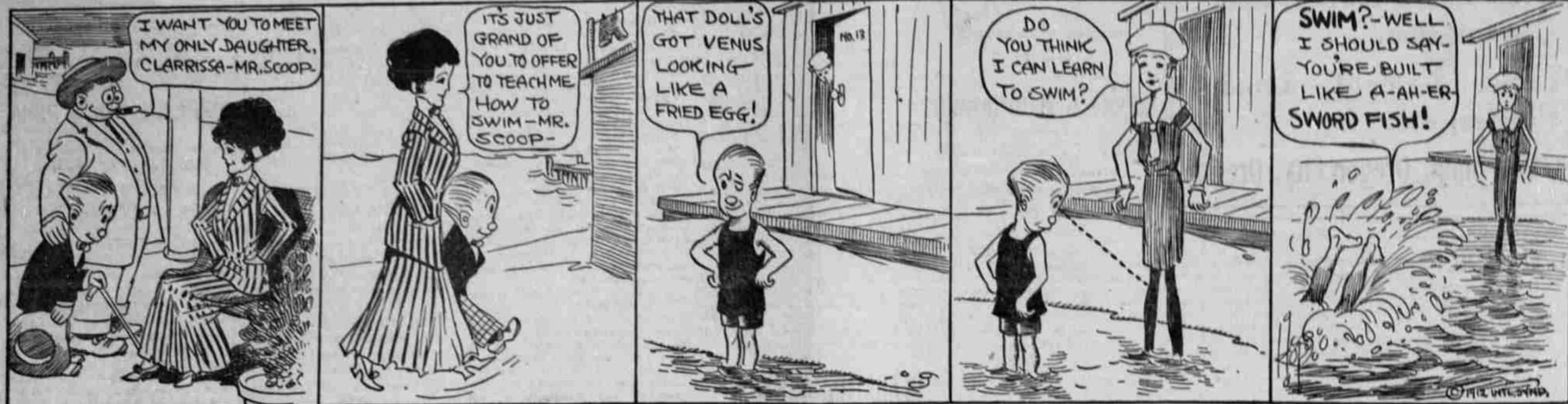


SCOOP THE CUB REPORTER

That's Right, Scoop, Take Her Out to See

By HOP



Christy Mathewson, the Idol Of Baseball Fans Everywhere



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BASEBALL enthusiasts everywhere call him "Matty," but he is really Christopher Mathewson, and it is by that name he is known in the insurance business, at which he works when he is not playing ball.

The six months he puts in as an athlete bring him perhaps \$7,500 which is doubtless considerably more than he makes the rest of the year selling insurance. Matty was born in 1889, and all his baseball career, except at Bucknell university, where he was graduated, and a few months with small towns, has been spent with the New York National League team, better known as the Giants. Small boys everywhere regard Mathewson as the greatest man alive. There is much in his career that looks an omen with profit. He has always played the game the best he could, he has led a clean life, and he has never been ordered from the diamond because of a dispute with an umpire.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE

"EVEN AS YOU AND I"

I had been lecturing the carrier boy rather sharply. He had been missing the delivery of my evening newspaper about half the time.

The boy was new to the route and when I spoke to him once before he appeared rather independent. But this time he was a little fearful when he looked up and said:

"Don't you make mistakes, Mister?"

The shot went straight home. In deed, I have made a lot of mistakes—both of head and heart—and some one might properly lecture me for them.

We are apt to be slow in making excuses for the other fellow. If the newspaper is not on the front porch when we look for it, if the mail carrier should chance to come but once instead of twice a day, if the telephone girl at central fails to respond at once, if the waiter at the cafe is delayed, we forget that these persons are fallible human beings.

"Even as you and I."

For many years I edited newspapers, and, like all editors, I insisted upon accuracy in the news, perfection in the composing room and punctuality in the mailing department.

Nevertheless, my constant urging the reporters would fail to get both sides of a story, and where the facts are lacking I would find their fertile fancies; in type slugs would persistently get in upside down; and mail editions would occasionally be missed. The boys made mistakes.

"Even as you and I."

And sometimes when I traced a piece of "pi" to its source I discovered that perhaps the floor man had sat up all night with a sick baby or wife and was "dead on his feet." He was human—

"Even as you and I."

It is always proper to insist on the service for which you pay. That is exact justice. But—

Mercy is above justice. And the quality of mercy is not strained. It blesses both him who gives and him who receives. We should remember that service is rendered by people who have had headaches and heartaches, who forget—

"Even as you and I."

The newsboy taught me a new lesson of tolerance and charity. The boy really desired to serve me. If I paid him to do so, merely he had not been able to get my location straight in his head.

Since the day he flouted me by his old hominem interjectory he has not missed a number of my paper. He was only human—not a machine—

"Even as you and I."

The Only Kind He Knew.

One of the lessons at an east end school was reading from the daily paper. Recently one pupil put the sentence, "The king and his escort passed by."

"Now, boys," asked the master, "do any of you know what the word 'escort' means?"

The class thought deeply, and then one grubby little paw was waved violently aloft.

"Yes, Jimmy," said the master, "tell me what it is."

"Please, sir," cried Jimmy in triumph, "it's a feller what's got a girl, an' 'e takes 'er out walkin'!"—Boston Post.

Wise Lightning.

"It's strange," said the major, "that lightning is forever striking church steeples, but who ever heard of it striking a moonshine distillery?"

"The reason's plain, major," said the temperate man. "It can get away with a church steeple all right, but the hot stuff in the moonshine distillery would put thunder and lightning out of business in a jiffy."—Atlanta Constitution.

"TEDDY" AND THE "TRUSTS"

Theodore Roosevelt is said to have stated when President, that there were two kinds of trusts, "good trusts" and "bad trusts," but he did not define in words what the difference was between these two sets of law breakers. His actions, however, while President and since, have shown that he classifies the trusts on the following basis: "Naughty trusts;" these include trusts which do not contribute to the campaign fund of a national ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt and which have no close friends of Theodore Roosevelt, who are officers in such trusts, "Nice trusts." These include, first, those violators of the United States laws, which, like the steel corporation, the harvester trust, and (in times gone by) the standard Oil company, have dropped their mite (?) into a fund to further the political ambitions of Theodore Roosevelt; or second, trusts which have on their board of directors some close personal friend of Roosevelt, like Paul Morton, the railroad rebater, or Medill McCormick, the harvester trust manager.

Thus Theodore Roosevelt, as President, allowed personal friendship, or campaign contributions given with a secret understanding to blind his eyes to violations of the anti-trust law by great corporations.

President Taft, on the other hand, has fearlessly prosecuted all trusts against which he could get evidence, whether they were political friends or political foes.

During the administrations since the Sherman anti-trust law was passed, viz: those of Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, there were sixty-two civil and criminal prosecutions of the trusts under this law. That number was equalled by Taft in two years and ten months, and to date, his administration has handled eighty-three cases under this law, or twenty-one more than were handled during all the time previous. Time considered, the suits brought by Taft against violators of the Sherman anti-trust law, as against those brought by Roosevelt, have been in the ratio of more than four to one. Do we need to inquire any further why Messrs. Perkins, Gary and Munsey, all stockholders in the steel trust, and McCormick of the harvester trust, and magnates of the other great trusts, are pouring out their money in great sums to elect Roosevelt, with whom they seem to have a mysterious secret understanding, and prevent the re-election of President Taft, who has prosecuted all trusts without fear or favor?

LaFollette No. 1. ROOSEVELT TACTICS

"It is characteristic of Roosevelt that while he seizes upon issues that make good propaganda and gives them publicity, he has not the patience nor stability nor depth of conviction to prevent his sacrificing essential principles and permanent results to personal considerations and temporary advantage. It was this that made his administration as President, although a time for reform agitation, barren of constructive legislation and a period of growth of evils that may have been avoided under wiser leadership. The third party movement promises to blame this inherent weakness of Roosevelt as has no other phase of his political career. He completely dominates its policy and the real significance of his tactics is revealed as it could not be in the more complex political situations in which he has been a conspicuous figure."—Part of editorial from LaFollette's Weekly, Aug. 10, 1912.

LaFollette No. 9. LA FOLLETTE PRAISES TAFT.

Under the caption "Taft Protects the Civil Service," LaFollette's Weekly Magazine of August 24, 1912, says: "The proposition to limit the tenure of government clerks to a seven years can not be defended on any basis, and was a very reasonable ground for the President's veto of the legislative appropriation bill. While the amendment left all the government positions at the expiration of the seven year period to be filled through the Civil Service, the change was a backward step in the direction of the old spoils system."

Should Be Intrusted to Taft.

Upon the strength of the record he has made, and in view of the material

condition he has been largely instrumental in bringing about, it is eminently wise and proper that the welfare of the country should again be intrusted to President Taft.—Denver Republican.

Song of the New Party.
My country, 'tis of Me,
Sweet land of mostly Me,
Of Me I yell,
Land to which I am sent,
Beyond all argument,
Choose me for president,
Or go to—well.

—Hartford Courant.

BUSINESS IS BRISK

Local Merchants in the Towns Find Receipts Increasing Each Month.

Under the heading, "Business is Brisk this Fall," the Freeport, Ill. Journal says that local merchants are optimistic and that "autumn displays in local windows include great variety of high class goods that will sell well." The Journal then says: "Recent reports from shippers in almost every section of the country give one the idea that the only famine we will have is one of freight cars rather than of produce. The conditions in the harvest fields of our great grain sections this year have demanded more labor than they could get, and that condition has not existed for several seasons. Wages are at the top notch and there is plenty of work. Factories are working full force and many of them overtime. And the farmer still buys automobiles.

"Among local merchants business has been good this summer and each month has shown an improvement over the corresponding month one year ago."

WILL DEPEND UPON ELECTION

Politics Unfortunately, Will Have an Influence Upon Contingued Prosperity.

In an interview published in New York, Mr. James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, said:

"Merchants have been increasing their stocks. Labor is well employed. Tremendous crops are assured. The outlook is exceedingly good."

But Mr. Alexander added that politics, unfortunately, were a factor in the situation and that if present conditions were changed by the election, the business world would naturally suffer.

Business Continues Good.

From the Jackson, Mich. Patriot, Sept. 11, 1912:

As to the general business of the country, although within less than eight weeks of election, with conditions growing feverish among candidates, there can be no two opinions. It is large and tends to become larger, in some cases showing a volume never before recorded.

This is especially the case with those industries which imply a large volume of business in other lines and directions, such, for example, as the industrial demand for fuel and the bluest coal ever known in manufactured steel.

At no time in the history of this country has the production of steel been so great, and its relation to other industries is shown in the large orders received from the railroad equipment companies.

Bright Business Signs.

From the Reading, Pa. Times:

It gratifies the Times to be able to bring to the attention of its readers the many evidences of business improvement appearing in all sections of the country. These come from the west as well as from the east, and affect the agriculturist as well as the industries and financial and commercial houses.

Let Well Enough Alone.

From the Quiner, Ill. White:

It strikes us that we should be satisfied with our present prosperity under President Taft and not be misled by those who are trying to create a spirit of unrest throughout the country.

Dutch Military Service.

In the Netherlands every male citizen is liable to fifteen years' military service.

TEMPER.

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.—Cecil.

HOW AN UMP CURED AN IRASCIBLE MANAGER.

"It took an umpire in the Virginia State league last year to hang one on to a fiery manager," Frank Shaughnessy said in telling a story he was in on. "We were playing in Richmond and just before the game the umps came to me for the batteries. I told who would work for Konopke and he went over to the Richmond bench to get that club's batteries. I knew the manager was sore on him and was surprised to see him walk away a few seconds later seemingly satisfied, as I thought the manager would give him a rattling."

"He announced the Roanoke batteries to the grand stand and bleachers and then shouted, 'The batteries for Richmond today I don't know. I asked the manager and he told me to go to blazes. Play ball.'"

SPICY SPORTING CHATS.

By TOMMY CLARK.

This year's variety of football rules has been accused of being everything from a return to the old eat 'em alive mass play rules to being a slight modification, which will have little effect on the style of play. Actually a survey of the new football laws leads to the belief that the game that will develop under them will be a close cousin to that played in 1909—an invitation to the tackles to stand up and be killed.

Last year's rules favored the defense to such an extent that scoring was almost impossible and fluky in the extreme. It appears that in their effort to strengthen the offense the rule makers have gone to the other boundary and that scoring this year is likely to be enormous and that any defense developed will be helpless against a heavy, fairly fast back field, working to gain ten yards in four downs.

The mass play, died when pulling and pushing a man through the line was abolished. But the tackle bow will have to stand the shock of his opposing forward and then of a heavy man bent on making two or three yards. He will not in all probability get much help from the secondary defense. To weaken the defensive back line unduly will be simply an invitation to the offense to work the now unrestricted forward pass to its heart's content.

Baseball players are frequently criticized for taking long chances on the bases, when, in fact, the percentage is in their favor. Let a player try to take an extra base on a play, and if he is called he is blamed for having been too daring, and yet it took a perfect throw and perfect handling of the ball to make the play possible.

A ball team which does not take liberties on the bases hasn't a chance to be a winner. If every man who reaches the sacks would wait until he was batted around the circuit very few runs would be scored, and the game would deteriorate into an anti-climactic exhibition of which the public would soon tire. Furthermore, there are more ball games won because of daring base running than are lost by it, for the very good reason that any time a ball has to be thrown, caught and the runner touched the percentage is in favor of the runner.

England's First Lightship.

The first lightship of the coast of England was placed at the Nore, Kent, in 1827.

Where Love Is.

A little girl was lost on the street and was brought into the police station. "The officers tried in every way to learn her name. Finally one of the officers said:

"Tell me, little girl, what name does your mother call you father?"

"Why," responded the child innocently, "she don't call him any names; she likes him."—Youth's Companion.

LOVE YOUR WORK.

Work thou for pleasure; paint or sing or carve
The things thou lovest, though the body starve.
Who works for glory misses oft the goal;
Who works for money coms his very soul.
Work for work's sake, and it will may be
That these things shall be added unto thee.

—Kenyon Cox.

Mike Murphy says that Billy Kramer, the American cross country champion, will never run again, and as Murphy never misses the mark when it comes to telling the extent of an injury it seems that Kramer's days as an athlete are over. It now appears that the tendon of Achilles of his left leg is severely injured.

According to the veteran trainer Kramer received his injury by running on the deck of the Finland without the proper massage after his exercise. The training facilities were such that some of the athletes had to go without the necessary amount of attention, and Kramer was one of those who unfortunately had to suffer as a result of this lack of accommodation.

Murphy cites the fact that all the races in which Kramer tried to enter at the Olympics he proved that he could not do himself justice, for after running part of the distance his tendon stiffened upon him to such an extent that he could hardly move a muscle after he had used his leg for a little time.

Garry Fitzgerald, Kramer's trainer, says that he thinks rest and care may bring it around all right, but Murphy shook his head sadly and said: "I've felt 'em that way before, and I never saw one yet that came around fit to work on. No, sir, his racing days are over. Now see if I ain't right."

Where the Danger Lay.

An English clergyman says that when he came to a certain place as vicar he asked whether there were any sick to be visited.

"Oh, no, sir!" was the answer. "No body is ever ill in Berryurbor. There is an old man, to be sure, over ninety, who has taken lately to his bed, but there hasn't much the matter with him that I know of."

"I thought to myself," added the vicar, "of the story of the Scotchman who said to his doctor:

"Ye pu' a vava long face, doctor. D'ye think I'm dangerously ill?"

"Na, na," was the reply. "I don't think ye're dangerously ill, but I think ye're dangerously old."

10 PER CENT OF SPUDS INJURED BY BLIGHT

Not more than 10 per cent of the potatoes of the Willamette valley are affected by blight. This is the opinion of those who have given the matter considerable thought recently.

While in certain places the damage is very heavy, and in some instances total loss of the crop has been shown, the average is far less than had been anticipated.

The damage seems to have run in streaks. As a rule no loss is shown south of Clackamas county, while the greatest loss is in coast sections where the ground has been kept cold all summer.

Entire fields have been destroyed in Clackamas, Washington, Multnomah, Columbia and Clatsop counties, but in Marion and further south the loss is not enough to consider. So far as eastern and central Oregon are concerned, no damage was shown during the year. The acreage in both sections is increased almost beyond belief, therefore if every potato planted western Oregon this season was destroyed the state would still have about a third more stock than ever before in its history. The fact that western Oregon potatoes were not damaged more than 10 per cent adds that much more to the total production of the state.

There is practically nothing doing in the potato market at this time. Dealers are scared about the blight, but according to the leading interests the situation in that regard is less damaging than expected.

Butter, Poultry, Eggs.

BUTTER—(Buying), Ordinary country butter 25c and 30c; fancy dairy 30c.

Livestock, Meats.

BEEF—(Live Weight), Steers 5 1/2c and 6 1/4c; cows 4 1/2c and 5c; bulls 3 1/2c.

MUTTON—Sheep 3c to 5c.

PORK—10c and 11c.

VEAL—Calves 12c to 13c dressed, according to grade.

CHICKENS—11c.

MOHAIR—33c to 35c.

Butter, Poultry, Eggs.

BUTTER—(Buying), Ordinary country butter 25c and 30c; fancy dairy 30c.

Foreign Interests Are Seeking Hops

Foreign interests are in the market for the better grade of Oregon hops and are freely offering 15c a pound for whatever will meet with their requirements. While there is talk that one grower in the Independence district was offered 18 1/2c a pound, this could not be confirmed. The trade, while not being able to confirm or deny the report of a high price for extra select stock, believes that it is possible, as there will be a scarcity throughout the world for that quality. What are ordinarily considered choice hops are being quoted by the trade at 18c to 18 1/2c a pound. Some business is reported passing at this figure.

A fair movement of prime hops is

again reported around Woodburn at 17c a pound.

Dealers are very busy looking after their contracts. Rejections are far less than expected and taken together the crop is averaging better quality than believed possible this season. Some of the dealers recently took in contracts as high as 25c a pound and quite a few of 22 and 23c crops have been accepted. Only where the quality is far out of line with what the contract calls do dealers reject them this season.

Extra fancy, 19c; choice 18 and 18 1/2c; prime to choice, 17 1/2 and 18c; prime, 17c; medium, 15 and 16c; poor, 12 and 14c lb.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY APPLES IN DEMAND

The apples grown in this county this year are attracting attention and the merchants who are handling them state that the growers are taking more interest in the fruit and in the packing than ever before. It is believed that Clackamas County can produce a fine apple as those of Hood River. Many varieties are being brought to this market. Many of the growers are complaining of the scarcity of pickers. R. S. Coe, of Canby, is hiring women to pick his crop this year, there being a scarcity of male help. The women are filling the bill, and some of them are picking as many as the men formerly did. Mr. Coe has had 300 bushels picked and will have at least that many more.

The grape season is at its height and Concord grapes are bringing a retail price of 3 1/2 cents a pound. Never before has the grape market been better supplied than at the present time. The grapes are large and delicious and are finding a ready market as California grapes.

This week will probably end the peach business. Those being brought here now are mostly from The Dalles. The peach crop this year was larger than for years. The lowest price quoted by the merchants was 40 cents a box.

Tomato plants were somewhat damaged by the recent frosts, but tomatoes are still being brought to the market. Some are green, but they are ripening in the boxes. There is a good demand for good tomatoes, which are ranging from 45 cents to 50 cents a box.

The four market is stationary, but there are indications of an advance in price, as some of the mills in the valley are closing owing to a scarcity of wheat. The wheat was damaged by the heavy rains that prevailed throughout the valley during the latter part of August and the first of September.

There is a scarcity of eggs in the market, and those that are being brought in are selling at retail for 40 cents, the wholesale price being from 35 to 35 cents a dozen.

The vegetable market is well supplied daily with fresh vegetables for which there is good demand.

Prevailing Oregon City prices are as follows:

DRIED FRUITS—(Buying), Prunes on basis 6 to 8 cents.

HIDES—(Buying), Green hides 6c to 7c; salted 7c; dry hides 12c to 14c; sheep pelts 20c to 25c each.

EGGS—Oregon ranch eggs 35 and 38 cents each count.

FED—(Selling), Shorts \$27; bran \$25; process barley, \$35 per ton.

FLOUR—\$4.50 to 5.50.

POTATOES—New, about 50c to 60c per hundred.

POULTRY—(Buying)—Hens 11c; spring 12c, an droosters 8c.

HAY—(Buying) Clover at \$9 and \$10; oat hay, best \$10; mixed, \$10 to \$12; alfalfa \$15 to \$16.50; Idaho timothy \$20; whole corn \$40, cracked \$41.

OATS—(Buying) \$28; wheat 55c bu.; oil meal selling about \$55; Shays Brook dairy feed \$1.30 per hundred pounds.

Butter, Poultry, Eggs.

BUTTER—(Buying), Ordinary country butter 25c and 30c; fancy dairy 30c.

Livestock, Meats.

BEEF—(Live Weight), Steers 5 1/2c and 6 1/4c; cows 4 1/2c and 5c; bulls 3 1/2c.

MUTTON—Sheep 3c to 5c.

PORK—10c and 11c.

VEAL—Calves 12c to 13c dressed, according to grade.

CHICKENS—11c.

MOHAIR—33c to 35c.

Fruits

APPLES—70c and 80c; peaches 50c and 60c; crab apples 25 lb.

VEGETABLES

ONIONS 1c lb; peppers 7c lb; tomatoes, 50c; corn 8c and 10c a doz.

POLK'S OREGON AND WASHINGTON Business Directory

A Directory of each City, Town and Village, giving descriptive sketch of each place, location, population, telegraphs, shipping and banking points; also Classified Directory, compiled by business and profession.

R. L. POLK & CO., SEATTLE