

HOW "STAR" ATHLETES ARE PAID

Astonishing disclosures of the sublimely tainted condition of college athletics are made by Henry Beach Needham, in an article on the college athlete in the June McClure's.

"The College Athlete; How Commercialism is Making Him a Professional," will be a shocking disillusionment to those to whom undergraduate athletics stand for all that is clean and fair and sportsmanlike. It is the story of how the ambition to win at any cost is destroying the ideal of sport for sport's sake, and how rivalry has degenerated into a mere commercial competition, in which men of athletic promise are secured by the highest bidder.

All of the big eastern colleges are implicated more or less—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia—all, in fact, that are big enough to count their dollars of gate money in tens of thousands.

When a college athletic committee finds itself in receipt of sums that in some instances range close to \$100,000 annually, the temptation is great to use the money to get for its college, or to keep there, men who are winners in their respective lines. Money is not actually paid, but "inducements" are offered of such substantial character as to amount for all purposes to the subsidizing of the men.

That this is the common practice is proved conclusively by specific examples. "Stars" on the big teams are named, who by one trick of evasion or another were given sinecures that were the equivalent of cash payments. The writer goes further and shows that the bidding for "raw material" reaches to the preparatory schools. Case after case is cited of prep school athletes whose prowess has received the most astonishing recognition from the athletic sharks of the universities, and who have matriculated in response to "inducements" that make them little better than hired gladiators.

Rules have been formulated, to which all college athletes subscribe, for the purpose of keeping undergraduate sport free from professionalism. Distinction is made between amateur and professional for the good of sport, not

because there is a moral difference between the two. In the interest of fair play, the amateur who plays for recreation and sport should not be pitted against the professional who, having made something of a business of athletics, might naturally be expected to outclass him.

The case of the great Hogan is a typical one.

"James T. Hogan, captain and right tackle of the Yale eleven, married Exeter, a poor boy, at the age of 23. He had been earning his own living when he set out to complete his education. His ambition was praiseworthy, and Exeter gave him the chance to work his way through school. Hogan maintained a high rank in his studies, therefore he received a scholarship which considerably more than paid his tuition, and he eked out his living by other work. His popularity in the school was not due alone to his exceptional athletic skill. He compelled admiration, and he commanded respect. He was highly regarded by the faculty of Exeter, who considered him a student of fine character, and of marked ability. Not a sympathetic subject for proselytizing, one would say. He was more 'sought after,' however, than any school athlete of his day.

"Hogan took his preliminary entrance examination for Harvard, therefore interest in the Exeter man was stimulated at Cambridge. Harvard joined Yale and Princeton in competition for this great prep athlete. Claim is now made at Cambridge that Harvard lost him because no definite promises would be made. As proof of this contention are cited the facts that Hogan passed all of his Harvard entrance examinations satisfactorily, and that he applied for and was assigned a Price Greenleaf Aid (scholarship) paying about \$200 the first year. Hogan went to Yale, which is not far from his home—Torrington, Conn. He was certainly old enough to know his own mind, for he matriculated at the age of 27.

"The career of this athlete at the university has been one of marked success. Hogan, with his room mate,

Rockwell (the star quarter-back), occupies a suite in Vanderbilt hall—the most luxurious of the Yale dormitories, which is the 'hangout' for seniors. Hogan has forsaken the eating club he formed in his freshman year. He takes his meals at the University club. This is an expensive undergraduate organization similar to any social club. The initiation fees and dues are remitted in special cases, however. After the football season of 1903, Mike Murphy (the Yale trainer), who was in poor health, with Hogan, then captain-elect of the Yale eleven, as a traveling companion, made a ten-day trip to Cuba. The athletic association paid for the excursion, which cost \$500—or \$25 per day for Murphy, and \$25 per day for Hogan. "Obviously the 'opportunities' at Yale are far superior to those at Exeter. In what they consist is not altogether clear, but some things are known. Hogan receives \$100 a year, the income of the John Bennett scholarship. In addition, according to the dean, his entire tuition is abated. The baseball association gives to Hogan, Rockwell and another athlete the scorecard privilege. From the sale of the cards at the intercollegiate games and from the advertising, these athletes take the entire proceeds; the athletic association gets nothing. Hogan's income is further augmented by commissions paid him by the American Tobacco company, whose agent he is. It is well known about the campus that, through the influence of the Yale captain, the 'Egyptian Deities' and the 'Turkish Mogul' cigarettes were placed on sale at 'Mory's' (a New Haven grill-room, frequented by Yale men for many years.) These brands are spoken of at Yale as 'Hogan's cigarettes.'

"It is not to be argued that this employment affects Hogan's amateur standing. The 'business arrangement' is important only as showing the growth of commercialism in collegiate sport. Hogan entered Yale a skilful player. College coaching made him a 'star.' He was selected as captain of the 'varsity' football team, which added greatly to his popularity, practically insuring him election to a senior society. The success of the eleven gave him a wide reputation. This reputation and popularity—largely a gift of the university—have been bartered, doubtless unconsciously on Hogan's part, for dollars and cents—money spent by sympathetic fellow students in acquiring a taste for certain brands of cigarettes."

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I have used your S. S. S. this spring, and found it to be a blood purifier of the best order. My system was run down and my joints ached and pained me considerably, and I began to fear that I was going to be laid up with Rheumatism. I had used S. S. S. before, and knew what it was; so I purchased a bottle of it, and have taken several bottles, with the result that the aches and pains I had are gone; my blood has been cleansed and renovated, my general health built up, so that I can cheerfully testify to its virtues as a blood purifier and tonic.

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WILL CALL ON FRANCE TO EXPLAIN

If Togo Bests the Russian Fleet France Will Have a Problem on Her Hands

Washington Post: If the expected should happen, and Togo should send Rojstvensky and his armada to Davy Jones' locker, peace would come with both hands full of indemnity for Japan. Then France will have such a problem on her hands as England had after Lee surrendered to Grant and the Union was restored. Momentous consequences nearly came of it, England was responsible for the Alabama, and France has undeniably harbored the Russian fleet. Charles Sumner made a speech on the subject soon after the war was over, assessing our damages at something over a billion, and proposing to take Canada, and call the account square, though Canada was not nearly enough. Mr. Sumner was then chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and John Bull thought he spoke by authority. There was war talk, and Mr. Bull gathered his navies from the four quarters and though he did not want to fight, it was manifest he would fight before he would pay the billion or surrender Canada. About that time Grant and Sumner fell out, and Grant recalled Mr. Motley, our minister to London, who, it was claimed by Grant's friends took his orders from Sumner instead of Secretary Fish. It is one of the glories of General Grant—and his civic glories are not so many as we could wish—that he settled the Alabama affair without a war. He got rid of Sumner as chairman, and England agreed to arbitrate. Then came trial at Geneva, and the award of \$15,000,000 which we had so much trouble distributing. That Japan will call on France for an explanation, as we called on England, and that she will have a bill of expenses, as we had, is about as certain as anything can be. There is a chance for a big difference of opinion and a fight. Here will be

work for the British cabinet, for it is evident that England would be on good terms with both, even allies of them both. But France will be fortunate if she does not have to foot a big bill, or fight a profitless war.

Son Lost Mother.

"Consumption runs in our family, and through it I lost my mother," writes E. B. Reid, of Harmony, Me. "For the past five years, however, on the slightest sign of a Cough or Cold, I have taken Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which has saved me from serious lung trouble." His mother's death was a sad loss to Mr. Reid, but he learned that lung trouble must not be neglected, and how to cure it. Quickest relief and cure for coughs and colds. Price 50c and \$1.00; guaranteed at J. C. Perry's drug store. Trial bottle free.

Lewis and Clark Exposition.

During the Lewis and Clark exposition the Southern Pacific Company will sell round trip tickets to Portland, limit 30 days, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. For parties of ten or more traveling on one ticket, one fare for the round trip. FOR ORGANIZED PARTIES OF 100 OR MORE, INDIVIDUAL TICKETS AT ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Stopover of ten days will be given at Portland on all one-way tickets reading through that point during the exposition. Tickets must be deposited with joint agent at Portland, and a charge of 50 cents will be made for the extension of time. 5-16to31

Dr. Green's Great Puzzle.

Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, New Jersey, will mail for a two cent stamp, (simply for postage), one of his great novelties, a wooden box with glass top containing six little colored balls. It necessitates remarkable quickness of the eye and hand to master it, but it is possible, with practice. Send for one and mention The Salem Capital Journal. 5-31-31

Dear Gus:—I have solved the mother-in-law problem, just give her regularly Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It will make her healthy, happy and docile as a lamb. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Stone's Drug Store.

No Babies in Five Years.

At Marshboro, N. J., a town of 500 inhabitants, there has not been the cry of a baby for five years. The town seems to be made up of old bachelors and old maids, and the few who are young enough to have children, don't seem to care for them.

"I Thank the Lord!"

Cried Hannah Plant, of Little Rock, Ark., for the relief I got from Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It cured my fearful running sores, which nothing else would heal, and from which I had suffered for five years." It is a marvelous healer. Guaranteed at J. C. Perry's drug store; 25c.

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