PACIFIC STILL HAS HOPES

STUDENTS THINK 'VARSITY CAN PLAY BETTER FOOTBALL.

Result of Game With Medics Will Cause Changes in Team—Notes of the Gridiron.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The result of the game with the Medical College here Saturday is not at all satisfactory to the friends of the football team. It is not believed that this is the best the home team can do. Throughout the game, with the exception of a few minutes, near the close of the first half, they played with a listlessness and lack of vim which did not speak well for the spirit which supposedly animates a 'varsity team. The way in which Ziegler and others repeatedly drifted through the line was a scandal, and if the team is to come out ahead in the games with Corvallis and University of Oregon, it is a foregone conclusion they will have to play better ball. It is generally conceded by the men themselves that their work was of the third-rate variety, and that there is room for improvement. However, it is probable that the men have not yet gotten in condition after the hard Eastern Washington trip. Then, too, a man new to the team and with little football experience was put in at left guard. In the next game it is probable that Smith will be in as tackle, and Baker will play guard. This will stiffen up the line somewhat. In the game Saturday, the team was outweighed nearly 15 pounds to the man. They are getting used to this, and are getting better all the time in stopping up heavy interference. The endurance of the men is a remarkable feature of their work. In almost every game this season their opponents have been compelled to play for wind, and the Pacific University team has been perceptibly fresher, and have the habit of lining up quickly after downs. Saturday's game was another illustration of this. At the special request of the Medicos, the halves played were 20 and 15 minutes, and not, as incorrectly reported, 25 and 20 minutes. The Pacific University men wished longer halves, but even as it was the Portlanders were frequently compelled to rest their men.

FOOTBALL AT ASHLAND.

Candidates for Normal School Team Are Practicing.

ASHLAND, Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The football team is now rounding up into fair condition, and the players are getting very anxious for a game. Owing to lack of rain the men were getting used up on the Normal football field, so another practice ground has been secured near the school, and hard work continued every day.

All efforts to get games with teams from Jacksonville and Eagle Point have failed so far, though games may be arranged with them later. Drain Normal may play here next Saturday, though the game is not a sure thing as yet.

The town people are taking a great interest in the team, and many of Ashland's leading citizens watch the practice each evening. About 30 men are trying for positions, so that two teams are on the field at practice. Scott is giving the best of satisfaction as a coach, and has good control of his men. He puts on a football suit and plays with the candidates, and it is conceded by the critics that he knows the game from beginning to end.

The team has been strengthened greatly by the Vallela brothers, who entered the Normal about 10 days ago. Victor Vallela will play halfback, and though this is his first year at football, he is showing up exceptionally well. He weighs 180 pounds, and seems to have plenty of speed. Paul Vallela is candidate for guard, and will give some of the other men a good race for the position.

Holmes, one of the old Normal students, said to be the best fullback in Southern Oregon, has been very ill, but it is expected that he will be able to resume practice within the next week. The other men in the squad are showing up well. The past week has been devoted to the formation of interference and backing up the line, and the team is showing marked improvement in the lines of play.

Hammond, at fullback, runs strong in the interference, punts well and hits the line hard. His greatest fault is in not starting quick enough, though he is improving on his start and will prove a good man with the ball.

The halfbacks are showing up in good form, and it now looks as though these places on the team will be held by Vallela and Hoover. Vallela runs well with the ball, and is a hard line bucker. Hoover is a good man to carry the ball, but fumbles at times. Mathews and Sayles are trying for quarter, and as both are good men, it is hard to tell which will get the place. Mathews is speedy and passes the ball well, but is easily hurt. Sayles is good at passing, but does not back up the line on defense as he should. Center is an open position, with several candidates, of which none seem to promise to develop into anything strong. At guard Golden, Vallela and McIntire are the most promising men. Golden is by far the best of the trio, and puts up a fine game in that position. He is exceptionally strong on defense, and is a hard man to stop when called upon to carry the ball. Easter and Mallza are playing the tackle positions, and Coach Scott predicts that they will hold their own against all comers. Both are strong on defensive play and form a splendid interference. They carry the ball well, and on offensive are the most aggressive players on the team. Mulkey, Paul and Richardson appear to have the best of the fight for end positions, and all are showing up very well. Their greatest fault is in not being able to break up the interference quick enough at times.

Coach Scott is well pleased with the way the men show up, and thinks they will give a good account of themselves in the trip through the Willamette Valley.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL.

Amateur Players Put Up Better Game Than Paid Men.

The two professional football elevens recently organized in this city have attracted such popular support that the "pros" seem here to stay, says George H. Brooke in the Philadelphia North American. Although their games will not detract much from the big intercollegiate contests, they promise to have at least a following large enough to put the game on a paying basis.

The make-up of the two teams is such as to insure first-class sport whenever they meet. Both Captain Kennedy, of the National League eleven, and Captain Wallace, of the Athletics, were players of the first class when they were on the University of Pennsylvania. Individually Wallace is probably the stronger player, but Kennedy is a superior leader and can get more work out of his men. The two lines are about on even terms. Bachman, the old La Fayette center, who is playing with Kennedy, is one of the best men in the business, and is undoubtedly superior to Smith, the Indian, who will oppose him.

Roller and Teas, at guard, are the equal of Wallace and McFarland, who will play these positions for the Athletics. At tackle Pierce and Kindgen are probably a trifle stronger than Scholl and Randolph, the two State College players. Stehle and Gelbert, two former Pennsylvania players for Kennedy's eleven, have the better of Wallace's ends. Kennedy at quarterback is easily the superior of Hewitt, who will oppose him on Wallace's team. Wallace, however, has two strong backs in Reiter, the Princeton star, and Bader. Kennedy's halfbacks are Washburne and Barrett, both strong men. At fullback Davidson is probably a more aggressive man than Lang.

Ever since these professional football teams came into existence there has been a keen argument as to whether the best of them could defeat the best of the big college elevens. In 1891 the Chicago Athletic Club gathered together a great aggregation of college stars, such as Heffelfinger, Stagg, "Sport" Donnelly, Gill, "Snake" Ames and others, and toured the East. The big teams then had trouble to beat them. Penn did it by a goal and Princeton by one touchdown. Even at this the clubmen were accused of throwing the games when they happened to play their particular alma maters.

Since then many semi-professional teams were organized, but none of any great strength until the out-and-out professional elevens of the last three or four years. These teams are exceedingly strong, but whether any of them could beat our champion college elevens is a question in my mind.

The professionals have greater age and experience than the collegians, because most of them were once college players themselves. Their muscles and nerves are set in the ways of the slippery pigskin. They know football from long experience and neglect few of the points that win. They are out to conquer, and they develop strong rivalry among themselves.

They do not train. But do they have to train? Personally I believe that a man of 28 who knows his football is not obliged to train in the highest sense of that word. He must take ordinary care of his health and must exercise enough to keep his muscles limbered up. Moreover, the game is so delayed that there is plenty of time to rest and catch wind. This is one side of professional football. Now for the other.

The composition of the professional elevens of this city and state is notable for the lack of college stars of the first magnitude, because few members of the championship elevens of today enter the ranks of professional football. With a few exceptions their players are recruited from the smaller colleges. They would consider themselves extremely fortunate if they could secure some member of Harvard's championship 1901 or Yale's 1900 eleven. The personnel of either of these college teams was the strongest gotten together in recent years, and was probably superior to any professional eleven in the country.

From personal observation I do not believe the "pros" are as keen or as wide awake as a first-class 'varsity team on its mettle. Nor do I believe that they will fight out of a tight hole as well as the collegians.

With their cosmopolitan make-up and the object of their coming together what it is, it is impossible for them to gather together as a unit with that high and fine essence of team spirit that has swept our greatest college teams on to victory.

Imagine the two best professional teams fighting for the championship at the end of the season at the baseball park. Then picture Yale and Harvard—our best college elevens now—fighting it out in the great amphitheater at Yale field before the glorious college crowd. One is a cold-blooded battle of giants. The other is a battle of giants, too, but it is dyed with the red-blooded spirit that is born of years of traditional rivalry and all the surroundings of the college world.

TIED AT DRAIN NORMAL SCHOOL.

Arranging for Games With Several Other Elevens.

DRAIN, Or., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—The Drain State Normal team opened its football season yesterday with a game with Cottage Grove on the Normal gridiron. The score resulted in a tie of 5 to 5, both teams making one touchdown and both failing to kick goal.

The game was one of great interest, as there were several new men in the Normal team, and it was impossible to tell what they would be worth. The ends and tackles were the weak parts of the team, and the game showed the need of more signal training and strengthening of interference. The Cottage Grove team was much heavier, and made gains by end runs whenever they were able to get the ball.

Coach Hibbard is drilling his team especially for the two games with the Southern State Normal School, at Ashland, and for the Eugene game. Arrangements are being made for games later in the season with Monmouth Normal School, Albany College, and McMinnville.

A reception was given Saturday evening by the students to the football team and the Cottage Grove team.

The schedule up to Thanksgiving is as follows: October 31, Eugene, at Eugene; November 8, Roseburg High School; November 15, Ashland Normal School, at Ashland, and probably Jacksonville on the 17th; November 22, at Oakland.

One Kind of Football.

Eight small boys were industriously playing a game of association football yesterday afternoon, on a part of the Park blocks near Davis street, although— as investigation afterward proved—they were not aware of the fact. An Oregonian reporter noticed that the boys kicked the ball, but did not touch it with their hands, and that they gave each other the "shoulder" when they wished to charge. They also "dribbled" the ball, that is, they kicked the ball as they ran, and maneuvered to pass certain opponents. During a lull in the proceedings, one of the boys was asked where he had learned the game of association football, and he asked:

"'Sociation football? What's that?"

It was explained to him that it was a game of football known as the association kind, in which only the goalkeeper is allowed to touch the football with his hands, and played extensively in the British Isles.

"I ain't no Britisher," retorted the small boy, with cutting contempt; "I'm an 'Merican. We can't play the college game 'cause it hurts too much. We just made up this game ourselves." All the boys insisted that they had never seen a game of association football played, in this city or elsewhere. Now the point comes up—is it not curious that eight small boys could agree on rules, among themselves, exactly the same as those followed by association football clubs?

Calculation of Horse-Power.

Motor World.

On the last day of the automobile congress at Dijon, France, Count Chasseloup-Loubet read an interesting paper devoted to the question of the calculation of the horse-power of explosion engines, and this in connection with the taxation of motor cars.

The question which the Count specially brought before the congress for discussion was whether the horse-power taxed should be calculated as from the fly-wheel of the motor or as from the road wheels, and it was pointed out by the Count that it would be much more reasonable to base the taxation on the horse-power developed by the motor, for in this case encouragement would be given to the constructor who obtained the best result, whereas in the methods at present adopted, out of two cars giving off five horse-power on the road wheels, one may be taxed for a 12 horse-power engine, and the other for a seven horse-power.

With regard to the measurement of the horse-power of explosion engines, the Count pointed out that cylinder measurements are absolutely fictitious, for the following reasons: (1) More or less speed can be got out of similar engines according to the weight of the valves or the springs which work the valves, by varying the length of the piston, and by varying the cooling surface of the explosion; (2) by varying the compression; (3) by carrying the carburation; (4) by varying the rapidity with which the exhaust gases are got rid of; (5) by more or less expansion; (6) by more or less rapid cooling of the cylinder; (7) by varying the ignition, and (8) by varying the weight of the fly-wheel.

Stabbed by a Rival.

When George W. Johnson, a colored Pullman car porter, called this morning at 2:30 o'clock to see Bertha Brown, colored, at 51 First street, an unknown colored man stabbed Johnson in the stomach and escaped. Johnson walked to the police station for medical assistance, and the police are searching for his assailant.

HANDBALL FOR ATHLETES

TOURNAMENT AT Y. M. C. A. IS IN THE SECOND ROUND.

Basket-Ball Team Will Meet Oakland and Will Take Northern Trip in February.

The handball tournament is still the center of interest in the athletic department of the Y. M. C. A. The courts are constantly crowded, for the membership of the association is this year so large that the instructors are somewhat hampered by the lack of space and need of more equipments. Notwithstanding the greatly enlarged accommodations, such a number of applicants daily present themselves that new lockers must soon be installed. The first round in the handball tournament has now been concluded, and the second is being played. In the opening round Thing defeated Helbock, Huesner won from Harold Baldwin by default, C. Barrell from Livingstone, Godfrey from Gates, Frank Foster from Lathrop. Thus far the winners in the second round are: Huesner, who defeated Thing, and Godfrey, who won from Drange. The singles will be concluded this week and the doubles will begin tomorrow night.

The basket-ball season is now well advanced and arrangements have been perfected for two games with the team of Oakland, the champions of California. These will occur on November 28 and 29, and will be among the principal events of the Winter at the association. The northern trip, which will be taken in February, will include games with the teams of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, for the championship of the Pacific Coast. The class teams are now being formed and the 5 o'clock class will evidently be very strong, as several players of the evening class of last year have joined the earlier division. In all probability the association team will be largely chosen from the membership of the 5 o'clock class. Dr. O. D. Thornton, Charlie Mackie, P. Freeman, Harry Durand, Harold Baldwin, and Frank Foster are among those talked of for positions on the association five. All these players are conscientiously training and the prospect of an association team that will keep up the high standard set by teams of previous years is excellent.

A test in indoor athletics was held last week in the gymnasium. The junior, intermediate and senior classes took part, the purpose being the promotion of those qualified to pass into higher grades. Tests on three pieces of apparatus, the horse and the parallel and horizontal bars, were given. The men were successfully graded into division, athletes of equal ability being now placed in the same squad. Nearly 140 men participated in the test, the majority passing into higher grades. This test will be made a monthly feature in the future, and the enthusiasm displayed showed conclusively that the men appreciated the effort to bring their work into a better system.

MAY SETTLE BASEBALL TROUBLE.

Western League and National Association Getting Together.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The main object of the members of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues in remaining in New York after the annual meeting of the association had been adjourned became apparent today when a number of conferences were held between the members of the board and the principal backers of the Western League and the American Association. It is with the hope of patching up the difficulties existing between these two organizations that the members stayed here. It was said tonight that the efforts to bring about a settlement of the war would undoubtedly be successful. Presidents Bryce, of Columbus, and Watkins, of Indianapolis, of the American Association, were in conference with members of the board at the Hotel Victoria nearly all day. In the evening they were joined by President T. W. Vanbrunt, of the St. Joseph club, of the Western League. Mr. Vanbrunt has advanced the larger part of the finances for the carrying out of the war that has proved disastrous to both the Western League and the American Association during the past season.

The scheme for the adjustment of the difficulties as mapped out tonight calls for the withdrawal of the Western League clubs in both Kansas City and Milwaukee and the turning over of these two cities to the American Association. At the same time the promoters of the Western League teams in these territories are to be taken care of to the extent that they may be given an interest in the American Association teams or they may be rewarded financially outright. With the withdrawal of the Western League Clubs from both these cities, the way would be clear for a harmonious adjustment of all difficulties and the American Association would then apply for and receive protection under the National agreement of the National Association, coming in class "A" organization on a par with the Eastern League. The Western League could take in two smaller cities or stand with a six-club circuit and come in as a class "G" organization under the National agreement.

Nationals Beat American League.

DENVER, Oct. 26.—The All-Star teams of the National and American Leagues played here again this afternoon, the Nationals winning by a score of 8 to 4.

Batteries—National, Donovan and Dexter; American, Bernhardt and Sullivan.

California Baseball.

At San Francisco—Morning game: Oakland, 3; Sacramento, 0. Afternoon game: Oakland, 8; Sacramento, 2.

At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 1; San Francisco, 0.

Heavy Centers at Harvard.

King, Harvard's big football center, is one of the biggest men that ever played in the game. He weighs 245 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches tall. He seems to be a fixture on the Harvard eleven, and is the first typical fat man ever to make a first-class team. He is not much at getting around the field, but, needless to say, is steady as a rock in his position. He has the knack of using his enormous weight to advantage and so far has easily pushed his opponents out of the way in every game.

Paris Bird Charmers.

London Telegraph.

It was recently hinted that the bird charmers of the Tuileries would be ordered by the perfect of police to desist from feeding the wood pigeons and sparrows, as this action has the effect of collecting round them large crowds who block a public thoroughfare. This is not the case, for they will still be allowed to care for their pets, though they must not do so when people throng near them in order to watch the operations. The chief bird charmer in the Tuileries, M. Pol, has been for years at the business. He is a retired postoffice clerk, and first conceived the idea of feeding the sparrows when they used to fly around him every morning as he was on his way to the central postoffice in the Rue de Grenelle. Now, not only the sparrows, but also the fine gray wood pigeons which fly about the Paris parks come at his call. The birds perch on his hat, shoulders and hands. They act as feathery acrobats, and toss and tumble in the air for his crumbs of bread. M. Pol also gives names to the birds. There is one called Miss Arabella, who will only come when addressed in English. The name was given to the sparrow by an American lady, who, passing through the Tuileries one day, became highly interested in M. Pol's fantastic proceedings with his feathered friends. It is the tamer's proud boast that none of his rivals in the Tuileries of the Luxembourg have obtained such remarkable results with the birds as himself. He is the lineal successor of one Bour, who used to feed the sparrows in the Tuileries during the second empire. Bour attracted the notice of Napoleon III, who one day sent an officer to ask the bird charmer to be good enough to conduct his interesting operations in the part of the garden near the palace reserved for the imperial family. Bour, who was a rough old Republican and a victim of the coup d'etat, refused, saying to the officer: "Tell your master that I take great pleasure in feeding sparrows, but I do not want to have anything to do with birds of prey."

DRAPERS' CONTRADICTION

A Good Deal of Loose Talk on Foreign Trade Prevails.

Springfield Republican.

The Drapers of Hopedale have announced an intention of acquiring a plant in England for the manufacture of their textile machinery in supply of the foreign demand. Their reason for doing this is that there exists a considerable European market for the machines which they are unable to supply "on account of the high cost of our product here." It is further stated that "this high cost comes mainly from the high wages that we pay in comparison with wages in similar lines of business abroad." Their statement proceeds:

No reciprocity treaties, or "free raw materials" even would enable us to compete on a level with English shops unless very substantial reductions were made in our labor cost. There is a large market for machines such as we make in England and other foreign countries, and in order to supply it we are arranging to build them abroad. We expect that they will cost us substantially less money there than here.

One other advantage of such a plant abroad is that it will make us, to a certain extent, independent of tariff changes. If our legislators, in their wisdom or lack of wisdom, make the conditions of production less favorable in this country we can supply our American market from our foreign shops. If conditions are maintained on as favorable a basis as now this work can, and will, be done here, in probably increasing amount. It is easy to see that our employes and the community immediately around us here have much more to lose than to gain from tariff reductions, whether direct or indirect.

This is in the nature of a threat to transfer their entire business to England in case the sky-high protective tariff is modified in any particular.

This explanation is possessed of some extraordinary features. High labor cost, we are told, puts manufacturing in the United States for the foreign market at a hopeless disadvantage with manufacturing abroad. But it is next said that tariff reduction in the United States would so far injure the conditions of profitable manufacture here as to induce the Draper Company to manufacture in England for the supply of the American as well as the European market. The obvious conclusion from this is that tariff reduction would tend to advance American wages and so increase the labor cost; for if labor cost is already so high as to handicap manufacturing at Hopedale, it cannot be that a lower labor cost would make the situation worse, and as tariff reduction will make the situation worse, according to General Draper, it follows that tariff reduction, in his opinion, would tend to increase wages and labor cost. But the whole high tariff contention is that it means high wages. How, then, does General Draper reconcile his statement with the orthodox tariff view?

Again, if our higher wages necessarily mean a higher labor cost in production—if we must establish branch plants abroad to get into the foreign market with our manufactured products—what becomes of that industrial supremacy and expansion of the export trade about which so much is heard of late? How shall we explain the great advance already made in the extension of exports of manufactures? General Draper would have us believe that this trade is being conducted at a loss which, for his business at Hopedale, he declines to put up with any longer. If that is true, if what he says of his business is applicable generally to manufacturing in the United States, then this talk of gaining and holding outside markets and marching on to an industrial conquest of the world is the merest stuff and nonsense; and the sooner we become content to crawl back into the home market, behind the sheltering walls of a tariff, and stay there, the better it will be for us.

Is this the situation as generally viewed in high-tariff circles? If so, then the strivings and boastings of the past few years in relation to the export trade have been badly misplaced and are the product of a vain delusion. Then must it be that, in spite of all our efforts to build up the manufacturing of the Nation to an equality with or superiority over that of other nations in a competitive struggle, we are no nearer having achieved this result than we ever have been.

GINSENG IN CHINA.

Used as Medicine by More Than 400,000,000 People.

New York Sun.

Physicians in the Western world have not a high opinion of the medicinal qualities of ginseng. The Chinese, on the other hand, believe that this root is a heaven-given blessing specially designed as a panacea for many of the physical ills that afflict mankind. The Coreans share the same belief, but most of the rest of the world has little use for ginseng, except to sell it to the Chinese.

Is ginseng, after all, a humbug as far as its medicinal virtues are concerned? At least one Chinese has said so. Dr. Chung King-u, of the Imperial Medical College of Tientsin, who is versed in Western medicine, asserted four years ago, that, in all his experience, he had failed to observe any definite results that could properly be ascribed directly to the influence of ginseng. He said that its use among his fellow-countrymen was entirely empirical, and its efficacy depended upon his imagination.

There may be two sides to this question. Ginseng has preserved its reputation for centuries among many millions of people as a tonic and otherwise, as among the greatest of medicines. Could it keep this repute for ages among fully one-fourth of the people of the world if it did not possess at least some of the virtues attributed to it? If so, the use of ginseng is the greatest illustration of the efficacy of faith-cure on record.

At any rate, there is a great demand for the root in China. The market for a good article is practically unlimited. Consul Johnson wrote from Amoy a while ago that he believed $20,000,000 worth of the roots might be sold annually in China. Perhaps this is an exaggeration. Minister Allen, writing from Seoul, in May, on the ginseng crop of Corea last year, said that about a fifth of the crop had been burned by the exporters after they had bought it, packed and all ready for market, because the supply exceeded the demand, and they did not propose to break prices by sending more of the commodity to the Chinese than they wanted.

Why Devery Won.

Philadelphia Press.

Into the dull, contracted life of a crowded city population, into which Devery comes with his largess, excitement and amusement, there should come provision at the public expense which will do what he does better than he does it. The city of the future will give such a population gymnasiums, athletic fields, playgrounds, rooms for clubs, lectures, opportunity for social amusements, baths, co-operative provision for various needs, aid and information in procuring employment and the safeguards of justice and an honest competition in seeking place in public and semi-public work which will substitute merit for "pull."

Until the intelligent, wealthy and directing classes furnish these things at the public expense honestly, the Deverys will win their political fights by purchasing them at the public expense dishonestly.

WRIGHT WINS AT GOLF

PORTLANDER CARRIES OFF HONORS AT TACOMA.

Captures Men's Open Competition in a Hard Match—Results of Tournament.

Allan A. Wright, of Portland, won the men's open competition Saturday at the Tacoma golf tournament, playing in fine form.

The closing day was the most successful of all. It was good golfing weather, the attendance was excellent and the entries were numerous. The best women's club record was broken twice in one day by Mrs. Van Marter, who went around twice yesterday in 46, the best previous record being 49, by a member of the club. This makes the third time Mrs. Van Marter has made the round in 46. Mrs. Van Marter is a former Tacoma girl, daughter of the late Judge Calkins, and is the wife of Dr. J. G. Van Marter, now residing in Savannah, Ga. During the past two years, since her last visit to Tacoma, she has done steady, conscientious work under good instructors, with the result that she has played the best all-around game ever seen here among the women members. Her treble record-breaking score shows that it was not a fluke, but that she has the ability to go under 50 under any ordinary conditions, and may be expected to do so whenever she puts in an entry. At this tournament she has carried away the following cups and prizes: First in women's open competition, match play; first in qualifying round of women's open; first in women's handicap, no handicap player reaching nearer than 49 net to her scratch score of 46; second in mixed foursomes, playing with Mr. Adams, and the best average and longest drive in the women's driving competition.

Allan A. Wright, of Portland, won the men's open competition at match play, winning the finals from Mr. Adams after a hard match by 2 up. In the semi-finals in the morning he had to defeat Newton of Seattle in order to get into the finals, which he did at the last hole by 1 up. Two such hard battles won against two such players in one day ought to satisfy any reasonable player.

The women's open competition went to Mrs. Van Marter. Miss Griggs and Mrs. Loomis played the semi-finals Friday, Mrs. Loomis winning. The finals were to be 18 holes, twice around the nine-hole course. Mrs. Van Marter took the first round in nine holes straight, and the first hole in the second round, thus winning the event by a score of 10 up, 8 to play.

In the driving contest for men Kershaw took both prizes, for the best average and the longest drive, and the special prize offered by the club for drives over 200 yards. Mr. Garrett, of Seattle, also crossed the 200-yard line, but off the course, unfortunately. In the driving contest for women Mrs. Van Marter also took both prizes.

The men's open handicap, with 30 entries, was won by C. B. Smith, of Seattle. This was an example of the possibilities of the handicap, where a player, getting a good handicap, plays to beat his previous record. Mr. Smith was handicapped at 20 on a record of 107, and won out by a score of 100, making 80 net. Malott and Kay Smith tied for second prize, and will play off later.

There were 10 entries in the women's open handicap, which was won by Mrs. Van Marter by a score of 46, playing at scratch. Mrs. Loomis was a good second, playing in 51 and coming down to 49 net by her handicap of two strokes. Third place is a tie between Miss Griggs and Miss Wilkeson—the latter being among the most promising of the younger players and coming into the tie by her handicap of 11 as against Miss Griggs' handicap of two.

Following are the scores:

Men's Handicap.

C. B. Smith	100	20	80
Malott	88	3	85
Kay Smith	98	13	85
Wright	86	0	86
Newton	88	0	88
Parsons, E. C.	101	13	88
Kelley	94	5	89
Garrett	97	8	89
Adams	90	0	90
Bremner	93	3	90
Kauffman	103	13	90
Griffin	94	3	91
Buckmaster	100	13	91
Griggs	94	2	92
Keen	98	6	92
Gillison	102	10	92
Dewey	126	34	92
Hudson	106	13	92
Wallace, T. B.	108	15	93
Pratt	113	20	93
Kershaw	94	0	94
Tidmarsh	98	4	94
Nash	115	19	94
McKenzie	119	25	94
Baillie	121	22	99
Remington	113	13	100
Kittilsen	120	15	105

Hamilton, Stout and C. D. Stimson returned no score.

Women's Handicap.

Mrs. Van Marten	46	0	46
Mrs. Loomis	51	2	49
Miss Griggs	54	2	52
Miss Wilkeson	63	11	53
Miss W. Loomis	60	7	53
Mrs. Scott	69	15	54
Mrs. Dawson	70	13	57
Miss Butler	63	6	57
Mrs. Arkley	70	11	59
Miss Rowe	80	18	62

A New Deal.

Boston Transcript.

Prior to the last Republican National convention a very vigorous effort was made by some leading Republicans, of whom Postmaster-General Payne was one, to alter the system of electing delegates in the future so that those Southern constituencies which have few Republican votes and never choose a Republican Presidential elector, should be deprived of their present opportunity of outvoting in the convention important Northern and Western states. Since the convention there has been a new census and some of the disparities in representation, instead of being decreased, have been augmented. Texas will have 36 delegates, two more than Massachusetts; Mississippi will have 20, the same as California; Louisiana will have 18, four more than Connecticut; and North Carolina will have 24, the same as New Jersey.

CAIRO STREET CRIES.

Sounds and Voices That Travelers Hear in the Egyptian City.

London Traveler.

Take a chair outside a busy cafe near the market place and tram center and watch street life. There are no hungry men, no starving, pinched child faces, no finger-worn mothers, for this is a land of plenty and the people's wants are few and simple. Thus sunshine and laughter spray a welcome fragrance over the novelty and romance of the gay city's streets.

Here is a street melodist twanging a monstrous one-stringed "something," and accompanied by a nose-ringed girl who taps deftly on a species of tambourine, while bystanders ejaculate "Allah! Allah!"—the Arabic word for applause. If not quite in accord with your prejudices concerning music, well, maalaish (never mind), it is not nearly so distracting as a street cornet at home, and they will go away if you tell them to. The baboon, the donkey and boy are in evidence, with a score of performing tricks that are very original and certainly funny, and you console yourself with the hope of a minimum of cruelty in the training.

A fruit seller, basket on head, with luscious grapes and figs, saunters by singing in a quaint minor: "O grapes, O sweet grapes, that are larger than doves' eggs and sweeter than new cream! O angels' food, delicious figs, bursting with honey, restorers of health!"

There is a drink seller, bent under the weight of the odd-shaped jar slung over his shoulder, a lump of ice projecting from its mouth, conjuring custom in a similar strain as he struts up and down, making the air resound with the rhythmical clap-clap of two brazen saucers: "O refreshment of the weary! O quencher of parched lips! O blessing of heaven!"

Another street cry which may be heard in the main street of Abbassieh, a suburb, contains the following enticing announcement: "Tomorrow, O people, I am going to kill a camel. The doctor says it is young and healthy. Oh, its flesh will be tender as the quail and juicy as lamb. Its price is but 1½ piasters (7 cents) a pound. Do you love the sweet flesh of the camel, then come early and be satisfied."

Not the least picturesque figures in the streets are the city police, in their neat write drill and red tarbouches in Summer and blue serge in Winter.

The State and the Coal Mines.

Baltimore Sun.

The State of Pennsylvania has it in its power to recall mineowners to their senses by asserting its right to control the coal lands. Coal mines are at present private property, but they are private property affected with a public interest, and such property cannot be used as if it were an absolute possession, regardless of the public convenience. The state is paramount and can correct a situation in which the right of private property is abused. In this connection H. W. Chaplin's quotation of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Munn against Illinois, is of interest. "When private property," says the court, "is affected with a public interest it ceases to be juris privati (the subject of mere private rights) only." This was said by Lord Chief Justice Hale more than 200 years ago, and has been accepted without objection as an essential element in the law of property ever since. Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence, and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the public good to the extent of the interest he has thus created. It is for the authorities of the United States and of Pennsylvania to test the pretension of the mineowners to use their property without regard to the public convenience, if they will not listen to the voice of persuasion and reason. Unquestionably, however, the best way to settle this great conflict would be by arbitration rather than by a resort to extreme judicial or legislative measures. If arbitration is impossible, then heroic remedies may be in order.

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