

WIPED OUT DEFEAT

Stanford Goes Down Before Multnomah.

OREGONIANS II, CALIFORNIANS 6

College Boys Score Once on a Carlisle Indian Trick - Brilliant Individual Work.

The sturdy football players of the Multnomah Athletic Club surprised even their most ardent admirers yesterday afternoon by defeating the Stanford university team, from California, by a score of 11 to 0.

Long before either team had put in an appearance the grandstand was well filled and the excitement was at its height.

Multnomah appeared first through the big side gate, and following came a band which played the national anthem.

In the first half both teams displayed weakness in defense, and the ball was carried along for yards by which the home team possessed.

Matters were evened up after the ball left the center line by Stanford carrying the ball rapidly over the territory of the home team.

The last and only touchdown, just before the end of the first half, was given the home team the game, caused some wrangling.

While the field was quite slippery from the recent rains, the morning clouds were given away, and the afternoon gave the spectators a fine view.

The defeat of '04 suffered by Multnomah at the hands of Stanford has been thoroughly wiped out, and a new standard has been set up on the football field.

The game in detail. Stanford won the toss, taking the ball and kicking Multnomah defending the south goal.

Stanford won the toss, taking the ball and kicking Multnomah defending the south goal. Captain Murphy sent the oval sailing over the top of the Multnomah's 10-yard line, and on his second attempt Bert Kerrigan secured the ball on his 15-yard line and made an advance of 20 yards before being forced into touch.

McMillan kicked off for the second half to Bentley, the big right tackle for Stanford, 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-passing already gains across the field.

then McMillan went into the line low, like a catapult, and was stopped in his tracks by Murphy, 15 yards behind Stanford's line.

Pandemonium broke loose among Multnomah's center line, and the excitement fairly carried the game with it.

Captain Murphy kicked the ball from center field to Kerrigan, who advanced five yards before being downed by Stanford's end, and Kerrigan made the play dash around left end on a double pass for a gain of 15 yards before Murphy collared him hard.

McMillan kicked off to Murphy, who advanced five yards, back toward the Multnomah kick, walled the grandstand; but the deed was done, and Stanford had the ball.

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ON TRANSVAAL MATTERS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOER AND THEIR COUNTRY.

Lecture on Dutch South Africa to the Caledonia Club by WILLIAM JAM REID.

The Caledonia 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 part was given before the club December 30, and was as follows:

When asked to deliver your society a lecture on the Transvaal, I did not anticipate it would require two lectures, but, in order to understand that state thoroughly, its development, climate, resources and political condition, I will deliver this evening

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

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 28 and 32 degrees south; longitude, 33 to 25 degrees east, and it is in size 22,000 square miles, greater than the state of Oregon.

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.

Its elevation is 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, the district of Johannesburg being the highest, healthiest and most populous, with practically surrounding it the richest and only well-tilled land in the republic, having 68 per cent of the entire population of whites.

The Transvaal very similar to the Western plains of America, and although gently undulating, it is monotonous for want of cultivated lands, since there are less than 100,000 acres in cultivation, and yet the Transvaal is the richest and choicest agricultural land, except Basutoland, in all of South Africa.

Very few acres are cultivated by the Boers, whose occupations are mainly pastoral. Looking from its highest elevations, one sees that South Africa is like the North Pacific slope, divided into three terraces, the Transvaal being located on the third or highest terrace, and his first thought is if that coun-

try was occupied and cultivated by American farmers, they would soon make happy and prosperous some lands, on account of the close markets, for all produce is at highest prices in and around Johannesburg.

The evidence of this is the fact that there is a customs duty, which goes to the Boers, of 10 per cent on wheat and oats, and 7 1/2 per cent ad valorem added, while barley has a customs duty of 7 1/2 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 Transvaal. You may ask, but I cannot answer, although the country (Transvaal) 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 on the Boers, and that the Boers are 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 it.

The reason that the actual occupation of the land is mainly in the hands of the Boers, with their herds and flocks, although in remote districts farms of 7000 to 2000 acres can yet be obtained for \$500 to \$1000 unless gold or silver is found near them; while the government holds about 10,000,000 of acres, the Amalgamated Land syndicate owns 6,000,000, and 5,000,000 acres are registered in the names of 30 individuals (Uitlanders), and also many thousands of acres additional belong to individuals, and all are glad to see at low prices and on long time, on account of the lack of political privileges, which prevents purchasers buying because they never know what rate the Boer government may assess these lands, if they make improvements after arrival.

White Population in the Transvaal. According to the Transvaal state almanac for 1898, the white population was 245,000, but 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 1887, 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 400,000, and the white population of the whole of South Africa, including Cape Colony, was 830,000. This also includes the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and two republics there are two blacks for each white; Natal, 10 blacks for each white, and in Cape Colony, five blacks for each white man. Therefore, if the blacks with their consolidated population of 550,000, could understand 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.

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One of McMillan's Plunges.



A Run Around the End.

Meyers changed the shouting by making a brilliant run around right end for 20 yards before being downed by Riatt. Davey punted to Stanford's 40-yard line, where Rodolph was downed for no gains.

A trick play by Stanford was blighted in its infancy, then Smith distinguished himself by gaining the ball on a fumble and advancing five yards for Portland. The next two downs failed to move Stanford's defense; 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 loss; 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 15 yards. Beckley, who replaced Parker at right end, became overzealous, 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 Multnomah's 35-yard line. Pratt, who had played a wonderfully strong game throughout, again brought Fisher down for a loss. Time was called on the next down, with the ball in Stanford's possession on Multnomah's 30-yard mark. Final



DISPUTING THE SECOND TOUCHDOWN.

score: Multnomah 11; Stanford university, 6. The teams lined up as follows: Stanford: M. A. C. McFadden, L. E. Barrett, Traeger, L. T. Rusk, DeForrest, L. G. (Capt.) McKinnon, L. Watson, R. T. Smith, Huston, R. T. Pratt, R. T. Montague, Murphy (Capt.), Q. B. Kerrigan, Erb, L. H. Meyers, F. B. Rodolph, F. B. Davey. Substitutes—Stanford: Beckley, Nourse, Wrigley, Riatt, Multnomah: McDonnell, Pratt, Wood, Volkhard, Ohmstedt, R. B. Chamberlain, Yale, Umpire—F. J. Raley, Amherst. Timekeepers—H. Pomeroy, D. New. Linesmen—Wood, Beckley.

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