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WAGONS WAGONS WAGONS WAGONS WAGONS. STUDEBAKER BROS. CO. NORTHWEST PORTLAND, OREGON. PLAN TO SAVE CUBAN CREDIT

WANTS HANNA TO SPEAK OUT National Republican Committee Desires Chairmanship Settled.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—The Government having confessed its inability to negotiate the proposed loan of \$5,000,000, with which to pay all outstanding war claims, the Congressional committee on war debt, through its chairman, has suggested that an issue of paper currency be floated, to be on a par with gold and receivable for customs. It is further suggested that a national bank law be passed authorizing the deposit of all of the outstanding bonds of the Cuban junta and the new debt of the republic as collateral for paper currency, to be issued by banks desirous of taking advantage of the law and becoming national banks.

ACT IS UNUSUAL

No Precedent in The Dalles Canal Matter.

SECRETARY IS ARBITRARY

Not Clear Why State Must Give Right of Way.

OPERATIONS WELL BLOCKED

Senator Mitchell, However, Will Introduce a Bill for Condemnation Proceedings if Relief is Not Immediate.

SECRETARY OF WAR—Demands that the right of way be secured free of cost, before funds available for the canal be used. ENGINEERS—Do not look with favor upon lateral canals, such as that proposed by the last Dalles board. Still they have no better plan to offer. MITCHELL—If he finds legislation is necessary, and he undoubtedly will, he will at once prepare the requisite bill for condemnation proceedings and secure its passage early in the regular session.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 26.—The action of the Secretary of War in placing a condition for a free right-of-way, in his approval of the Dalles-Cello Improvement, was most unusual, and so far as known, without precedent. It appears from recent developments that in directing no money shall be spent until the right-of-way has been obtained "without cost to the Government," the Secretary effectively blocked operations, for the state is without funds to purchase the right-of-way, and there is no probability that the O. R. & N. Company will donate such of its lands as are needed for the construction of a canal deemed materially to cut into its freight business.

Action Was Taken Hastily. The Secretary's action was taken rather hastily, it is true, and possibly the insertion of this restriction was without due consideration of its full meaning and effect. It is not believed either the Chief of Engineers or the Secretary of War had the slightest intention of playing into the hands of the railroad company, but found, after examining the estimate submitted by the Board, that the purchase of a right-of-way would materially increase the cost of the canal, and doubtless raised the question of whether the work could then be undertaken, under the terms of the last river and harbor bill, which authorized a canal "to cost not more than the Harza plan," by eliminating the cost of the right-of-way.

The continuous canal can be built for less money than the Harza project, but this item included in the cost would exceed the cost of the rejected scheme. It is believed that this fact guided the Secretary in making his restriction as to the right-of-way, and not any desire permanently to block operations. Nevertheless, the fact remains that some army engineers do not look with favor upon lateral canals, such as that proposed by the last Dalles Board. They maintain that these waterways are liable to fill with drifting sand and sediment brought down by the stream, and they require constant dredging in order to be kept clear. Yet these same engineers have no better plan to offer for opening the Columbia between The Dalles and Celilo. Whether this fact had any bearing on the Secretary when he made his conditional approval of the new project is not known.

Action Mitchell Will Take. In response to a telegram sent to Major Langitt last night asking whether he has authority to acquire right-of-way for the canal, by condemnation proceedings, Senator Mitchell today had a reply stating that he had not. Based on this information, he has written the Chief of Engineers asking whether the Department, under existing law, has authority to proceed to obtain right-of-way by condemnation, and, if not, has asked what legislation is necessary to obtain such authority and how much money will be required for the purchase, if he finds legislation is necessary. Senator Mitchell will at once prepare the requisite bill, and secure its passage early in the regular session. He believes the cost of right-of-way will be comparatively small, and enough funds can undoubtedly be secured to permit the early institution of proceedings through the courts.

Senator Mitchell does not understand the object of the Secretary in conditioning his authorization of the new canal project, and regards the proposition as laid down as impracticable and tending only to delay. He is determined that no unnecessary delay shall be had, and is very much in earnest in his effort to secure a speedy condemnation of the land, so that work of construction may be begun.

Boys Pay Dearly for Curiosity. CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—One boy has been fatally and another seriously injured by the explosion of a box of percussion caps which they had found in a vacant building. Herman Schurke, 9 years old, was bending over the box when the explosion occurred, and the sight of both his eyes was destroyed and his face and body badly mutilated. Arthur Schurke, his brother, aged 8, was standing behind him and escaped with a laceration of his right arm and leg and severe burns. The police are making an investigation of the affair. They believe that dynamite also may be concealed in the building.

ARE HOSTILE TOWARD AUSTRIA

Italians Make Serious Demonstrations at Rome.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The anti-Austrian demonstrations are assuming a grave character. The government has stopped the delivery of all telegrams sent in cipher. All over Rome the cry is "Down with Francis Joseph; let us break the triple alliance." The government has ordered the flag to be burned amid wild scenes of enthusiasm. At Genoa the demonstrators succeeded in reaching the Austrian Consulate, where they shouted the most hostile cries.

The demonstrations are due to the prohibition by the Austrian government of the institution of a free Italian university at Innsbruck. The police broke up the rioters, who gathered in large numbers, and especially around the Austrian Embassy and the Austrian Consulate. The crowds even invaded the public promenade in the gardens of the Elysee and compelled the band to play the Royal March, which was greeted with great applause. At the university the students to the number of about 100 held an indignation meeting and then decided to make a demonstration in the streets of the city. The police, however, were prepared for this, and as soon as the students gathered in the streets they were compelled to re-enter the university. The authorities have decided to close the university until order has been restored.

An anti-Austrian demonstration was held at Turin, where the demonstrators rang the bells of the university, broke the windows and benches and exploded firecrackers, producing a slight panic. Similar demonstrations were held at Milan, Parma, Padua and Genoa. The government has determined to suppress these demonstrations at any cost, as it wishes to avoid complaint from the Austrian government.

TAKE WHITE HOUSE CRANK.

Officers Seize Man Who Persists in Writing President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Charles Freshon, who is charged with writing letters to President Roosevelt, complaining that an unfavorable general impression is being created in Washington has an electric battery attached to the soles of his feet, which, he intimates, prevents him from seeing the president, was sent to Bellevue Hospital today for an involuntary confinement. When arraigned before Magistrate Mace, the prisoner said he was a "double man." None of the letters contained any threats, which prevented him from reporting to the president, and he was arrested, once on January 6, 1898, when he sent a letter to President Cleveland from Baltimore, containing allusions to the electric current which was used in the writing of the letter to the president, and again in 1901, when he sent a similar letter to President McKinley and was arrested, declared insane and sent to a hospital in Washington. Another arrest of the same nature was made later, when Kalman Polsey was taken into custody by officers of the secret service and sent to Bellevue for examination. Polsey is a waitmaker, who came from Buda Pest two years ago. For some time he has been writing letters to President Roosevelt, chiefly about policemen, and when arrested he was told a rambling, disconnected story. At the time of his arrest he had a ten-page typewritten letter addressed to the President in his pocket.

AUTHOR WEDS IN LONDON.

Israel Zangwill Claims Miss Edith Ayreton as His Bride.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Israel Zangwill and Edith Ayreton, daughter of W. E. Ayreton, president of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, were married quietly today at the registry office in the East End of London. A number of distinguished guests were present.

American Weds Baron's Daughter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Announcement is made here of the marriage of Anna von Klenbusch-Lloyd to Radcliffe Baldwin, daughter of the late Senator Baldwin, the daughter of Baron and Baroness von Klenbusch, was formerly the wife of Colonel Harlan D. Lloyd, a Cincinnati millionaire, and was well known in society in the West and in New York. Mr. Baldwin is a wealthy resident of New York. The wedding occurred some months ago in this city, but the announcement has just been made.

ENTERTAINS MONTANA MEN.

Senator Hanna Is Host to Butte Labor Representatives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—United States Senator Hanna entertained the delegation of Montana labor leaders who came East to visit President Roosevelt at the Waldorf-Astoria today. His guests included Malcolm Gillis, ex-president of the Engineers' Union; Edward Long, president of the Butte Miners' Union; Frederick Crony, walking delegate of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union; Joseph W. Gilbert, of the Workmen's Union; M. B. Dempsey, of the Miners' Union; and Frank Doyle, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly. At the breakfast, which was informal, the Montana men met Governor-elect Myron T. Herrick of Ohio; Governor John T. Morrison, of Idaho, and Congressman Charles Dick, of Ohio. The labor men left for the West later in the day.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS POUR IN.

Tariff Reform Plan of Chamberlain Appeals to Many.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There has been a remarkable response to Mr. Chamberlain's appeal for funds to help the tariff reform campaign, says a London dispatch. Hundreds of donations ranging from \$100 to one shilling have been received. Many workmen are contributing small sums and writing letters like this: "I am only a poor workman, but I am sending you a shilling to help old Joe along." Five poor clerks in Wandsworth sent a contribution of 30 shillings, saying "Under the guidance of our friend and champion, Mr. Chamberlain, we have no fear of the dear old boy."

Fair Will Case Up Tomorrow.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Attorney Estower, who was sent by a New York court to Paris to hear the testimony in the Fair will case, has arranged to begin work on Saturday. This proceeding is independent of the trial for perjury which the French courts have instituted against the witnesses who testified that Mrs. Fair died after her husband, and which will shortly end.

WILL RATIFY IT

Panama Approves the Canal Treaty.

ANXIOUSLY AWAIT ARRIVAL

Junta Meets and Decides on This Action.

MINISTER IS GIVEN NOTICE

People of the Isthmus Receive the News With Joy—General Reyes, the Colombian Agent, Has Reached America.

PANAMA, Nov. 26.—The junta, composed of Jose Augustin Arango, Tomas Arias and Manuel Espinoza, held a meeting this morning, all the Ministers of State and Councillors being present, and unanimously decided to ratify the canal treaty as soon as it is received here and authorize Minister Bona-Varilla officially to transmit the junta's decision to the United States Government. The decision of the junta was received with joy throughout the isthmus, without distinction of parties or classes. Rear Admirals Walker and Glass have been informed of the action taken by the junta.

MINISTER CONFIRMS IT.

Diplomat at Washington Receives a Message From the Junta.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Official confirmation of the determination of the Panama government to ratify the Hay-Buna-Varilla Panama Canal treaty, as told in the Associated Press dispatches, was received by Minister Varilla at 3:30 o'clock today. The State Department, being closed today, Mr. Varilla communicated the news informally to Mr. Loomis, who is acting Secretary in the absence of Mr. Hay. The Minister's dispatch follows: "PANAMA, Nov. 26.—Varilla, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Panama, Washington: In view of the approbation given by the Delegates, Amador and Boyd—the commissioners who were sent by the government of Panama to confer with Mr. Varilla—to the Hay-Buna-Varilla treaty, you are authorized to notify officially the Government of the United States that as soon as the document is received by the Junta of the government of the Republic of Panama, it will be ratified and signed. "J. A. ARANGO, "TOMAS ARIAS, "MANUEL ESPINOZA. "Countersigned by the Minister of Foreign Relations. "DE LA ESPARILLA."

Minister Varilla calls special attention to the fact that the message received by him is signed not only by the members of the junta, but also by the Minister of Foreign Relations, which he says gives the communication the character of a formal decree of the government. The action taken by the Panama Junta doubtless is due in part at least to the urgent representations of Minister Varilla that prompt steps be taken with a view to the ratification of the treaty as soon as it shall reach Panama. Last Saturday the Minister called a long synopsis of the treaty to Panama and since that time had been in communication with the government on the subject.

The Minister recounted with a great deal of gratification tonight the rapid progress of events since the birth of the new Republic of Panama, three weeks ago, ending today with the declaration of the junta to ratify the Panama Canal treaty. Dr. Herran, the Colombian Charge, today received a dispatch from General Reyes, the Colombian Peace Commissioner, who left New Orleans tonight, saying that he would reach Washington early Saturday morning. With him is General Pedro Ospina.

Francisco de F. Manotas, who arrived at New York today from Savanilla, is a member of the commission sent by the Governor of the State of Bolivar to the United States to obtain information as to the real state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama. His departure was delayed at the time his fellow commissioners, who arrived in Washington some days ago, left Bolivar. He has no diplomatic status.

REYES ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

Going to Washington to Ask That She Keep Her Hands Off.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—General Rafael Reyes, heading the Colombian peace commissioners, accompanied by General Pedro Ospina, Attorney Lucas Caballero and Jorge Holguin, secretary of the commission, reached here today on the American steamship Beverly, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, en route to Washington, D. C., to meet President Roosevelt for a possible settlement of the dispute over Panama. At first they were averse about saying anything about their visit, and even hesitated to admit their identity. They were, therefore, shown no attention, and the Colombian Consul, Senor Delgado, did not know of their arrival until late in the day. In the afternoon General Reyes consented to talk. "We simply want the United States to keep its hands off," he said, "and observe faithfully the terms of the treaty of 1848. The issue is a purely domestic one and calls for no outside interference. The fight is ours, between patriotic Colombians and unpatriotic Colombians, and if we are permitted to exercise our rights we will crush the insurrection, take back our rightful property, the Panama Canal, and

establish peace on a firm footing not only on the Isthmus, but throughout the republic.

"The Panama Canal is as much ours as the harbor of New York is that of the United States. The whole scheme in Panama was hatched by a few hot-heads and robbers, who desire possession of a valuable asset of Colombia, the most valuable strip of land in the Western Hemisphere. "We cannot fight the United States, but we can and will crush insurrection, no matter whether the United States rescues from its position, and every traitor will be properly punished. If the United States does not recede, our task will be a little harder, but it will be accomplished. The Colombians are united and will uphold the honor of their country."

SELL JEWELS IN CASE OF WAR

Colombian Women Will Prove Their Loyalty to Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—"The women of Colombia will sell their jewels to equip our army, should it come to war. We will raise a force of 100,000 men, and can march it through the jungles to Panama in three weeks."

These words, in substance, are the remarks of the commissioners from Bolivar, who are in this city to await the arrival of General Reyes, the peace commissioner from Bogota, who reached New Orleans today from Costa Rica. Emphatic denial of the statement that Colombia and Panama are separated by barriers impassable for troops was made by these representatives of one of the states of the United States of Colombia, and they confidently declared a Colombian army fully equipped could pierce the jungles that divide the states without any great difficulty. This is proved, they say, by the fact that several expeditions have made the trip successfully.

PLACES BLAME ON AMERICA.

Colombian Attorney Declares She Caused Panama Revolution.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Adirondack from Savanilla was Francisco de F. Manolas, a lawyer sent by the Republic of Colombia to the United States in relation to canal affairs. He will go direct to Washington. From Cape Haytien to Savanilla, R. Deschamps, Vice-President of Santo Domingo, was a passenger on the Adirondack. He intended going to Caracas from Savanilla. Mr. Manolas said he could not tell just what action would be taken to obtain a settlement of the Panama situation more favorable to Colombia, as his instructions had not yet reached him, and he had yet to confer with his fellow commissioners, General Dionisio Jimenez, Pedro R. Valez and Dr. Antonio de Echeandea, who arrived from Panama via New Orleans some days ago. They bear sealed instructions from the government at Bogota. He denied the report that Colombia was now so desperate that she would seek annexation to Panama and move the capital to Panama. While he was not willing to talk regarding his mission nor to discuss what steps would be taken by the commission, he was willing to speak of conditions in Colombia and the feeling down there when he sailed 11 days ago.

Does Not Want to Make War.

"Colombia does not want to make war on Panama. She wishes to make arrangements looking toward a settlement. She wishes to regain Panama, and, if not, war is probable. To say whether she will make war is very hard to answer. War with the United States is not to be considered." He did not care to discuss the possibility that an attempt to land Colombian troops in Panama might mean a clash with the United States. He continued: "The conduct of the United States has been a surprise to us. We did not think that the United States would do that which she has done. I have not been to Bogota, but when I left Colombia the feeling against the United States was not (Concluded on Page 3.)

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LINE HOLDS FIRM

Corvallis Agrics Defeat Nevada University.

SCORE: O. A. G. 15, U. OF N. 0

Pilkington Punts at First to Save Team Mates.

STRIKES HARD AT RIGHT TIME

Farmers Able to Break Through Defense of Sagebrushers and Stop Plays for Losses—Williams' Sprinting a Good Play.

PACIFIC COAST GAMES. At Corvallis—Oregon Agricultural College, 15; University of Nevada, 0. At Albany—Albany College, 17; Pacific University, 0. At Hoquiam—Hoquiam, 6; Aberdeen, 5. At Los Angeles—Stanford, 18; Sherman Indians, 0. At Seattle—University of Washington, 5; University of Idaho, 0. At Walla Walla—Washington Agricultural College, 18; Whitman, 6. At Tacoma—Columbia University, 10; Tacoma High School, 0.

CORVALLIS, Or., Nov. 26.—(Special.)

In the intercast football game here this afternoon the Oregon Agrics defeated the University of Nevada eleven by a score of 15 to 0. The battle was on a fairly fast field and was witnessed by 1000 people. In a dash of 12 yards, Williams, the swift Oregon halfback, sped over the Nevada goal line late in the first half, and twice in the second half he repeated the performance in 25 and 15-yard runs, respectively, being kicked up and thrust over the line by Captain Pilkington in one instance after a fall from hurdling the Nevada safety.

A superior defense, especially in critical moments, and a fierce offense throughout the play, won the game for the Oregonians. Their own line was almost impenetrable, while they were able to break through the Nevada forwards and stop the ball for losses, and to send their backs through for repeated and valuable gains. The loss of Left Guard Lawrence late in the first half told heavily on the men from the sagebrush state.

Pilkington Resorts to Punts.

The chief portion of the first half was played in Oregon territory. Pilkington kicked off, and on the second formation Frizzell, with a terrible mass of interference, sped down the field and laid the ball on Oregon's 26-yard line after a run of 55 yards. Oregon held fast and Pilkington punted.

Nevada came back with straight football until Oregon braced and held, when Nevada failed in an attempt at a field goal. Oregon's free kick sent the sphere back almost to center, but Nevada once more kicked off, and tried a place kick, which Oregon blocked. Oregon likewise blocked a third attempt of the sort, Copper stopping the ball for a seven-yard loss.

Oregon got out of her own territory by her own punt, on which Walker fell, and by penalization of Nevada for holding. Up to this time Captain Pilkington's tactics were punting and rest for his men, but with the center behind him he began to pound the Nevada line. Straight and cross-backs by Williams, Pilkington, Abraham, Bowers rushed the ball to Nevada's 12-yard line, when Williams cross-kicked for a touchdown.

After Nevada's kick-off, Oregon played fierce and fast and had the sphere on Nevada's 15-yard line when time was called.

Move to Center of Field.

In the second half Nevada kicked off and Pilkington punted. Nevada made yardage once, and Oregon took the ball on downs and Pilkington punted. The same play was repeated, and Williams got away for a 40-yard run to Nevada's 20-yard line. Pilkington tried a place kick and Nevada kicked to Bowers on Nevada's 40-yard line.

Gives Nevada a Safety.

By straight and cross-backs, Pilkington, Root and Williams carried the sphere to Nevada's five-yard line, when Pilkington went over the goal line and the ball was dropped for a touchdown for Nevada. Nevada's free kick sent the ball back to center, when Captain Pilkington sent his men through the Nevada line one after another until the 25-yard line was reached. There Williams got away for a 25-yard run and a touchdown. Pilkington kicked off and Oregon took the ball from her on downs on Nevada's 25-yard line. Lane Bowers rushed the ball to Nevada's five-yard line, where it was lost on a fumble. Nevada kicked to Root, who was stopped on Nevada's 25-yard line. A buck of ten yards by Abraham and another of 15 yards sent Williams over for a touchdown.

Field Goal Missed.

In the next kick-off, Pilkington sent the ball over Nevada's goal line and the return free kick sent the sphere back to Oregon's center. Nevada had worked the ball to Oregon's 35-yard line, had tried a field goal, and Oregon was ready for the return free kick, when time was called.

During the game Nevada did not cross Oregon's 15-yard line. The best of feeling prevailed throughout and tonight both teams are present at a Thanksgiving party in their honor at the College Army.