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"The Democratic party is to be tried by what it has said, and the Republican party by what it has done," was one of the pertinent points made by James E. Watson, Republican candidate for governor, in his speech at Fort Wayne.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, says if the Democrats elect Bryan and a majority of the lower house of congress nothing can be done with the tariff because two-thirds of the senate is Republican and will just laugh at any tariff bill made by Democrats.

**Works of the Brewery Trust.**

The Indianapolis News, which has been arrayed against the Republican ticket, admits that the brewery trust is trying to elect legislators in Indiana and control the politics of the state.

**The News says:**

Starting at Madison and extending down the Ohio river almost to Evansville, the Louisville brewery trust is doing business on the Indiana side of the river.

And in addition to the business of selling beer, the trust is taking a part in politics in this State, is contributing to the fund to handle the disreputable element on election day and, above all, the trust is standing for that peculiar kind of "personal liberty" with which the people of the Hoosier state are so familiar.

The Louisville brewery trust, until recently, controlled the politics of Louisville and, for that matter, it had a hand in shaping the political affairs of all parts of Kentucky. The business of the trust was to sell beer. All that it does is centered about that one proposition.

The most powerful influence in the politics of Louisville for more than ten years was that of the saloon and brewery. This element elected the officers whose duty it was to enforce the laws, and consequently the laws were not enforced.

It appointed the police that were supposed to protect the lives and property of the citizen. It elected the judges to construe the law.

It drew the grand juries and the petit juries. And there were set-up grand juries and fixed petit juries.

There were the criminal lawyers. Who has not heard of Aaron Kohn?

The people had to contend with the "prominent citizen" and the political banker.

They had the same old "eagle with his eye on the sun" down here, and in Louisville "labor was busy and trade was active."

The liquor element controlled elections in Louisville by the use of the same class of depraved whites and blacks the brewers of Springfield used to bring about their political ends. The brewery and saloon fixed the amount of license that they should pay; in every detail, for years, Louisville was a despotism, ruled absolutely by the saloon and brewery interests.

**Signs of Better Times.**

Gold is pouring into the nation's coffers at the rate of a million dollars a day from customs receipts, a source that indicates anticipation of a revival of business as these duties are paid on goods in bond that are wanted for the jobbing trade. There is also a revival in internal revenue receipts that was not expected quite so soon and merchants from all parts of the country are in market preparing for what they believe will be a brisk fall trade.

It has been said with entire truth that the recent panic was purely mental in its characteristics and this analysis is accepted for want of a better one. There certainly was no financial reason for a slump at the time it took place and that fact was discovered very quickly, but the mental depression had done its work and though the scare was over long ago business is just fairly beginning to recover its tone. It is becoming an old story to say that crops are large and prices are high, but it is true and it should be sufficient ground on which to predicate a forecast of the business of the fall. Measured by this guide, which has been quite infallible in the past, the outlook for business is dependent only upon a revival of industrial conditions and this seems assured to a considerable degree.

One peculiar feature of the situation is that conditions do not seem to be materially affected by the political campaign, something that has always heretofore carried before it a feeling of dread.—Record-Herald.

**RAILWAY ACT IS UPHELD**  
**FEDERAL COURT OF APPEALS HOLDS THAT GOVERNMENT IS RIGHT IN ITS CONTENTIONS AS TO COUPLINGS.**

Two sweeping opinions, noteworthy in the decisions of the lower courts were reversed in full in each instance, were handed down by the United States court of appeals at St. Louis Monday sustaining the position of the government against the railroads in the matter of the safety appliance law of congress. The cases decided were those of the government against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company and of the government against the Denver & Rio Grande company.

By these decisions, the court of appeals abrogates the common law rules of "reasonable care," that have heretofore governed and behind which the railroads sought shelter, and upholds in full the acts of congress, which, the opinion holds, now totally supplant the common law rules. In the two cases decided, different grounds of defense were tried, that the railroads might contest against the safety appliance act from every possible point. The Denver & Rio Grande case was argued before the lower court on demurrers, while the Atchison case was tried by a jury. The railroads won both decisions in the lower courts. The syllabus in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe case lays down the new rule of law under the act of congress as follows:

"The safety appliance act of congress places a railway company in the situation in which it is found: in absolute duty to maintain the prescribed coupling appliances and is not satisfied by reasonable care."

It is believed the decisions will have a wide effect on railroad suits at law in the future.

**Sherman Talks to Veterans at Utica.**

At Thursday's meeting of the Oneida Veterans' Association James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, delivered an address, which, he said was not intended to be a political speech.

Mr. Sherman said he did not attend the reunion as a candidate for office, but as a comrade by adoption. He spoke in part as follows:

"We are today in a condition of profound peace with all the world. Would that that condition might continue without end, but the most sanguine can hardly have such expectations. It is appropriate and natural that in time of peace we give thought to industrial problems. We do not give thought mainly to commercial progress, and yet a glance at our annual appropriation bills shows that year after year we are placing our army and our navy on a firmer foundation, for we are constantly preparing for the war which we hope will never come. We believe that our surest guarantee of peace is found in perfect preparation for war."

"May I repeat the words of your comrade, President Harrison, spoken before the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, in 1892: 'We will pursue the paths of peace. We are not a warlike nation. All our instincts, all our history, are in the lines of peace. Only intolerable aggression, only the peril of our institution, of the flag, can thoroughly arouse us. With capability for war on land and sea unexcelled by any nation in the world, we are smitten with the love of peace. We would promote peace of this hemisphere by placing judiciously some large guns about the Golden Gate simply for saluting purposes, and yet they should be of the best modern type.'"

"And so let me, gentlemen, give expression to my thought in words uttered on another occasion that we should at all times maintain such an army and such a navy as will be the sure guaranty of the protection of American citizens and American rights everywhere, and be at the same time an omen of peace; that we should at every exposed point be so fully protected that no power on earth would wish to molest us."

"Let the uppermost thought of the day be of peace rather than of war. Let us glory in the commercial progress of our country and the happiness of our people. Let us encourage strife for good government and good citizenship. Let us stimulate the effort, not alone to advance our welfare at home, but to give example to good government and good citizenship to the peoples of the earth. Let us continue to elevate mankind in general by raising still higher our own standard."

**HIGHER STANDARD OF SCHOOL TEACHERS**  
**F. A. Cotton, State Superintendent, in Address Reviews History of System.**

Fassett A. Cotton, state superintendent of education was in Goshen Thursday and addressed the teachers attending the Elkhart county institute in the assembly room of the Goshen High school.

He said he was pleased with the attention given music in the public schools of Indiana. And there was an awakening in educational institutions in the department of music. He noted the *association pue ssaoud poyeuru* of the government against the railroads in the matter of the safety appliance law of congress. The cases decided were those of the government against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company and of the government against the Denver & Rio Grande company.

By these decisions, the court of appeals abrogates the common law rules of "reasonable care," that have heretofore governed and behind which the railroads sought shelter, and upholds in full the acts of congress, which, the opinion holds, now totally supplant the common law rules. In the two cases decided, different grounds of defense were tried, that the railroads might contest against the safety appliance act from every possible point. The Denver & Rio Grande case was argued before the lower court on demurrers, while the Atchison case was tried by a jury. The railroads won both decisions in the lower courts. The syllabus in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe case lays down the new rule of law under the act of congress as follows:

**Business Men's Picnic.**

The officers in charge of the business men's picnic have arranged a unique program and the amusements will be far the best of any ever held in the county. It will be a rare treat and no one in the county can afford to miss it.

**FARM & LABOR PROSPERITY**

**FIGURES GIVEN BY STATE STATISTICIAN FOR 11 YEARS MAKE ELOQUENT REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT**

That prosperity has come to Indiana, both to wage-earners and farmers under Republican administration, says Louis Ludlow in the Indianapolis Star, is shown by a report of the Indiana bureau of statistics, which was made public on Friday. Mrs. Mary Stubbs Moore, chief of the bureau has exercised the most pains taking care in collecting and compiling the statistics. The investigation has been comprehensive and has extended to all of the leading industries, as well as to agricultural conditions.

The report shows that working men in Indiana receive at the present time a very substantial increase in all lines over the wages paid to them during the second Cleveland administration. The comparison in twelve of the leading trades for the same hours of labor is as follows:

	Under 2nd Present	Cleveland Daily
Miners .....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Administration wage		
Carpenters .....	2 00	3 15
Painters .....	2 25	3 00
Blacksmiths .....	1 21	3 50
Machinists .....	1 94	3 25
Brick masons .....	4 00	4 80
Plumbers .....	2 80	4 50
Hod carriers .....	2 32	3 00
Plasterers .....	3 60	4 00
Coopers .....	1 20	2 75
Horsehoers .....	2 50	3 25
Lathers .....	2 00	3 50

While our workmen are reaping greater rewards for their toil, as shown by the report, the farmers are getting prices for their produce than at any time during the four years of the Cleveland administration, from 1893 to 1897. The average price of wheat during the year 1907 was 86.39 cents per bushel. During the four years of the second Cleveland regime the average price of wheat was as follows: 1893, 61.80 cents; 1894, 51.49 cents; 1895, 62.36 cents; 1896, 67.67 cents.

The average price of corn during 1907 was 53.48 cents per bu. During the four years of the second Cleveland era corn brought the following prices: 1893, 37.73 cents; 1894, 42.07 cents; 1895, 38.64 cents; 1896, 25.40 cents.

In 1907 the average price of oats was 44.30 cents. During the four years under Cleveland oats brought the following prices: 1893, 30.03 cents; 1894, 32.69 cents; 1895, 27.01 cents; 1896, 19.03 cents.

The average market price of timothy hay in 1907 was \$17.42 per ton. Under the Cleveland era hay brought the following prices: 1893, \$12.21; 1894, \$10.13; 1895, \$12.02; 1896, \$12.13.

In other words, the farmers of Indiana, according to the report, get 18.72 cents per bushel more for their wheat, 11.61 cents more for their oats and \$5.21 per ton more for their hay last year than during any year of the last Democratic national administration.

**3-Year-Old Boy is Cremated.**

Harry Wallace, the 3-year-old son of George Wallace, was burned to death in a barn which caught fire at Warsaw Monday.

**WHISKY MEN LOSE FIGHT**  
**GOVERNMENT VICTORY FORCES DEALERS TO LABEL GOODS UNDER REVENUE & PURE FOOD ACTS.**

The decision rendered by Judge Thompson on Monday last in the injunction proceedings instituted at Cincinnati by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, the text of which was received at the Treasury Department Wednesday, is regarded as a great victory by the officials of the three departments at Washington which participated in preparing the new regulations concerning the branding of distilled spirits. The departments interested are the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture, the last named being more especially interested in the injunction proceedings on account of the bearing Judge Thompson's opinion will have upon the enforcement of the pure food law.

The results of this litigation, if the departments finally are sustained, will work an extraordinary change in the methods pursued by rectifiers in marking packages of distilled spirits placed upon the market. Prior to July 1 of this year, and before it became necessary for the Internal Revenue Bureau to make its spirits harmonious with the provisions of the pure food legislation, the revenue officials exercised themselves primarily with the collection of the tax, ignoring the features now emphasized by the pure food law. Under the old regulations a rectifier was permitted to designate the name of the spirits blended and sold by him in some cases "rye whiskey," in others "bourbon whiskey," and so on, to suit the trade. No account was taken of the amount of neutral spirits consumed.

Under the new regulations, a rectifier, before his product is branded, must declare to the Government the name under which it is to be sold, and that name must be consistent with the titles given to the different grades of beverage spirits in internal revenue circular No. 723. One of these designations is "imitation whiskey" which is the name most seriously objected to by the wholesale liquor dealers, and which they sought to abolish through the injunction proceedings. The question presented to Judge Thompson was whether neutral spirits reduced to potable proof and artificially colored and flavored was whiskey or only an imitation of whiskey. Judge Thompson, in substance, held the resultant product is imitation whiskey, and if the rectifier, under the new regulation, fails to so declare it to be, he violates not only the internal revenue regulations, but likewise the pure food law.

**Lamphere Will Be Tried.**

Unless something arises to break the agreement recently made between the attorneys, both for the prosecution and the defense, in the Lamphere case, the trial will be held in the circuit court of LaPorte county, with Judge John C. Richter sitting as trial judge. The next term of the circuit court will convene on September 28, and it is thought that the case will be called within a few days from the opening date.

Ray Lamphere, the defendant, will be tried on the six indictments returned by the grand jury which embody murder, arson, conspiracy and the like. The state declares it has evidence sufficient to convict the man on either of the counts, while the defense announces that it will show where Lamphere had nothing to do with the operations of Mrs. Gunness. The defense intimates that it may even prove an alibi.

**Ligonier Man Attempts Suicide.**

Hiram S. Goodspeed, a prominent citizen of Ligonier who was postmaster there from 1865 to 1884, made three unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide Saturday. First he went to a hardware store to buy a revolver, but was refused; and shortly after he was barely saved from throwing himself in front of a fast Lake Shore train. He was discovered some time later as he was about to jump from a third story window in the Ligonier mill. His actions are due to despondency caused by being obliged to pay \$2,500 in back taxes recently brought to light by tax ferrets in that county.

**Better Have Lost His Chickens.**

While attempting to catch a supposed chicken thief, William Hays, a transfer man of Bloomington, shot off the big toe of his left foot by the accidental discharge of a shotgun. Hays heard a suspicious noise among his fowls and was cautiously opening his kitchen door with one hand, when the gun, in the other, was accidentally discharged.

**Big Onion Yield.**

It is estimated that the onion yield in the vicinity of Napanee this year will be approximately 550 or 600 car loads, which is nearly double the yield of last year. The total acreage is about 800.

**AFTER FOREIGN MINISTER.**  
**Sheldon, Wash., Woman Don't Want Married Women Taunted.**

Warsaw officers have been asked by a Sheldon, Wash. woman to head off Rev. Rawe, the New Zealand, who during the course of a lecture recently delivered at Winona assembly made the declaration that there would be fewer divorces and affinities if married women were required to tattoo their chins, and that in view of the fact he was heading toward Washington, that he might urge President Roosevelt to use his influence in bringing such a bill before Congress. The Sheldon woman has written Postmaster Nelson in part as follows: "Please send this letter on to President Roosevelt to head off that try-to-be minister. Tell the president to refuse him an audience. If we would have laws to prevent so many unmarried matches we would not need divorces. I think that minister needs a red hot iron placed on his sit down."

**Cavalry Veterans Reunion.**

The Twenty-First Annual Reunion of the Thirtieth Indiana Cavalry will be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday Sept. 9 in Room 32, of the State House, First Floor. There will be a basket dinner and a good program. John W. Gillard and J. M. Hemminger of this city, are members.

**WARNS BAKERS TO CLEAN UP**

**UTENSILS IN MANY PLACES CAKED WITH 'DIRT AND NEVER WASHED—PROSECUTION MAY FOLLOW.**

Mr. W. E. Blakely, chief of the State department of inspection, is sending out letters of warning to the proprietors of bakeries in Indiana. Inspection of a number of places recently has proved, it is stated, that there is a woeful disregard for cleanliness in many such establishments. In all of these places inspected the proprietors have been allowed from five to ten days in which to make changes, and if the changes are not made prosecutions will follow, it is stated.

"Conditions are very unsatisfactory in many of the bakeries of the state," said D. F. Spees, chief deputy inspector, who has been looking in on the Indianapolis bake shops for several days. "The dough pans are caked with dirt and the utensils, it seems, are seldom, if ever washed."

Mr. Spees says also, that there is a lack of screens for the windows and doors in many places, as a result flies are thick, and in some places even the spiders, bugs and roaches hold high carnival among the breadstuffs. Mr. Spees says that the sanitary conditions of many bakeries have been improved.

In the letters which are being sent out, Mr. Blakely orders that hereafter all dough troughs, bread boxes, steam boxes, pans and cupboards shall be well and thoroughly scraped where necessary and kept washed clean, and that all woodwork of doors and windows must be painted and kept washed clean with soap and water.

The proprietors of the bakeries are also warned that the deputy inspectors have been instructed to make close inspection and to prosecute all persons or firms neglecting or refusing to keep the furniture, floors, side walls and ceilings in a clean and sanitary condition as the law requires. The penalty for violation of the law in this respect is for the first offense a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50; second offense a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$100; and third offense, a fine of not less than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or both.

The State department is handicapped by not having enough inspectors, but an effort will be made to see that law is observed by the proprietors of the bakeries. It is hardly possible with the present force of inspectors to visit each bakery more than once a year. The department believes that the best interests of the public would be conserved by an inspection at least once each month.

**Get Better Rates.**

South Bend coal consumers have, after much fighting, succeeded in getting better rates from Indiana mines. Rates from Linton field to St. Marys, Notre Dame will be 90 cents instead of \$1 as now and from the Brazil field will be reduced from \$1.05 to 95 cents. A complaint had been made that the rates to South Bend suburbs were higher than to Chicago.

**Leesburg a Lodge Town.**

Leesburg, Kosciusko county, with a population of 450, has 600 lodge members in the I. O. O. F., Macabees and Knights of Pythias societies, the farmers in the vicinity of the town making up the number over the population of male residents in the town. Leesburg has a reputation of being the best lodge town in the state of Indiana for a town of its size.

**U. S. DISPENSARY**  
**Describes the Principal Ingredients Contained in Peru-na.**  
**Are we claiming too much for Peru-na when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peru-na is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensary says of the principal ingredients of Peru-na.**

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensary says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes, chronic rhinitis (nasal catarrh), atonic dyspepsia (catarrh of the stomach), chronic intestinal catarrh, catarrhal jaundice (catarrh of the liver), and in diseased mucous membranes of the pelvic organs. It is also recommended for the treatment of various forms of diseases peculiar to women.

Another ingredient of Peru-na, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensary as a tonic. So also is cubeba classed as a stomachic and as a tonic for the mucous membranes. Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peru-na, an excellent drug that has been very largely overlooked by the medical profession for the past fifty years. The seeds are to be found in very few drug stores. The United States Dispensary says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Oil of copaiba, another ingredient of Peru-na, is classed by the United States Dispensary as a mild stimulant and diuretic. It acts on the stomach and intestinal tract. It acts as a stimulant on the genito-urinary membranes. Useful in chronic cystitis, chronic dysentery and diarrhoea, and some chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peru-na as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

**DR. WEISER NOT ON STUMP**

Announcement of Speaking Dates for Socialists is Denied.

Dr. W. A. Weiser states that announcements given out by the Socialists that he was to speak for that party are wholly unauthorized and he will not make speeches for that party.

It is possible that the doctor will accept an independent nomination and make the congressional race, supporting Bryan on national issues.

**ASK CHANGE IN DISTRICTS**

Methodist Conference Will Consider Re-alignment of Territory

One of the important matters to come before the Attica Methodist conference is the changing of the districts. There are now five districts, and now it is planned to change them so as to leave but four, the Valparaiso district being eliminated and part of that added to the South Bend district. If this is done it is believed that the presiding elder of the South Bend district, Rev. Paul Curnick, will move to LaPorte, which will be more centrally located and will be more convenient. The South Bend district will, if the change is made, consist of Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Marshall and Starke and possibly some of the other counties on the south.

**ALTON REPORTS LOSS UNDER 2-CENT FARES.**

First to Complete Statement on Full Year—Carried More Passengers.

An increase of 12 per cent. in the number of passengers carried and a decrease of 6 per cent. in earnings, are the net results to the Chicago & Alton railroad of twelve months' operation under the 2-cent fare law, according to figures made public by Walter Ross, traffic manager of the road. The Alton is the first road to complete figures showing the effect of a full year under the new law. The figures are for the year ended June 30, 1908, and show that 366,766 more passengers were carried than in the previous fiscal year. For the year just past the number of tickets sold was 3,427,982, compared with 3,061,216 during the preceding twelve months. Figures for comparative earnings show a decrease in revenues of \$208,783.

The 1908 figures show the average rate a passenger mile to be .9185 cent, while the 1907 statement, under the 3-cent rate, gives it as .9206 cent.

**Umpire a Sinful Man.**

An awful indictment bunch of baseball fans came back to Culver from Argos last Sunday. They one and all assert that the Argos umpire stole the game and that Culver never had a ghost of a show in his decisions. Similar charges were made by the Plymouth crowd who played Argos the preceding Sunday. All of which goes to show that this is a wicked world and that our home missionary societies should redouble their efforts, particularly in Argos.—Culver Citizen.

**Hindle-Gray Nuptials.**

Miss Gertrude Gray of Kimmel, Ind., and Mr. Guy Hindle of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. I. Imler at his home Saturday evening. They will temporarily reside in this city.

**LAUER'S**  
**Clothes and Shoes**  
**The Kind That Satisfy**  
**Elaborate Fall Showing**  
**FOR THIS FALL** We have provided the best stock in all departments ever shown in this city. We know it's a rule of trade that "the store that is able to do the best is pretty apt to receive the bulk of patronage." No store in this town gives the Clothes and Shoe buyer the opportunities we do. Immense stocks in all departments now ready. New FALL SUITS, New FALL OVERCOATS, New FALL SHOES, New FALL FURNISHINGS and HATS—Everything up to "snuff" and up to the minute in style.  
Our line of men's KUPPENHEIMER SUITS, our young men's "STUDENTS CLOTHES" we want you to see.  
Our line of men's dress shoes in "Crawfords," "James Mean's" and "World Over" are ahead of any in quality and style shown in town.  
Our line of WORK CLOTHING, WORK SHOES are all sold under a strict guaranty of "your money's worth or your money back." Come in and get an idea of what a GOOD STORE you have in town. Get an impression of our store and our methods and you will like us.  
**LAUER'S** Good Clothes Store "ofcourse"

**CAR SURPLUS IS REDUCED**  
**AND TAKEN FROM LIST OF IDLES—253,003**  
**CARS ARE STILL BEING USED.**  
Charles B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Railroad Commission has received from Arthur Hale, chairman of the committee on car efficiency of the American Railway Association, a complete report on the surplus of cars in the United States and Canada on August 19. The immediately preceding report of this committee was made for July 22. It is shown by the report just issued that there was a decrease of 28,615 in the number of surplus cars during the last fortnight. Of the decrease, 7,708 are box cars, 12,044 gondola cars and 1,910 flat cars. The total surplus on August 19 was 253,003.

**We Redeem Coupons FOR**  
**Frank Vangilder, KENDALL BLOCK.**  
**All Kinds of Groceries.**  
**CLIPPERS TAKE 2 MORE GAMES**

**DEFEAT LAKEVILLE GRAYS AT LAPAZ 14 TO 0—NILES, MICHIGAN TEAM GOES DOWN WITH SCORE 11 TO 4**  
The Clippers ran away with the Lakeville Grays at the Old Settlers' Picnic at Lapaz Saturday by the shut-out score of 14 to 0. The game was played on a stubble field, from which paths had been mowed between the bases. Hits and errors could not be counted, for when grounders were hit they were generally lost. In this way the Plymouth boys won the game. Tebay held the Grays to batting flies, while the Clippers batted the ball in the grass. Features of the game were a two-base hit by Fox on the Lakeville team, and four double plays made by the Clippers.

Sunday afternoon the Clippers defeated the Niles Mich. team by the score of 11 to 4. The line-ups were:  
Logan c Born  
Richardson p Harris  
Assmus 1b Betz  
Parks 2b Miles  
Hahn ss Miles  
Wadel 3b Tebay  
Teske 1 Spade  
Wohlrab m Logan  
Bunbury r Martindale  
Dunkleberg sub Ness  
The visiting pitcher Richardson was a star, but his poor support lost the game. Features were 3 base hit by Spayde bringing in two men on bases. Plymouth is credited with 4 errors. Attendance medium. Umpire U. S. Lemmet. Time of game 1:45.

**JAPAN'S SHOW POSTPONED**  
**The International Exposition Will Not Be Held Until 1917.**

It is confidentially asserted that the government of Japan has decided to postpone the international exposition, which was to have been held in 1912, for a period of five years, or until 1917. No official announcement of this decision will be made until the various governments interested are informed.  
The reason assigned for holding the international exposition at Tokio in 1917, the date to which the government is said to have decided to postpone it, was that that year will be the fiftieth anniversary of the Meiji period and the accession of the Emperor. The government will appropriate \$15,000,000 toward the expenses of the exposition.