

Herculaneum and Its Hidden Treasures

Dionysius of Halicarnassus relates that the great Hercules while returning with his fleet from Iberia stopped at a point on the coast and founded a little city to which he gave his name. For many years it is said that the inhabitants worshipped Hercules; such was the origin of the dead city of Herculaneum.

When Vesuvius buried Pompeii in a mass of volcanic matter, in 79 A. D., the smaller town at the foot of the mountain suffered as severely. Seneca, in writing of the catastrophe, says: "It has laid waste with great destruction the Campanian, never secure from this peril, yet unharmed and so often set free from fear. For also a part of the city of Herculaneum has perished and even what remains stands insecurely." Pliny the younger also describes the catastrophe in August of the same year. Pliny the elder, who was in command of the Roman fleet at the time, sailed from Misenum to render assistance to such persons as had survived the tragedy, including some soldiers stationed at Stabiae, near Herculaneum. The harbor had become inaccessible, and Pliny was forced to sail away to Stabiae, where he died the next day from the poisonous fumes of the eruption.

For hundreds of years Herculaneum has remained buried from the light of day and the investigations of archaeologists. Several attempts to excavate it have been made, but the difficulties and the expense are so enormous that it has been practically out of the question for any government to accomplish the complete excavation. But now comes Professor Charles Waldstein, the Slade professor of fine art in King's College, Cambridge, with a scheme of giant proportions, in which kings and ministers of state, princes and presidents, are the leaders, and what has long been a dream of archaeologists is soon to become a work for the rulers of the world.

Professor George M. Olcott, the professor of archaeology in Columbia University, said, when interviewed by a Herald representative, that the project of Dr. Waldstein was the greatest scientific feat attempted in many years.

"If Professor Waldstein be enabled to carry out his idea of excavating Herculaneum," said Dr. Olcott, "the importance of the achievement cannot even be estimated. Judging from the very small portion already excavated and the proportionately large results obtained in the way of rare and valuable treasures, the enormous expense of the undertaking would be repaid many times over. Of course, the United States and any other countries which might give their aid to the project would gain nothing except the glory of assisting the scientific researches of the world in general. But, you see, it is really a bigger issue than merely Herculaneum itself. If the King of Italy gives his consent to the excavations and he is said to be sufficiently interested to do so, it will mark the beginning of a new era in the matter of Italian law and Italian prejudice. Hitherto, you know, they have not been willing to have outside Powers make any excavations on Italian soil.

"In one respect the laws governing the discovery of art objects are the same in Greece and Italy—that is that all objects found there, whether by native or foreigners, must remain in the country and must be the exclusive property of the government. Now Greece has observed this law fairly. Greece has always been willing for outsiders to come and dig as much as they chose as long as they turned over all that they found to the Greek government. Italy, on the contrary, has always been unwilling for any excavations to be made at all except by her own scientists, and they never have had any money! All we have ever asked of the Italian people is the right to dig a little and to publish reports of what we might find. They are welcome to all the stuff we get.

"Some years ago Lionel Phillips went to Rome and was impressed with the fact that part of the Forum was still covered. He made an offer to the Italian government to have the buried portion excavated, entirely at his own expense. Well, there was a claimant on the spot. The Italian government said: 'This would be a disgrace to Italy! Shall we permit a foreigner to do for us what it would be our glory to do for ourselves? Never! But as a matter of fact it was a long time before they were able to afford the glory. It is a great drain upon the exchequer of any government to adequately conduct any protracted work of exploration.

"It really looks this time as if the King were coming around, though, and if he does have a special law passed to enable the excavations to be begun a great step will have been taken. We shall have at last some freedom in our archaeological work in Rome as well as in Herculaneum.

"About Herculaneum itself—of course, that is what you want to know. The proposition presents all sorts of difficulties of an extraordinary nature. You see, when Vesuvius was in action all the lava poured down on Herculaneum through a fissure which opened in the side of the mountain. The wind carried a great quantity of ashes and cinders and stuff over to Pompeii, so that excavating Pompeii is a good deal like digging in an ash barrel. Herculaneum is covered with something resembling a soft cement, which has formed a crust all over the objects preserving material. So to get at Herculaneum a man has to begin with a pickaxe. Then, there are other difficulties even more overwhelming. Pompeii was, as I have said, neither more nor less than an ash heap. There was nothing on top of it except that drift of volcanic substance. But over Herculaneum there happens to be a large and thriving city—one might almost say two cities, for in addition to Resina, the town just over Herculaneum, there is Portici, which is so close that it is hard to say exactly where Resina stops and Portici begins—and part of Herculaneum lies under Portici.

The excavating committee would either have to buy the towns, as Rome bought the village in the case of the excavations at Delphi, or, as has been suggested, make the excavations in the form of a giant tunnel, running under the cities of Resina and Portici.

But it would be a great pity not to be able to expose Herculaneum to the light of day. "Was Herculaneum a great art center of its day? Not Herculaneum was never a great center of anything at any time. Its enormous value lies in the fact that it appears to have been the abode of very rich classes of persons, and that its treasures, which we can get at them, seem to be in a very fine state of preservation. The famous library, for instance, is only famous because it happens to be the only one of its period ever found. Herculaneum was inhabited by a set of aghly prosperous people, but not a set of any rare cultivation.

"In a recent newspaper I saw something about Herculaneum being to Pompeii what New York is to Coney Island. As a matter of fact, Herculaneum was never anything even remotely resembling a Newport! The smart Romans went to Baiae, along the coast. Herculaneum never thought of being a fashionable resort. But, as I have said, the importance of excavations there, if they can be accomplished, will be enormous from a scientific and artistic standpoint.

"In his proposed magnificent undertaking Dr. Waldstein has the earnest and appreciative sympathy of the entire world of archaeology, and indeed of all persons desiring the enlightenment which is accomplished by research. His work will be a noble one, and he is entitled to the thanks of the world."

Dr. Waldstein himself, when interviewed, made the following statement: "I am very glad of the opportunity of speaking to the public concerning my plan of excavating Herculaneum. There are several points which I shall be very much pleased to have printed for I think they may be of interest to people in general as well as of public importance at the present juncture.

"My point, which I really should like to have elucidated, is this: In all large enterprises there is something which is almost certain to slip in, whatever the precautions—to the immense disadvantage of those concerned. I mean the personal element. There are apt to be little enmities and little favoritisms, and the biggest project comes to have an air of pettiness, if I may call it so, which is most deleterious to its dignity. I do not think I have more enemies than most persons—I indeed, I do not think I have so many; yet I have suffered already from small vanities and antagonisms.

"It was this knowledge which made me doubly determined that my great dream concerning the excavation of Herculaneum should be lifted, so far as might be, above the possibility of this hampering personal element. I did not want to leave an opportunity for friction between archaeologists for the usual clash of individual scientific opinions, for any struggle for personal prestige. Least of all did I desire, nor do I desire, any glory or myself in this connection. I only ask to be permitted to get the thing started—then I want to vanish! When I said that to the King of Italy he was good enough to say: 'But we will not let you vanish! Nevertheless, my sincere wish is to disappear when I have fairly launched my scheme.' I have double my work at King's College, academic work at the University of Cambridge, books in the press, etc., etc. I have no time left for outside work.

"But the excavation of Herculaneum has been the dream of a lifetime to me, as to many others. I have waited and longed for the day when the mysterious buried city should be open to the world. And at last I set about the accomplishment of the dream.

"My plan was, and is, to form a giant committee, composed of smaller national committees, each to be headed by a king or president. The central international committee, at Rome, presided over by the King of Italy, will have at least three ex-officio members, namely, the Minister of Public Instruction, the Director of Excavations (now Signor Fiorilli) and the Mayor of Naples. Each country will have one representative on this body, and this committee will be trustee to the international fund. This is only my provisional plan which I have expressed to those interested. The details of the actual working out have not been officially submitted, and of course not accepted as yet by the Italian government.

"By lifting the matter into the hands of the rulers of the world, any controversy between lesser mortals would be out of the question. I first communicated with our own King. His Majesty was much interested and gave me encouragement." Dr. Waldstein then exhibited two letters from Count Beulow, Chancellor of the German Empire, one written before and one just after the professor had dined with the Kaiser. In both letters the cooperation of the Kaiser is assured. He agrees to become honorary president. Then there was a letter from Caumie, Minister of Public Instruction and the Beaux Arts, confirming President Loubet's earnestly expressed approval and promising, on the part of France, an "admission complete." Dr. Waldstein explained that he had communicated with Secretary Hay last May, as soon as he had received the approval of the Italian Government and before approaching any other Powers in the matter. President Roosevelt's interest in the plan is well known to every one today.

"But the real work began when I approached the Italian government," proceeded Dr. Waldstein. "The matter, naturally, had to be gone about with as much diplomacy as sincerity. Of course, Italy's peculiarly strong prejudice in regard to excavations by foreigners is universally known, and I set about my task with the greatest possible care. I can thoroughly sympathize with the Italian people in their wish to do their own work. They have in the past suffered much from foreigners. Moreover, they have excellent archaeologists in Boni, Lanciani, Orsi, Halbherr, Pigorini, etc. Nor must Italy be despoiled of its national treasures.

"But as soon as I met the King I knew that I should have no trouble. He is a fine man and a brilliantly informed one. I found him entirely up on every point of ancient and modern Italian law, and full of interest in all progress

in the world of science and art. He said at once: 'A magnificent ideal. I am with you. But I am a constitutional monarch, and you must see my Cabinet.' I saw Giolitti, the Prime Minister, and he thought most favorably of the scheme, giving me a strong letter to Orlando."

Dr. Waldstein carefully unfolded a sheet of paper covered with exquisitely written Italian. The letter, upon which the new great movement in the scientific movement in the scientific world rests, is as follows:

"Illustrious Sir: This morning I have had the pleasure of being informed by you of the great plan of yours to promote, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of Italy and of other heads of state, a world initiative for the complete exploration of Herculaneum.

"From so great an enterprise, if it be realized, science, history and art will draw incalculable advantages. Your bold project I applaud, and pray that the greatness and the difficulties of the undertaking may not impede its actualization, and that this Italy of ours, which opens its arms to the embrace of the world, may see restored to the light of the sun the vestiges of that ancient city from which have come such marvellous works.

"Receive, illustrious sir, the expressions of my particular esteem.

"The Minister ORLANDO."

Professor Waldstein was much annoyed when several papers printed reports that he was acting without the sanction of the Italian government. He sent a hasty and indignant telegram to Orlando, stating the untruths which were being circulated in the press, and received a prompt response from the Minister, as follows:

"I have provided with instructions our representative for the clearing up of the situation and the making of the facts,—Orlando."

Dr. Waldstein feels that he will have no further trouble with false reports, as the Minister has evidently taken measures to prevent a second misstatement in regard to the matter. Nevertheless, he is anxious that the fact be clearly set forth here that at no time has he had the slightest friction with Italy in connection with the proposed excavations.

A telegram to the London Times on April 23d published the approval of the Italian government to the world, and has since not been contradicted. Of course, at the present stage the Italian government has only given its approval to the general plan of an international excavation. Italy will, of course, preserve its autonomy, and its laws will have to be obeyed. Foreigners are not to excavate it, but the civilized world will join Italy in the work. There will be an international staff—men of all countries, speaking all tongues, will be joined on Italian soil, working harmoniously to restore to light the remains of the great civilization which they all have in common and which binds them together today.

"This work," said Dr. Waldstein, "will draw the nations of the earth into one line, for one purpose, with one actuating interest. It will supplement the work of the peace conferences and the treaties of arbitration. It will do for the world what the League of Nations does for the world."

Governor Chamberlain Sends Message to Solons and Asks That Action Be Taken—Mullan Rendered Efficient Service and Should Receive Pay.

Governor Chamberlain sent a message to the two Houses Friday morning, the contents of which will undoubtedly give rise to considerable comment on the alleged negligence of preceding legislatures. While not of state importance, it makes the assertion that a great and almost irretrievable injustice has been done one who deserves compensation as much as an employee of any establishment or business house.

In 1880 R. P. Earhart, then secretary of the state under Governor Moody, appointed John Mullan, of Washington, City, as attorney for the state, in which position he collected \$105,403.65 in claims against the United States. This amount seems to have been paid to the treasurer of the state. Captain Mullan deducted from the amount collected ten per cent thereof, or \$7026.86, as his compensation in accordance with the terms of his employment. The Governor, deeming this method of procedure not warranted by law, required Captain Mullan to remit the balance of the money. The Governor then left the matter in the hands of the Legislature.

It is contended by Captain Mullan that his claim was never allowed by the Legislature. Governor Chamberlain takes the stand that this failure on the part of the Legislature reflects no credit on that body, as his appeals for Justice were utterly and entirely ignored. The Governor says Captain Mullan rendered efficient service to the state and should receive pay.

The Governor goes on to say that Captain Mullan is now an old man and that he is advised that he is in straitened financial circumstances, due in part to the fact that he litigated the state's claim at his own expense. The Governor suggests that a committee be appointed to investigate Captain Mullan's claim with instructions to report at this session of the Legislature, so that whatever amount is due him be paid. He states also that Governor Moody is living and can materially aid the committee in arriving at a proper conclusion in the matter.

Col. Judson's official duties bring him in close touch with the existing conditions of the farming communities along that company's lines and he has done a vast amount of good in assisting into the minds of the farmers the fact that

ANGORA GOATS AT DALLAS

FINE SHOWING BY MOHAIR ASSOCIATION OF POLK COUNTY.

WHO PRIZE WINNERS ARE.

Riddell & Son Take Off Most of the Prizes at the Fair.

Good Show of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry in Addition to the Goats—Fair Largely Attended—Many Visitors From Out of Dallas.

DALLAS, Ore., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The sixth annual Angora goat show was held under the auspices of the Polk County Mohair Association at Dallas, Oregon, January 19 and 20. While there were probably not as many animals exhibited as at former shows they were finer specimens, thus evidencing the fact that Oregon growers are improving their flocks. It is doubtful if any other state in the Union can show a better lot of pure bred Angoras than Oregon. This country, particularly the Willamette valley, is especially adapted to the raising of Angora goats. There were sixty-five registered and forty-five grades entered. The judges were I. A. Dean, Riddell, Ore., and L. S. and H. C. Obye, Norton Yamhill. The competition was close and it required great care on the part of the judges in placing the awards. It was no easy task, but they seem to have given genuine satisfaction. The awards were as follows:

Registered Class.
Doe kids born before March 15, 1904—Riddell & Sons, 1st and 2d; N. S. Grant, 3d.

Doe kids born after March 15, 1904—Riddell & Sons, 1st; M. B. Grant, 2d; W. A. Ayres, 3d.

Does one year old—Riddell & Sons, 1st and 3d; Eola Hop & Livestock Co., 2d.

Does two years old—Riddell & Sons, 1st; U. S. Grant, 2d; W. A. Ayres, 3d.

Does three years old—Riddell & Sons, 1st; U. S. Grant, 2d; W. A. Ayres, 3d.

Does four years old—U. S. Grant, 1st; Riddell & Sons, 2d.

Buck kids born before March 15, 1904—U. S. Grant, 1st; Riddell & Sons, 2d and 3d.

Buck kids born after March 15, 1904—Riddell & Sons, 1st, 2d and 3d.

Buck one year old—U. S. Grant, 1st and 2d; L. A. Guthrie, 3d.

Buck two years old—E. L. Naylor, 1st; Eola Hop & Livestock Co., 2d.

Buck three years old—J. M. Farley, 1st; E. L. Naylor, 2d.

Buck four years old—over—Riddell & Sons, 1st; C. W. McBea, 2d.

Sweepstakes, best buck any age—U. S. Grant, 1st; Riddell & Sons, 2d; U. S. Grant, 3d.

Unregistered Class.
Doe kid born before March 15, 1904—Morris Hughes, 1st; G. W. McBea, 2d.

Doe kid born after March 15, 1904—H. M. Fenton, 1st; L. A. Guthrie, 2d; J. M. Farley, 3d.

Doe one year old—L. A. Guthrie, 1st; G. W. McBea, 2d; L. A. Guthrie, 3d.

Doe two years old—W. J. Farley, 1st; G. W. McBea, 2d; H. L. Fenton, 3d.

Doe three years old—L. A. Guthrie, 1st; J. M. Farley, 2d; G. W. McBea, 3d.

Doe four years old and over—G. W. McBea, 1st; M. Hughes, 2d; H. L. Fenton, 3d.

Sweepstakes, best doe any age—L. A. Guthrie, 1st and 2d; W. J. Farley, 3d.

Flock—H. L. Fenton, 1st; Morris Hughes, 2d.

Buck kid born after March 15, 1904—Jas. Sykes, 1st.

Buck one year old—L. G. McBea, 1st; H. L. Fenton, 2d; M. Hughes, 3d.

Buck two years old—H. L. Fenton, 1st.

Buck three year old—V. Thompson, 1st.

Sweepstakes, best buck any age—L. G. McBea, 1st; V. Thompson, 2d; H. L. Fenton, 3d.

Sheep.
Cotswold ram lambs—Wm. Riddell, 1st; Wm. Duerst, 2d.

Yearling rams—W. D. Gilliam, 1st.

Ewe lambs—Wm. Riddell, 1st; Wm. Duerst, 2d.

They must improve their pastures, and fodder crops and he is an enthusiast on the growing of alfalfa, which is the coming grass crop for the western portion of Oregon as well as east of the Cascade mountains.

A few days ago a representative of the Pacific Homestead weekly farm paper which is published in the Statesman building, had a short interview with Colonel Judson as to his opinion on the raising of alfalfa in the Willamette valley, and for the benefit of the Statesman's readers that might be interested in the subject the colonel's statements are given as follows:

"He said: 'In the first place the soil where the growing of alfalfa is contemplated should be tested to ascertain if there is any acid in it—either mineral or humus. The easiest way to do this is to make a test of the ground by inserting a spade the full depth of the same and work it back and forth so as to be able to withdraw it without the hole filling up. Then insert a sheet of blue litmus paper and push the dirt up against it. In ten minutes take out the paper and if it is red there is acid in the soil. Acid can be neutralized by the application of land plaster or lime. Land should be plowed to a depth of six or eight inches—the furrows being turned over instead of being thrown upright. Then thoroughly harrow until the soil is like a garden patch. Sow the land plaster to the amount of 200 pounds to the acre. Sow 20 pounds of dry-land alfalfa seed to the acre and harrow in the plaster and seed. The best way if it is sown broadcast is to sow 10 pounds one way and then sow 10 pounds crosswise. This will insure a more even sowing. If the seed is to be drilled in it should be covered to a depth of about 1½ inches.

"There is no trouble about making alfalfa grow almost anywhere in the Willamette valley where wheat can be raised where the land is properly drained, thoroughly plowed and harrowed.

"On all clay land with clay subsoil broom grass (*Bromus inermis*) can be successfully grown, and makes the best pasture, and is excellent when cut for hay. It should be cut for hay just as it goes into bloom. It yields from 3½ to four tons to the acre in the middle West. Other grasses such as the Canadian blue grass and orchard grass ought to do well.

"If I were farming in the Willamette valley I would take an acre of land and plant several rows of each kind of grass seed I desired to test. I would then be able to determine exactly which would do best on my farm. I would use no seeds except those whose germinating qualities were guaranteed. The rule for sowing grass seed is based upon 100 per cent germinating qualities. The highest per cent I have found in broom grass was 85. If we sow 18 pounds to the acre of seed with 100 per cent germinating qualities we should sow about twenty-two pounds if the seed has only 85 per cent germinating qualities.

"Yes, I have received numerous requests for my opinion as to the feasibility of growing alfalfa in the Willamette valley. To all these I have answered that if they will apply to the Agricultural College at Corvallis they will no doubt receive the desired information.

"About seven years ago we commenced conducting experiments in Eastern Oregon, there being no experiment station in that portion of the country at that time. This was all done under the direction of the R. R. N. Co. Now we are continuing these experiments right along on the line of dry-land alfalfa, corn, and amaranth, and also broom grass, the latter being sown in the vicinity of Sparta.

"On my recent trip to the East and Middle West I visited the semi-arid districts of Kansas and Nebraska where the rainfall is very light. There they are adopting the Campbell system of deep plowing. The land is plowed from eight to 12 inches deep, usually using a 16-inch plow with a 14-inch harrow, pulled by three or four horses. The Campbell system is the thorough plowing and harrowing of the land followed by a rolling or planking so as to leave a dust bed on top. As soon as it is moist enough to plow the land is given a deep plowing as stated. It is then left without harrowing until the rains are about over. It is then harrowed thoroughly. By this means all the rain falling is immediately absorbed by the soil with but little evaporation, the dust bed on top holding the moisture in the ground.

"Walla Summerfallow is not practiced very extensively, where it is as soon as the weeds get up the land is disced in the morning, then harrowed and rolled or planked leaving the ground as it was originally. By this method but little evaporation occurs while the weeds are being killed, and leaves the soil moist as it was before.

"In the district visited those who had followed this method put in their wheat the last of August, and the 6th of October, when I went into the fields the wheat was standing six inches high, showed a fine stand and a beautiful healthy color. Near these were farms handled the old way. The grain had been sown and would not germinate until the fall rains came. Were the Campbell system adopted in Eastern Oregon where the soil is light (volcanic ash) the same results would be obtained as in Nebraska and Kansas."

The O. R. & N. Co. is making experiments along this line at Hay, Starbuck, La Crosse, Washburn, Endicott, Saltee, Oakdale, and Baker City. The ground at all these places has been plowed six inches deep and is getting this rainfall. It will be harrowed in the Spring and handled under Mr. Judson's direction. Six acres are being used at each place; five of this will be in corn or amaranth and one in alfalfa. If this plan works in Eastern Oregon it will enable the growers to sow early in the fall and mature and harvest the crops before the hot winds in the Summer which shrivel the wheat and decreases the yield.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.

VARSITY WINS

BOOKKEEPERS GO DOWN TO DEFEAT IN INTERESTING GAME OF BASKET BALL.

Was Close Game Up to Very Last—Business College Team Makes Spurt But Can't Hold Pace—University to Play Y. M. C. A.—Strong Teams.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Eaten up by the "Eat-Em-Ups" was the fate of the Capital Business College basketball team met at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium last night. The victors with the ferocious sounding name hail from the University and they went for the "bookkeepers" with a vim and a determination to wipe out the memory of a defeat sustained a few days ago. The score of 22 to 19 is a good indication of the fierceness of the struggle, for it was anybody's game up till the last whistle blew and the game ended.

To start with, the score looked good to the Business College rosters, for before the game was many minutes old the blackboard registered 8 to 4 in their favor. Here is where the Varsity kids took a brace, however, and the first half ended with a score of 9 to 8 in favor of the "Eat-Em-Ups."

In the second half Hunt was replaced by Ralph Rader, the famous right tackle, and his playing was a feature of the remainder of the game. During the one half he scored three field goals, which equalled the number made by any other player during the entire game.

Johnnie Moore and Austin Price scored three field goals each for the University and Humphreys did the same for the Business College.

The playing of both teams showed a marked improvement over the work done in the former game. The line-up was as follows:

Business College.
J. Moore F. Phelps
P. Hunt-Rader Humphreys
A. Price Mansfield
G. Farley G. Hunt
R. Price G. Hewitt

Referee, Simpson.
Umpire, Fletcher.

University vs. Y. M. C. A.
The next game to be played in Salem will occur next Monday night in the University gymnasium and will be between the first teams of the Y. M. C. A. and the University. This game will be a good one from the fact that the Y. M. C. A. has the best team that she has ever had and the University has been in their game with the best teams in the state has been very credible.

The outlook for basket ball at Willamette has been rather poor up to a few days ago, when it was announced that Pollard and Judil had decided to once more go on the floor to uphold the honor of the "Old School." This announcement was hailed with delight by the students, who are now confident of a winning team. When the Varsity kids line up Monday night, instead of only two of last year's team, there will be found four of them clad in the cardinal and old gold. Miller and Judil will officiate at the forward stations, Pollard at center and Whipple and Simpson at guards. The new man is Simpson, who takes Matthew's place. Matthews has his hands full managing the Collegian and keeping up his school work, so that he will not be able to try for a position on the team. Simpson, who takes his place, has been practicing hard and is putting up a good article of ball. It is claimed by many that he is going to be as good a guard as Willamette has ever produced. While the foregoing lineup opens the game it is very probable that a change will be made in the second half and some of the following given a chance: Long or Whipple at center; Rader or Grannis, at forward, and Ford at guard. These men are all good and only slightly, if any, inferior to the first line-up.

BENTON AFTER PRIZE.

County Superintendent Denman Busy Preparing School Exhibit for Portland Fair.

PHILOMATH, Ore., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—If Benton county's educational exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair should fail to be awarded the medal, it will not be due to any dereliction of the county superintendent, for Superintendent Denman has already been at work for months securing and preparing a display that will surely evoke the highest commendation.

Benton's public school exhibit will possess many original and unique features, and other counties will have to manipulate their school forces with extraordinary skill if the "dry" county on the Willamette does not bear off the prize.

Professor Denman has accomplished the task of securing a photograph of each district school house, together with the student body of each district in the county.

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DR. W. NORTON DAVIS

IN A WEEK</