

HUNDRED THOUSAND FIGHT MONEY IS IN

Advance Sale of Seats for Willard-Moran Bout Now Amounts to More Than That.

CHAMPION USES THE PULLEYS

NEW YORK, March 18.—At Madison Square Garden, where the Willard-Moran bout is to take place on week from tomorrow night, it was stated tonight that the advance sale of tickets for the contest now amounts to more than \$100,000. The management announced that the \$5 and \$3 seats would be put on sale next Thursday and that no more than two of these would be sold to any one applicant. Willard did no road work this morning but used the pulleys and spent a quarter hour in bending and setting-up exercises this afternoon. Then he took on Jack Broad, a local heavyweight, but the newcomer was handled so roughly that he quit before the expiration of three rounds. Jack Hyde was in fine shape. Moran took light exercise in the early part of the day after a four-mile run in the morning. He went to a theater in the afternoon to see an Irish play in honor of St. Patrick's day. Tomorrow will be the twenty-ninth anniversary of Moran's birth and he said he would put in a full day's training to celebrate it. He looked the picture of health and strength. He will endeavor to take on a few pounds in weight the coming week as he wishes to enter the ring weighing about 207 pounds.

Willard's footwork was fast, and Willie Fitzhugh, who was an interested spectator, declared the Kansas was in fine shape. Moran took light exercise in the early part of the day after a four-mile run in the morning. He went to a theater in the afternoon to see an Irish play in honor of St. Patrick's day. Tomorrow will be the twenty-ninth anniversary of Moran's birth and he said he would put in a full day's training to celebrate it. He looked the picture of health and strength. He will endeavor to take on a few pounds in weight the coming week as he wishes to enter the ring weighing about 207 pounds.

Mike Gibbons Bests Smith of Bayonne

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—Mike Gibbons, St. Paul middleweight, outpointed and outboxed Jeff Smith of Bayonne, N. J., in a tame ten-round bout here tonight.

GERMAN EXPORT MEASURE WILL CAUSE DUTCH LOSS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, Feb. 28.—A stir has been made in the Dutch metal industry by the latest German export measure, which amounts to the annulment of running contracts of Dutch firms with the German iron foundries and threatens the firms with question with the loss of millions of dollars.

Many of them are already turning to England and Scotland for their raw iron supplies, and would doubtless place big orders in America but for the abnormal freights.

Among the measures decided on with a view to counteracting the very unfavorable exchange rate against Germany, the government in Berlin issued an export prohibition on bar "universal" and strip iron, prescribing at the same time that contracts for export shall only be granted where minimum prices fixed by it is paid. With a view to attaining this minimum price, the sale has been placed in the hands of the Steel Works union in Dusseldorf. The consequence is that the German iron works are prevented from carrying out the contracts they had entered into with Dutch customers.

A meeting of the leading Dutch engineering and shipbuilding concerns and connected trades was held recently, at which a resolution was passed emphasizing that the carrying out of the measure in question will cause serious damage to Dutch industry. The resolution is being forwarded to the Netherlands government to take steps to get the export prohibition withdrawn.

A committee was appointed and charged to make representations to the German authorities. Some of the manufacturers present had already placed themselves in communication with the Dutch government with a view to obtaining their supplies, and a second committee was nominated to prepare the way for securing other iron consignments in that country.

It is recognized that Germany has a right to obtain higher prices, if it can, for its raw iron exports, so far as all fresh contracts are concerned, especially when it is remembered that, owing to the withdrawal of labor for the army, only 11,700,139 tons of iron were produced in 1915, as against 13,258,567 tons in 1914 and 13,300,173 tons in 1913. The unfairness lies, it is argued, in the fact that the retrospective force of applying it to contracts already signed.

No export of bar iron is now permitted from Germany below a price of \$4.00 gold per 100 kilograms, which means an increase of more than 20 per cent on the running contracts. This loss can be covered so far as the manufacturers are concerned, for it is out of the question to transfer the burden to the shoulders of their customers in the case of contracts already entered into.

No "High Cost of Living" in Italy

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) ROME, Feb. 28.—Italy is said to be the cheapest of the countries at war in which to live—cheaper even than neutral Switzerland. Hotel rates are still reasonable, and house and apartment rents are even lower than they were before the war. Food prices have not increased as much as in France, Germany and England. This last-mentioned condition is due mainly to the laws prohibiting the exportation of all foodstuffs, which in a measure prevents speculation and corners in the market. It is pointed out that Italy is still largely an agricultural country and produces all its oats, except wheat.

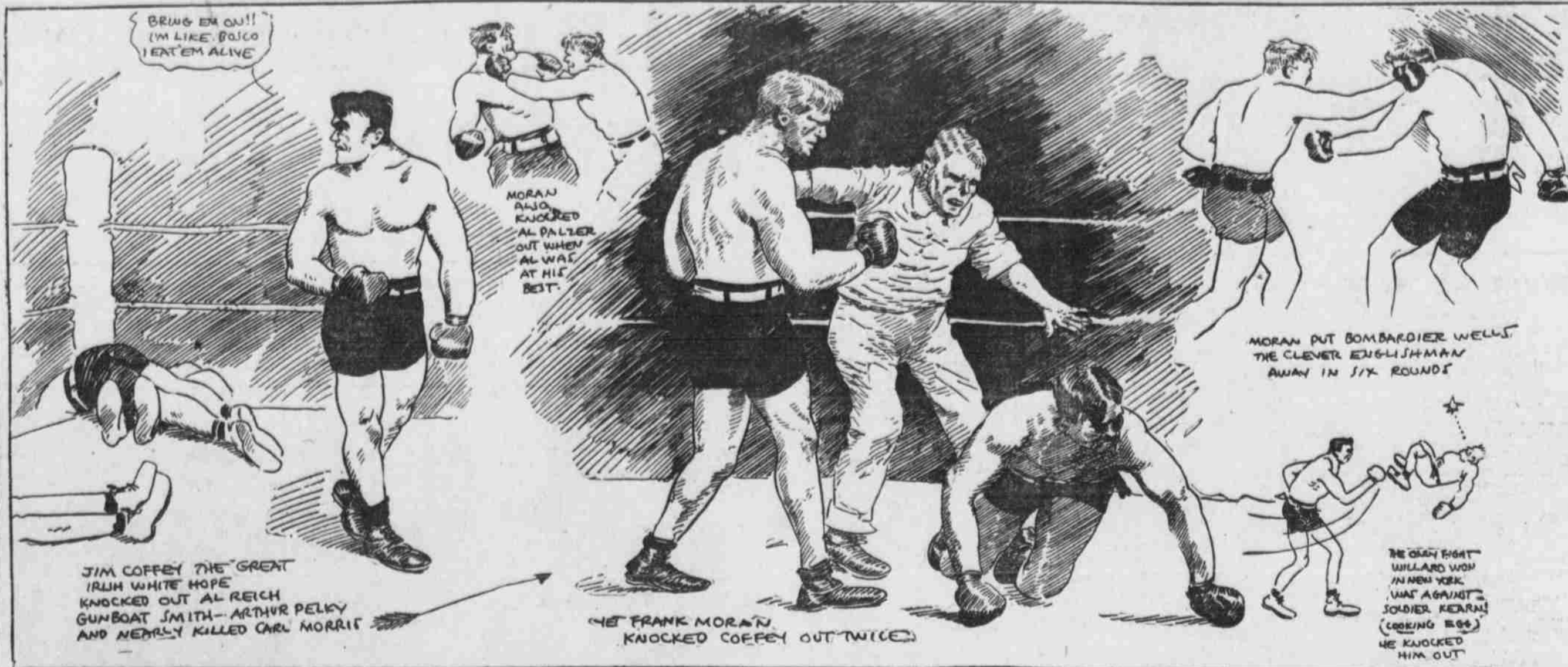
Contrary to the general belief, water, hot water, is the national drink of Italy. The average Italian drinks an unbelievable quantity of water. The water consumption in Rome is said to be the largest of any city in the world.

The only food product, the increase in the price of which has troubled the Italian stomach, is the potato. Its price has gone from 4 to 30 cents a pound. Eggs have remained stationary in price. The only seemingly insurmountable difficulty of the poor lies in the cost of coal for heating and cooking. That fuel has increased from 10 cents per 100 pounds to 15 cents. This difficulty, too, the poorer people meet by the co-operative kitchens, where several families cook their meals over the same fire, often at the same time, and where it is not possible the entire quantity of food for several families is cooked in lump, by some one of the women, turn and turn about.

Bates with Orioles.
John Bates, who played in the Richmond field last year after his release by the Orioles of Baltimore, will be with the Baltimore Orioles this year.

Tad Illustrates Willie Lewis' Dope on the Big Fight

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STRENGTH OF GERMAN ARMY

Four and One-Half Million Effective Men in the Banks, with Light Hundred Thousand Available.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Germans have still available to fill the voids in their ranks approximately 800,000 men, according to a French authority. He reaches this result by taking 2,970,000 as the total normal recruitment in Germany. This is based on the liberal proportion of 13 per cent of the total population. January 1 this year, those 2,970,000 recruits were proportioned, he asserts, as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Effective men in the army | 4,000,000 |
| Permanent losses during sixteen months campaign (200,000 per month) | 2,500,000 |
| Men dispensed from service and needed by home front (700,000) | 700,000 |
| German abroad unable to join the army or on special missions | 200,000 |
| Total | 5,600,000 |
| The remaining 770,000 are divided as follows: | |
| Wounded cured | 100,000 |
| Men being drilled | 270,000 |
| Contingent of 1917 | 400,000 |
| Grand total | 3,770,000 |
| Supposing the wastage of 200,000 men per month to be exact and to continue during the winter months, he asserts that Germany's present resources in men would last until April 1. | |

HEAD OF GREAT WIRE SYSTEM

Emil Frey, Former Soldier in War of Rebellion, Directs European Cable and Wireless.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 16.—Emil Frey, former president of Switzerland, is one of the notable men of the country, who, since retiring from the presidency, has become head of the International union by which the telegraph, cable and wireless systems of the world are regulated at this central point. But while Mr. Frey has risen to the highest office in his own country, he feels that he is about half American, for he was in the American civil war from start to finish as a member of an Illinois regiment, was captured at Gettysburg and held as a prisoner for fifteen months at Richmond, and knew such war figures as Grant, Sheridan, Lee and Longstreet, and later on returned to Washington as Swiss minister, where he renewed the acquaintance with Sheridan and others made in war days. When a friend remarked on the correctness of his English, he said: "I took my lessons under rather novel conditions in Libby prison at Richmond. My prison companion could speak nothing but English, so that after being with him for fifteen months I had acquired a good knowledge of English."

Mr. Frey was held as a hostage against a southern prisoner, Captain Gordon, held in the north under sentence of death, and as a result he was under sentence of death until Gordon was released. When Gordon died later some of the southern papers had the picture of Gordon and Frey as the two whose lives had been paired against each other. But few knew the northern soldier, Frey, was the president of Switzerland.

Scope of the Union.

The International Cable and Telegraph union, which Mr. Frey directs, is one of those world-organizations administered here in Berne. It is rather strange that Switzerland, far from the sea and without any cable connections, should be chosen to direct the vast ramifications of the world's cables, to which has now been added the world's wireless systems, and all the telegraph of Europe and the orient. But it is largely for the reason that Switzerland has no direct interest in these huge systems, and stands at one side as a neutral observer, that it is chosen to carry on this intricate service.

Mr. Frey's offices occupy a large building, with an extensive personnel at work on cable and telegraph tariffs, the adjustment of disputes between countries over rates and procedure, the preparation of cable, telegraph and wireless maps and printed volumes embracing every point the world over that can be reached by any of the modern methods of quick transmission.

"This union is unique in one respect," said Mr. Frey, "as it is the first realization of the idea of a world-administration. Before it was created in 1865 the different nations had passed similar laws and uniformity was secured by treaties and conventions under these laws. But the International union actually realized a world-administration which is now carried on for nations all over the globe with the same regularity as any administration of a state or private organization."

The war has had a paralyzing effect on cable and telegraph transmission—greater in its restriction and interruptions than anything in the history of electrical transmission. This effects chiefly the belligerent countries, all transmission between them being at a standstill, while the transmission between neutrals and belligerents, and between two neutrals, is very much restricted and subject to new and round-about routes.

As to Interruptions.
The latest list of interruptions compiled by the International union covers sixteen closely printed folio pages—a first list of twelve pages and a supplement of four pages. Thirty complete interruptions of all communication between countries are recorded, while the rest of the list is made up of the numberless restrictions on cipher telegrams, admissible language, etc., each country having put out a mass of regulations as a measure of military emergency. For example, the first page of the list shows the following complete interruptions:

All communication between Hungary and Russia, between Austria and Russia, between Belgium and Germany, between Berlin, Petrograd and Teheran, between France and Luxembourg, between Austria and France, between Austria and Montenegro, between Hungary and Serbia, between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia, between Turkey and Russia, between Constantinople and Odessa, between Con-

By Tad.

WILLIE LEWIS, who is training Frank Moran, the blond Irishman from Pittsburgh, figures that the coming battle is as good as in already, and Willus had the dope to prove it to us.

"In the first place," piped Lewis, late of the Gas House district and Paris, "this fellow Moran has had more experience than Willard. He has never quit in a fight, and I understand that Mr. Willard deliberately walked out on Joe Cox out west."

Moran's Record

| | | |
|----------------|------|---|
| Fred Broad | W | 6 |
| Black Fitz | W | 4 |
| Joe Kelly | N.D. | 4 |
| Black Fitz | K.O. | 4 |
| Joe Kelly | N.D. | 4 |
| Jack Johnson | K.O. | 4 |
| John Willie | D | 4 |
| Ed. Smith | W | 4 |
| Joe Gierza | W | 4 |
| Frank Appell | K.O. | 3 |
| Kid Cotton | W | 3 |
| Ken Salbury | W | 3 |
| Jack Reynolds | K.O. | 3 |
| Dummy Maxon | D | 3 |
| Fred Drummond | K.O. | 3 |
| Al Palzer | W | 3 |
| Jim Savage | W | 3 |
| Tom Cowler | K.O. | 3 |
| Charlie Wilson | K.O. | 2 |
| Fred Linton | W | 2 |
| Stoker Smith | K.O. | 2 |
| Fred Starbeck | K.O. | 2 |
| Al Kubiac | D | 2 |
| Tom Kennedy | D | 2 |
| Tony Ross | W | 2 |
| Harry Wines | W | 2 |
| Dave Willis | K.O. | 2 |
| Jack Geyer | W | 2 |
| Joe Cavanaugh | W | 2 |
| Jim Cameron | W | 2 |
| Gunboat Smith | W | 2 |
| Al McCluskey | K.O. | 2 |
| Sailor White | N.D. | 2 |
| Luther McCarty | N.D. | 2 |
| Jim Moran | K.O. | 2 |
| Al Palzer | K.O. | 2 |
| Jack Johnson | L | 2 |
| Joe Gierza | W | 2 |
| Gordon Sims | K.O. | 2 |
| Jim Coffey | K.O. | 2 |
| Jim Coffey | K.O. | 2 |
| Jim Coffey | K.O. | 2 |

"Willard can be hit, you know. Gunboat Smith, much shorter and weighing about 175 pounds, beat him in 'Prisco, didn't he? Tom McMahon, eight inches shorter than Willard and weighing 180 pounds, beat him, too."

"If those fellows can trim him, why can't you figure Moran in on the dough?"

"When you're going to lay some iron men on a horse, you look over his past performances, don't you?"

"When you go to borrow money from some concern they look you up, don't they?"

"I don't figure size everything. Why, the other day Frank stood on a chair to show some boys the dope and I swung on his chin just as easily as though he were standing on the floor. He won't have to reach to hit this fellow. Willard doesn't always stand up straight. When he leads he has to bend over. Won't that bring him down to Frank's size?"

"The punch? Say, if Moran can't hit harder than the champ I'll roll a peanut from here to Coney Island, and that goes. Wait until they both land on the 25th. Let Willard hit first, I don't care. Just watch when Frank lands."

"Willard hit lots of fighters around here without dropping them. New Yorkers saw Willard knock out only one man, while Frank has shown them the K. O. wallop on three different occasions with good men facing him."

"Don't be surprised if five or six men carry that former champion out on the night of the 25th."

Willard's Record

| | | |
|----------------|------|----|
| Louis Fink | L | 10 |
| Ed. Burke | K.O. | 3 |
| Louis Fink | K.O. | 3 |
| Al Mandeno | K.O. | 4 |
| Jack White | K.O. | 11 |
| Bill Shiller | K.O. | 4 |
| Frank Lyon | W | 10 |
| Mike Coninsky | W | 10 |
| John Young | K.O. | 6 |
| Frank Bowers | K.O. | 6 |
| John Young | K.O. | 6 |
| Arthur Pelkey | N.D. | 10 |
| Luther McCarty | N.D. | 10 |
| Joe Gierza | W | 11 |
| Soldier Kearns | K.O. | 8 |
| Frank Bauer | K.O. | 8 |
| George Rodel | K.O. | 4 |
| Gunboat Smith | W | 30 |
| Charles Miller | D | 4 |
| Al Williams | W | 4 |
| Bull Young | K.O. | 11 |
| George Rodel | N.D. | 10 |
| Jack Johnson | W | 10 |
| Carl Morris | W | 10 |
| George Davis | K.O. | 2 |
| Jack Johnson | K.O. | 2 |
| Jack Johnson | K.O. | 2 |

Harvard Loses Grid Stars

Crimson Foot Ball Eleven is Seriously Crippled by Expelling of Gilmore, Boles, Enwright.

Yale Gets Lee Gore Back

BOSTON, March 18.—Captain Joseph A. Gilman of the Harvard 1916 foot ball team and William J. Boles and Thomas H. Enwright, backfield players, have severed their connection with Harvard university on account of academic deficiencies. The three foot ball men were "fired" from college following the action of the administrative board.

Harvard foot ball sustained the most severe blow of its history with the removal of the three players. The dismissal of a foot ball captain is without parallel, and it was said that this sudden blow is only a beginning of the housecleaning program of the faculty.

Gilman and Boles cannot return to Harvard. Both had suffered previous dismissals, and the Harvard regulation states that a man who is dismissed from the university for a second time on account of unsatisfactory study marks cannot return. Enwright will have an opportunity to re-enter Harvard in the fall after he has taken a course at the Harvard summer camp at Squash Lake, N. H. With satisfactory marks at the engineering camp he will be eligible to play foot ball when he returns to Cambridge.

Will Weaken Team.
The Harvard 1916 foot ball team, which Gilman was to have captained, will have a shattered lineup as a result of the faculty's sweeping action in the case of the delinquent athletes. Gilman was a peerless guard—one of the best ever developed during the Houghton coaching regime at Cambridge. He was virtually the unanimous choice of the foot ball critics for the All-American team last fall, and his sensational work was responsible for his election to the captaincy in the face of opposition. With Gilman out of the line Harvard's defenses will be weakened perceptibly.

The backfield will suffer by Boles' departure. Last fall, in his first period of eligibility as a sophomore, he was first string left back, starting the Yale game and playing the greater part of the game. Boles was also the leading pitcher on the Harvard varsity base ball team, and with Eddie Mahan, was counted on to do the bulk of the pitching in the big contests for the season.

Gale is Stronger.
Harvard's blow comes at a period of athletic supremacy on the gridiron which critics believed was waning. The succession of stars, with Brickley, Mahan, Hardwick, Trumbull, Penneck, Logan, Bradlee in the firmament, had passed from the college rolls and Harvard was facing a season when only players of ordinary promise would have to uphold the prestige of the Crimson. The sudden dismissal of Captain Gilman, Boles and Enwright means that the varsity eleven of next fall will have to meet its opponents with a lineup far weaker than had been estimated after Mahan's last game in November.

Coincidental with the shattering of Harvard prospects rises the hope of Yale. After a succession of disappointments quite as marked as Harvard's successes, Yale is on the eve of emerging from the grip of its jinx. Next fall LeGore, Yale's all-around hero, will be eligible to play foot ball, and the balance of material between Harvard and Yale today favors the Elis for the first time in several years.

Reasons Given For Large Number Suicides in Japan

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) TOKIO, Feb. 21.—Unsummed love, debt and the failure of men of education to earn a sufficient living are given by a writer in the Chuo Koron Review, as the three chief causes of suicides in Japan, the increase of which in recent years has caused medical experts considerable anxiety. The writer expressed the opinion that the number of suicides is larger than appears in the press and is struck by the fact that the number of cases of self-destruction seems to have increased with the development of western civilization. He says:

"Late spring and early summer seem to furnish the greater number of victims, so that heat has evidently an irritating effect on the mind, producing the melancholy that leads to suicide. In spite of the fact that the habit is regarded as evil, many look to it as the only relief from misery. Though suicide is condemned by both Christianity and Mohammedanism, many Japanese regard it as sometimes a means toward a higher end. The evil is due to a more insistent spirit of pessimism following the wave of materialism in evidence after the wars with Russia and China. Lack of imagination and deep thinking which fail to find solace in material forces and know no other source of relief naturally leaves the victim in fatal despair." The writer is pessimistic as to the future for he finds that for not many years has Japanese society been in such a state of stagnancy and gloom.

Statistics show that the greater number of suicides are among the young and that the favored methods of seeking death are by throwing themselves in front of railroad trains and by casting themselves over water falls. So many people jumped to death over the Keikon waterfall precipice at Chusenji, in late years that the authorities built a high wall to deter would-be suicides. The waterfall is one of the most beautiful in Japan. It carries off the overflow from the lake which itself is noted as the summer home of the foreign diplomats accredited to Tokio.

Cancel Date for Enthroning President

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) PEKING, Feb. 25.—By special command of President Yuan Shi Kai, plans for holding a grand enthronement ceremony were cancelled and no date is yet set for the president's accession. The reason assigned for the postponement is the disturbance in the province of Yunnan, but the earnestness with which the entente powers advised delay is believed to have been a factor in the decision.

While the postponement saves Yuan Shi Kai from immediate international complications, it does not improve his domestic problems. In fact it will doubtless be capitalized heavily by the revolutionists as an indication of his weakness in that he yielded to pressure from Japan and the other foreign powers.

One of the chief charges the revolutionists have brought against the president is that he has not imparted dignified standing to China in the eyes of the world powers, and they have blamed him with trucking to Japan on various occasions.

MISS HYDE RANKS FAVORITE

Expected to Retain Women's Metropolitan Golf Championship in Tourney at Baltusrol.

PLAYS EXCEPTIONAL LONG GAME

NEW YORK, March 18.—Because of her exceptional long game, Miss Lillian B. Hyde, in the opinion of a number of her friends, stands to have a fine chance to retain possession of her title as champion of the Women's Metropolitan Golf association when that body holds its annual tournament at Baltusrol next June. Much the same line of reasoning was heard a number of years ago when the South Shore girl completed at Baltimore in the women's national meeting. There was no question as to the brilliant part of her long game, yet indifferent putting more than discounted whatever advantage she gained with wood, and she failed to win the coveted crown.

Missing less class in the Metropolitan championships, Miss Hyde has had no difficulty in winning several of these, and so far as the next one is concerned, it certainly does look as if she should have a distinct advantage at a majority of the holes. To at least eleven of the eighteen holes the Long Island player ought to be able to get home in a stroke less than the average opponent. By average is meant good players, the kind that qualify in an event of this kind. They get fair length, though, of course, yards short of the title holder.

Assuming that Miss Hyde makes no mistakes with her wooden clubs, and that her approach land her in a first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh and eighth holes going out, and on the homeward journey at the eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth. That's the way it seems, but you never can tell.

RUSSIA PLACES BIG LOAN WITH JAPANESE BANKERS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) TOKIO, Feb. 25.—Russia has placed a war loan of 50,000,000 yen, or about \$25,000,000, with Japanese bankers. The operation is really for the purpose of paying in part for the great quantities of war munitions which the Japanese government and private arsenals are furnishing the Russian government.

The loan takes the form of Russian treasury bills in denominations of 5,000 and 10,000 yen and the rate of interest is 5 per cent. The bonds are redeemable in one year. The bonds will be issued at the rate of \$1. Though the subscription list will be opened to the public, the syndicate of Japanese bankers interested in the loan does not seem to expect general support from the public, believing that the subscribers will be confined to the banking and insurance circles. In consequence an understanding has been reached between the syndicate and the Bank of Japan that the latter will accept the bills as mortgage.

Collins Will Be Coach

Ray W. Collins, for several years pitcher of the Boston American, will coach the base ball team of Bellows Free academy at Fairfax, Vt., this season.

Signs Semi-Pro

Eugene McKann of New London has signed a young Springfield semi-pro player named "Chick" Cole.

O'Neill Is Sold

Jimmy O'Neill has been sold by the Boston Americans to the Buffalo club of the International league.