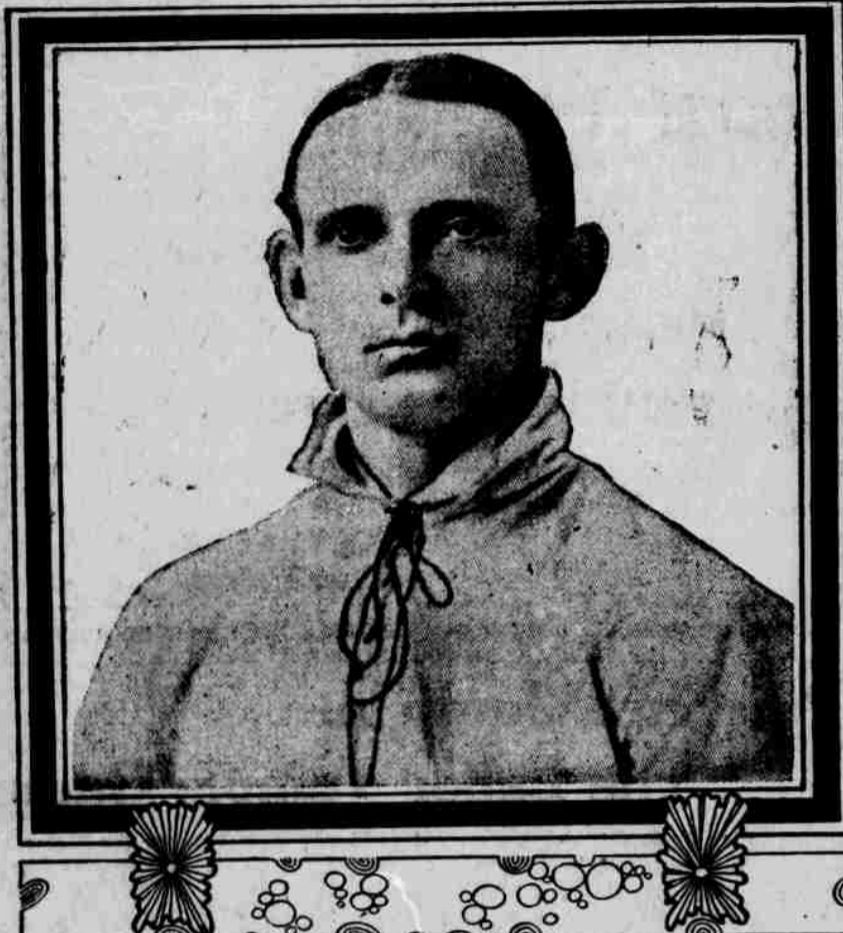


ON THE GREEN DIAMOND



Fred Tenny.



Player who has been given management of the Boston national league team. For years Tenny has been acknowledged as a player of the first rank.

Left Field is Regarded as Harder Than Right

Ball Players Agree That Center Field is Easiest Spot in the Garden.

While the Pittsburgh Pirates were at Hot Springs a discussion was started as to which of the three outfield positions was hardest to play. Manager Clark argued that the left fielder had the most difficult garden, while Otis Clymer thought the hardest work fell to the right fielder, both agreeing that the center position was at all times the easiest of the three. Along this line, the following from the pen of Jack Ryder, the Cincinnati scribe, is interesting:

"Among outfielders the left station is generally rated as the most difficult to play; that is, when the sunfield is not taken into consideration. The reason for this is that left-handed batters, when they hit to left at all, drive out balls that are harder to handle than any other variety sent to the gardens. When a southpaw hitter cuts one to left, there is a peculiar twist on the ball which often, if it is hit hard, causes it to take a peculiar dive or shoot. Such a ball is not only difficult to judge accurately, but it comes to the fielder dead and hard to hold. A left fielder must have a good pair of hands to negotiate such catches, as the ball has a tendency to break and twist out of the glove, and must be grasped firmly.

"Low-line drives close to the left foul line, especially those hit by a left-hand batter, are the hardest balls to field that are sent to any of the gardens. It is strange, but true, that a right-hand batter hitting to right field does not impart this peculiar twist to the ball, and this makes it a shade easier to play right field than left. Center field is the easiest of the three positions, for a ball hit in that direction has been met fair and square by the bat and sails out on a pretty straight course, with no disconcerting changes in its direction. The middle fielder has more ground to cover than either of his companions, but his catches are comparatively easy."

Of course where there are sun-fields, that alters the argument altogether. Both left fields in St. Louis are notoriously hard to play on account of the fact that the sun blazes right down into the fielder's eyes. Few fans have much idea of the strain on a man who is compelled to play like that day after day, and due allowance should be made for him if his batting falls off under the strain. A sun-fielder is compelled to wear smoked glasses in order to see the ball at all, and the effect of putting these on and taking them off many times during an afternoon is bound to dim the keenness of his optics.

A Conscientious Umpire.

Tommy Connolly, the referee, is one of the most conscientious men in baseball. Connolly is a devout Catholic, attends mass every day, and there are those who insist he missed his calling when he became an umpire; that he should have entered the priesthood, Connolly is a favorite with the players throughout the country.

Many Famous Players Started as Pitchers

Star Ball Tossers Who Began Game in Different Positions in Which They Made Good.

Has the baseball fan ever stopped to consider how many ups and downs the present day stars experienced before they found a position for which they were actually fitted? This has been the case particularly with men who were pitchers and either lost their cunning as jab artists or were not strong enough to keep up with the rest of the crowd. One could name probably half a hundred men who are stars at the present time who were once pitchers or catchers.

Let us start with Willie Keeler. It may not be generally known that Keeler began his career on the diamond as a pitcher. In those days he played with amateur and semi-professional teams in Brooklyn and other Long Island places. Even when Keeler broke into fast company he started as a third baseman. New York had him and could do nothing with him. Then Brooklyn had a crack at this present-day star. But it was not until he reached Baltimore that his real value developed. He was placed in right field, and from then until the present day he ranged first in that position.

Kid Gleason will be remembered as a pitcher. Then he came to New York and developed into one of the best fielding second basemen in the major league.

Callahan, who is playing independent baseball in Chicago, was once a great pitcher. There is Isbell. He ranked high as a twirler until a few years ago. Then he turned to infield work, and is a very valuable man at either first or second.

Remember how Cy Seymour used to whip 'em over at the Polo grounds? But at his best he was erratic. Still, he was valuable as a hitter, and when he left New York he was placed in the infield. At present there are few men who are his equal in fielding or hitting.

Bresnahan began as a pitcher, first in Chicago and then in Baltimore. Today he is a very valuable man behind the bat. Indeed, he is good in any position when a team is in a pinch.

Frank Chance, a catcher, developed into a star first baseman. And it may not be generally known that Mike Donlin broke into baseball as a pitcher. He came to St. Louis from California.

Then there is Bobby Wallace. He was the Cleveland's greatest pitcher in the early '90's. He was and is yet a great infielder. Hal Chase, who has no equal as a first baseman, was a pitcher for a time.

Danny Hoffman was a pitcher in the Connecticut league, and so was Pat Dougherty.

Fares Will Cut Into Profits.
Railroad rate regulations will cut into the profit of the league baseball clubs this season. The various clubs travel about 200,000 miles in a year, spending \$70,000. Formerly the clubs were allowed special rates, which meant a saving of from a quarter to a half of the regular fare.

UNION MADE CIGARS THAT ARE MADE IN LINCOLN

There are numerous reasons why Lincoln men should smoke Lincoln made cigars. First, there are none better made anywhere. Second, they are well made, in clean and sanitary shops by well paid labor—no sweat shop, Chinese, Childish or Tenement conditions. Third, every time you smoke a Lincoln made cigar you add to the volume of the City's business, build up Lincoln's institutions, and add to human happiness. The following firms are entitled to your patronage. Call for these brands and do your share towards making Lincoln a bigger and better city.

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DOMINIO 10c

Standard, mild }
Extra Fina, medium } 5c
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BLUE RIBBON
5c 10c 15c
NEVILLE & GARTNER
1330 O STREET

RIOT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Strike Breakers and Sympathizers Clash With Fatal Results.

The strike of the 1,700 union motor men and conductors of the United Railroads at San Francisco developed into a riot May 7th in which more than a score of persons were severely hurt, some being fatally wounded.

At 2:30 o'clock the company made its first attempt to resume the operation of its system by sending out seven passenger cars manned by between thirty and forty strike-breakers, wearing the uniform of inspectors, and each carrying a 38-calibre revolver strapped around his waist outside of his coat. The start was made from the company's barns at Turk and Fillmore streets, where a crowd of from three to five thousand men and boys had gathered.

Twenty-seven policemen, five mounted officers and several sergeants under the command of Captain Mooney, were on patrol guard. The appearance of the cars in Fillmore street, from which they were switched into Turk street, was the signal for an immediate outburst of jeers and howls. Before the cars had gone one block they were made the targets of stones and bricks. In a few moments every pane of glass had been smashed, and several of the armed operatives had been struck, cut and bruised. At Turk and Buchanan streets an especially fierce attack was made on the foremost car.

YOUTHS HOLD UP A TRAIN.

Kill Engineer and Wound Fireman and Then Escape.

A dispatch to Sheriff Shoemaker at Helena, Mont., says the train robbers of the north coast limited were arrested at Basin, a few miles from Woodville, where they caught the train. They are mere youths.

The north coast limited eastbound train, No. 22 on the Northern Pacific railway, was held up by two masked men near Welch's spur, a siding eighteen miles east of Butte, Mont. Engineer James Clow was shot and killed and Fireman James Sullivan was shot through the arm. Without making an attempt to blow up the express car, as was evidently intended, the robbers jumped from the engine and ran down the mountain side, disappearing in a gulch several hundred yards from the track.

Sheriff Henderson of Butte was notified, and with a posse left on a train for the scene of the holdup. Sheriff Webb of Yellowstone county was on the train and with one of the train crew started on the trail of the hold-up men five minutes after the shooting. He trailed the men half a mile and after picking up their masks lost all track of the bandits.

SPRITLYLY THREE-YEAR-OLD.

Bill Maupin's "Wageworker" has successfully weathered the storm of the third anniversary of the turbulent sea of trades-union journalism, and Bill is being congratulated all along the line on his prosperity. May the "Wageworker" and Old Man Bill always be at the flood tide.—Easton (Pa.) Journal.

A WEAK DEFENSE.

Former Warm Supporter of President Scores His Last Letter.

President Roosevelt answered the bombardment he received from the press of the country for classing Debs, Moyer and Heywood as "undesirable citizens." We consider his defense of that unprovoked attack the weakest statement he ever issued from the White House. When Harriman's letter uncovered a yellow streak in the president he ran off like a mad bull and made a fool of himself in a fit of rage. Now he is trying to square himself by standing pat. Nothing the president has ever done has brought forth

such a unanimous, but respectful, protest from the labor press of the country, and numerous newspapers have condemned him for that bad break.

We are sorry the president lost his head in the first place when he wrote that hothead statement, and we are now disappointed to learn that he is not big enough to rectify a mistake, but tries to square himself with a second letter that is as bad as the first. This is the first time the Laborer has criticized the president, and we, too, are extremely indifferent as to whether he likes it or not. It goes!—Omaha Laborer.

UNION LABOR WINS.

One Federal Judge Gets Off on the Right Foot Once.

A clean victory for union labor is to be found in the decision handed down on April 1 by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran, in the United States court, Covington, Ky., in the case of William Adair, master mechanic of the L. & N. railroad. The blacklists and other enemies of fair labor would do well to sit up and take notice.

The Federal Grand Jury in Covington last fall indicted Adair on two counts for discriminating against and discharging O. B. Coppage, a fireman on the road and a member of the Order of Locomotive Firemen.

The indictment was brought under an act of congress providing a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, and prohibiting a common carrier from requiring an employe to enter an agreement not to join a labor union, to threaten an employe with discharge if he so joins, to compel employes to contribute to any charitable fund or to prevent any employe discharged from securing employment.

The defendant demurred by attacking the constitutionality of the act of congress. Defendant alleged that it was a meddling in affairs between master and servant; that the employe was not engaged in interstate commerce, and that it was class legislation in that it denied to non-union labor the equal protection of the law.

Judge Cochran decided otherwise, holding the act of congress to be constitutional and that Coppage was engaged in interstate commerce, stating that employes of the road were adjuncts to interstate commerce.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

DONNELLEY RESIGNS.

President of Butcher Workmen's Union Steps Down and Out.

Friends of Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen, will regret to hear that he has resigned and in the future will hold no office in the organization. Donnelly's decision was reached at a meeting of the executive board last week in Syracuse, N. Y., where the headquarters of the organization are located. He will go back to work at his trade as a sheep butcher without any money, but with the satisfaction of knowing that no one can point a finger at him and ask: "Where did he get it?" The "\$5,000 mansion," which some of his "friends" said he was building after the strike, has dwindled down to a little flat for which he pays rent. It may be that for practical reasons the judgment of Donnelly's colleagues that better results can be obtained with another man at the head of the organization, may be good, but the labor movement stands in need of men with as high ideals and as honest purposes as Donnelly has. His successor as president is Edward W. Potter of Utica, N. Y., a man who is well qualified to fill the office and who is probably the only man on the executive board that Donnelly would have resigned to make room for.—Exchange.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

Kansas' Labor Commissioner Not Like the Nebraska Man.

There is just as much difference between state labor commissioners as there is between any other men. And there is an especially wide difference between the labor commissioner of Nebraska and the labor commissioner of Kansas. The Kansas man was appointed because he knew the labor movement and learned it from experience. His name is W. S. A. Johnson. The hodcarriers and building laborers of Hutchinson wanted to organize and wrote to Commissioner Johnson for information. He told them to write a letter applying for a charter and send it to him with the charter fee of \$10 and he would do the rest. The men did so, and then Commissioner Johnson sat down and wrote the following letter to President Stemburgh at Syracuse, New York:

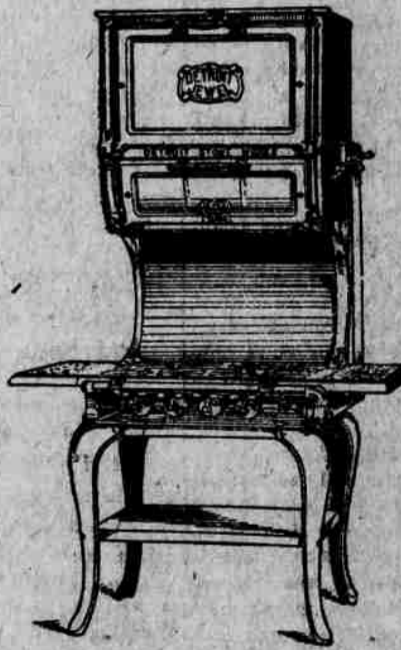
Dear Mr. Stemburgh—Please find enclosed a letter which is an application for a charter, signed by Mr. A. L. Pangborn as president, Mr. More

as secretary, E. Cooper as treasurer, and eight others from Hutchinson, Kans., together with a draft for \$10 less exchange. You will see that these boys are all right and I can approve their application, and when you send them the charter and supplies advise me, and I will either go and organize them or will authorize some good union man in Hutchinson to do so.

Hope that this will meet with your approval and earliest consideration, I am,
Yours fraternally,
W. S. A. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Labor.

That is the kind of a state labor commissioner to have. Nebraska has not got one. The only thing we ever heard of the Nebraska commissioner doing was to write a threatening letter to a member of the legislature, declaring he would expose that member in some wicked doings if he didn't quit trying to kill the commissioner's salary appropriation. The Kansas job is looked upon as being one in the interests of labor. The Nebraska job seems to be considered a soft snap for a machine politician.

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