

# THE STANDARD'S SPORTING SECTION

## Big Leaguers In Great Fight

### Cleveland Americans Jump Into Lead Over Yankees—Pittsburgh Trims Giants.

New York, Sept. 19.—There was a change in the American League standing today when the New York Yankees lost a game and Cleveland, jumped into first place. The percentage of advantage is small and the fight for leadership is one of the greatest known in big league history.

In the National League race, the Giants of New York are still leading, but Pittsburgh today after a hard battle beat the leaders by a score of 10 to one. The National pennant appears to be in the grasp of the Giants, barring a complete reversal, and this appears to have started, and the question is, will it continue?

The Yankees will now have to work hard to nose out Cleveland again, and baseball critics state that they never before witnessed a league race on either league that was so uncertain regarding the winner as at the present stage of the game:

American League.			
	R	H	E
Detroit	10	13	2
New York	6	12	3
St. Louis	7	7	1
Philadelphia	4	7	1

National League.			
	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	3	4	2
New York	1	6	2
St. Louis	5	12	0
Philadelphia	3	8	0

American League Standing.			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Cleveland	90	53	62.9
New York	85	52	61.9
Boston	74	70	51.4
Washington	69	70	49.7
Detroit	71	75	48.6
Chicago	68	84	44.8
Philadelphia	47	81	36.4

National League Standing.			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
New York	90	55	62.0
Pittsburgh	85	57	59.9
St. Louis	82	62	56.9
Boston	77	67	53.3
Brooklyn	70	72	49.3
Cincinnati	66	78	45.6
Chicago	57	81	41.3
Philadelphia	48	93	33.9

Brooklyn and Chicago postponed on account of rain.

## Edward O'Brien And James Thomas Spellman Responsible For Death

(Continued from page 8)

Byard Vanwart, 52 Prince Edward street, painter, stated he was not acquainted with the deceased Albert Norris. On the night of Norris' death he met Edward O'Brien and Thomas Spellman in Bowes' store at a little after 9 o'clock. He met the two prisoners as he came out. Spellman told him he would see him in a few minutes.

When they came out Spellman gave him a drink of whiskey in an alley near by. He did not notice a prescription label on the bottle. There was a label but it was too dark to see it. Later Spellman went into the store and bought some oranges. When he came back he gave Vanwart one. Both men appeared pretty well on, quite drunk, especially Spellman.

Vanwart thought Spellman also had some ginger ale bottles. He did not notice any lemon extract bottles. The two said nothing of Norris nor of where they secured the whiskey.

To G. Earle Logan, counsel for Spellman, Vanwart said the ginger ale bottle he saw was in Spellman's hand.

To a juror he said he first heard of Norris' death the next day, but did not associate the man's death with the two accused.

Harry Driscoll.

Harry Driscoll was asked by the coroner if the bottle of "White Horse" whiskey he had referred to at the last hearing had a prescription label on it. Driscoll said it had, and it was still on the bottle when Norris returned it. There was also a prescription gum label on the second bottle he supplied him with. He was positive of this.

To J. King Kelly, counsel for the Norris family, Vanwart said that Norris appeared sober and rational both times he served him in his store.

Detective Biddiscombe.

Detective Biddiscombe stated he was called by Sergeant Powers to take O'Brien from his home on Erin street to the police station. At the station in company with B. L. Scott he had O'Brien in his office. In consequence of conversation with Sergeant Powers. He told the officer he had been informed that he wished to make a statement. O'Brien refused to do so, and witness then gave O'Brien the statutory warning, after which Scott took down the prisoner's statement in writing.

The coroner asked for the statement, and when he was shown it in view of the fact that his client was to make a voluntary statement, the statement should not be read.

Statement Read.

Mr. Kelly said the jury had been empowered to inquire into how Norris had come to his death, and if the statement would enable them to do so, it should be read, especially in view of the fact that the accused were not on trial before them, and as it could later be ruled out by the court as inadmissible as evidence.

Mr. Ryan said he had no objection to its being read, but felt it was unnecessary as his client was to make a statement. The statement was then read as mentioned above.

Obtained Voluntarily.

Detective Biddiscombe said the statement was obtained voluntarily. He said to O'Brien: "I believe you want to make a statement" and O'Brien said "Yes." Biddiscombe said he then warned O'Brien, telling him he was not obliged to say anything, and whatever he did say might be used against him. He then got some footstep and Scott took down O'Brien's statement.

Detective Biddiscombe said that when he took the car down to get the prisoner, Sergeant Powers called him aside and told him O'Brien wished to make a statement.

## LIPTON HAS ABANDONED IDEA OF TRYING FOR AMERICA'S CUP

### Heavy Expenses Attached is the Main Reason for the Famous Sportsman Giving up—Yachting Associates Refer to His Decision Freely.

London, Sept. 19.—Thomas Lipton has definitely abandoned the idea of challenging again for the America's cup, according to his most intimate friend here. He has even given up ordinary yachting in Great Britain.

Sir Thomas, when questioned, hides his decision with the statement that he does not wish to decide the matter at the present moment. But his yachting associates of former days refer to his decision freely.

"It is mainly a question of finance," said one of them recently. "To come down to cold facts, Lipton is not rich enough to take up the challenge again solely on his own account."

"There are several questions to be considered. First of all, when Lipton challenges the cup is defended by a syndicate, every member of which is probably a richer man than Sir Thomas. On the other hand, he has to bear all the expenses unitedly."

Last Year's Race Costly.

"Then last year's race cost him a big fortune. From the time the Shamrock was first designed in 1913 until the moment when she was finally defeated and Lipton returned to England, it is estimated that the challenge cost him no less than \$2,500,000."

"It requires a great deal of consideration before such a sum can be risked again."

"And it must be remembered that a new challenger would be far more expensive than the last. Since 1914 materials are anything up to 500 per cent higher. Wages have risen over 300 per cent and Lipton would be able to hire the best sailors in England for his statement, which was not taken under oath."

O'Brien Testifies.

He said: "On the night that Mr. Norris was killed, at 6 o'clock I met Spellman and a fellow named Louis Daley at the foot of Hanover street. We went down to Haymarket Square and we went down both of Gibbons' and drank them. The three of us came up from there and sat on a bench in the square facing Dalmas street."

"Another fellow came along and joined us and he had a bottle and Spellman and I went back of Gibbons' with him and Spellman and I came up and the other fellow (Donnelly with his name) came up and the three of us sat on the opposite side of the square with my brother and another man by name of McDonald, and we sat there for a while and Spellman and I left and I gave Spellman the money and he went and got two more bottles."

"We went down back of Gibbons' street and each of us drank a bottle and we came up to the square again and we sat on a bench facing Dalmas street. There were three or four men there. We left them and crossed over to the opposite side of the street and were standing there when Mr. Norris came along. He spoke to us and Spellman asked him if he had anything to drink and he said, 'No, I would like to have a drink myself.'"

"Spellman said 'Give us the money and we will get you a drink of beer.' I said 'I haven't got any money.' I noticed a parcel under his arm. It was wrapped up in a paper, I thought it was a drink. He stepped to the foot of Erin street, the three of us and we crossed over the street in front of Steeves' store."

"We stopped there a few minutes talking and we went upstairs in the Ryan Building. Spellman knocked at a door up there, and some lady came to the door and he inquired for Freddie Keefe, and I think she said he was not in, or he was out, I am not sure where he was, and he and he and we came off the stairs, and the paper was off the bottle and I could see the bottle plainly, and I said to Spellman, 'Will I match it?' and he never answered me, and then somebody spoke about having a drink, and I think it was Mr. Norris, and I started to go into the hallway, and Spellman said, 'No, we'll go into the yard,' so we went into the yard and I stepped back to look up and down the streets to see any inspectors (I always do that when I go in a yard to have a drink) and I heard a crash and a groan. Then I turned around, Mr. Norris was lying on the ground and the bottle had rolled out toward the sidewalk. I could see the bottle shining. I picked it up and ran up Erin street and Spellman ran up after me."

Served Drinks.

"We stopped at the corner of Hanover street in front of Bowes' store and met Bernard Bowen, and we gave him a drink. He stayed in there a few minutes, not very long, and we came out again. We met Byard (Vanwart). We went into an alley off Hanover street, Bowes' alley, and Byard had a couple of drinks, and I think we all did, then we left Byard there and Spellman and I went into the Players Cafe, but I do not think we got anything to eat in there, and from there we went to Erin street and Spellman was going to fight with me up there. He hit me and the bottle fell out of my pocket and broke. That was the last place I remember being with Spellman that night."

Next Meeting.

## Rusie Opines Ruth Is King

### Once Famous Hurling Star Declares "Babe" is Better Than Old Swat Stars.

Amos Rusie, an idol of baseball fans more than twenty years ago, sat on the side lines at the Polo Grounds during a recent game between the Yankees and White Sox, marvelling in Babe Ruth, whom he declared to be the greatest figure in baseball.

"It's been nineteen years since I saw a major league game," Rusie remarked. "The game surely has taken long strides. Back in my days we had some heavy hitters, but none of them could hold a candle to Ruth. I refer to Wagner, Lajoie, and Ed. Delahanty."

Back in the nineties when Rusie appeared at the Polo Grounds, the shouting was all for him. The Hoosier Cyclone, they called him, for he was considered the greatest right-handed hurler in the game. He dropped from the game in 1902, after trying vainly for two years to overcome the handicap of an injured arm.

When Rusie left the game he returned to his home in Muncie, Ind., and later went to Seattle, Wash., where he worked as a laborer. He is past the fifty mark in years, and his hair is grey. He sat unnoticed by players and fans alike, for he was unknown to them.

Then Kid Gleason, the old manager of the White Sox, recognized him. They were rivals for pitching honors in the old days. "I'm sure glad to see you, Amos," smiled Gleason. "Seems like old times to see you around." The famous old twirler returned the greeting and they walked to the White Sox dugout arm in arm. Manager McGraw has made Rusie assistant superintendent of the Polo Grounds.

Although Rusie has not witnessed a major league game for so many years, he said he had kept up with the game through the newspapers.

Rusie said he didn't approve of putting a curb on the styles of pitching. "Give them a chance to develop. In my time we were permitted to soil the ball, and there were no freak deliveries. We had to depend on speed and fast breaking curves, and we had a great advantage over the batters. The batter of today has the edge, however. The livelier ball and curbing of pitches are the reasons. This can be carried too far."

"The crowds are greater today than at any time. Baseball is now a great national institution. The White Sox would have to consider this last year, which might be classed as murder or manslaughter."

If the offender meant to cause death or was reckless of whether death ensued or not, it was murder. In cases of murder the law pre-supposed malice aforethought. If there had been provocation it would be manslaughter.

There was no evidence to show that there was provocation on Norris' part. Did Thomas Spellman kill Albert Norris, and if so was Edward O'Brien a party to the act? If they found that he was, or that Norris had been murdered feloniously, and wilfully with malice aforethought, it was their duty to say so.

The jury retired at 9:45, and at 10:20 after 25 minutes deliberation brought in the verdict already set forth.

Coroner Kenny.

Coroner Kenny charging the jury said he agreed with counsel that the case was a most important one, theirs was a painful duty to perform, but he was confident that they would safely discharge their duty.

The evidence showed that Norris' death had been due to a fracture of the skull. As to by what means he had received the blow, the evidence showed that he left his daughter's home on the evening of his death and had a bottle of whiskey, filled on a prescription, that he did not like it, and had it changed for another. After partaking of some of it he met O'Brien and Spellman, and that together they went in search of more.

Had Been Drinking.

When the two first met Norris, O'Brien said, the latter was half full, and both he and Spellman had been drinking. He said he was a reformed man, and had another brother who served overseas and another who served at Halifax. He knew Spellman had been overseas and was shell shocked.

Mr. Kelly asked O'Brien what the quarrel he and Spellman had had was about. O'Brien said he could not say, as they were both pretty drunk. It was more a shove than a blow Spellman gave him. They had not been talking about what happened in the Ryan alley.

## Special Meeting Held Yesterday

### Evangelical Alliance Discussed Many Matters of Interest—Take Religious Census.

A special meeting of the Evangelical Alliance took place in the Y. M. C. A., yesterday morning for the purpose of conferring with Rev. W. D. Wilson, representing the Temperance Alliance. Mr. Wilson addressed the meeting at some length and explained the various phases of the situation. He said that if the approaching referendum was decided in favor of prohibition the importation of liquor into the province and the transportation out would be forbidden. The address was listened to with much interest and a resolution passed pledging the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the Alliance.

J. Shreve Durham, of Chicago, representing the International Sunday School Association, was present under the auspices of the St. John City and County Association. He proposed a plan for taking a religious census of the city to find out just how many adherents each denomination has. The census would include everybody, Jews and Gentiles. A resolution pledging the co-operation of the Alliance was passed.

Rev. W. E. Noyes, representative of the Presbyterian Church for Chinese work in Canada, spoke of a proposal to Christianize the Chinese in the city. At present, he said, they are not being cared for and he asked the aid of the clergymen present. Rev. J. K. King, Rev. R. P. Fulton, Rev. L. J. Watson, Rev. H. E. Thomas, Rev. Wm. Lawson, and Rev. W. H. Spencer, who were present for the first time, were introduced and welcomed to the Alliance. Each spoke briefly. Rev. G. A. Ross of Hampton also gave a short address.

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## Talk On Canadian Citizenship Given

### To Rotarians by Walter M. Raye, "Canada's Patriotic Lecturer."

The regular weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club took place as usual yesterday, with Rotarian Geo. Hatfield in the chair. Dr. J. V. Anglin was elected to membership.

The special speaker of the day was Mr. Walter Moiray, the well known Western orator, who talked on "Canadian Citizenship." He began by pointing out the great future that lies before Canada, and the great need that exists for the people to realize this and to endeavor each one to do his or her part to make the most of it. Dealing with Canadian industrial life and the desirability of utilizing the vast resources of the country to the utmost, he expressed his surprise that patriotic people should be willing to purchase goods from other countries that could just as well be made at home by Canadian labor. He emphasized this particularly in the case of the billion and a half worth of goods purchased every year from the United States, for which Canadians paid 113 cents to the dollar. Such line of action is neither patriotic nor good business. Referring also to goods made in Germany, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of such goods were being imported into this country that could be made here. German cutlery was paying a duty of two per cent while cutlery made in England paid sixteen per cent.

Mr. Moiray closed with an appeal to the Canadians to be Canadians first, to do their best to foster and promote the advancement of any movement calculated to benefit the country, irrespective of any other consideration, and while he had nothing against our neighbors to the South, to deal with them no more than is absolutely necessary until business conditions change to such an extent as will enable Canadians to deal on more equal terms.

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## Mystery Surrounds Farrar-Tellegen Case

### New York, Sept. 19.—No comment was available yesterday from either side of the Farrar