

BATTING AVERAGES ARE HELD TO BE MISLEADING

By Hal Sheridan.

(Written for the United Press)

New York, Jan. 7.—The grand old dope box gets another shaking up. A careful perusal of the Federal League batting averages for the season of 1914, recently made public by the genial Mr. Gilmore, will shake one's faith in that old adage that "figures don't lie." They must not lie but they certainly mystify when one gazes over the marks set up by some of the batsmen in the third loop last year.

Athletes who clubbed out three hundred and better averages in the National and American league slumped down in the two-fifty class in the Fed league. And on the other hand some who couldn't even pile up two hundred mark in the Johnson and Tener circuit slugged for three hundred and more in the third league. That's where the dope box gets a shaking up.

The case of Josephus Tinker is one of the glaring kind. Along with his woes as manager of the Cincinnati Reds in 1913 Joe managed to eke out a puny average of .317 against National league pitching. Well, Joe himself and several others thought what he would do to the twirlers in the Federal league would be a shame. It was, but not the kind of a shame that was predicted. Tinker managed to amass an average of .295 in the Gilmore circuit—a fall of 58 points from his work in the National league.

Danny Murphy, once a star in the Athletic outfield, was a little more consistent. He walloped the leather for .322 with the Athletics in 1913. Last year with the Grookfeds he clubbed out a mark of .311. Art Criggs, in the International league in 1913, pounded .292. Last season with the Feds he dropped to .232. George Stovall, in his last year in the American League, had a mark of .287. As the leader of the Kansas City Fed tribe he could pile up an average of but .270.

Those named are some of the ones who went down the ladder. There are on the other hand some who went up even further than the others descended. Of these Hal Chase stands out the most prominent. In 1913 in Ban Johnson's loop, the first sacker who once was the pride of Gotham

slammed the ball for an average of .267. Last season, with the Buffalo Feds he returned to his form of former days with the Yankees by chalking up an average of .354.

Steve Yerkes was another who found the brand of pitching on the Federal league was to his liking. Last season with the Pittsburgh Feds he slammed the ball for an average of .233. His mark in the American league in 1912 was .267, giving him a gain of 66 points.

Frank LaPorte, formerly of the St. Louis Browns and the Washington Senators, batted .290 in the American League, with Indianapolis, the Fed league pennant winners last season, he was good for a mark of .311.

Art Wilson, when he was with the Giants in 1913, couldn't even top the two hundred mark, his average being .190. With Tinker's Chifed crew last season he chalked up .267, a gain of nearly one hundred points.

New York's premier fistie promoters are preparing to go out of business. They say they can't continue longer while the top-notch boxers demand as much for their services as they do.

It is a recognized fact that boxing boys no longer draw a crowd unless two well known stars are performing. Jimmy Johnston, manager of the association that conducts shows in Madison Square Garden, has made an effort to stage nothing but high class shows all winter. His shows have been of the best quality but to date very little profit has been made. The boxers are getting most of the money.

Clampions and near clampions are denuding all the way from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for meeting a very ordinary crowd in a sea board modest hall. The promoters have been meeting these demands but the sums are not they won't continue to do so much longer. They say some of the top-notchers decide to take less for their work a scarcity of high class boxers is in sight.

W. F. Elmore, of Brownsville, was in Albany this morning on his way to Portland where he will attend the irrigation congress.

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DEAD OUR WANT ADS

EXPERTS MAKE GUESS ON FARMERS INCOME

Figures Are Submitted to Show That Farmers in Middle West Are Prosperous.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Extensive investigations into the profits of farming have indicated that the amount of money which the average farmer receives for his year's work is little more than that which he would be paid if he hired himself out as a farm hand to one of his neighbors. In other words, though the farmer is in business for himself, the average farmer gets little or no money reward for the intelligence and skill with which he has managed his affairs or the risk and responsibility he has assumed. But he must get something in return or no one would trouble to farm for himself. A recent study conducted by experts in the United States Department of Agriculture shows that in many cases the reward given to the farmer for the products with which his farm furnishes him is not more than that which he would receive if he were a hired hand.

Under the title of Farmers' Bulletin 635, "What the Farm Contributes Directly to the Farmer's Living," the Department of Agriculture is about to publish the results of a survey of conditions on a large number of farms in the ten states of North Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont. The farms selected for study, though possibly a little more prosperous than the average, were fairly representative of their sections which, it will be noted, included three corn and cotton areas, two states in the corn and wheat belt, two regions where general farming was carried on, and three different dairy districts. The average value of the chief necessities of life—food, fuel, and shelter—used each year by the farm family the investigators found to be \$595.08. Of these necessities, estimated in money, the part contributed directly by the farm was \$421.17, leaving \$173.91 to be purchased with the cash obtained from the sale of products. In considering these figures it must be remembered that if the farmer had been compelled to pay city prices for his home grown necessities, this \$421.17 would have represented much less comfort.

Of the food consumed 63 per cent was furnished by the farm. This proportion varied greatly in the different sections but was greatest in the locality studied in North Carolina, where the farms supplied 82.3 per cent of the food consumed while the average in the New York locality was only 50.4. In view of the present economic crisis in the South demonstrates the extent to which with a proper system of agriculture Southern farms can be made self-sustaining. Concentration upon one cash crop, cotton, has proved disastrous and agricultural authorities are now trying in every way to induce the people to adopt a system which will lead to conditions similar to those now prevailing in this particular area of North Carolina.

In this connection the investigation revealed some interesting facts in regard to the four items of groceries, animal products, fruits, and vegetables in the average farm family's food bill. Of the value of the food consumed groceries constituted practically one-quarter, animal products more than one-half, vegetables 11.6 per cent and fruit only 6.3. Practically all of the groceries were bought; on the other hand the quantity of fruits and vegetables used was in direct proportion to the quantity raised on the farm and where this quantity was great the grocery bill was correspondingly low. This was also found to be true of animal products, including of course not only butcher's meat, but poultry, eggs, milk, cheese, etc. Where these were abundant on the farm fewer groceries were purchased. Since the grocery bill was found to be ordinarily two-thirds of the entire amount expended in cash for food, one very obvious and effective way of economizing appears to be to raise more vegetables, more fruit, more milk and eggs. In many cases, experts say, this can be done with no appreciable increase in trouble or expense.

Next to food, shelter is probably the most important necessity of life. In considering the farmer's income, however, a common error in the past has been to ignore the question of house rent. The value of the house has usually been included in the value of the land and the whole considered as capital invested on which interest must be paid before the farmer can be

regarded as receiving any pay at all. This method, however, assumes that the farm family is to have shelter for nothing—an assumption which the city worker with whom it is not unusual to pay out from one-third to one-quarter of his entire wages for rent alone would regard as most astonishing.

According to the recent investigation, of the average farmer had to pay rent, his home would cost him \$125 a year. This figure represents ten per cent of the value of the average house. Including interest, depreciation and repairs, this is regarded as a fair rental charge for the class of houses usually found on the farm. With the information at their command, the investigators were also in a position to compute the average cost of board and lodging on the farm. In this way they included an item very easily forgotten—the value of the house work performed by members of the family. This was reckoned on the basis of the wages that would have had to be paid for hired assistance. Including this with the more obvious charges of food, fuel, light, and rent, it was found that board and lodging for each individual averaged \$14.62 a month. But of this sum, it is interesting to note, the farmer paid out in cash only 22 per cent. Exclusive of lodging the board of the average man cost \$10 a month, but here again the farmer had only to pay \$3. The remaining \$7 was furnished by the farm as a result presumably of the hired man's own efforts.

The averages obtained as the result of this investigation are not of course to be taken as mathematically exact for the entire country. In the opinion of agricultural experts, however, they point with convincing emphasis to the possibility of comfort and prosperity that may be realized by a fuller utilization of all the farm's resources. Cash crops are not the sole, and on the average they are not even the chief source of real income. It is really what the farm furnishes directly to the farmer that enables him to support his family. To increase the quantity and quality of this direct supply is one great object of farm management studies.

Governor Clark Has Birthday
Juneau, Alaska, Jan. 7.—Gov. Walter E. Clark, of Alaska, former Washington newspaper correspondent, today celebrated his 46th birthday.

DEMOCRATS' WIVES WILL MEET AT CAPITAL TODAY
Washington, Jan. 7.—The third annual convention of the National Women's Democratic League, composed

men, convened today for a two day session at the Hotel Hamilton, in Washington. Mrs. William Cullup, wife of the Indiana representative, presided.

CALIFORNIA INCREASES TRADE SINCE WAR BEGAN
San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The European war has brought more trade to California from England. This conclusion was reached by San Francisco exporters after a careful examination of the figures showing the exports from San Francisco to England since August 1, and comparing the statement with the exports for the same month of last year. The figures follow:

To Great Britain	1914	1913
August	\$1,012,744	\$ 758,565
September	\$1,754,688	\$ 973,027
October	\$3,874,426	\$2,074,722
November	\$1,822,184	\$1,559,844

PENNSYLVANIA HAS ITS LAST HANGING
Uniontown, Pa., Jan. 7.—The last

legal hanging in the state of Pennsylvania took place at the Fayette county courthouse today when Isaiah Croson, a negro, was executed for the murder of Henry Brooks, on January 3, 1913. Electrocutation has supplanted the gallows.

D. R. S. Walker went to Portland this morning on business.

Editor Alexander of the Lebanon Express, is in Albany today on business.

M. McAlpin went to Portland this morning on business.

G. Thurston, of Suver, was in Albany this morning on his way to Lebanon where he will attend to business matters.

Todd Abrams of Lebanon, was in Albany this morning on his way to Eugene.

G. A. Prichard left this morning for Salem where he will have charge of the staff of legislature reporters for the Salem Statesman.

There Are Many Trains to Chicago

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IS NOW ON. IT IS THE EVENT YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR, AND WELL YOU MAY HAVE WAITED, FOR WE ARE NOT SELLING FOR PROFIT THIS MONTH / THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY THAT WILL NOT COME AGAIN FOR MONTHS, FOR THIS IS THE DEEPEST CUT WE HAVE EVER GIVEN OUR MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS SALE IF YOU OR YOUR FAMILY NEED ANYTHING IN OUR LINE.

BE AMONG THE FIRST TO ATTEND THIS MONEY SAVING EVENT.

Mothers, see these prices on Boys' Suits. They are the cheapest prices we have ever made, and you may be assured that they are unusual bargains.

Several suits, different values, SALE \$1.48

\$4.00 Values in worsted and Cassimeres, .. SALE \$2.00

The \$2.50, \$2.65, \$2.85, lines include all ages, all styles, different patterns, values as high as \$6.00.

\$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50 values, SALE \$3.35, \$3.65, \$3.95

The cheapest suit in our stock originally sold for \$3.00 and nearly all values from \$4.00 to \$6.50.

Men's 50c work shirts, SALE 39c

LOT 1—Values \$10 to \$16.50, SALE \$7.85

LOT 2—Values \$12.50 to \$18.50, including our famous Oregon Cassimere SALE, \$9.85

LOT 3—Values \$15.00 to \$20.00 SALE \$11.85

LOT 4—Values \$17.00 to \$22.50, including Styleplus \$17.00 suits SALE \$13.85

LOT 5 and 6 are the cream of our stock our very best makes hand tailored clothes, values \$20.00 to \$30.00 for this SALE \$16.85 to \$18.85

Men's dress shirts 48c

Boys' heavy work shoes \$1.75, \$1.95

Boys' Dress Shoes, 2 lines, SALE 95c

MEN'S HATS

LOT 1—Values to \$3.00 SALE 65c

LOT 2—Large assortment dress hats \$1.15

LOT 3—Our line dress hats, values \$2.50 to \$4.00, January clearance SALE \$1.85

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