

BIG PUGILISTS ARE MONEY MAD

Leading Fighters Demand Fortunes to Put on Mitts.

AD WOLGAST ASKS PILE.

Lightweight Champion Wants \$56,500 For Three Ten Round Battles—Johnson a Money Grabber—Palzer Coin Hungry, and So is Ritchie.

By TOMMY CLARK.

Ad Wolgast, the lightweight champion, demands \$56,500 for three fights. Johnson, heavyweight champion, talks of nothing but \$30,000 purses. Palzer cannot think in figures less than \$10,000. Willie Ritchie asks a guarantee of \$1,000 and 35 per cent to go twelve rounds. The demand for fabulous sums for fighting has become a veritable mania with the stars of the roped arena. They talk of thousands with much more grace and the careless air of having always been surrounded by money than could John D. Rockefeller or J. Pierpont Morgan. At no time since the fighting game was commercialized have fighters wanted more for their services than they do now. And not more than a score of years ago the leading mitters were forced to pass the hat around on the barges.

Boxing Now Lucrative Profession.

Today boxing is a most lucrative profession for the successful pugilist. Any number of promoters will risk a goodly roll of greenbacks to stage bouts for him, paying all expenses, fight, heating, rent, advertising. All the boxer has to do is to train two weeks, fight six, ten or twenty rounds and send his manager around to the box office to count up the tickets and draw a big percentage of the receipts or a healthy guarantee. The whole thing looks easy, and it is. Any prominent master of the mitts can go through this same program ten times a year at least and twenty if luck breaks right.

Under existing conditions such as these Ad Wolgast, who is lightweight champion, asks \$22,500 for a ten round contest with Pacey McFarland at New York city. More than Nelson got for forty-two rounds of fighting with Gans at Goldfield. Almost as much as Jeffries got for beating Tom Sharkey in twenty-five rounds at Coney Island. More than Corbett and Jeffries divided for their ten round fight at Frisco.

Nelson never got half that sum for ten rounds of battling. McAuliffe never got a sixteenth of it. Lavigne didn't get a third of it for any of his fights, regardless of the number of rounds. Neither did Erne nor Griffo. Britt's longest fight didn't net him \$20,000 in purse payment alone.

One thing's sure, this fellow Wolgast is not lacking in nerve. Another sure thing is that he'll never get \$22,500 for ten rounds.

Old Timers Received Small Purse.

It is interesting to note the amount the old time stars received for their services. Here are a few:

Jim Corbett in 1891 got \$2,500 for boxing Peter Jackson sixty-one rounds. In 1891 a purse of \$11,000 was hung up for the world's championship middleweight contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Jack Dempsey. It was the largest purse offered for a fight up to that time.

In 1893 Fitzsimmons and Jim Hall fought at New Orleans for a \$40,000 purse, winner take all. Fitz knocked out Hall in four rounds and was given a check for \$41,000, \$1,000 being for training expenses. The check proved worthless, and neither Fitz nor Hall got a cent for the battle.

For a world's championship fight in 1896 between Kid Lavigne and Dick Burch a purse of \$1,000 was guaranteed the men by the National Sporting club of London.

These are a few instances of the remuneration famous fighters, all greater than Wolgast, got for their services a couple of decades ago. It must be pleasant to the old timers to be able to recall the days when a champion was willing to take a chance for a reasonable amount of money. You can't get them to do it now.

Johnson has been censured several times by critics for turning down \$20,000 purses. The negro in talking about money matters recently said:

"Why have I insisted on \$30,000 for my end, win, lose or draw, before I would enter the ring to defend my title? Why, the answer is easy. I had a hard time to win the championship. The climb to the top was more difficult for me than it had been for the other champions. And there's a further reason. As champion I am entitled to a champion's purse."

"I remember back in the old days when the matchmakers talked to me regarding a battle they would say, 'How much will you fight for, Jack—\$5?'"

"I would shake my head. 'We will make it \$70,' they would say."

"I have never forgotten those days, and I don't think I can be blamed for trying to get as good offers as I can while I hold the championship."

Wagner Long in Harness.

Hans Wagner of the Pittsburgh team has been playing major league baseball fifteen years.

Largest Gold Nugget.

Men have found a mass of native copper weighing 420 tons, and they have discovered a chunk of pure silver weighing one and one-half tons, but the largest nugget of gold that has yet been seen weighed only 190 pounds. And gold seekers are informed that larger finds in the future are unlikely.

A Vacancy Filled.

Gerald—I have a cold in my head Geraldine—Well, I suppose that is better than nothing.—Exchange.

A SINGULAR CASE

By FRED L. YOUNG

A detective, I was sent to investigate a case where a young married man had received a bottle of wine by express. The sender's name was not on the box containing it, and naturally the recipient was suspicious of it. He was accustomed to drink wine with his dinner and kept a bottle on his sideboard. The bottle he received he put in the same place, intending to look into the matter. One evening he got hold of it by mistake and took a few swallows before he noticed that it had a peculiar flavor. He was made violently ill, but recovered. An examination of the contents of the bottle from which he had drunk was made and showed poison.

The first thing I did was to sit down with him and in a long interview drew out all the information he gave me that might furnish me with a clew. But unfortunately no clew was to be extracted from anything he said. He had no enemies, man or woman. He was happily married, and his wife had recently presented him with their first child, a fine boy. I questioned him closely as to whether he had jilted any girl to marry his wife, and he said there were no such complications, even remote, in his case.

My next move was an examination of the handwriting of the address on the box in which the wine had been received. I was told that it was not the writing of any one he had ever known, though some one of his acquaintances might have written it, disguising the hand. There was no use giving it to an expert in chirography until I could furnish a specimen of the writing of some person or persons who might have committed the crime.

We detectives in cases where we have no clew usually begin at home, so to speak, and work outward. But in this case there seemed nothing for me to investigate within the household. I consulted of Mr. Gordon, the man upon whom the attempt at murder had been made; his wife, who loved him dearly, and one servant, a woman who had lived with them a short time and could have no possible motive whatever for taking his life.

Desiring to have no stone unturned in eliciting information, I asked for an interview with Mrs. Gordon. I went over a ground with her supplementarily to that I had gone over with her husband, but could not elicit a word as to relations Mr. Gordon had had with any one that could possibly lead to a motive for murder. But a day or two later I received a note from the lady mentioning a fact she had forgotten. Soon after their marriage her husband had mentioned discharging a man from his employment who had acted very disagreeably, saying that he would some day get even with Gordon.

Where had I seen the handwriting with which the note had been written? I had not seen it, but something like it. Nevertheless I could come to no conclusion in the matter and thought no more about it at the time, but later, when studying the address on the box containing the poisoned wine, it struck me that there was something in it that reminded me of the writing of Mrs. Gordon.

Was she the criminal? We detectives follow any clew, no matter how repugnant. I took Mrs. Gordon's note and the address of the poisoned wine to an expert in chirography, and he pronounced the latter to be an attempt to disguise the handwriting of the former.

It is only of late years that insanity has begun to be carefully studied with reference to crime. We first heard of their relationship in criminal cases of so called emotional insanity. We now hear of it in cases where the symptoms are very subtle.

Not for the world would I betray the secret on which I had stumbled until I had gained an insight into whether Mrs. Gordon had really attempted the crime and if she had whether she did so in her right mind. I knew that since the birth of her child the physician who had attended her on that occasion had made her other visits. There are two confidants in families—the doctor and the pastor. I concluded to confide my secret to the doctor.

I called on him in his house and asked him if he had ever noticed any evidence of insanity in Mrs. Gordon. He looked at me with a very singular expression and asked me why I wished to know. I replied that I desired a reply to my question, whereupon he claimed that the secrets of his profession were sacred property. Then I told him that Mrs. Gordon had committed a crime; that she had attempted to poison her husband.

Not till I had told him the whole story did he confess that he had suspected her ever since the birth of her child of puerperal insanity. It had shown itself in a feeling of hatred for her husband, which had been noticed only by the doctor. He had been looking for confirmatory symptoms, but had thus far not detected any. He was very much shocked and suggested that I say nothing about the matter for the present since the news might affect the patient's husband.

I was glad enough to throw the responsibility all upon his shoulders. He told Gordon that he suspected his wife was suffering from puerperal insanity and that she must be carefully watched. I learned from the doctor later that she had entirely recovered and that her husband did not know that she had tried to kill him.

A Curious Custom.

In Scandinavia the wedding shirt is an important part of the husband's marriage outfit. It is usual for the groom, among other gifts, to bestow upon his bride a prayer book. In reciprocity she gives him a neatly embroidered shirt, and this he invariably wears on his wedding day. Afterward he puts it away and does not wear it again while alive, but he wears it in his grave. The Scandinavian widower must destroy, on the eve of his second marriage, the wedding shirt which his first wife gave him.

A small classified ad will rent that vacant room.

Woman's World

Helen Keller Sings at Harvard Medical School.



MISS HELEN KELLER.

Miss Helen Keller, born deaf, dumb and blind, showed the assembled otologists at their congress in the Harvard Medical school recently that she had added still another to her phenomenal list of accomplishments when she sang to them.

During the formal addresses, which were mostly in foreign tongues, Miss Keller sat on the platform listening through the fingers of her teacher, Professor White of the New England Conservatory of Music, and now and then applauding when a speaker made a particularly pleasing reference to the new education of the blind.

When it came Professor White's turn he demonstrated the extent of control that Miss Keller had gained over her vocal chords, tongue and lips. His illustrations were conveyed from his lips to Miss Keller's finger tips, placed tightly over his mouth. All the vowels and consonant sounds uttered by Miss Keller came out clearly and precisely, and the audience spontaneously broke into the heartiest applause.

Then came the crowning achievement, the singing of an octave on sol and fa and re, some of the tones being very sweet. This performance not only amazed but delighted the savants.

Miss Keller, Professor White says, has the rare faculty of absolute pitch.

Previous to giving this exhibition Miss Keller made an address in English, in which she said:

"This is a new day in the education of the deaf, the day when the physician is no longer content to fight the hostile silences with medicine and surgical instruments alone, but helps the teacher to pour the blessed waters of speech into the desert of dumbness."

WORK GOOD FOR WOMEN.

Professor Scherger Says Toil Made Primitive Wife Man's Equal.

In primitive times when the male half of the household went out to his wars, his hunting and his pleasures and left the other half behind to do the dirty work man and woman were more on an equality than at the present time.

This is what George L. Scherger, professor of political economy and history in Armour institute, said recently.

It was the work the women did which put them on a par with men. When they commenced to take it easy they degenerated. He said they should receive at least equal recognition with men because—

They were the first farmers. They were the first carpenters or builders of homes. They were the first to tackle art by making pottery. They were the first writers. They were the tamers of all domestic animals, except the dog.

"It seemed to be the business of the primitive man to go out and get the food," said Professor Scherger. "The women were left at home to develop art and industry. Women degenerated as soon as they were deprived of the opportunity to work. As soon as they were shut up in the household they became parasites. So long as they were able to work they maintained an equality with men."

Professor Scherger cited Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and Miss Jane Addams as women who were at least equal with any men in the same line of work.

Sewing Room Closet.

Many women in a sewing room constantly jump up and down to get some piece of lace or material to finish a garment. If the hundred and one things a woman needs at her work were all in some convenient place all this trouble would be avoided.

If there is a large closet in the sewing room or in the room where most of the family sewing is done get three or four shelves and divide these at convenient heights inside of the closet.

On each shelf arrange four or five boxes and then place the various kinds of laces, velvets, silks, buttons, etc., in one box, marking clearly just what such box contains.

A closet arranged in this way will be found a great convenience and time saver to the home dressmaker.

The Size of Bolivia.

The area of Bolivia is not accurately known, yet it is probable that its present area is not far from 600,000 square miles, which is the equivalent of the area of Germany, France and Spain combined. From the lowlands on the east and southeast the land rises, sometimes by easy slope and sometimes by abrupt uplift to the snow-capped peak of Sorata, with its altitude of near 25,000 feet and to the pyramid of Illimani, which is given as 21,300 feet in height. La Paz lies at an elevation of 11,000 feet above sea level and Potosi at nearly 14,000 feet. A few miles west of La Paz lies the inland sea of Titicaca, at an elevation of 13,000 feet.

No. 172 Report of the Condition of the

BANK OF OREGON CITY

at Oregon City, in the State of Oregon at the close of business September 4th, 1912.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$159,667.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,012.92
Bonds and warrants	402,029.96
Banking House	28,412.65
Furniture and fixtures	5,001.75
Other real estate owned	8,259.90
Due from approved reserve banks	\$364,874.83
Checks and other cash items	647.97
Cash on hand	468,504.53
Total	\$1,075,090.66

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock Paid In	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund	\$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	25,858.84
Dividends Unpaid	337.50
Individual deposits subject to check	\$64,762.23
Demand certificates of deposit	82,038.09
Certified Checks	575.00
Time certificates of deposit	84,557.31
Saving deposits	140,161.69
Reserved for taxes	800.00
Total	\$1,075,090.66

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss.
I, E. G. CAUFIELD, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. G. CAUFIELD, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1912.
E. C. COOPER, Notary Public.

Correct - Attest: CHARLES H. CAUFIELD,
GEO. A. HARDING,
P. A. CHARMAN, Directors.

No. 25 Report of the Condition of the

FARMERS BANK

at Wilsonville, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business September 4th, 1912.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$35,302.44
Bonds and warrants	9,109.25
Banking house	988.54
Furniture and fixtures	2,946.21
Due from approved reserve banks	\$3,259.00
Cash on hand	3,865.84
Other resources, interest paid	24.59
Total	\$84,816.87

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,860.95
Individual deposits subject to check	\$2,430.25
Demand certificates of deposit	1,403.00
Time certificates of deposit	11,122.67
Total	\$84,816.87

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss.
We, J. W. Thornton and Joe J. Thornton, owners of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
J. W. THORNTON,
JOE J. THORNTON, Owners.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of September, 1912.
KATE WOLBERT, Notary Public for Oregon.

The Boss Abroad.
"You didn't go abroad this year?"
"No; it was the cook's turn this time."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Short Denial.
The Heroine—You are a wolf in sheep's clothing!
The Villain—Bah!—Lippincott's.

Oregon Agricultural College

This great institution opens its doors for the fall semester on September 20th. Courses of instruction include: General Agriculture, Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Bacteriology, Botany and Plant Pathology, Poultry Husbandry, Horticulture, Entomology, Veterinary Science, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Commerce, Forestry, Pharmacy, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, English Language, and Literature, Public Speaking, Modern Language, History, Art, Architecture, Industrial Pedagogy, Physical Education, Military Science and Tactics, and Music.

Catalogue and illustrated literature mailed free on application. Address: Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

School Year Opens September 20th.

International Motorboat Races.

Eliminating trials to select three defenders for the British international trophy are to be held at Huntington bay, New York, on Aug. 26, 27 and 28, and the international races will be run off on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2. Ten boats are expected to enter in the trial races.

No. 8556 Report of the condition of the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

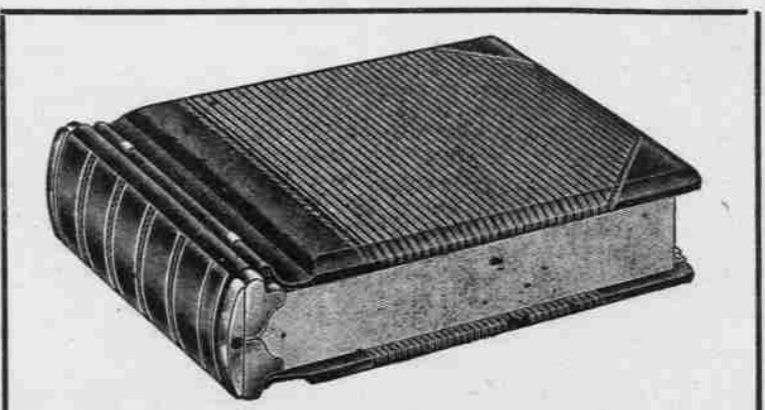
at Oregon City, in the state of Oregon, at the close of business, September 4th, 1912.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$102,099.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	519.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
U. S. Bonds, to secure postal savings	24,500.00
Bonds securities etc	51,872.28
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	15,000.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	2,424.97
Due from State and private banks and bankers, Trust Companies, and Savings Banks	6,556.49
Due from approved reserve agents	129,057.17
Checks and other cash items	1,600.02
Notes of other National Banks	1,195.00
Fractional paper currency, Nickels and cents	353.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz specie	029,175.35
Legal tender notes	10.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	625.00
Total	377,489.69

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	4,451.74
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	223.31
National Bank notes outstanding	780.00
Individual deposits subject to check	291,997.32
Demand certificates of deposit	15,330.52
Certified checks	90.10
Postal savings deposits	14,016.29
Total	377,489.69

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas, ss: I, F. J. MEYER, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. MEYER, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1912.
J. F. CLARK, Notary Public.

Correct-Attest:
D. C. LATOURETTE,
C. D. LATOURETTE,
M. D. LATOURETTE, Directors.



Unqualifiedly the Best

LEDGER

The De Luxe Steel Back

New improved **CURVED HINGE** allows the covers to drop back on the desk without throwing the leaves into a curved position.

Sizes 8 1-4 to 20 inches

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

Headquarters for
Loose Leaf Systems