the amount of timber that is found to be standing on the lands that he releases.

This, however, will run into considerable amounts, for it has been figured that one of the biggest of the forest monarchs there is as much timber as upon 20 acres of average timberland. In the Calaveras grove there are 10 giants that measure 25 feet or more in diameter, while figuring in all those that could be classed as big trees there are 85. In the South grove there are in all 1,280 sequoias the lumber feet of which must be replaced.

The rarity of these big trees is the thing that makes them of primary importance. There are in California 10 isolated groves all along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and in a narrow strip below San Francisco. They grow at

an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level and in sections in which the ordinary forest trees flourish. In this very limited area grow all of these trees that now exist in the world.

The sequoias are survivors of a geologic era long since passed and are the only living remnant of it now in existence. The tertiary period was one in which the vegetation of all the big trees and the nearest to civilization and direct lines of travel. There is nothing now existent that compares with it. At that time the section of the world on which we live was much warmer than it is now, probably because of a different placing with relation to the sun. All that section of North America, that is about the Arctic circle was covered with such timber as now exists nowhere on the earth. The big trees were the individual members that went to make up those forests, but with them was a correspondingly luxuriant growth of all other kinds of vegetation. It was in these times that the world was putting away in its storehouses the deposits of coal that came from these luxuriant growths, and it was then that such monsters as the mastodon

tramped abroad. Then later the climate began to change and finally the glaciers came down from the north and crowded the vegetation farther and farther south. The temperature in such latitudes as that in which we live grew much colder than they are now and the forms of vegetable life were largely exterminated. When the severe

temperatures retreated northward again it seemed that the big trees had been crowded out in all sections of Europe, Asia and North America, in all of which continents geologic remains of them are still found.

In a few protected valleys facing the Pacific in California, the germ of the sequoia still remained and here they took their place among the smaller trees of a less promising time and towered in lonely solemnity above them.

The claim of being the oldest thing alive in the world is unquestionably correct when made with reference to the big trees. The age of these giants has been established beyond the shadow of a doubt. The growth of a tree each season is marked by a ring and when the tree has been cut down, it is merely the simple matter of counting the rings to determine the age. Much ring counting has been done in connection with these great trees and their ages have been found to range from 1,500 years for the young fellows, barely coming to man's estate to 5,000 for those that may begin to take up the veneration of a competent old age.

The oldest of these trees began to push its shoot upward at about the time that Adam was stirring about the Garden of Eden. From the standpoint of many of these trees that are now standing, William the Conqueror was a man who lived but last week and Washington crossed the Delaware but yesterday. The short-lived fellow denizens of the forest that remain

but 200 years have passed away beneath the branches of the big trees as an annual crop disappears beneath the branches of a sycamore.

The biggest of the big trees is a thing that it is hard to grasp readily, for the mere figures carry no definite idea. The biggest of them are 400 feet high. That means that if the Flatiron Building were placed alongside one of them it would merely reach up into its lower branches. The Flatiron Building is but 274 feet high. The tallest church steeple in your town would be dwarfed to pygmy size if placed near the big trees and the trees in the park would hardly obscure its feet, and certainly not mingle with even its lowest branches. Very often these monsters grow straight as a rod for 200 feet without a branch, which means that they would have to be near the top of the Flatiron to rob a bird's nest in the first limb.

Where the bark of an ordinary large tree is an inch thick, the bark of these trees is two feet thick. The greatest of them have a diameter of 40 feet. You would have to search long in the average forest before you found a tree of four feet diameter. It would just take 100 of these trees to make the body of one giant. Almost as great a number would be needed to make up the second cut and the third and the fourth until 20 acres of timber would be used in replacing the one tree. "The Tree of Refuge" on the new National Park has suffered a severe burn,

and as a consequence a great cavity has rotted out of it as it stands. So great is this that one severe winter 16 head of cattle took refuge in it, were kept in by the bones until they were starved and their bones were found there the following spring. A prostrate giant nearby is known as Smith's Cabin, because a prospector of that name lived in its hollow for many years and stabled his horse there when the weather was severe.

"The Mother of the Forest" was one of the handsomest trees of them all in the early days, but fell before the spoiler. Along in the fifties George Gale stripped the bark from this tree to a height of 116 feet and transported it to England, where it was used for show purposes until destroyed by fire. This was one of the prettiest trees of the forest. It was 137 feet to the first branch, the circumference was 20 feet at the base, 45 feet at a height of 100 feet, and it stood 300 feet to its crest. The "Mother" was burned in the forest fire that ruined a portion of this grove last summer.

A short distance away lies the stark form of what was the greatest tree that recent centuries have ever known. It is called "The Father of the Forest." This tree, when standing in primitive majesty, was evidently between 400 and 500 feet in height. The circumference at the base was 110 feet. It stood large and limitless for many years, after while men first came to these parts, but finally fell victim to a gale and shivered much of its trunk into fragments. Yet a man on horseback can ride into its hollow for 90 feet.

There is another tree in the same vicinity which was originally griddled that the bark might be used for exhibition purposes. The tree naturally died and later local capital decided that it might be cut down and a pavilion built upon its stump. The task of plenty men going forth to cut down such a tree seemed on the face of it ridiculous. It was finally decided to cut it down by boring through it with pump augurs. When this was finally accomplished, so straight was the tree and so wide the base that it refused to fall until the first storm blew up and upset it. Even in cutting the tree down in this manner 20 men worked 23 days. A pavilion was later built on the stump, in which 50 people might gather in the evenings for entertainment.

The first record of the discovery of the big trees alleges them to have been found in 1832 by one A. T. Dowd, a hunter, who had contracted to supply fresh meat for the outfit of the Union Water Company of Murphy's Calaveras county. Dowd one

day stumbled onto one of the giants in his pursuit of game. He was dumbfounded and returned to camp and told the workmen of his find. They laughed at him and refused to believe his story. They even refused to come with him to see the alleged great tree. Dowd used a ruse to get them to see it. He came in the following Sunday, when there was plenty of leisure, and said he had killed a huge grizzly and needed all hands to help him bring the monster game into camp. They all accompanied him through the woods until he led them suddenly upon the Big Tree and said that it was his grizzly. They were appalled by the size of it and spread the news of the find throughout the country.

The individual sequoia is a tree of exquisite beauty and proportion despite its great size. There is nothing ungainly or awkward in the appearance of the giant of the woods. The first impression is of magnificence and grandeur when the traveler comes suddenly upon them in the woods. The appalling realization of the great size comes later and steals gradually upon the senses as does an appreciation of the magnitude of the Grand Canyon or of Niagara.

The trees are gloriously set up. The base is sturdy and larger than the tree at only a slight height. A tree of twenty-five feet diameter at the ground will taper like a spar to a diameter of 10 feet at a height of 200 feet. The great tree is set as straight as a plumb line upon its base, its very life depending on this, for it could never have supported its great weight otherwise. The best appreciation of the tree as a whole is to be had from a distance. The great column fluted like the pillar of an architectural structure with the thick bark, rises unbroken for 100 feet or more. Here the limbs shoot out to the cone which ends near the top. When the tree is younger there are lower branches that reverse the formation of those above and there is another point to the cone which ends near the ground. But as age comes on these lower limbs are shed off and the bare trunk remains. The top of the Big Tree is denser than that of any other denizen of the Pacific Coast forests, and is the most regular of them all.

MOST LIKELY.

Miss Kutney—They say young Mr. Coyne is a good catch.

Miss Kutney—I guess that's why so many girls throw themselves at him.

NEWS AND VIEWS OF SPORT

Announcement from New York that Mrs. George F. Wagner, daughter of the late P. H. Goodyear, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose estate is estimated to be worth several million dollars, is engaged to be married to Charles M. Daniels, champion swimmer of the world, has caused a profound sensation there, inasmuch as Mr. Wagner, husband of the prospective bride, is in good health and there has been no divorce, and he is not dead, as the despatches from New York stated.

As a matter of fact, the despatches conveying the surprising information contained the first intimation to the members of the circle in which Mr. and Mrs. Wagner moved while living there that there had been any kind of a rupture between them. This point was settled, however, when Mr. Wagner, who is wealthy in his own right and a member of exclusive clubs, was asked for an explanation. He was much surprised to know that his wife was contemplating a second union, but professed to know nothing about her matrimonial plans.

At the same time he admitted that he was to be divorced in Paris. The proceedings are now pending and the decree will be issued in the French capital. Farther than that he was not inclined to discuss the affair and would not even say whether he or Mrs. Wagner was bringing the action.

"There will be no defence," he added. "The desire to separate is mutual," and that was all the light he would throw upon the suit.

That the decree is to be issued soon, however, is taken for granted in view of the admission by Mrs. Wagner that she and Mr. Daniels will be married in June. Mr. Wagner said he knew that Mrs. Wagner was living with her mother in the Plaza in New York, but he insisted that he knew nothing about her plans.

Tom Longboat is the busy bee these days. In addition to his training, he is engaged in domestic affairs. He has bought a house on Galley avenue, one of the new streets near High Park in the west end of Toronto, and with Mrs. Longboat, who is in Toronto with him, he is spending considerable time in the detail of furnishing it.

Tim O'Rourke, his trainer says that Tom has as much speed as ever he had, and that his heel is in good shape.

Tom, on Friday night, told the story of his day's work and his programme for the week as follows:

"I ran five miles with Percy Sellen in 26.15.

"I am a little bit heavy, perhaps seven

pounds, but I'll work that off in a couple of days. Tomorrow I'll walk fifteen miles, and on the next day I'll run fifteen miles. That alone, should work off three pounds easily."

Longboat is retiring early at nights and otherwise observing the training rules of Tim O'Rourke.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says the Detroit Tigers' first appearance in Cleveland on Monday appeared the same scrappy aggregation as of old, making a lot of noise and incidentally winning the game. Hughey Jennings chewed up the grass as of yore, stood on one foot, waved his hands, screamed his usual lot of gibberish, and rent the air with his piercing whistle at times. He kept this up to the finish, and had the satisfaction of seeing his club win in the ninth for the seventh-eleventh time in three years.

According to Sporting Life, Jim Barry, the Chicago heavyweight, has landed in Cherbourg, France, looking for trouble. Jim is out with a challenge to Joe Jeannette now, and the thing is for a finish or not. Jim beat Jeannette in New York at the Princess club in a six-round go, and should be the French fight again.

Alfred Shrub, attired in a natty grey suit of the latest New York cut, arrived in Toronto on Thursday and will remain in Toronto before going on to Montreal for his race with Longboat. Seen by a correspondent, Shrub said: "I am feeling in the best of shape and I'm confident that I can beat the Indian. I do not think that Pat Powers will interfere with the race. The only comment I have to make on the arrangements there is that in my opinion the prices charged are too low."

Asked as to what time he expected to go to the distance, Shrub replied: "I think I will run it inside the world's record time. I have seen the M. A. A. track, and in my estimation it compares favorably with the Stamford bridge track in London, on which I made most of my record in my race at Monte I shall have the pleasure of being handled by my old friend, trainer and manager, Tom Simon, of London."

Billy Papke is in training at Colma for his fight with Hugo Kelly at Coffer's club on May 15. In their two ten-round bouts at Milwaukee Kelly was coming fast at the end, and many who saw the fight say that he was a better distance fighter and a better general than Papke.

The catcher's shin guards as introduced to baseball by Roger Bresnahan, are gradually coming into vogue. Each of McGraw's catchers has a pair and both Meyers and Schei are using them in league games. Bresnahan, of course, still sticks to them, and Frank Bowerman wears them occasionally. In a few seasons they will be just as common as chest protectors.

Longboat has been asked to enter the "Grand International Marathon" to be held at the polo grounds a week from

Saturday for a purse of \$10,000. If he starts there will be no figuring on the results of the race. He is as apt to monkey just such another race as he is to chuck it. He seldom runs at this time and run like a world beater.

The field to date number six: St. Yves, Darando, Maloney, Cibot and Orphee.

Catcher Sam Brown, the property of the Toronto Club, of the Eastern League whose home is in Pittsburgh, may reconsider his determination not to play ball this season if the negotiations between Toronto and Newark result in his being sold to McGinley's team. While Toronto has the right to refuse to sell him, he is called upon to go to the Toronto club, but if satisfactory terms are offered by Newark, in the event of his sale to that club, he may get into the game again.

In Ottawa it is stated on good authority that there is a move on foot to have Jack Ryan, the famous football player, re-instated again by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union. Ryan lost his good standing with the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union through going to Cobalt this winter and playing with and against professional hockeyists in the Temiskaming Hockey League.

Ryan is prepared to swear that he did not meet any money from Cobalt. He was steadily employed in a mining office there, drawing a check for working, not for playing hockey. Within the past few days one or two of Ryan's friends have taken the case up. Officers of the Ottawa Football Club say that they expect to be working in the matter, but that something is being done in a positive fact. It is hinted that the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union will be asked to give the athlete another coat of whitewash, and that the paddlers will insist on Ryan being accepted together with the others when affiliation with the governing body is consummated.

Announcement has been made that it will be possible hereafter for baseball enthusiasts en route between New York and Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited. Lake Shore Limited and Welland train of the New York Central lines to keep in close touch with the results of the games of the National and American leagues. Beginning at once baseball bulletins will be posted in the buffet, smoking and library cars.

The Frederician races this year, June 30 and July 1 and 2, are receiving more attention from Bangor horsemen than for some time. The premium lists were received some time ago. Ralph Burrell will come down into the province with Omers, Dr. Jeff and Clorinda; and A. E. Trites will also be there with some of his boys.

PILES
Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain cure for hemorrhoids, piles, itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 50c. at all druggists or EXAMINER, LATER & CO., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

SOCIETY LEAGUE COMPLETES PLANS

Schedule of Forty Three Games Was Drawn Up Yesterday—League Will Open on May 17 and Mayor Bullock Will Pitch First Ball

The schedule of the Inter Society Baseball League has been completed and on Monday, May 17, on the Shamrock grounds St. Peter's and St. John's will start the first game at 6.45 p. m. Mayor Bullock is to be invited to pitch the first ball. The schedule for 43 games as follows:

Monday, May 17, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, May 18, A. O. H. and St. John's.
Wednesday, May 19, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, May 20, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, May 21, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, May 22, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, May 23, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, May 24, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, May 25, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, May 26, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, May 27, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, May 28, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, May 29, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, May 30, A. O. H. and St. John's.
Monday, June 1, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, June 2, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, June 3, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, June 4, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, June 5, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, June 6, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, June 7, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, June 8, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, June 9, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, June 10, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, June 11, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, June 12, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, June 13, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, June 14, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, June 15, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, June 16, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, June 17, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, June 18, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, June 19, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, June 20, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, June 21, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, June 22, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, June 23, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, June 24, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, June 25, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, June 26, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, June 27, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, June 28, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, June 29, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, June 30, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, July 1, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, July 2, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, July 3, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, July 4, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, July 5, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, July 6, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, July 7, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, July 8, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Thursday, July 9, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Friday, July 10, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Saturday, July 11, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Sunday, July 12, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday, July 13, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Tuesday, July 14, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Wednesday, July 15, St. Peter's and St. John's.

O. H.
Saturday, July 17, St. Peter's and A. O. H.
Monday, July 19, St. John's and St. Joseph's.

Saturday and Holiday Schedule.

Saturday, May 22, St. Peter's and St. John's.
Monday morning, May 24, St. Joseph's and A. O. H.
Monday afternoon, May 24, St. Peter's and St. John's.

Saturday, May 29, St. John's and A. O. H.
Saturday, June 5, St. John's and St. Joseph's.
Saturday, June 12, St. Joseph's and A. O. H.
Saturday, June 19, A. O. H. and St. Peter's.

WOODSTOCK TO HAVE A LEAGUE

Three Teams Organized and Grounds Arranged For—Town Hot for Good Ball.

Woodstock, May 1.—A well attended and enthusiastic meeting of base ball lovers was held last night. The matter of the league was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that it should consist of three clubs with Frank McRae, Foster Nevers and Clarence Ryan as captains. An arrangement was made with C. F. Rogers for the use of Island Park for the season and these four with C. M. Angerton, J. P. Maloney and the official umpire will constitute the executive committee.

Woodstock is red hot for good ball. The diamond will be put in good shape at once, and the executive will meet early next week to complete the organization and get an official list of players and draw up the schedule of games, which will commence in a fortnight.

Frank McRae's team will include such well known players as Roy and Guy McLauchlin, Gladden, Alie Atherton, George Boutlier, David Slipp, Claude McLean, Charles Jones, W. V. Dalling and Ted Saunders.

The Pirates have signed Foster, Nevers, Ernest Ryan, Clyde Hall, A. McKinley, R. Carr, H. Judge, F. Pickle, Jas. Long and N. Bartlett.

The Pirates have Frank Camp, Wallace Camp, Clarence Ryan, Ernest Dunn, Robt. Faxon, Harold Knight, Norman McIntosh, John Morrison and J. Dow. Matches will be played with outside teams on May 24th and other teams will be brought here as occasion requires.

BASEBALL

At a meeting of the Marathon base ball team on Saturday evening, the team elected Edward Ramsey captain and Messrs. Donald, Tiley, Ramsey and Bradbury delegates to represent the team in the formation of the provincial league. The boys will start practice on Tuesday evening on the Victoria grounds and will keep it up regularly until the opening of the season.

Messrs. Donald and Tiley are managers of the team and they and Capt. Ramsey will act for the Marathons at tonight's meeting to be held for discussion of the formation of a city league. This meeting will be held in a room in the Y. M. C. A.

THE DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

(Mail and Empire.)

Why there should be any hesitation either in England or in Canada about adopting a Daylight Saving Bill is a difficult question to understand. One by one the objections that were made to the measure introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Robert Pierce have been overcome. The most strenuous protest was made by the English lookers who deal by cable with New York. There is a great exchange of telegrams in the two hours, viz. from 3 to 5, Greenwich mean time, when the business hours of Liverpool and New York overlap. After trying to figure some way out of the difficulty for the brokers, the advocates of daylight saving hit upon the simple plan of letting the brokers go on as at present, and the fourth took about 363 1/2 days to complete its journey round the sun, future years were to consist of 365 days, and every fourth year was to have an extra day to make up the old quarters.

The Select Committee appointed by the British House to investigate the matter has issued a favorable report. It declares that the ends aimed cannot be gained without legislation, because the busy man must keep the same hours as other people in order to meet them and to cooperate with them in business, politics or pleasure. One objection to the bill, in a matter of detail, the Select Committee considered well taken, namely, that four alterations of 20 minutes each would occasion more inconvenience than a single alteration of one hour. The bill, however, was to consist of 365 days, and every fourth year was to have an extra day to make up the old quarters.

Cesar's calendar served its purpose until the 18th century, when it was noticed that his computations had been astray to the extent of about eleven minutes a year. In the course of the centuries these minutes had accumulated until they amounted to as much as ten days. Accordingly in 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. issued a bull annulling ten days in that year. To avoid any repetition of the mistake, it was agreed that centennial years should be leap years when divisible by four, after omitting the two ophers. England objected to accepting the Gregorian calendar, until acquiesced finally, and the new style, as it was called, lasted until 1752. It was then found that the Pope had taken no account of odd hours, which had grown to a total of one hour. The bill introduced by Mr. Lewis at Ottawa calls for a single leap of an hour. As a matter of fact, the original proposal of Mr. Willett, the discoverer of the daylight saving idea, was for an hour; but he and Mr. Pearce concluded that the public had to be very gently accustomed to the change. They therefore hit upon the four alterations of

building, the officers having placed one at the disposal of the ball players.

All teams wishing to enter the city league are requested to send two authorized delegates. The meeting will be at 8 o'clock.

National League—Sunday.
At Chicago—First game—Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 5. Second game—Chicago, 0; Pittsburgh, 8.
St. Louis—First game—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Second game—Cincinnati, 13; St. Louis, 8.

American League—Sunday.
At Chicago—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 6.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 1.

Eastern League—Sunday.
At Rocky Point—Providence, 12; Toronto, 2.

At Newark—Montreal, 4; Newark, 2.
At Jersey City—Jersey City, 5; Rochester, 1.

National League—Saturday.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh—Chicago—rain.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia—New York—rain.

New York—Brooklyn—Boston—rain.
American League—Saturday.
At Chicago—Chicago—Cleveland—snow.
At Providence—Providence—Providence—rain.
At Newark—Newark—Huffalo—rain.

At Detroit—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Eastern League—Saturday.
At Baltimore—Baltimore—Montreal—rain.
At Providence—Providence—Providence—rain.
At Newark—Newark—Huffalo—rain.
At Jersey City—Jersey City—Toronto—rain.