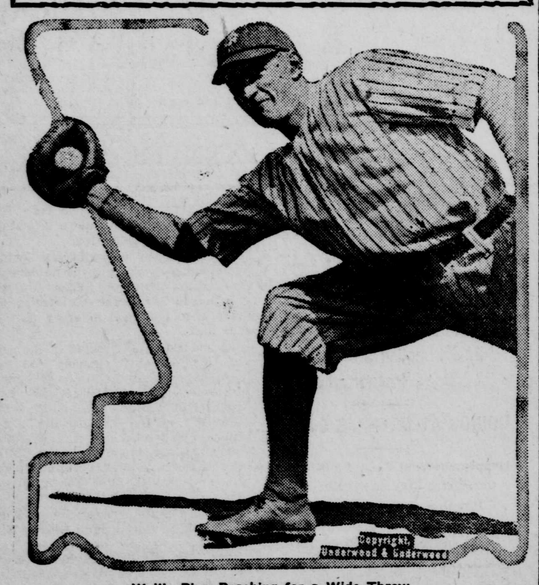
PIPP IS ONE OF LEADING FIRST BASEMEN



Wallie Pipp Reaching for a Wide Throw.

When Wallie Pipp, first baseman of the Yankees, really cares to extend himself, he can come close to reaching into the pitcher's box. He is a bad man on hot shots down the line, for he usually spoils the perfectly good intentions of the batter.

SIX ROUNDS, HE SAYS

"Georges Carpentier may be able to last six rounds with Jack Dempsey, but he has no chance to win," Johnny Griffiths, Akron welterweight, said after his return from an invasion of Europe. In five fights, Griffiths won three by knockouts, one by a decision and one draw.

VICTORY REFUSED BY BOXER

Young Cohen of Boston, Protests Decision in His Favor by Buenos Aires Referee.

The unusual circumstance of a boxer declared the winner of a bout protesting against the decision in his favor was witnessed at Buenos Aires recently at the close of a ten-round session between young Cohen of Boston, billed as featherweight champion of the American-Asiatic fleet, and Julio Perez, featherweight champion of Argentina. The referee at first gave the decision to young Cohen, but upon the latter's protest that he was not entitled to a victory, the official declared the bout a draw amid cheers from the Argentinian audience.

GEORGES REVIVES OLD TRICK

French Fighter Imitates Bob Fitzsimmons and Stanley Ketchell in Use of Shift.

Americans who have seen Georges Carpentier in action say that one of his best tricks is a shift like that employed by old-time knights of the padded mitt. He intentionally misses with one hand and then drives the other through. Bob Fitzsimmons and Stanley Ketchell were the most noted

Georges Carpentier.

exponents of the shift. Fitz won the heavyweight championship from Corbett 23 years ago with a left shift to the body. Ketchell won most of his battles with a shift, but he usually delivered his blows for the jaw.

The Water Cure.

In 1918 Miss Etheldа Bleibtrey was a physical wreck, suffering from curvature of the spine. She took up swimming. Now she is a strong bidder for national title swimming honors.

Pinelli Goat Now.

Donie Bush seems to have served his time as being the "goat" of the Detroit Tigers after faithfully filling that so-called position for twieve years. They're picking on "Babe" Pinelli now.

Still Second Stringer.

Charley Graham will use Archie Yelle as the Seals' second-string backstop. Yelle was bought outright from the Tigers. He had been the Tigers' second-string catcher for four years.

Princeton 1923 Elects Adams.

The Princeton University freshman track team has elected W. I. Adams '23 as captain.

Made Many Records.

Norman Ross established 21 world records swimming in Australia.

HAILED AS WIZARD OF GAME

Ty Cobb Entering Fourteenth Year in Baseball Is as Fit and Determined as Ever.

The name, Ty Cobb, needs no introduction to any public. For years it has been a name to conjure with, both for the boy in the street and the worshipful fan weltering in the crowd and heat of the bleachers. Ever since

Ty Cobb.

his introduction to baseball in 1906 this man has been hailed as the "wizard of the diamond," and the record of his base stealing feats and all around work on the diamond testifies to the fitness of the title.

He is now entering his fourteenth year of baseball as fit and determined as ever to uphold his remarkable record, despite the inimical gibes of the envious and unsportsmanlike rooters that have been directed toward him in the past.

All hail to the "Georgia Peach!"

ANSON MADE RECORDS

There are two major-league records which have stood for a long number of years and give evidence of remaining on the books for several more. Both were made by A. C. Anson, former manager, captain and first baseman of the Chicago Nationals. Anson played 22 straight years with the Chicago team, the longest period of time that any player has ever been with the same club in a playing capacity, and he also managed the team for 19 years, another record.

Favors Parimutuels.

Many New Orleans business and social clubs are lined up to back a bill legalizing betting with machines at race tracks.

When Managers Shake.

The only time that rival boxing managers shake hands is when they face the camera and the flashlight just before the battle starts.

Qualifies for Final.

Bethlehem Steel company soccer team has qualified for the American Foot Ball association final. It holds the trophy.

Princeton Seven Names Head.

Eugene Maxwell '22 of New York has been elected captain of the Princeton 1921 hockey team.

Iowa Elects Anneberg.

A. Anneberg, '23, has been elected team captain of the University of Iowa swimming team.

Harvard Elects Bolton.

The Harvard university rifle team has re-elected S. K. Bolton '21 captain for next year.

Will Export Horses.

Peter Worth, 2:09¼, and Kerrigan, 2:09¼, are to be exported to Holland.

BROWNS MAKE TRIPLE PLAY IN UNIQUE WAY

History Will Have to Be Raked Over to Find Its Equal.

Feat Is Usually Made on Hot Liner or on Capture of Fly Ball—This One Was Started on Sharply-Hit Grounder.

A triple play on a grounder may not be a new record, but history will have to be considerably raked over to find its equal. This play was made by the Browns in the last game of the series last fall between St. Louis and the Red Sox at Fenway park.

Triple plays of any sort are rare in major league baseball. Once or twice in a decade somebody makes an unassisted triple play and thus edges into baseball's hall of fame. But when these plays do occur they are started by the catch of a fly ball, usually a hot liner.

Here is how the Browns retired the Red Sox; Boston filled the bases with nobody out and Herbert Pennock came to bat with a fine chance to send in some runs. He is a left-hand batter and a fairly fast man. He hit a sharp bounder that Austin speared on the first bound near third base. Jimmy stepped on the bag for the first out, and whipped the ball to Gedeon at second. So far, the play was not extraordinary. But Gedeon got rid of the ball as if it burned him and his throw to first beat Pennock a couple of steps.

Quite naturally the Boston runner that had been on third base when the ball was hit crossed the plate while his teammates were being cut down wholesale. But this run didn't count.

BASEBALL STORIES

Ehmke is the tallest man on the Detroit club.

* * *

Mogridge is not only left handed but is also left footed.

* * *

The Cleveland club has sold Pitcher Jesse Petty to Indianapolis.

* * *

Pitcher Snyder of the Senators has been dubbed "Catsup" by his mates.

* * *

Manager Cravath is making good by running a team entirely on his own lines.

* * *

Billy Southworth is amassing a nice record for stolen bases thus far this season.

* * *

Aaron Ward of the Yankees hits a ball as hard as any young player in many a day.

* * *

Manuel Cueto, sold by Cincinnati to Seattle, has joined Joe Harris' team at Franklin, Pa.

* * *

Heinie Schultz, who pitched for the Toledo club several seasons, is now a member of the Brewers.

* * *

Big crowds at the Western league openers indicate the Tearney class A wheel is in for a good year.

* * *

Catcher Yelle and Infielder Sigiin of the Tigers have been released. Yelle goes to Frisco and Sigiin to Portland.

* * *

Moyer, the rookie infielder New Orleans took on from the New York Giants, has been transferred to Chattanooga.

* * *

Sioux City released Catcher Johnny Carr and Pitcher Paul Brusky to Redfield of the South Dakota league, under option to recall.

* * *

Pitcher Tom Hughes, formerly a member of the Boston Nationals, has been signed by the Shreveport club of the Texas league.

* * *

Dick Wade, the Duluth youngster and former Mint leaguer, has been attracting all sorts of attention in Association circles.

* * *

The Giants may win the flag in the National league, as some of the New York critics predict, but they will have a long way to travel.

* * *

Ward continues to play a brilliant game at third base and he is stinging the ball hard. Most of his hits smoke their way to the outfield.

* * *

Every once in a while John McGraw springs a player who is the real goods. Looks as if he has uncovered another worth-while star in Frisch.

* * *

Walter Smallwood, a youthful hurler, has been turned over to Terre Haute by the Reds. Moran thinks enough of him to keep a string attached.

* * *

The Phils are a neatly uniformed club—a symphony in light gray—stockings and caps to match.

* * *

St. Joseph's new first baseman, Groth, comes from the Chicago Cubs. His experience has been in independent baseball around Chicago.

* * *

Billy Webb, shortstop, secured from the Pirates for the Akron club, is coming through as one of the International league's leading sluggers.

* * *

Jack Letcher, president of the Western association, who lives in Tulsa, was given the honor of pitching the first ball in the opener at Tulsa.

* * *

Several candidates tried for the third-base position on the Browns, but the start of the season showed old reliable Jimmy Austin again on the job.

* * *

The Kansas City club has signed a pitcher named Wilfred De Tonnoncourt, who is just out of the army and before going into service played semi-pro ball.

How Is It With Europe?

How far is Europe from financial and social bankruptcy?

A summary of facts gathered first hand by Henry P. Davison.

"HOW far is Europe from financial and social bankruptcy?" is a question of vital importance to all the world. Herewith is a concrete summary of facts of great value on this question, gathered at first hand by Henry P. Davison. Concerning these facts and the man who gathered them Rowland Thomas in the New York Sunday World makes this statement:

At this time Mr. H. P. Davison, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan, seems more thoroughly qualified than any other person in America to express an authoritative opinion on conditions in Europe.

He has an extremely keen, clear mind. He is a man of the largest affairs, accustomed by many years of business experience to grasp the essential details of complex situations. And on top of his unusual personal qualifications as a trustworthy observer and reporter, he has just, through his position as head of an international organization, had put in his possession the latest and completest mass of information obtainable anywhere. He is chairman of the board of governors and therefore ex-officio head of the League of Red Cross societies which comprises all the Red Cross societies in the world except those of the central powers, and has just returned from the first conference of this organization, held in Geneva.

At this conference the European situation was the main object of consideration, and to give a basis for discussion and action, experts were brought in from the field all over Europe and their first-hand reports were received and examined. The result was the composite picture of post-war Europe in the winter and spring of 1920 which Mr. Davison holds in his mind.

By fixed rule, Mr. Davison does not give interviews to individual representatives of the press, nor write signed statements for individual papers. He has not broken his rule in this instance. This is not an interview. But when his unique position as a source of information was pressed on his attention, he granted the Sunday World access to his data, and what follows may be taken as a substantially accurate and complete statement of the facts as he sees them. Its significance can therefore hardly be overemphasized.

"The catastrophe," wrote Mr. Balfour, chairman of the Council of the League of Nations, to the Red Cross conference at Geneva, "is of unexampled magnitude," and in the same communication referred to "the horrors with which we are faced," and stated they had reached "appalling proportions."

These are very strong expressions, coming from a personage of such standing. They indicate a recognition of disaster.

Is there any hope of setting matters right? Can Europe "come back?" Or is she bankrupt? The present summary of known facts will be an attempt to indicate an answer to that question.

At the outset it is necessary to clarify the situation by making certain distinctions. Europe stretches over 3,800,000 square miles. Its people number 460,000,000, more than a quarter of the globe's estimated population. Furthermore, at present Europe as a unit is non-existent, if it ever existed. It has been split by the war into various groupings, in which conditions widely differ.

The neutrals, unravaged Spain, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with over 40,000,000 population, constitute one group. Defeated Germany and Austria form another. Russia is a third. The "Big Four" of the European allies—England, France Italy and Belgium—are another. And the less stabilized countries of the central and eastern regions are a fifth. Between these groups conditions vary greatly, and this must be kept in mind in considering whether Europe is solvent or bankrupt.

About our principal allies in the west there is no question. They are strongly going concerns still, and, despite their own distress, are doing their best to pull their neighbors out of the Slough of Despond. The French peasant is working, and the French artisan, despite a sad need of raw materials, has not lost his habit of industry and thrift. The encouraging fact about France today is that her people are fully alive to the seriousness of her problem and are going forward bravely to solve it.

Italy, too, despite her great shortage of raw material, is looking forward, not backward, led by one of the great men produced by the war, Mr. Nitti. He is a truly wise statesman, and under his leadership Italy can be relied on to do her part by herself and her neighbors. Belgium, as might have been expected, is strongly on the mend, and England is meeting her problems of reconstruction with quiet courage and sturdy common sense. She is doing each day's work, and at the same time rendering all assistance her resources will permit to the countries on the continent.

Belgium and France and Italy and England are asking no charity of the United States. Their peoples are as proud as we are—eager as we are to work out their own national destinies and carry on their own businesses. They seek only the opportunity to regain their economic strength. And these countries have a population of 125,000,000. Combining them with the 40,000,000 neutrals, it appears that about a third of the people of Europe could not be referred to as bankrupt. Some of them are in serious difficulties, but they have plenty of hope left, as well as energy, for the tasks of reconstruction.

This distinction drawn, and it being understood that Germany, because her problems are so peculiar to herself, is left out of the discussion, it is not too much to say that in all the rest of Europe—excepting, possibly, Russia, about which reports are conflicting—civilization has broken down. For something like 200,000,000 people, disease, bereavement and suffering are present in practically every household, while food and clothing are insufficient to make life tolerable. Particularly in the broad belt lying between the Baltic and the Black seas there is appalling misery. This great area includes the new Baltic states, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Ukraine, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Montenegro, Albania and Serbia, to say nothing of Russia eastward and Armenia to the south. In all that region there is almost complete paralysis of national life and industry.

All that part of Europe has today a tremendous number of idle people. Many of them want to work. But there is a great shortage of raw materials with which to work, and the import-export situation seems all but hopeless. Such has been the output of paper money and so much greater is the need of imports than the possibility of exports under existing conditions that these countries have nothing, either money or goods, with which to purchase from outside what they need to sustain life itself, to say nothing of supplies for the revival of industry. They totter on the brink of utter ruin, from which nothing but a helping hand can save them.

The depreciation in the currencies of some of these countries, as valued in dollars, is unbelievable. According to market quotations of April 10, it ran as follows:

Austria	97.53%
Hungary	97.48%
Germany	92.32%
Greece	43.26%
Roumania	91.81%
Poland	97.98%
Czecho-Slovakia	92.78%

In other words, if the peoples of these countries tried to buy materials and supplies in America at the present market values of their currencies, Austria would have to pay approximately 40 times the normal cost, Germany 13 times, Greece just double, Czecho-Slovakia 14 times and Poland 50.

These figures are official and are the only index which can briefly give any comprehension of the economic conditions inside these countries. Their currencies are depreciated because they have neither gold nor sufficient production with which to maintain their normal position with the United States or with their immediate neighbors. Until each such country is able to produce sufficient to maintain itself, either from within or by importing in exchange for gold or goods, it cannot hope for normal conditions, if indeed it can hope to survive. There is nothing difficult of comprehension about the situation. Somewhere, somehow, some time, those countries must become possessed of food, clothing, raw materials and the means of transporting them, or they must perish. Economically and politically, they are crippled to a point threatening complete paralysis, while at the same time the people are ravaged by destitution and disease. The inroads of the latter on the war-worn and undernourished population has reached the proportions which Mr. Balfour called "appalling."

Men, women and children are dying by thousands, and over vast once civilized areas there are neither medical appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the sanitary crisis.

In the Ukraine, winter of 1918-19, typhus and influenza affected most of the population. In villages of 2,000 and 3,000 half the people would be ill of typhus at the same time. Many physicians attended a territory 40 miles in diameter. Some who had 20,000 to 30,000 typhus patients could get no medical supplies whatsoever, and could give only oral encouragement to their sick. And this year the condition is even worse. Pauperism is becoming more and more intense. Prices have advanced steadily.

In Austria, according to a report dated February 12, there were in Vienna rations for three weeks. People were apathetic, fatalistic and tired, and there was an epidemic of dancing. One dance was attended by 4,000 people, half of whom had had no dinners. Refusing to go home, they danced until exhausted. One hundred thousand school children were underfed and diseased as a result of food shortage, lack of fuel and inadequate hospital facilities. Crime was increasing among the child population, hunger sometimes driving little boys to attempts at murder. The population of Vienna was literally famished. The general death rate had increased 46 per cent since 1913, and the death rate from tuberculosis 250 per cent. Many children of one year had not surpassed their weight at birth. The middle class, living on salaries, were selling their belongings to buy even the government ration. One meal for one person cost 6 kronen at the municipal kitchens, while the salary of a professor was 77 kronen a month. An overcoat cost three months' salary of a court justice, and a second-hand Renault automobile sold for an amount equal to 17 years' salary of the chancellor.

The following is taken from a communication from Sir William Goode, British director of relief:

"All official and other reports which reach me give no hope of improvement in the situation in Central and Eastern Europe. The misery of the outlook in many parts, particularly in Austria, Poland and Armenia, is worse than ever. * * * The marshalled charity of the world, governmental and unofficial, will not alone heal the disease from which Europe is suffering. Increased production and the restoration of economic order out of political and economic chaos are the only solutions of the problem that now defies the ingenuity of those who face it."

Such is the picture of conditions in the spring of this year of our Lord 1920—according to the information gathered by Mr. Davison during a two months' stay overseas, where he joined in conference with representatives of 27 nations.

How is that aid to be rendered? A week ago last night, at a dinner given to him at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Mr. Davison spoke at length of conditions as he had found them, and indicated what seemed to him the only possible courses of remedial action. To quote from portions of his speech:

"Any voluntary aid, to become effective, can only follow the provision of such essentials as food, clothes, and transportation, which must be given if the peoples are to live and be restored to a condition of self-support, and the need of which is so vast that it cannot be given by voluntary organizations, but must be supplied by governments. Upon assurance from the league of nations that food, clothing and transportation will be supplied by governments, the League of Red Cross societies shall at once formulate plans for the immediate extension of voluntary relief within the affected districts, appealing to the peoples of the world, through the Red Cross organizations, for doctors, nurses and other necessary personnel, medical supplies, diet foodstuffs, and such money as may be required. * * *

"We are going to find out that we can no more escape the influence of the European situation of today than we were able to escape the war itself. You cannot have one-half of the world starving and the other half eating. We must help put Europe on its feet or we must participate in Europe's misery. * * * We find ourselves the only country possessed of many of the supplies which Europe needs and which cannot be purchased or given in sufficient volume on credit. As a nation we should at once arrange to place within the reach of those peoples that which they need to save them and start them on their way to recovery. * * * The situation has developed so far and so seriously that there is no possibility of its being met in any other way. * * *

"I have always been an optimistic American, because of my supreme confidence in the ultimate judgment of the American public upon any question submitted to them. I believe that as soon as we realize the truth and effect of such statements as I have made, we will take steps worthy of the traditions of the American people. Therefore the responsibility upon everyone of us is to do whatever may be in our power to the end that the American people may have a clear understanding of what it all means, that they may the sooner declare themselves. * * * Not until the prior and fundamental step is taken of furnishing by government action the necessary elementals, food, clothing and transport, will we, the American people, properly have established ourselves among the peoples of the world and be in a position to leave a creditable heritage to those who are to come after."

Qualities of Cork Is Long Known

Romans Employed Material for Much the Same Purposes for Which It Is Used Today.

Cork, the soft elastic bark of a kind of oak which grows in the south of France, Italy, Spain, and in the greatest perfection in Portugal, was known to the ancients. The Roman fishermen are described by Pliny as using floats of cork to support their fishing nets. Cork was also used by Romans in building buoys for rivers and in facilitating swimming.

History records that the soldiers whom Camillus sent to Rome when it was besieged by the Gauls put on a light dress with cork under it, and when they arrived at the River Tiber they bound their clothes upon their heads, placed the cork under their arms and so swam across. The Roman sandal-makers used cork for soles, sometimes applying it very thick to increase the stature of those ladies who wished to be thought taller than they really were.

There is much spare material in the cutting of corks, which is all utilized. The shreds are ground into powder and mixed with melted India rubber, which forms kamptulicon, and is more durable than floorcloth. Models are made of cork, burnt cork makes Spanish black used by artists and colormen, boys learn swimming on cork supports, lifeboat men wear cork jackets, and where the cork tree grows pails and tubs are made of cork.

Watch Your Weight.

Medical men all agree that in a great number of cases it would be of valuable assistance to them if patients could produce a weight record when going for advice; often it is impossible for a diagnosis to be given until a patient has tested his or her weight for a certain length of time.