

## New York and Boston Teams Appear to Be Evenly Matched

THE world's series of 1912 is one likely to be remembered as long as the game endures. Not only will it bring together in the respective major league champions an unusually well matched pair of contestants, but it will also furnish a stake of such gigantic proportions as to bring out the very last ounce of fight.

For every one at all concerned in the national pastime a better post season attraction could not be arranged as that between the Giants and Red Sox. In the matter of pure ability it is doubtful if two better matched rivals ever faced each other.

Furthermore, this is a year of years, for upon it devolves the prestige of the rival major leagues. This is the "rubber" of world's championships. Each league has now four titles to its credit, and upon this fall's result hinges a great deal of civic pride among the fraternity.

On form the Red Sox look the better of the two teams. They have proved this much by going through the whole season without one serious slump. In a long race like a season's championship of 154 games the Giants would suffer greatly by comparison. But a world's championship series and a 154 game series are different propositions.

Usually, other things being equal, this short dash puts it right up to the batteries. More than ever will battery strength figure in this fall's big series. Outside the points the teams shape up as of about equal strength. The Red

fingers in the league. Ray Collins is a southpaw and a crackerjack too.

New York will have the time of its life beating any one of the five pitchers, unless the Giant tossers fling shut-out ball. New York never has seen such speed as Wood will show. O'Brien is a better spitball tosser than Hendrix of the Pirates. Collins is the best left hander in the American league.

Against this brilliant array of box talent the Giants will have to stack Mathewson, Marquard and Tesreau.



Photo by American Press Association.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

And of the three Tesreau looms up as the great hope. Strangely enough the Red Sox fear this green, inexperienced tosser more than they fear Matty or the "Rube." Tesreau is big enough to work every other day if necessary, and he has just the kind of a spitball that the Red Sox do not relish. In fact, Boston murders most anything but the spitball. The Hub team looks forward with pleasure to a meeting with Mathewson. In 1909 the speed boys half massacred "Big Six" when he was at the height of his glory. They now figure him an "old man" compared to those days. Of Marquard the Hub has no fear. The fallacy that the Boston Americans provide a cinch for left handers has been pricked. The lineup embraces just two left handed swatters, and one of



Photos by American Press Association.

MANAGERS OF THE TWO TEAMS THAT WILL CLASH FOR WORLD'S TITLE.

Sox lay it all over the Giants in the matter of outfield strength. Boston boasts the best garden trio of the game. But New York fully equalizes this in the infield. McGraw has an exceptionally classy inner defense. Boston's first line is not brilliant. Larry Gardner at third is the best of the lot, and there are three or more third basemen in his own company that are ranked higher than the Boston man. But the infield four of the Speed Boys cover a multitude of sins by heavy stick work. Every one of them is a slugger. Heinie Wagner is almost as much of a terror as his illustrious namesake of the Pirates. Jake Stahl is a fence buster. In defensive speed and skill New York undoubtedly lays it over Boston's infield. However, the Hub's superior hitting power and the outfield advantages make it just about a toss up.

It's pretty nearly a question of pitching, then. Both teams have wonderful catchers. Meyers, McGraw's classy Indian backstop, has nothing on Carrigan, except perhaps a shade in hitting ability. It is his superior strength in the box that should give Stahl a shade advantage at the start. He has five rattling good tossers, any one of whom is likely to make McGraw's best step to the limit—Joe Wood, Bedient, Hall, O'Brien and Collins. Wood is one of the most wonderful pitchers of the age. He is a speed marvel of the Walter Johnson type. Bedient is another fast ball pitcher, and a dandy, too. Hall is a good-curve ball manipulator. "Bucky" O'Brien, just rounding into effectiveness for the first time this season, is one of the greatest spitball



Photo by American Press Association.

BUCKY O'BRIEN.

these, Tris Speaker, pounds fork hand slinging harder than the right winged kind.

New York will have one great advantage—that of having been through one world's series campaign. This should prove a big boon in a battle among youngsters on both sides.

One thing is certain. New York is not likely to lose its nerve in the coming series and Boston may. The Giants proved their gameness against the Athletics last fall. The Red Sox have never been known to show the white feather and will not likely start at this late day. Altogether it looks like the best world's series of history from every angle.

Star Trotters in Training. Doc Tanner is getting Uhlan and The Harvester ready for the fall racing.

### A King's Logic.

George IV. of England prided himself on lifting his hat to every one who saluted him in public, but once it was observed that he bowed to every one on the street till he came to a man who swept a crossing, whom he passed without notice. He explained the matter afterward, when points of etiquette were under discussion, by saying, "To salute a beggar without giving him something would be a mockery, and to stop for the purpose of bestowing a penny would wear the semblance of ostentation in a prince."

### SOWING GOOD.

Each one of us is bound to make the little circle in which he lives better and happier. Each of us is bound to see that out of that small circle the widest good may flow. Each of us may have fixed in his mind the thought that out of a single household may flow influences that shall stimulate the whole civilized world.

**FARMERS' SERVICE DEPARTMENT**

All inquiries on farm subjects will be given careful and prompt attention.

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### SELECTING SEED CORN

#### Matter of Great Importance to the Farmer

Field Selection of Seed Corn is the Keynote to Successful Corn Breeding—Select the Ears in the Field (Reply to Jacob H. Marshburn, Catherine Lake, North Carolina.)

We are delighted to know that you are interested in the breeding of good seed corn. Next to the better and more thorough preparation of the soil, the proper selection and production of seed corn is the work most needed in the south. The variety tests at the Experiment Stations show that of twelve of the leading varieties of corn tested, the difference between the highest and lowest yield per acre on the same kind of soil with identical fertilization and cultivation was 15.2 bu. We fully believe that the average yield of corn in the south can be increased more than twenty-five per cent by planting prolific seed instead of seed that has run out. "Like produces like."

It will probably be best for you to buy the best seed from some reputable breeder in your section and then learn the best scientific methods to further improve the seed. The buying of the best seed from some reputable breeder in your section will save you several years of labor and expense in breeding up the seed. However, you can, by following instructions, rapidly breed up your own corn.

First, select stalks that bear the ears at a moderate height on the stalks for the reasons that it is difficult to gather ears too high and the stalk is apt to be top heavy and easily blown down by winds.

Second, select stalks of medium size, gradually tapering from base to tassel.

Third, with large eared varieties, no stalks that have more than two ears should be selected, and an effort should be made to select some stalks that have two ears and some that have one.

Fourth, the leaves should be broad and strong, from twelve to sixteen in number, and well distributed on the stalk.

Fifth, the stalks should be well anchored by numerous strong base roots from one to two joints above the ground to enable to withstand winds. Stalks free from suckers should be selected as far as possible.

Sixth, detassel all weak stalks and stalks growing only nubbins or no ears at all just before the silks begin to show in good number. This will prevent fertilization by inferior stalks.

Seventh, the ear should be cylindrical or nearly so. It should be full and strong in the middle portion and the circumference should be approximately three-quarters of its length. The shuck should be heavy and well extended over the end of the ear and closely gathered about the silk. The shank that bears the ear should be long enough to permit the ear to droop at maturity.

Eighth, from ten to thirty times as many ears should be selected as will be necessary to plant next year's crops.

Ninth, it is best to select and pick the seed corn in the field before the first frost. The seed ears should be placed where they will be kept dry, and where they will be protected from damage by weevils, rats, etc.

Tenth, during the winter remove the shucks from the ears of corn and select the necessary number of the best ears to plant in the spring. The rows of kernels should be straight, and not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-two in number. The ear should be from eight to ten and a half inches long. The color of grain should be true to variety. White corn should have white cobs and yellow corn red cobs. The tip should not be too tapering. It should be well covered with straight rows of regular kernels of uniform size and shape. The rows of kernels should extend in regular order over the butt end of the cob, leaving a depression where the shank is removed. The tips of the kernels should be full and strong, leaving no space between them near the cob.

The kernels should be about five-sixteenths of an inch wide by five-eighths of an inch long, and about six to the inch in the row.

It is a good plan to have a special seed patch and plant say twenty-five of the best ears in this patch. Each ear should be planted in a row without mixing with any other ear. Twenty-five rows planted in this way will be sufficient for the average farmer. At maturity, harvest each row separately and weigh the yields. Select the ears for next year's seed patch from the rows that give the highest yields, and the remaining portion of the rows of highest yield are used for planting the field crop. And so the work should be continued from year to year.

Yours very truly,  
I. H. C. SERVICE BUREAU.

## PORTLAND RAILWAY INCOME \$1,440,487

SALEM, Oct. 1. (Special)—The annual report of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, of Portland, Oregon, to the State Railway Commission was filed today. It covers the fiscal period from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1912. The company operates in fourteen cities and towns in Oregon. It has 293.5 miles of railway and electric light stations in all of the towns in which it operates. The net income, out of which must be paid the taxes, bond interest and depreciation on the railway division, on June 30, 1912, for the year preceding was \$1,440,487.97. The net income of the light and power division was \$7,851,804.08. The operating expenses of all divisions amounted to \$2,117,414.19, and the taxes, interest on bonds, and depreciation amounted to \$2,276,696.01. The 4 per cent dividend amounted to \$999,977.50. This left a net balance to be carried to surplus account of \$440,510.47. The railway revenues were received from the Interurban lines to Estacada, Oregon City, Troutdale and Mt. Hood, each being separate lines, and the street car lines in Portland. The assessed valuation of the property as fixed by the tax-commission was \$25,000,000 and the taxes paid upon the property amounted to \$445,774.00.

Among the interesting items in the report is that of paving assessments, which on June 30, 1912, amounted to \$1,127,217.49. The amount paid from June 30, 1911 to June 30, 1912, was \$327,597.56. Taxes accrued and not yet due were \$148,793.11. The passenger car mileage for the entire system is reported as 14,794,845. During the year there were 68,489,930 passengers carried. The average fare paid by all persons traveling upon all its lines, both interurban and city, was 3.9 cents. The company reports a total number of passenger cars at 644. The company has 302 freight cars, and its total number of cars is 1,157. Two persons were killed and 19 injured during the year ending June 30, 1912. There is a total railway mileage operated by the company of 293.5. The bonded indebtedness is placed at \$39,000,000.

## DR. FORD TO BE GIVEN RECEPTION TONIGHT

Dr. T. B. Ford, having been returned to Oregon City as pastor of the M. E. church, will with his family be given a public reception this evening at the church parlors. A short program of song and speeches by ministers and laymen will be given. The ladies of the church will give light refreshments. All are extended an invitation to meet Rev. Ford and his family and spend a social hour.

## YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known that has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE \$3.00

For Sale by JONES DRUG COMPANY

**A Vegetable Roast.**  
Boy—Ma, I thought you said the Specks were vegetarians. Ma—So I did; they are. Boy—Well, I heard Mr. Specks tell pop that when he got home late the other night Mrs. Specks had a roast waiting for him.

**CONFIDENCES.**  
All confidence is dangerous unless it is complete. There are few circumstances in which it is not best either to hide all or to tell all.—La Bruyere.

**White Paint.**  
To remove match marks from white paint rub them with a cut lemon. To prevent a repetition of the marking and cure the offender from attempting it again smear the spot with a thin coat of vaseline.

# The Best Light at the Lowest Cost

**ELECTRIC LIGHT** is the most suitable for homes, offices, shops and other places needing light. Electricity can be used in any quantity, large or small, thereby furnishing any required amount of light. Furthermore, electric lamps can be located in any place thus affording any desired distribution of light.

No other lamps possess these qualifications, therefore it is not surprising that electric lamps are rapidly replacing all others in modern establishments.

## The Portland Railway Light & Power Co.

MAIN STREET in the BEAVER BLDG.

## WHY PAY DOUBLE?

**WE** have a few sets of those 31 piece, gold trimmed Dinner Sets left. They can be had \$2.25 per set with a subscription. If you are already a subscriber, we will sell you a set at cost. Come in and look them over; you will be surprised at the quality.

## The Morning Enterprise

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT