

SPORTS---Here, There and Everywhere

WILLAMETTE
LOSES, 33-11

Washington State Gets Back Into Form and Tramples on Bearcats.

If they were yellow or weak the Bearcats would sit back on their hunkers and bawl or make some sound indicating extreme anguish. They still hold firmly to the bottom rung of the basketball ladder for 1923, with a lock-jaw grip that seems everlasting.

They lost once more last night to Washington State college by a score of 11 to 33. The invaders have been playing fast and loose ball, winning some poor games, losing some good ones, and running as erratically as a temperamental pet flivver. Last night they were going fairly well after their trouncing at the hands of the OAC bunch the night before. Willamette made a better showing against OAC than against the Washington team. It wasn't the night for the Bearcats to howl.

Passing Good

The passing of the visitors was in the main very good; better by far than their shooting. They were able to catch the inexperienced locals well off guard in a score of instances, and a crumpled ball would have ambled down the floor and shoved the ball through the basket many a time when the Washingtonians failed miserably. But they scored enough times to win the victory, at that. Superior height, which has given every visiting team a great lead in floor work, was on their side. They have a good two inches the best of team height. It happened that their best scoring forward was their smallest man, it is true; but it's the tall men who get the ball in the mix-ups, and feed it to him.

Game Interesting

At that, it was an interesting game. The locals play with a fine courage and a speed that makes them good to watch. The lineup contains three freshmen, and two others who had never had an OAC game until last night. It's a pretty small, irregular squad; only a good courage would keep them going in the present fast conference class. Johnny Medler, in for his first game, and inches the shortest man in either team, put up a wonderful exhibition of speed while he played. The playing of Kelso for the visitors was the real class for the whole evening.

Coach Bohler made a number of substitutions, not that any one was falling to play up with the rest of the team, but to give all the squad a chance in a real game. Ralph Coleman of OAC refereed the game. The lineup follows:

WSC—Kelso 14, Chandler 6, forwards; Burke 6, center; Loomis 5, Reese, guards. Substitutions: Roberts for Kelso.

Willamette—Emmel, Vinson, 2, forwards; Logan 5, center; Stolheise, Patton 2, guards. Substitutions: Wilkinson for Vinson, Caulhlin for Logan, Erickson for Patton first half; second half Caulhlin for Emmel; Robertson for Medler, Vinson for Logan, Erickson for Stolheise.

JESS WILLARD TO
MEET F. JOHNSON

Two Aspirants to World's Title Matched to Clash May 12 at Stadium.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Jess Willard, former heavyweight champion, and Floyd Johnson of Iowa, aspirants to the world's title, were matched today to meet May 12 in a 15-round bout to a decision at the New Yankee stadium, for the benefit of the militia fund of the mayor's committee of women. The boxers were guaranteed \$25,000 each.

Although he has announced that he was opposed to holding heavyweight bouts because of the large amounts of money involved, Chairman Muldoon of the state boxing commission has approved the Willard-Johnson bout because the net proceeds will go to charity. The bout may lead the winner to an encounter with Jack Dempsey as both men have been in the forefront of recent discussions of the next battle for the world's championship. It was pointed out tonight that sentiment toward a title bout may change sufficiently after the Willard-Johnson battle is held to warrant Chairman Muldoon changing his mind.

The bout is under the management of Tex Rickard.

SQUIRE EDGE GATE — Rastus Doesn't Take Time to Wrestle With the Big Words That Come His Way!

BY LOUIS RICHARD

EARTHQUAKES
BIG PROBLEM

Man May Forestall Disastrous Effects is Opinion Given by Scientists

Washington, Jan. 25.—While man can never hope to harness forces of nature to the extent of preventing, or even forestalling, earthquakes, it is not impossible, says the Carnegie Institution of Washington, that scientists may be able to devise methods of forestalling their disastrous effects by the selection of safer locations for cities and by appropriate methods of construction.

Earthquakes have occurred ever since the crust of the globe began to form. Indeed, the condition of instability is the earth's normal one and man long has suffered in consequence. To say then that what mankind has characterized as a phenomenon which is as sure and as inevitable as an eclipse of the sun, might be eluded finally, seems almost an impossibility. Yet such thorough studies of the nature of quakes and their occurrence have been made in recent years that in future years, construction of great buildings, dams, and even cities, may be recent discoveries in geology.

Natural Occurrence

Earthquakes are a natural occurrence in certain regions where the mountains are alive, Carnegie officials declare. There are districts, like the Atlantic coast, where the mountains are dead, but around the Pacific and in a great belt which reaches across Asia and the Mediterranean, the mountains still are growing. In their growth large masses comprising many thousands of cubic miles of rock are pressed against each other, but are held by friction until the strain becomes too great. Then they slip and what is called an earthquake occurs. This is the modern theory of earthquakes. It has been developed through prolonged studies and demonstrated by observations of many minor quakes and of the lines along which they occur.

The earthquake plane is often spoken of as a fracture but it is really not a break, a recent statement of the institution declares. It is the surface between great masses which never have been united, but which for ages have been slipping past each other; and where this plane comes to the surface of the earth there is a line called an earthquake rift. The greatest of these rifts in the United States, so far as known, extends along the coast ranges of California for a distance of six hundred miles. It passes just west of San Francisco, to the east of Los Angeles, and disappears in the Gulf of California. Along the San Andreas rift, as it is called, earth shocks have occurred at different times in different sections.

Quakes Are Studied

South of that stretch for some 300 miles there has been no movement since 1857 when a severe shock occurred, the mark of which may still be traced across the desert plains like an irrigation ditch. Still further south there have been several recent shocks, but none of great violence, although there is evidence of considerable activity in the section east and west of Los Angeles.

For some years now, the Carnegie Institution has been deep in the study of earthquakes, and only recently organized the advisory committee in seismology, calling on the co-operation of many other scientists to aid in the research. Its activities have resulted in the discovery of many facts of practical importance to mankind in this connection. The co-operation of the United States Navy was obtained in making a depth-measuring survey over a large area adjacent to the California coast, and while the survey was made to find the trend of earthquake rifts, it resulted in important data for Marines and map makers. Through the financial assistance of the Carnegie Foundation, of New York, Dr. Bailey Willis, seismologist of Stanford University, was sent by the institution to Chile to study the effects of the recent earthquake there and survey, the aim being to arrive at the probable causes.

Locate Certain Lines

It might be asked what value to mankind will result from the expenditure of great sums for the study of a natural occurrence which, it is admitted, can never be prevented and which may continue to exact its toll of human lives and property. In view of the fact that scientists can now locate the certain lines along which quakes have occurred and seem sure to occur again in future, they are able to speak of live earthquake rifts as they speak of live volcanoes. It is known by the form of the volcano or by the occurrence of eruptions within historical time that it is potentially or actually active, and much the same may be said of the earthquake rifts.

They are lines of special danger on which no schoolhouse, skyscraper or dam should be built. They should be avoided, as far as possible, by railroad lines, bridges, aqueducts and other public works, and yet it happens that they often run through valleys where such works are suggested by the conditions of the ground. As long as builders remain ignorant of their position they run the risk of inviting destruction, it was added; but it is not difficult by proper study to locate these lines of danger on a map and to make the information public for the benefit of engineers and others. Indeed, there is now being published an earthquake rift map of the state of California, showing the lines of active rifts and also of faults that are supposed to be inactive, as a result of the work carried on in co-operation with the institution's advisory committee.

That is how the engineers who laid out the new water supply line for San Francisco were able to remove it from the former line which followed an active rift for miles, and locate it along a mountain range, where, if it moves at all, will move as a block and not become dislocated or destroyed.

INDIANS SAID
PROSPEROUS

Countrymen in Dominions Said to Be Doing Very Well in Life's Efforts

BOMBAY, Feb. 7.—The Hon. S. Sastri, who has just returned here from his world tour of the British dominions, has expressed an optimistic view concerning the future status of Indian immigrants in parts of the British empire outside of India. Mr. Sastri was sent last spring by the government of India to study political and economic conditions in the British dominions, with a view to improving the status of Indian residents in these countries. He is now preparing an elaborate report to be presented to the government.

While not entirely satisfied with the results of his mission, Mr. Sastri believes the status of Indians in the dominions will shortly be greatly improved. He

ROOKIE SLUGGER.



Harney Hendricks is a young outfielder who will get a chance to show his wares with the Yankees at the New Orleans training camp this spring. He is a big fellow who hails from Galveston, Tex. He hit .311 with the club last year.

found a very genuine sympathy in the dominions he had visited, which he expects ultimately to take definite and practical shape. "Omitting the question of the franchise," Mr. Sastri says, "our countrymen are not suffering from any great hardships, and, from a material point of view, they are doing very well indeed."

Enjoy Many Privileges

Mr. Sastri was asked if the color bar was the chief obstacle in the way of Indians attaining full political status in the dominions. "In the first place," he replied, "taking British Columbia, where the prejudice against our people is the strongest, I should say the principal obstacle is the desire to maintain the very high standard of wages and of living generally that now prevails. The second obstacle is the discrimination in favor of the Indian as against the Japanese and Chinese. I started out, like many others, with the feeling that I should encounter a great deal of color prejudice."

But I am bound to say that what stands in our way is mostly the economic consideration, and the color bar only to a very slight extent."

In reply to a further question Mr. Sastri said that of the colonies he had visited, New Zealand was the most sympathetic in its response. There Indians enjoyed even the franchise.

"In view of your experience in the colonies, what should be India's future policy toward the colonies?" "I do not recommend any great change of policy," Mr. Sastri replied. "This is the first time that a direct exchange of views has been made between the dominions and Indians. It is too soon to drop this method and try another."

Senate Would Adopt Third
of Books Each Two Years

The senate bill introduced by the committee on education providing that one-third of the text books used in the public schools shall be adopted every two years instead of all of them being changed every six years passed the senate yesterday.

The telegraphic story about an eastern shoe manufacturing firm dividing \$5,000,000 of the profits among the employees indicates what a losing proposition the shoe business is.

DISTANCE MEN
NEEDED BADLY

Athletic Organizations Want Runners to Qualify for 1924 Olympiad

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Athletic organizations throughout the country, especially in the East, are paying greater attention than ever before to the development of distance runners in preparation for the 1924 Olympiad at Paris.

America's weakness in distance events, especially the marathon, has always been a handicap in international competition and a problem that athletic authorities have sought constantly to solve. Not since 1908, when John Hayes captured the marathon after Dorando, the Italian star, collapsed when leading near the finish, has the United States produced a winner or landed better than third place in this classic. The same lack of class in other distance events has often hampered this country's chances of team victory, despite the fact that Yankee supremacy has been established consistently in shorter races and in many field events.

America Weak Here

The increasing number of distance and marathon races, and the prominence given them in recent athletic contests, reflects a general effort to bolster America's strength in this branch of competition. Organizations in New York and Boston have devoted particular attention to bringing out talent for longer events, while road races in various parts of the country have attracted large entries and stimulated a desire among runners to train for distance laurels.

Two of the most consistent distance stars now in competition are Willie Ritola, of the Finnish-American A.C., New York, and R. Earl Johnson, Pittsburgh Negro. Ritola and Johnson competed in most of the principal distance events last fall, the Finn winning the national 10-mile and cross-country titles which Johnson held the year before. Ilmar Prim, another Finnish-American star, who captured the five-mile national championship, is in the front rank of distance crooks.

Marathon stars capable of competing with European runners have been largely lacking. Clarence DeMar, who is attempting a comeback after many years of competitive idleness, and Frank Zuna, of New York, are among the outstanding eligibles for this event, but there are few others of top-notch calibre. Development of marathon material is one of the chief goals of those interested in strengthening the American array of Olympic contenders for next year.

Bearcats Have Eight
More Games Scheduled

Willamette has eight more basketball games to play, to finish out the conference schedule. The team is to leave Saturday noon, on a long, hard trip that will include all but two of the schedule yet unplayed. On Saturday night, they play Multnomah Athletic club at Portland. Monday and Tuesday nights they meet Whitman at Walla Walla; Wednesday night, they go against Idaho university, at Moscow, and will try to stop the flying Fox in his usually disastrous flight. On Thursday night they play their return game with WSC at Pullman; Friday night they do nothing; and Saturday night they tackle Gonzaga at Spokane. They will be back in Salem some time Sunday.

On the 23d they meet Pacific university here at home, and on the 27th they finish the year with Oregon, also here at home. The make-up of the team for the long tour has not yet been announced.

PIERCE MAKES PLEA
FOR STATE PRISON

(Continued from page 1)

orders have come in recent weeks. Smith Enthusiastic. Similar plans were advanced by Warden Smith, who declared he would stake his reputation that he can make \$300,000 take care of the prison maintenance for two years. In addition to other industries Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the prison can also make the state's automobile license plates and highway signs.

"If I find that we can do nothing but herd convicts," he said, "you won't find me here when you come back in two years." Mr. Hendricks, in supplementing the talks of the governor and the warden, called attention to several points in favor of the flax industry that the other two had overlooked. He mentioned that of the more than 400 inmates of the institution 85 fought in the World war and about 15 in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Hendricks who for four and one-half years was superintendent of the state training school, said he had used successfully large numbers of prisoners as laborers on the school premises.

Governor for Blind School

Governor Pierce made a plea that the committee allow the \$35,000 asked for a new fireproof dormitory at the state blind school. The institution asks a total of \$80,267.50. Superintendent J. W. Howard of the school and F. W. Jobleson, who has been working in the interest of the school, were other speakers, the latter bringing with him several of the blind children from the school.

Superintendent W. L. Kuser of the training school placed before the budget commission an estimate of \$195,765. This was cut by the commission, which, however, added \$50,000 for the purchase of a new site for the school. Governor Pierce advised the committee not to allow the \$50,000, but to report favorably on Mrs. Simmons bill which authorizes the board of control to take the necessary money from available funds for the school and purchase a site, the amount not to exceed \$55,000.

Questions Are Asked

Superintendent Kuser was questioned closely about costs and possibilities of the present location and farm. Representative Pierce went closely into per capita costs. Senator Zimmerman was of the opinion that the present farm could be made more productive, but Senator La Follette favored the purchase of a better farm where production would be sufficient to furnish employment for the boys. He said he had employed a number of the boys on his farm and never had better help. Representative Brownell inquired whether the present site, because of its proximity to the state prison and other institutions is desirable. Mr. Kuser said this had been advanced against the present site.

Plea for Warship Made

State Commander Lundberg of the United Spanish War Veterans, Judge Richard Deich of Portland and former Commander Sawyer of the Spanish War Veterans in Portland, appeared in behalf of an appropriation of \$15,000 to guarantee the government state care of the battleship Oregon, which under that condition will be brought to Portland. It was explained that the money would be only a guarantee and that returns from admissions charged on the ship might make it possible to turn the money back.

Senator Smith asked the question whether, if it came to a question of appropriating for the blind school or for the battleship, which should be allowed. "The blind, the weak and the helpless come first," replied Deich. "We have fought for them and will fight for them again till hell freezes over if necessary."

Girls' School Represented

Another appropriation asked for \$15,000 for a burial plot in Mt. Scott cemetery for war veterans of all wars. Mrs. Clara Patterson, superintendent for the state industrial school for girls, appeared for her institution which is asking for \$59,698.

TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL.



Harold L. Hart, former Federal Prohibition Director for New York State, who was indicted a year ago on a charge of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law, together with seventeen others, will be brought to trial next month.

On a plea from Senator Tooez the committee allowed \$120 additional to the former allowance of \$281 for the maintenance of the McLoughlin home at Oregon City, the money to be used for painting the building.

RUIN IS APPARENT
IN HOUSE BILL

(Continued from page 1)

Representative Shelton, a member of the committee scored a point in the hearing when he pointed out that since it had been shown by the testimony of the speakers that the average assessed valuation of the state is only 40 per cent of the appraised valuation, and the state is authorized to bond itself up to four per cent of the assessed valuation, the state was traveling toward ruin unless something was done to check this.

Another mother has been elected a member of the new congress and will take her seat in due time. The chances are it will be the first time she has had a chance to sit down for years.—Exchange.

No Vote Taken

No vote was taken on the bill put it was asserted by Senator Dennis and Senator Maglady that since another bill, already favorably reported would require the assessed valuation to be on a 100 per cent basis, it appeared that this would automatically take care of the situation at which Kirkwood's bill is aimed.

COUE STAGES BIG
EXHIBITION OF CURS

(Continued from page 1)

used for four years after repeating the smiling Frenchman's formula of "ca passe, ca passe, ca passe," strutted about the platform, using one crutch for a cane. Greenleaf, a former professional acrobat, broke a bone in his knee in a fall years ago and has been a partial invalid ever since.

Bored musicians in the orchestra pit, who scoffed yesterday, stared open mouthed at the doorkeeper and were silenced.

Kearns Gets Offer of
\$200,000 Match July

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 7.—Representing the Toole county boxing commission, L. A. Sampson, tonight telegraphed to Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, an offer of \$200,000 to bring the champion to Shelby on July 4 to meet Tom Gibbons, St. Paul in a 15-round bout, according to a special dispatch in the Great Falls Tribune. Fifty thousand dollars is offered Gibbons for his share.

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