

NEW BUILDINGS AT OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

STATE INSTITUTION HAS MADE RAPID GROWTH IN EQUIPMENT AND ENROLLMENT IN PAST TWENTY YEARS

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—From the possession of 35 acres of land to the ownership of 225 acres, from one structure to a group of 18 college buildings; from an attendance of 37 to an enrollment of 1500; from an instructional force of five to a faculty of 35; from a small denominational school to the greatest utilitarian college in the West—such in brief is the story of the growth of the Oregon Agricultural College and of the progress made by it during the 21 years which have intervened between the opening of college in the year of its founding and the opening Monday for the present college year.

In the year 1886 the Legislature of the State of Oregon passed a bill which provided for the "permanent location of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, in Benton County," on condition that the citizens of that county would, within four years, erect on the "farm containing 35 acres in the immediate vicinity of said city, brick buildings for the accommodation of said college at the cost of not less than \$30,000." Two years later the Governor of the state laid the cornerstone of the structure which now stands as an eloquent testimonial of the generosity and enterprise of the citizens of Benton County. Such was the origin of the Administration building and the birth of the Oregon Agricultural College.

This year, the twenty-first in the history of the State College, and the second under the administration of President William J. Kerr, will record more additions, alterations and improvements in buildings, equipment, instructional force and college government than have ever been made in any one year in the history of the college.

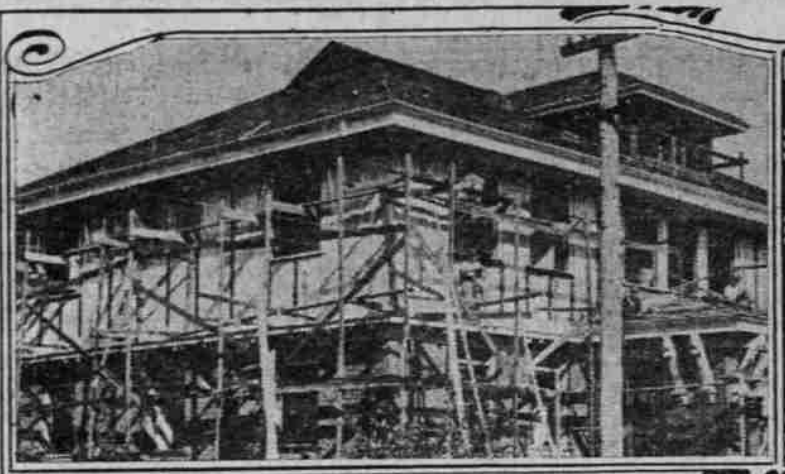
The Agronomy building, which will reach completion about the last of October, is an imposing brick and stone structure, 72,110 feet, with three stories and a basement. It is being erected at a cost of \$15,000, and will be the north wing of the proposed new Agricultural Hall. The first floor will house the departments of agronomy and horticulture; the second will be equipped to meet the needs of the department of domestic arts, and the third floor will be occupied by the school of commerce. The building is electric lighted and steam heated. The laboratories are floored with tile and equipped with the most modern appliances known to science.

The Mechanics Art building, costing \$45,000, is an artistic creation of red brick, built in the shape of a right angle, 45 feet in width, with a total length of 170 feet. It contains the general drafting rooms, the carpenter, woodworking, machine and blacksmith shops, as well as the college printing plant. The shops are all furnished with the latest equipment. The machinery is run by five 15-horsepower motors.

Shepard Hall, the new student club building, which is being erected under the auspices of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., will cost when completed something over \$20,000. The basement contains an aquarium, shower baths, lockers and banquet-rooms. The first floor will be devoted to social and club activities, and the second floor will be made into rooms for the use of the literary societies. The funds used in the erection of this building were subscribed in a large part by students and alumni of the college.

The new barn, recently completed, is a frame building, with cement foundation, commodious modern and of attractive design. The main part is 50x96, and two stories high. Extending to the south are two one-story wings, each 46x50 feet. The barn has a large storage capacity for grain and hay. The stable is modern, well lighted and ventilated and equipped with 30 individual tubular iron adjustable stalls. The wonderful improvements in sanitation, convenience and attractiveness in this well-appointed farm building impress the visitor as nothing else can with the revolution which science has wrought in farming.

These new buildings, with Waldo Hall, the beautiful women's dormitory, which, though completed last year, will



SHEPARD HALL



AGRONOMY BUILDING



NEW BARN

be used in its entirety for the first time this year, add to the college facilities for the work of scientific and academic investigation and instruction in a way that can only be comprehended by being investigated, and to the beauty and impressiveness of the college campus, in a manner that can only be appreciated by being seen.

In addition to these new buildings, the capacity of the college is being increased by improvements and alterations in almost every old building on the campus. The Administration building has been altered on the first and second floors so as to make room for the offices of the financial secretary and the registrar, and to provide more room for the library. The installation of new equipment has also made necessary extensive changes in both Agricultural and Mechanical Halls. The gymnasium has been made vastly more attractive by improved systems of lighting, heating and sanitation.

Thirty-three new faculty members appeared on the instructional staff of the college on Monday. This number included two deans, three heads of departments, 18 instructors and 10 assistants. Most of the new faculty people come here direct from study or instructional work in the greatest educational institutions of the East. All are specialists in their particular lines of work.

Professor Juliet Greer, A. B., dean of Domestic Science, received her training at Vassar College and Columbia University. Dean Greer comes to Corvallis from Pratt Institute, where she has taught for the past 10 years.

Professor J. A. Bexell, A. M., dean of the School of Commerce, is a graduate of the Augustana College, of Rock Island,

Ill., and has taken extensive post-graduate work in the Universities of Minnesota and Chicago.

Professor E. D. Angell, director of Physical Instruction, has studied at Harvard and Yale and has had special work under the tutelage of the greatest instructors in physical culture in the world.

Professor William F. Gaskins, Mus.

Such, director of the School of Music, is a post-graduate of Hillsdale College Conservatory and the American Conservatory at Chicago.

Ida A. Kilder, A. B., College Librarian, is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has had experience in the best libraries in the United States.

The new instructors and assistants come equally well equipped to carry on the work of their respective departments. To reap the benefit from these splendid opportunities, students come to O. A. C. from every county in Oregon and from more than half of the states of the Union. The enrollment last year was 1165, and judging from the advanced registration the attendance will reach 1500 before the end of the present year. Students are here from the farm, the village and the city to pursue the line of research into which their ambitions have led them.



MECHANICS ARTS BUILDING

Some come to learn the secrets of scientific agriculture; some for training in electrical, civil or mining engineering; some to study pharmacy or music or to receive expert training in the domestic arts and sciences. To all of these the college offers instruction and means for research and study. To the new men and women from farm or city, from wealthy homes or humble ones, the college offers equal opportunities.

While industrial or technical work is emphasized the importance of a thorough general training of mind development and culture is recognized in all the work throughout the institution. The mission of the college "is to train the mind and eye and hand to act in unison; to unfold and co-ordinate the faculties of mind and body; to develop a symmetrical manhood and womanhood and a just appreciation of clean, upright citizenship."

Can't Cure Scotch Drunkenness

Repressive Legislation Found to Be Hopeless in Combating the Evil.

NOTWITHSTANDING repressive legislation of the most extreme type, drunkenness in Glasgow and other cities of Scotland is increasing with startling rapidity.

If a people could be made exceptionally temperate by Parliamentary experiments, the people of Scotland ought to excel all their neighbors, but notorious this is far from being the case.

The American speakers at an international council of Congregationalists held in Edinburgh a few days ago said they had seen more drunkenness one night in that city than could be witnessed in an American city of similar size in a month.

Sir Andrew Reed, late Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, is equally emphatic. He visited Glasgow in August, 1906, and walked about the principal streets at night to see for himself what was to be seen.

"I found," he says, "towards the closing hour of the public-houses, some of the streets were crowded with drunken men. In no city in Europe, the United States or Canada I have ever visited did I see such a number of drunken persons. I thought the scene I witnessed was most disgraceful to any civilized place."

The facts submitted by the Chief Constables of Scottish towns and counties and by the Police Commissioners, who subject was a condition of things which is not only startling, but is going from bad to worse.

In the year 1904 Scotch temperance reformers of the coercive type obtained the closing of all licensed houses at 10 P. M.—and since that date, surprising though it appears, the official statistics of arrest for drunkenness in all the large towns show a large and continuous increase.

Glasgow affords the most striking illustration of this growing demoralization. In his latest annual report, issued in May last, Chief Constable Stevenson stated that the number of apprehensions in Glasgow for drunkenness in 1907 was 21,065, or 28.1 per 1000 of the estimated population. For an equal proportion of apprehensions we must, says Mr. Stevenson, go back to the years previous to 1800. Of the 21,065 arrests 1706 were ef-

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Roseburg Women Dedicate Large Drinking Fountain to City

ROSEBURG NEW WATER FOUNTAIN UNVEILED SEPT. 30.

MAYOR E. V. HOOVER

PHOTOS BY PROSCH, ROSEBURG

BINGER HERMANN WHO DELIVERED THE ADDRESS

ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—A Wednesday occurred a very interesting event for the City of Roseburg, when the 35 Mental Culture Club and the W. C. T. U. gave to the City of Roseburg a beautiful bronze drinking fountain with Thorwaldsen's famous statue of Hebe. It stands 12 feet in height. The opening address was given by Dexter Rice, president of the local commercial club. The fountain was then unveiled, and the presentation of the fountain to the city,

was made on behalf of the Mental Culture Club by its president, Mrs. S. C. Flint, and on behalf of the W. C. T. U. by its president, Mrs. A. C. Marsters. The fountain was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor E. V. Hoover. Binger Hermann delivered an address. The installation of the water fountain marks the first of a series of public improvements contemplated by the numerous "booster" organizations of the city.

Mrs. A. C. Marsters, wife of ex-State Senator Marsters, is president of the

W. C. T. U., and in a large measure the credit for the securing of the new fountain for the city is due her. Mrs. Marsters is prominent in social circles, and is state recording secretary for the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. S. C. Flint is the president of the 35 Mental Culture Club, having been elected for the third time in that organization. She is a descendant of Colonel Samuel Selden, of Revolutionary fame. She is a prominent social leader and an enthusiastic clubwoman and church worker.

concur in nor deal adequately with the conclusions or recommendations of the report, which were mainly founded upon personal opinion, without having before them all the information and views obtainable from various sources bearing upon the statistics, the report and the situation generally.

The causes that had led to the increase of drunkenness in Glasgow, and unfortunately, in other Scottish cities, also such as Edinburgh, were multifarious and recalcitrant. Without a full and open inquiry, which would require time, patience and some expense, it was unlikely that any results which would command general confidence, or which would be worthy of Glasgow could be arrived at.

It was proposed in committee that the report of the officials should be generally approved and remitted to the magistrates, but this latter proposal was rejected by 5 to 3—so little desire did this special committee manifest of probing this social pore or in tracing the causes or causes of all this drunkenness to its source. The matter, however, can scarcely end here, for unwilling though the restriction be to having before them all the information and views obtainable, the members of the liquor trade are resolved that the issue should be kept before the public until the responsibility for the admitted scandal is ascertained.

The leaders of the Glasgow licensed trade have issued a vigorous criticism of the official reports. In this report to the special committee, the Chief Constable frankly admitted the evil. He ascribed the primary cause to the inability of the artisan and laboring classes to make good use of "money in excess of their ordinary requirements." Why these classes in Glasgow should thus be singled out is not explained. It is a fact that general holidays, the payment of army pensioners and payment to militia on discharge cause excessive drinking and

an immediate rise in the number of apprehensions.

The licensed trade make a strong point of the matter which is avoided by the official reports—the tendency of restriction to curtail the use of food by people who are drinking.

Where Scottish cities present an unhappy contrast to English and Continental cities is in the almost entire absence of restaurants or hotels catering for either visitors or residents in the matter of food at night. In no Scottish city is there any social life such as exists in London. Dining or supping at hotels or restaurants is discouraged by the licensing authorities in Scotland, who, strange to say, pride themselves on the small number of their hotels, Glasgow with its 808,500 population, has but 17 licensed hotels. Consequently saloons are the most popular resorts—Glasgow Cor. in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

MORE DRY OHIO COUNTIES

Nineteen Have Voted Out Saloons, Numbering 482.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 2.—Perry County yesterday, by a majority of 1211 voted to banish saloons, of which there are 56 within its boundaries.

Brown County, with 23 saloons, also voted to wipe out the liquor traffic today by a majority of 682.

Nineteen counties have now held elections under the Ross law, and all have gone dry, the total number of saloons affected being 482.

Under the revised law governing the employment of women and children in Italy, night work is forbidden for all females and for males under 16 years of age.

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