Stanford Goes Down Before Multnomah.

OREGONIANS II, CALIFORNIANS 6

College Boys Score Once on a Carliale Indian Trick - Brilliant Individual Work,

The sturdy 11 football players of the Multnomah Athletic Club surprised even their most ardent admirers yesterday afternoon by defeating the Stanford univer-sity team, from California, by a score of 11 to 6. Seldom if ever before in the hisof football in the Northwest has an exciting game been witnessed Open play generally, from kick-off to the call of sime at the end of the last half, gave the spectators every opportunity to yell themselves hoarse. At no period of the game did the enthusiasm slacken, and the crowd left Multnomah field with the unanimous verdict that "it was the best game ever played in Port-

Long before either team had put in an appearance the grandstand was well filled and the rooters' section in the front of the right end heid not an empty seat. They passed the time for half an hour be-fore play began by exchanging yells, Multnomah courteously opening the ball with Stanford's yell, and the visitors im-mediately replied in like manner to their

Abbreviated but bright-colored mega phones aided justy lungs in creating a racket which would have made an Apache war-dunce seem mild in comparison.

Multinomah appeared first through the big side gate, and following came a band of urchins who intended to see that game. They formed a flying wedge as the gates were thrown open, and the lines of the police stationed there were not sufficiently strong to prevent a horde of the youngsters from gaining free admission to the grounds.

to the grounds.
In the first half both teams displayed weakness in defense, and the ball was carried along for gains by whichever side had possession. Multnomah won the toss and got the ball on Captain Murphy's kick-off of 40 yards. Kerrigan, of the home team, taking it back toward the enemy's goal by a clever run of 20 yards. Multnomah keke?" wailed the grandstand; The privates store play corned the leather.

left the center line by Stanford carrying on center, and it looked as if Multno-the ball rapidly over the territory of the home team. When within 15 yeards of around right end was blocked, and every-Multnomah's goal, the Cardinals sprung a thing looked lovely, for the home team trick learned from the Carlisle Indians But Chester Murphy had a trick up his during their recent game with the Berkeley team in San Francisco. With the ball line over to the left side and sent Fisher in Stanford's hand, the quarter-back significant charging through for a 15-yard run. nais "over" instead of using numbers. The entire line jump to the right, the The entire line jump to the right, the direction intended. As they run, the fullback, who has first received the ball, sends | another 15 yards and touchdown. It took the line. Murphy, of Stanford, kicked the goal, and the score stood 6 to 6. The visitors worked this trick twice successfully during the game, but after that the McMillan kicked off to Murphy, who nd boys grew wise and successfully

Slocked the play.

The last and only touchdown, just before the end of the first half, which gave the home team the game, caused some wrangling. Multnomah had the ball to within two yards of Stanford's goal, when the Cardinals secured the hall. It was sent to Murphy for a punt. He was be-

interesting game, and the Multnomah team in the West.

While the field was quite slippery from the recent rains, the morning clouds were riven away, and the afternoon gave the ors an ideal day.

The only excuse offered for defeat by the visiting team was suggested by Burr Chamberlain, their coach, who said that his men were not used to playing on by ground but took more kindly to the grassy turf of the Palo Alto campus Defent of '94 Wiped Out.

The defeat of '94 suffered by Multnomah at the hands of Stanford has been thoroughly wiped out, and a new standard has been set up on Portland's football field. Multnomah's light, fast team has more than come up to its good showing earlier in the season, and made such a record yesterday as will pass down to history in the annals of the club. Stanford did not win, but it has scored up to its credit, a feat that no other team in the Northwest, even on the coast, including the heavy Olympics, has been able to accomplish this year, that of crossing Multnomah's goal line. On an Oregon boy, though, still rests that honor, for Fisher, of The Dalles, did George McMillan, Portland's preat halfback, deserves honor, and, more than that, glory. He certainly is a star, Murphy enthused all the vim he could into his boys for the next few minutes, with the result that Fisher on a trick (Indian, they say,) made a 20-yard dash over Multnomah's line for a touchdown. In the second half honors were even, neither side scoring, with Multnomah still on the alert and aggressive, and Stanford resorting to double passes and long end runs. The game was spectacular, replete with brilwork, clean and thoroughly scientific To Multnomah all the joy and to Stantempered, well-trained athletes, fighting an honest, good game of ball, The Game in Detail.

Stanford won the toss, taking the ball mud-bespattered here and klekeff, Multnomah defending the earned 10-minute rest. south goal. Captain Murphy sent the oval sailing over the side lines on Multnomah's 10-yard line, and on his second attempt Bert Kerrigan secured the ball on his 15yard line and made an advance of 20 yards before being forced into touch, McMillan on the first down went into the line for four yards, and Pratt bore down on the line for two more immediately after. Rusk and the right end for four more, Pratt and McMillan by straight charges into tackle for five more. McMillan varied proceedings by a revolving combination around left end; then Dr. Meyers bucked nter for six yards before being Everything looked bright for nomah, for it had tried Stanford's line in almost every point and found it vulner Meyers was tried on a straightahead charge on tackle, and netted four yards, McMillan went into Stanford's center and gained six yards. McMillan and Meyers alternated for four and five-yard gains through the line, and the yard then Meyers alternated for four and five-yard gains through the line and the yard men on the side line moved up with monotonous regularity, responding to Referee Chamberlain's becken. Pratt revolved Multiomah's line was tearing holes again around left and for a rain of saven yards. around left end for a gain of seven yards; disestrously, and things looked serious

then McMillan went into the line low, like Murphy's double pass resulted in another a catapult, and was stopped in his career by Murphy, 15 yards behind Stanford's line. McMillan and Pratt went into center and around right end for three yards each, and around right end for three yards each, reaching Stanford's 20-yard mark. Meyers double pass again for another 10-yard went springing through tackle for another of his 10-yard dashes. McMillan tried twice seven yards more around left end. Two and landed the ball on Stanford's five-yard

Pandemonium broke loose among Multnomah's rooters now, and the excite-ment fairly carried the game with it. Mc-Millan made his two yards through a heavy force on center; then Meyers remark for a touchdown. Right down the field the red and white had come, from their own territory, for a touchdown within 10 minutes, and McMillan kicked the goal. Score, Multnomah 6; Stanford, 0.

loss, and the ball was Multnomah's. Again did Stanford's line hold like a stone wall and Multnomah ylelded the ball on downs. plunges on the line netted no gain. Then Murphy again shone by a brilliant run for 20 yards around the end. Erb gained two yards into line. Fisher was downed by McMillan behind the line for a loss. and again Stanford's line went down be eavy force on center; then Meyers re-leved the suspense for crossing the line the complicated formation seemed to be solved. The ball was on Multnomah's 25-

Stanford Scores.

Stanford Scores.

Captain Murphy kicked the ball from center field to Kerrigan, who advanced five yards before being downed by Stanford's end, and Kerrigan made a pretty dash around left end on a double pass for a gain of 13 yards before Murphy collared him hard. Davey punted high, and

ON TRANSVAAL MATTERS

AND THEIR COUNTRY.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOER

Lecture on Dutch South Africa to the Caledonia Club by Will. iam Reid.

yard line when Davey punted to the center of the field. Murphy retired in favor of Riatt, who ran the team creditably for the remainder of the time limit.

The Caledonian Club, of Portland, recently invited William Reid to address the body on the "Transvaal question." Mr. Reid accepted the invitation and divided the lecture in two parts. The first The Caledonian Club, of Portland, re-cently invited William Reid to address

have done in the United States. If there can be too much progress and development in the world in that case, the Boer should be left alone to his own exclusive ness; but if civilisation has not yet reached its goal and further progress and enlightenment must go on in the 20th century, the Boer, then, must change his habits and go with the stream and John in the procession of freedom and progress.

To Americans the Transvaal is a country of special interest. There the chief industry, gold mining, is in the hands of 197 incorporated companies, who have invested \$505,000,000 and whose managers are nearly all American engineers, who have made Johannesburg the largest and its yearly output the greatest, of all gold mines, yielding on an average nearly one-third of what the world produces annually of gold, while the machinery used thereon, with lumber, flour, wheat and canned goods, nearly all come from the United

The word "Transvaal" means the country beyond the Vaal river, which is its southern boundary, as the Limpopo, or Crocodile river is its northern boundary, and it is located between latitudes 29 and 22 december 10 and 10 are 10 22 degrees south; longitude, 33 to 25 degrees east, and it is in size 22,000 square miles, greater than the state of Oregon.

The Land and Occupations. It is surrounded by British possessions except by Portuguese territory on the east and Delagoa bay, distant 56 miles, as its nearest point from the Indian ocean, upon a plain and in shape pretty much like a saucer, with a vast tableland, and great sweeping plains, broken here and there by low ranges, whose rivers (none navigable) flow both westerly and easterly, the former to the South Atlantic and the latter easterly to the Indian ocean. elevation is 4300 to 6000 feet above the sea, the district of Johannesburg being the highest, healthiest and most populous, with practically surrounding it the rich-est and only well-tilled land in the republic, having 68 per cent of the entire population of whites. The landscape of the Transvaal is very similar to the Western plains of America, and although gently undulating, it is menotonous for want of cultivated lands, since there are less than 100,000 acres in cultivation, and yet the Transval is the richest and choicest agricultural land, except Basutoland, in all of South Africa. Very few acres are tilled by the Boers, whose occupations are mainly pastoral. Looking from its highest elevations, one sees that South Africa is like the North Pacific slope, di-vided into three terraces, the Transvaal being located on the third or highest terrace, and his first thought is if that coun-

can farmers, they would soon make happy

and prosperous homes, on account of the close markets, for all produce is at highest

evidence of this is the fact that there is a

customs duty, which goes to the Boers,

of \$1 10 per bushel of wheat and oats, and

7½ per cent ad valorem added, while barley has a customs duty of 72 cents per bushel.

With such a high protective tariff, and markets for produce so near, one asks why greater agricultural products are not

raised in the Transvaai. You may ask, but I cannot answer, although the coun-try (Transvaai) has been settled since

1842, and with an average rainfall of 24 to

30 inches yearly, there seems no excuse. In the United States another erroneous

belief is that the British are making war

so that they may get control cheaply of the lands of the republic little knowing

that the Uitlanders already possess one

half of the entire Transvaal, but cannot get white European immigrants to occupy

ft. The result is that the actual occupa-tion of the land is mainly in the hands of the Boers, with their herds and flocks,

although in remote districts farms of 7000

to 7500 acres can yet be obtained for \$500

to \$1000 unless gold or sliver is found near

them; while the government holds about 10,000,000 of acres, the Amalgamated Land syndicates over 6,000,000, and 5,000,000 acres

are registered in the names of 30 individ-

uals (Uitlanders), and also many thou-sands of acres additional belong to indi-

viduals, and all are too glad to sell at

low prices and on long time, on account of the lack of political privileges, which pre-

vents purchasers buying because they never know what rate the Boer govern-ment may assess these lands, if they make

White Population in the Transvanl

According to the Transvaal state al-manac for 1898, the white population was 345,397, but this is certainly incorrect, as

Johannesburg alone, within three miles, had 102,516, in 1896, and surrounding the same for 23 miles are the gold mines,

thickly settled with Uitlanders, who, since 1896, have increased considerably, and there were in that year only 22,000 females

in Johannesburg city; yet 10 years previously the entire population was only 4000 souls. Again, all the white popula-tion of the whole of South Africa, in-

cluding Cape Colony, was 830,000. This also includes the Transvaal and Orange

Free State. In the two republics there

are two blacks for each white; Natal, 1

if the blacks, with their co dated population of 3,500,000, could under-stand tactics and had the cohesion of the

Dutch, the "white man's Africa," as it is now called, would soon be a thing of

the past. Johannesburg is erroneously

believed in the United States to be a big, wild mining town; but the reverse is the case—demonstrated by the fact that there

were less homicides there, with its 100,000 population, from 1888 till now, than hap-pens in one winter at Cripple Creek, Colo.,

The Transvani Climate.

The climate of the Transvasi as a whole is of the healthlest kind, and on the higher

parts is nearly perfect, 25 to 30 inches of

rain, more or less, fall annually in sum-

90 degrees in January, although the hot season is thus rendered the most enjoyable,

as the frequent thunder storms and rains cool the atmosphere. John Hays Ham-

America, while the climate of the high

plateau (around Johannesburg) is remark-ably salubrious, and undoubtedly conduc-

ive to the physical development of a vig-

mond, the great American, says:

and tempers the heat, which goes to

with the latter's population of 12,000,

five blacks for each white man.

clacks for each white, and in Cape Colony,

There

"There

improvements after arrival.

magnificent, while the spring and autumn are delightful seasons, and were it not for the prevalence of dust, through illkept streets, Johannesburg would be one of the healthlest places in the world." In short, the British consul says "that, given favorable conditions, the Transvaal would be one of the most prosperous countries in the world." We now come to narrate the most depressing part of our story. The Political Condition. The first question we ask. Is the Transvaai really a republic? Abraham Lincoin defines a republic to be a government of

the people, by the people, for the people

in short, a government of liberty, equality and fraternity to those white inhabitants, native-born or alien, who are willing to become its citizens and help to govern it, not for the good of the few; but for the good of the many. If the Transvaal is good of the many. It the transvers is judged by this standard. I fear it is not a frue republic, because the laws are so framed that a third of its white people slect the president, cabinet and legislature, and the other two-thirds are practically debarred from all political rights or from obtaining citizenship short of 14 years' residence. Up to June, 1899, and formerly it was two years, four years, and ten years, all raised and lowered, depending upon the influx of white people yearly into the republic since gold was discovered. Talk, therefore, of putting up a presidential ticket opposed to Paul Kruger-why, the thing would be absurd, for so long as he distributes "the loaves and fishes" (in other words, the annual revenue of \$30,500,000 taken from the Utilanders in 1887 and since) among his Boer con-stituents, 83,000 in all including, men, women and children, how should they se-lect any other man? It reminds one of a presidential election I saw in the City of Mexico, when nearly the entire ballot was cast by a few men, who represented 12,000,000 people, and the whole vote nearly was for President Diam. The salary of the latter was \$25,000 a year; I think, in aliver, too, although I may be mistaken; yet, although he represented 12,000,000 people, the other president, Kruger, representing 83,-000 of the Boer population, gets a yearly salary of \$35,000, in gold, too, with \$3000 extra for coffee money, which Mrs. Kruger says kept the entire family. She forgot (with the assistance of the dynamite monopoly the 197 gold companies annually presents) to say that Oom Paul had made already \$20,000,000. But we must be more practical, and cite our objections to the Transvaal republic, as follows.

the title of "the South African Republic,

dence, good moral character, and an intel-ligent understanding of the constitution

Second-The Transvaal laws prohibit any five or more persons of any nationality to assemble or to discuss the effects of any law or to pass any resolutions criticising the same, or acts of the government or president, under severe pen-alties, and it authorizes any policeman to suppress any such meeting when, in the policeman's opinion, the language used is in criticism of the Boer government. Under this and other laws the president has been known to imprison and to con-demn to punishment certain foreigners for expressing and acting on their views, calling this "high treason"; and, worst of all, the same president compounded their entence for a money consideration naid the state, exceeding in the aggregate \$2,authorized by law (the cabinet, I mean) to banish any foreigner and to confiscate his property without any trial in the courts by either a judge and jury. Using the lan-guage of Fitz James to Roderick Dhu, in "The Lady of the Lake," I must say 'that this alone might from his part sever

ach true and loyal heart."
Third—Although its white alien popula ion is two-thirds of the entire white popnation of the state, and demand citiz thip under the Transvanl's treaty with Great Britain, giving them "equal rights, and have acquired by the Boer governmen pecial invitaion, one-half the entire land and are refused their demand to be made citizens, and willing as they are, and have offered to renounce forever their allegiance to the foreign powers, under whom they were born, yet they and their lands are so taxed that nine-tenths of all the taxes and revenue of the entire Transvaal are paid by them alone, reversing the Ameri-can policy that there cannot be taxation without representation. How different in the republic of Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, which, when I visited it in 1895 had a law permitting all American citizens to be-come ctizens also of the republic of Ha-wall, without surrendering their citizenship to the United States. But the Uttlanders did not ask that. They offered to sur-render finally their allegiance to Great Britain forever, provided admitted, as the

and personal property of Ultlanders to be taxed, if President Kruger deems it fit, for special educational purposes, and proman from walking on the sidewalks. ment from the supreme court of the Trans

without a trial by judge or jury, or imare few if any places where the heat is comparable to any part of our Western orous race." The rainy season intermit-tingly lasts from October to April, and the dry season from April to the end of September. Snow rarely falls, and as the air is ary and bracing in winter, the cold is most acceptable, and invigorating. The British vice-consul at Johannesburg says: "Few countries have a finer climate, and

First-Prior to 1881, it was annexed and made a British colony. In 1880-81, like the American colonies, it declared for itself independence. Fortunately Glad-stone at that time came into power. He at once recognized its independence under and he entered into the treaty of 1881, which says: "Article (-The republic shall have complete self-government, subject to the suzerainty of her majesty, her heirs and successors, and to equal rights, to be accorded to the inhabitants of the Trans-vaal territory." I quote the words, and ask you whether language could be plainer than these words—"equal rights to its in-habitants"—explained by Paul Kruger to he conference as meaning citizenship to all whites, same as the Boers possessed. He admits he said so, now, but he excuses himself by saying he is not now morally responsible for the republic increasing the period to acquire a residence for citizen-ship from Ultianders to two, then four, than six, and, finally to 14 years. H. Rider Haggard, the historian of the Trans-vaal, and novellst, says: "After that year (1831), then, according to the terms of this solemn agreement, which, in these par-ticulars, were not modified, or even touched by the supplementary and amend-ing paper of 1884, any one who wished to claim the advantage of Transvaal citizen-

ship might do so." Relying on that treaty of "equal rights," \$565,513,685 of Uitlanders' capital was invested in the Transvaal, as Mr. Kruger's own government statement shows, and 100,000 white persons went there prior to the Jameson raid in 1895, to find 14 years' residence is necessary to obtain citizen-ship after they had located homes therein. But after 14 years is the certificate of citizenship certain? No; a string to it says providing only a majority of the Boers in the ward wherein the Uitlander resides shall in writing consent. If this consent is secured, is the citizenship sure? No. The president and executive council like themselves, only a minority, ir to compel a majority of Anglo-Saxon the American procedure, five years' resi-

of the United States, and citizenship is

treaty said they were to be admitted, to "equal rights" with the Boers. Fourth-The laws also authorize all real

olbiting the education of the children in those branches of the English language used in American schools, even the colored Fifth-The dangerous power given to the president to deprive the supreme court of ower to issue judgments against the republic and authorizing him to remove su-preme judges without trial by judge or jury. A case of such a nature happened when I was in Cape Colons when I was in Cape Colony, wherein a native-born American obtained a judgvall against that republic for \$2,000,000, which President Kruger set aside, suspended the judges, and afterward dis-missed the chief justice, although the lat-ter held a life appointment, and done, too,

Sixth-Its laws specially invited foreigners to purchase and acquire lands, which they did, the result being that a vast rise took place in values, paid to the burghers and to the government; and after they had succeeded in saddling upon the Ultland-ers one-half of the entire state it passed laws declaring that none other than burgh ers (Boers) should hold office, from a scav-enger to the chief justice, and now no immigrants from Europe will settle on these lands, because the laws previously of a liberal nature, give to the Boers the that of Johannesburg, in particular, may, powers to assess the same for improve-without exaggeration, be described as ments not applied locally. All this has

been done to stop new immigration fro Europe, and because the Boers know the rease considerably the Ultlanders' jority and power in the Transvaal to o nand citize mand citizenship.

Seventh—Besides the liberties of dipeople (Ultianders being restrained hereinbefore shown), the public press muzzled, and its liberty curtailed by a la frequently carried into effect, declara-

> foreign nations is allowed, and as a Be jury alone can sit and hear all the e dence, it is easy to make a false cha against the Uitlander and have him tris before a Boer jury, who, hating the for eigner, finds ways and means to have all convicted—if the Boer district attorn so asks conviction—and as a result i government's own criminal records sho very few trials without convictions. Especially is this so in Johannesburg, when the Uitlanders are 75 to 80 per cent of the Eighth-The existence of a revenue la cunningly devised, whereby the republi becomes a sleeping partner with all of the mercantile and retail establishment wherein the government collects, no ma ter what kind of sales of goods are mad a revenue of \$57.50 from each parcel goods under and up to \$2500 of sales, as \$12.50 for every \$2500 or fraction of sale made by stores (all kinds) above the fir \$2500 up to millions of dollars of sal-made altogether. If this were all, it would be had enough, but in addition it tax-these stores, and all classes of employed and employee with a license law, including wholessle and retail day goods commitwholesale and retail, dry goods, comm sion stores, agents, brokers, jobbers, a countants and engineers, the butcher, a baker and the candlestick-maker, with censes of \$30 to \$750 for each occupation the Kaffir paying. I think, alone M month, the lawyer \$125, the poor notar public, 50, the physician \$125 to \$150 p year, none escaping the license. In shor so great are the local revenues derive from Johannesburg (outside realty mining taxes) that the city contribut 1897 (so the government admits), \$4,463, exclusive of customs duties and imp duties. Where does all this money As only the Boers or burghers can co the same, the Johannesburg local office charged \$506,000 for collecting these tax sent to Pretoria, to the general gover ment, whose salaries for officers (Boet in addition is \$5,420,960, out of \$30,660, they in that year had collected, nin tenths from the Ultianders in taxes a customs, etc., where has the balance go-yearly? It is now believed in purchast

publishers and editors liable to fine a

imprisonment for articles written or p lished criticising the acts of the gove

ment, and a law is also in effect deny to a foreigner either trial by his o

munitions of war, erecting fortresses at defensive operations, which now come in use. These financial statistics are printby the Transvaal government, and sho how well it has succeeded in squeezing the Ultlanders and milking them dry, Bo Tweed, of New York, had he lived, cou have taken valuable lessons from it Boers of how to increase New York revenue. All these things have been do in the face of a treaty giving the Ultim ers (not Britishers alone, but all wh nen), equal rights. Yet some America neluding W. J. Bryan and Andrew C negis admire the cause of the Boer such honest religious and God-fear people, only fighting for their independence. Yes, and for further permission force from the Ultlanders the same tax in future as they have succeeded in 1 past, and apply the surplus of revenue paying to themselves magnificent salari carrying out the rule of politics, that the victors belong the spoils, and in s tain their theory that the one-third mority is at all times entitled to rule it majority. In addition, it seems like as ing insuit to injury for Boers to include the peaceable British Boers located in its surrounding possessions of Great British who now now and additional transfer of the surrounding possessions of Great British who now now and the surrounding the surrounding possessions of Great British who now now and the surrounding the surrounding possessions of Great British who now now and the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding possessions of Great British and the surrounding possessions of Great British surrounding possessions of Great Britisi
who now possess self-government therei
and the Dutch language, too, in publi
courts, with the Roman Dutch law
operation, which they, mark you, selects
themselves, to repeal against futures, or
ereignty in the Cape Colony and Nata
and join with the Transvaal in afreit
what they call the English into the se
and form instead the United Dutch R
public of South Africa, forgetting that a
of the Dutch in British possessions ar
like themselves, only a minority, tryin

backward, instead of forward, and il Angio-Saxon race submit to be domin and ruled all over South Africa by a nority of foreign-speaking residents th in, I ask, Then where have our forefi ers' traditions gone to? In other wo it is as if the republic of France had the minority of 1,000,000 people of France has a the minority of 1,000,000 people of France extraction in Canada to rise in rabell against the other 3,000,000 of British C adians in that country, and compet the 1 ter, although the great majority, to en the new-proposed "French Republic Canada," and be governed on Fre principles by that small minority Frenchmen therein. Shades of liberty a majority government, has it come to to at last, that we Americans prefer to a port a minority, with a foreign langua foreign Roman laws, mediaeval habits a retrograde movements, than to adopt wi Admiral Lord Charles Beresford says government of a country which offers f and equal rights to all men in South rica to govern themselves by a major alone and not otherwise"?

ninority Dutch) language and habits.

As I said before, if civilization must n

longue and adopt no

Marketing Wheat and Hogs.

Elgin Recorder, The farmer who has hogs to feed arplus grain to stands a better show eing repaid for his outlay than the who depends on the grain market aland this fact is another instance wher it is proven that diversified farming the surest plan. Only two years in past six or seven has it been more p to sell grain on the market thi feed it to hogs.

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Ten minutes after play opened, the leather aphere was behind Stanford's goal for a touchdown, and McMillan followed the play with a clean kick between the stanchions, opening a score of 5 to 0.

Matters were evened up after the ball when the same place until brought down by Smith, that sturdy boy from Eugene. The next attempt was a pile-up and the same place until brought down by Smith, that sturdy by from Eugene. The next attempt was a pile-up and the same place until brought down by Smith, that sturdy by from Eugene. Another pile-up on center, and Murphy following up his previous success, sent Fisher behind the same combination for

McMillan kicked off to Murphy, who adwanced 10 yards. His first play was a long punt to Kerrigan in the center of the field. Stanford's line was gingering up and broke through on the next play, downing Pratt behind the line. McMillan bucked for four yards, but on the next attempt the ball went to Stanford on downs. Fisher went through right end sent to Murphy for a punt. He was behind the line at the moment, and as he ran forward kicked low, and the pigskin, striking Fisher. Stanford's right half, in the back, went straight in the air. Rusk found a hole in Stanford's line, and had the ball over the line for a touchdown before he could be stopped. A foul was claimed but Multnomah was allowed the five points.

Altogether it was a snappy, exciting and interesting game, and the Multnomah in tracks. Somebody had blundered in his tracks. Somebody had blundered. interesting game, and the Multnomah in his tracks. Somebody had blundered, boys can be congratulated on putting up a game of ball that would do credit to any the mass and downed Stanford's runner. for a loss. Stanford was forced to a punt on the third down, but the attempt was a fumble, Multnomah securing the ball on her 45-yard line

A plunge by Davey netted two yards; Meyers went through tackle for six yards; McMillan added eight more around right end. Meyers four yards more through center, and it began to look as if Mult-nomah would duplicate her previous good work. Referee Chamberlain had already warned Multnomah's backs about passing the ball forward in their plunges on the line, so stopped further progress by giving Stanford the ball on a forward pass, Murphy punted to Multnomah's 30-yard mark. Again the red and white began its pounding of the cardinal line. No tricks, but heavy charges by McMilian and Mayers netting constant gains. How that Multnomah line stood firm and aided the interference! George McMillan plugged the center position for a five-yard credit mark. Again he made his five yards through the line, aided by strong ference, and the ball was on Stanford's 45-yard line. Meyers was tried twice, and each time responded nobly for five and three-yard gains. McMillan and Smith alernated at center for three yards each, and Watson was the hero for brushing big then that glory. He certainly is a star, and a couch whose work showed up high the field to Stanford's 17-yard mark. Moand a conch whose work showed by his-above Burr Chamberlain's. As an exhibi-tion of straight, fast, fierce football that first 10 minutes of the game was the best exposition ever shown in Portland. The ball was carried by charge after charge three minutes, seemed inevitable. Overfrom Mulinoman's 15-yard line clear anxiety on the next down caused a disthrough the field for a touchdown. No astrous fumble, and Stanford's adher-flukes, no offside play, no fumbles, all ents breathed easier when a cardinal man snappy work, that caught the college boys was found hugging the ball under the by surprise and kept them in the air until mass. Chester Murphy fell back- for a they came down with the proverbial thud, with 6 to 0 staring them in the face. It was a sudden awakening, and Chester bounded, and Jerry Rusk fell on it across the real line to the face. the goal line in the far corner for a touchdown. A long disputation follows as to whether Fisher was behind the goal line or not when the ball collided with him, the referee finally deciding Multnomah was entitled to her points. The score was now 11 to 6. Davey punted out to Kerrigan, but the hall did his hands, so no try for goal was award-

> Murphy again kicked off to Kerrigan on Multnomah's 16-yard line. The plucky, wriggling, little quarterback ran 15 yards up the field past the big Stanford rushers before he was brought down by Traeger, he of the bushy hair. Time for first half was called on the next down, and the mud-bespattered heroes retired for a well-

No Score in the Second Half. McMillan kicked off for the second half to Bentley, the big right tackle for Stan ford, who advanced the ball to the center of the field before being dragged down. Now began Stanford's swinging her whole team to either side for a combination of compact interference, and double-pass netting steady gains across the field. Fisher went around right end for 10 yards on this combination, strange to Portland. Traeger made a three-yard gain through Multnomah's line: Fisher, behind the combination, the whole line, Murphy to Erb and Fisher, made another 16-yard gain, well stopped by Davey. Erb gained four yards through the line. Murphy netted five more on a double pass. Multnomah gained the ball on the next play through off-side. The home team's possession was short-lived, for the ball went to Stanford on downs



where Rodolph was downed for no gains. A trick play by Stanford was blighted in its infancy; then Smith distinguished himdefense; then Davey punted to Stanford's 20-yard line. Rodolph returned to punt out of bounds at Stanford's 35-yard line. Multnomah's first attempt was a less; Davey's punt was blocked, and Stanford was given the ball, though the hardy Montague was on top. Erb worked the double pass for a run across the field for Beckley, who replaced Parker at right end, become overanxious, and as a consequence his side lost the ball on off-side play. Again Montague had downed his man, and was on top, even with off-side play. McMillan plunged through center for five yards on two tries, but soon Stanford held the line again and got the ball on downs on Multnomah's 45-yard line. Fisher began his long gain around end, but Pratt had solved the riddle, and was bringing the Stanford men down behind their line. Multnomah's ball on downs. Davey punted to Traeger on down, with the ball in Stanford's posses,

a brilliant run around right end for 20 part next month, if this will be satisfacyards before being downed by Riatt. Da- tory to you.

vey punted to Stanford's 40-yard line, have no interest in the controversy or first place, we, as Americans, war now pending, farther than as republicans, to ascertain whether the Transval is a true republic, and as such, gives equa self by gaining the ball on a fumble and rights to all white men, and respects its advancing five yards for Portland. The own treaty obligations. Any one who next two downs falled to move Stanford's has traveled in South Africa knows that the Boer community has two special characteristics—first, its hatred of taxes and its desire to live in a land where the necessary expenses of government administration are paid by somebody else; and, consequently, when the Johannesburg mines were discovered by the British in 1886, the Utilanders arrived afterward and that an time to ellers the Beauty of the just on time to relieve the Boers of the further expense of government, and to refill their empty treasury and repay the burden of debt they had previously con-tracted, and these taxes to this day the Ultlander has to pay alone by the system of taxation the Boers have in force; sec-ond, the Boer community's bigoried self-shond, the Boer community's bigoted selfishness and utter indifference to any other race than their own holding as they religlously do that both the Jews and Roman Catholics are beyond God's protection and ought to be ostracized in particular, and the foreigner or Uitlander in general ought to bear all of the financial burdens Multnomah's 35-yard line. Prait, who of government-without any right to share had played a wonderfully strong game in that government, or in the expenditure of government-without any right to share throughout, again brought Fisher down of the taxes, seeing they, the Boers, are for a loss. Time was called on the next God's chosen people. For all that they live in a fine country, which, quoting the



6. The teams lined up as follows: M. A. A. C. Stanford. McFadden aeger .L G. (Capt.) McKi Huston entley Murphy (Capt.) ... Q B Substitutes-Stanford: Beckley, Nourse, Wrigley, Riatt. Multnomah: McDonell, Pratt, Wood, Volkhardt, Olmstead. Referee-Burr Chamberlain, Yale. Umpire-F. J. Raley, Amherst Timekeepers-H. Pomeroy, D. Neu, Linesmen-Wood, Beckley,

habits, and exclusive medieval laws (for remember, it is the Roman civil, or Dutch-Roman law of the middle century they have adopted), or whether the progress and advancement of civilization demand that the Transvaal should be opened up and free to the white population of the world to develop it, as our forefathers

score: Multnomah,II; Stanford university, hannesburg, "will, as soon as the conditions of the country rest on a modern and progressive basis, offer advantages to the speedy and capable immigrant, not to be surpassed in any other region or coun-try in the world." The question, after all, then is whether the civilization of the present day should allow such a country to be dormant, the gold mines aban doned, and the land therein left to the people (the Boers) who first settled it up as purely a pastoral state, with old fogy