

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

VOL. XLV., No. 283

Palladium, Est. 1831. Consolidated  
with Sun-Telegram, 1897.

## ROBINS WIN THIRD GAME; SCORE 2 TO 1

Sherry Smith's Offering Pois-  
son to Cleveland Indians,  
Who Lose Second Straight  
to Brooklyn.

## WINNERS GET 6 HITS

(By Associated Press)  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Sherry Smith's southpaw slants were poison to the Cleveland Indians today and the Brooklyn Dodgers made off with the third game of the world's series by a score of 2 to 1.

Each club having notched a victory in their bat handles, the rival managers, Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Speaker, of Cleveland, realized the tactical advantage of capturing the third contest today. With a four-game series on foreign soil confronting him, battling before unfriendly thousands, Manager Robinson will go west tonight with a two game lead for his Brooklyn cohorts.

The Brooklyn victory yesterday put the spurs to local enthusiasm and a large crowd came early to the ball park. The first in line came before sun-up. The weather was warmer, too, and the thermometer rose in direct ratio with the mounting hopes of the Brooklyn fans, who felt pretty comfortable before the whitewashing of the Indians yesterday.

The next game will be played at Cleveland Saturday.

Another reel of the autumnal world's series thriller, entitled "Taking the Third Game," was thrown on the baseball screen when some 20,000 or more fans saw the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Cleveland Indians come to grips to take the odd game before taking the trail westward tonight to engage in a four-game series on the Indians' reservation in Cleveland.

"The boys have started to hit," said Manager Robinson. "We have looked over the best pitching that I believe the Clevelands can show, and I feel sure that we can win the series.

### First Inning

CLEVELAND—Smith broke a wide curve over the plate for the first strike. Olson threw out Evans at first. Wamby walked. Smith tried to pick Wamby off at first base, and nearly got him. Johnston threw out Speaker at first, Wamby going to second. Olson threw out Burns at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Olson walked. Caldwell worked very slowly. Johnston sacrificed. O'Neill to Burns. Sewell fumbled Griffith's grounder, and the batter was safe at first. Olson going to third. He scored on Wheat's single to left. Griffith going to second. Griffith scored on Myers' single into right field. Wheat going to second. Speaker came in to the diamond and sent Caldwell from the box. Mails went into the box for Cleveland. Konetchy fled to Wamby. Kilduff fled to Wood. Two runs, two hits, one error.

### Second Inning

CLEVELAND—Gardner got a long foul into left field which looked safe. Gardner sent a high fly out to Griffith, and then sat down. Griffith robbed Wood of a long hit by a fine running catch. Sewell went out. Konetchy to Smith. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Miller walked. Smith hit into a double play. Mails took his first pop fly and then tossed to Burns, doubling Miller at first. Olson singled to center. Olson was out stealing. O'Neill to Wamby. No runs, one hit, no errors.

### Third Inning

CLEVELAND—O'Neill went out at first on a popular play. Konetchy to Kilduff to Smith. O'Neill's grounder bounded off Konetchy's glove to Kilduff, who made a quick throw to Smith. Mails fled out to Myers. Kilduff tossed out Evans at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Johnston went out. Wamby to Burns. Neis batted in place of Griffith. Sewell threw out Neis at first. Wheat got a Texas leaguer over Sewell's head. Myers fled out to Sewell. No runs, one hit, no errors.

### Fourth Inning

CLEVELAND—Neis went into right field for Brooklyn. Olson took Wamby's grounder back on the grass and made a quick throw, getting him at first. Speaker got a long hit which went through Wheat's legs, and Speaker scored. It was a two-base hit for Speaker and an error for Wheat. Burns went out at first, Johnston to Konetchy. Johnston also threw out Gardner at first. One run, one hit, one error.

BROOKLYN—Konetchy strode to first. Kilduff sacrificed. Mails to Burns. Miller fled out to Evans, and Konetchy was nearly doubled out. Smith grounded out to Burns unassisted. No runs, no hits, no errors.

### Fifth Inning

CLEVELAND—Wood struck out. Sewell walked on four wide balls. O'Neill singled over second. Sewell holding the middle bag. Mails hit into a double play. Olson to Kilduff to Konetchy. No runs, one hit, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Olson fled to Speaker. Johnston struck out. Neis popped to Burns. No runs, no hits, no errors.

### Sixth Inning

CLEVELAND—Evans field out to Wheat. Smith tossed on Wamby at first. Speaker fled out to Neis. Konetchy. No runs, no hits, no errors.

BROOKLYN—Wheat fouled out to Burns. Myers singled into left field. Konetchy hit into a double play. Wamby to Sewell to Burns. No runs, no hits, no errors.

### Seventh Inning

CLEVELAND—Burns struck out. Gardner went out. Kilduff to Konetchy. Kilduff also threw out Wood



S. SMITH

## LEAGUE PACT ATTACKED BY SEN. WATSON

Coliseum Packed by G. O. P. to Hear Senator Show Fal-  
lacy and Danger of Wilson League.

## A BIG PARADE IS HELD

Attacking the conduct of the war by the Democratic administration, and denouncing the League of Nations as a pernicious document that would set a "super-government" over that of the United States, Senator James E. Watson, addressed an audience that packed the coliseum last evening.

For two and a half hours the senator held the attention of every person in the hall while talking on the League of Nations, the conditions under which the covenant was written, and the conditions facing this country should it enter the League.

### Attacks Foreign Policy.

Asserting that during the past eight years the Democratic administration officials repeatedly had exhibited socialistic tendencies in their sponsoring of government ownership of the railroads the senator passed on to an attack on our domestic and foreign policies before the war, mentioning especially the "watchful waiting" phase of the Mexican situation.

"If there had been a man of strong character in the White House, a man who would come out and say that we would protect our interests," said the senator, "we would never have had a war with Europe."

### Dissatisfied With Covenant.

"Not a single senator was satisfied with the covenant as it was brought back from overseas," he said at another point. "Do you wonder that the document was not ratified?" He also asserted that when the Republicans came into power their first effort would be to further some kind of an association of nations, although its exact form could not be defined.

"Who will be in partnership with us when we enter the League of Nations?" asked the speaker. "We will have Haiti, a country whose natives are illiterate and unable to grasp the significance of their participation in international affairs; we will have Liberia, one half of whose population is unintelligent; and these countries will have votes in the league when our country is excluded, should a dispute arise between the United States and any foreign power."

### Democratic Failures.

He said women suffrage had always been opposed by Democrats and favored by Republicans. The senator pointed out the failure of the Democrats in operating the railroads under William McAdoo. Referring to the Esch-Cummins bill, Senator Watson explained its provisions and asserted in 60 days time the board of nine members had increased wages \$600,000.

He voiced the opinion that the United States was amply able to take care of the Japanese question without letting foreign powers suggest our policy. Immigration of Japanese into this country is an American problem, he said. "I will not let any other country say who shall and who shall not come into this country of ours."

### Crowd Assembles Early.

The Coliseum was filled an hour before the speaker arrived, and scores of people were standing around the sides of the hall. Music by the American Legion Band kept the crowd entertained until the arrival of the senator.

The speaker was introduced by Attorney John L. Rupe. The meeting was preceded by a parade.

The Harding-Coolidge club of Hagerstown, a group of G. A. R. veterans, the direction of Sam L. Rogers, chief of the census bureau, enumerators collected data on farms, manufacturers, forests and oil production and it is this work which will occupy the attention of the bureau from now on. A large force of statisticians and clerks will be retained to complete it.

### Crowd Assembles Early.

The Coliseum was filled an hour

before the speaker arrived, and scores

of people were standing around the

sides of the hall. Music by the Ameri-

cian Legion Band kept the crowd en-

tertained until the arrival of the sena-

tor.

The speaker was introduced by At-

torney John L. Rupe. The meeting

was preceded by a parade.

The Harding-Coolidge club of Hager-

stown, a group of G. A. R. veterans,

and Albert D. Gayle of the First Na-

tional bank, represented local banks

at the state bankers' convention, in

Indianapolis today.

The convention opened at 10 a. m.

Thursday. Scores of bankers from various parts of the state arrived in Indianapolis Wednesday. President R. W. Akin of Sullivan, and other officers of the association, were on the program for short talks, also R. S. Hawes, of St. Louis, president of the National Bankers' Association.

Speakers in the afternoon are: Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., New York, economist for Chase National Bank, and James W. Good of Iowa, chairman of the appropriations committee of the house of representatives. Mr. Good's address will be on the subject, "The Budget and Governmental Expenditures." Following this address, there will be a general discussion of present-day banking problems by members of the association. The wives of the visiting bankers will be entertained Thursday afternoon at tea at the home of Mrs. Frank D. Stainaker of Indianapolis. Tonight the bankers will form a theater party.

### Annual Occurrence.

Hospital tag day is an annual occurrence in Richmond. Its citizens look forward to it. There has been a gratifying one in the past. Every prospect points to a repetition of past successes.

Reid hospital is an emergency institution which the city can not spare. It is ready at all hours, day and night, with facilities to take care of emergencies.

Its efficiency should not be impaired. Buy tags on next Saturday to show you appreciate the institu-

### Elkhart Railroad Force Is Reduced 10 Per Cent

(By Associated Press)

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 7.—A reduction of 10 per cent in the force of the main shops of the New York Central railroad here will be made Saturday, officials announced today.

There are in Indiana 227 mining

companies operating 254 mines under

license at present; 151 licensed whole-

salers and 1,178 retailers.

## 105,683,108, POPULATION, THIS COUNTRY

Insular Population Swells the Total to 117,950,000 Persons Under Protection of Stars and Stripes.

## CITIES GROW RAPIDLY

### (BULLETIN)

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The population of the United States is 105,683,108, says an official announcement by the census bureau at 4 o'clock today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The bulk of its work completed, the census bureau at 4 o'clock this afternoon will announce the total number of inhabitants in continental United States.

Indications are that the complete census, the fourteenth in the country's history, will show a total population for the United States, exclusive of insular possessions, of approximately 105,700,000. Nearly 12,250,000 persons are estimated to be living in island possessions, making a total of 117,950,000 persons under the protection of the stars and stripes.

These estimates are based on a recent official announcement that the census when 85 per cent complete gave a population of 90,586,742 for that proportion of the country.

### Growth About 15 Per Cent.

The relative growth of the nation from 1900 to 1910 was 21 per cent, but this rate is expected to be cut to at least 15 per cent this year, chiefly census bureau officials say, through stoppage of immigration during the war and by the heavy emigration during that period.

One of the striking developments of this year's census was the relative growth of cities and industrial centers as compared with the farming regions. Rural growth in the last ten years was only one-third as great as it was in the previous decade while the cities nearly maintained their 1900-1910 rate of growth.

### Took Forty Weeks.

The census bureau to date has spent forty weeks in supervising the enumerating and tabulation of the country's millions. A similar period elapsed before the country's population was made public in 1910. This year, however, all minor civil divisions and incorporated places of each state will have been made public with the announcement of the United States total, while in 1910 the census bureau's objective was to arrive at the total as soon as possible, leaving five states and their county civil divisions to be announced later. The work of the thirteenth census did not begin until April 5, and ended December 10, 1910.

On January 1, this year, \$5,000 enumerators began counting the men, women and children of the country and collecting certain information concerning the nation's resources. Under the direction of Sam L. Rogers, chief of the census bureau, enumerators collected data on farms, manufacturers, forests and oil production and it is this work which will occupy the attention of the bureau from now on. A large force of statisticians and clerks will be retained to complete it.

### Coal Price Fixing HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON LOCAL SITUATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 7.—Coal re-

tailing who claimed that the gross

profits of \$2.25 a ton fixed by the

special coal and food commission is

not sufficient for them to operate to

day flocked to the office of Chairman

Eschbach.

As a result the chairman granted a

special hearing on application of the

Bunting Coal Company, of Warsaw for

10 a. m. next Monday morning. Mr.

Eschbach announced that any retailer

in the state who believes that he can

not operate on the margin allowed

and who is willing to produce his

books can be heard at that time.

The new ruling by the commission

makes a reduction in price ranging

from 30 to 50 per cent. Indiana coal

having been sold by local dealers at

\$8 to 12 per ton. Prices for

screening are 20 cents lower, and pre-

pared sizes 25 cents higher than mine

water.

On January 1, this year, \$5,000 enum-

erating will be on the margin allowed

and who is willing to produce his

books can be heard at that time.

Mr. Eschbach today made public the