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FOOTBALL NEWS

EXPERT DOPES OUT FOOTBALL HUNCHES

Points Out Strong and Weak Points Among the Leading Elevens

By H. C. Hamilton. (United Press staff correspondent.) New York, Oct. 14.—The first football clash which will enable followers of the pig skin to begin getting a line on the strength of big eastern teams will come this afternoon at Princeton when speedy Buck sends his Tigers against the surprising Tufts eleven.

Watching the Scoreboard

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes Pacific Coast League Standings and Yesterday's Results.

Los Angeles widened the gap separating it from the Vernon Tigers by beating Oakland 5 to 3 while the Bengals were succumbing to San Francisco.

Vernon couldn't win with Steen's curves. Gleichmann of Vernon made his third home run of the week. It happened in the ninth but the sacks were vacant.

Los Angeles beat Oakland despite a bad start when the Oaks landed on Doc Crandall for four hits and three runs in the first inning.

Doer quit right there. Hall took up the work and hypnotized the collarists until sundown. He won his own game in extra number two when tripped with two, and rolled home on a wild pitch.

Portland outwatt Salt Lake and won four to two. The game was exciting, with wholesale errors and the bases intoxicated most of the time.

She—Gertie says the curate put his arm around her three times last night. He—the boulder must have a terribly long arm.

Willamette Recovers Slowly from Beating

Proteges of Coach Mathews have spent a busy week learning how to recuperate from a 97-0 defeat and to prepare for the annual clash with Albany college at Albany next Saturday, October 21. The practices have been relentless and thorough despite the sore spots gained in the encounter with Bezel's huskies.

The most encouraging news of the week was the appearance of Willis "Jack" Bartlett of Newberg in a football suit. Bartlett has made a name for himself as a plunging fullback and gritty player from the ground up and will make the players hustle to keep their places on the team.

Considerable spirit has been made in the team by Coach Mathews in his efforts to stop the gaps in the eleven. "Vic" Taylor has been shifted from tackle to end as has Ratcliffe from fullback to the opposite end. Guerin, the big 200 pound fighting guard and all-star Rocky Mountain player of last year, still nurses the twisted tendon in his knee. Just where the jinx for the big husky is located it is impossible to state, but when the hoodoo is vanquished, opposing guards will find an item on their meal ticket they haven't been expecting.

There is little prospect that the student body will accompany the team to Albany Saturday, as the students seem to prefer to invade the metropolis on November 25 when M. A. C. will be met on its home field.

Big Auto Race Run This Afternoon

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Twenty-one drivers are ready to line up at the start at Maywood Speedway this afternoon to race 250 miles for the 1916 A. A. A. championship and \$15,000 in prize money. But the real contest lies between the big four, Aitken, Resta, Rickenbacher and DePalma. Rickenbacher will drive a Maxwell, the other three Peugeots.

Filings for County Offices Completed

Filing for county offices has been completed, and the list is now ready for printing on the official ballot. Five of the candidates have the endorsement of the republican, democratic and progressive parties. They are U. G. Boyer for clerk, W. J. Needham for sheriff Ben F. West for assessor.

JACOB HOCKETT PASSES AWAY.

Jacob Hockett died at his home at McKee yesterday morning, aged 75 years. He was a former resident of Woodburn, where he was a carpenter. Heart troubles was the cause of his death. Deceased was a native of Iowa and was born in 1841. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son supported by this marriage and several other children by his two other marriages.

Growth of O. A. C. Work Extends Into Many Fields

(E. T. Reed, College Editor.) The transparencies on view with this exhibit represent scenes in each of the three grand divisions of the Oregon State Agricultural college; namely, Extension Service, Experiment Station and Resident Instruction. The greater number of scenes will be those on the college campus, the buildings, lawns, walks, and drives. Pictures of student frolics will be interspersed with pictures of student activities in laboratory, shop and field. Cadet reviews will succeed athletic meets or the procession of the black robed seniors. Buildings in their winter and summer settings, in the quiet of vacation or the brilliancy of crowded class intermissions, decorated for occasions, and illuminated for evening shows—you will see them all, by groups and singly. And as the panorama passes before your mind, recollections will be freshened, and enthusiasm will be kindling in your breast for the State college that you are helping to support, and in which you have a permanent investment.

You will doubtless want to know something in the way of history and prospect that the pictures cannot tell you. What has been the story of this Oregon institution of higher learning? Who is responsible for its growth and its policies? What is its aim and its course of study? What are its students doing, before graduation and after? What has the future in store for it?

The Oregon Agricultural College is the outgrowth of the land-grant act of 1862, which set aside in each state certain tracts of government lands to be devoted to the support of an agricultural and mechanical college. The first funds available from this act in Oregon were given to Corvallis College, an institution supported by the M. E. church. In 1885 the church gave over its control to the state, and the college has since been supported and controlled entirely by state and Federal authority.

Up to 1906, the year before President W. J. Kerr took charge of the institution, the total enrollment of students was 883; last year it was more than double that figure, amounting to 1674. Exclusive of winter short course students; this year, with an entering class of 739 on September 20, indications point to an attendance of 2000.

In 1907 the faculty numbered 45; today it numbers over 250. In 1907 the graduating class numbered 195; in 1915 it numbered 249, and in 1916, 330.

In 1907 the college plant consisted of three buildings of brick and stone and five wooden structures; today there are 17 substantial buildings of brick and stone used for instructional and laboratory purposes, and in addition an equal number of farm and service buildings.

In 1907 the experiment station consisted of six departments, all located at the home station. Today it comprises 10 departments at the home station and seven branch stations located in different parts of the state. In 1907 the extension service was not yet organized at the college; today it comprises 11 departments, with a staff of upwards of 30 members serving all parts of the commonwealth.

In 1907 the college owned 224 acres of land in and adjoining Corvallis; today it has 1449 acres of land. These facts attest, in a measure, the material results of President Kerr's dynamic administration of the college. Progress in other directions cannot be measured in terms of length and breadth. But progress has been made, nevertheless, of the most constructive kind—in raising the standard of scholarship, in improved qualifications of members of the instructional staff, in the enlargement of the library, laboratory, and teaching facilities, in the establishment of student self government and a body of worthy student traditions and in fusing the efforts of all departments into a solidarity for the service of the people of Oregon.

Indiana Representative Tells All About Rural Credit Law

Hon. Ralph W. Moss, of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, September 7, 1916:

Mr. Moss, Mr. Speaker, in the campaign of 1912 each of the great political parties pledged its membership to the enactment of rural-credit law. The democratic party declared in its platform that rural credits was of equal importance with the question of currency reform, thereby placing the interest of the farmer side by side with that of the merchant and business man. The national-bank law, which was enacted by the republican party, grossly discriminated against the farmer. This law remained upon the statute books during fifty years of republican rule and actually made it a crime for any national bank to loan a dollar to a farmer and accept a mortgage on his farm as security. The result naturally was that farmers during this long period were driven to loan agents, trust companies and foreign corporations to secure mortgage loans. No farmer ever borrowed a dollar on real estate mortgage security from any bank chartered by the Federal government under a law passed by the republican party.

One of the first acts by President Wilson's administration was the appointment of a commission to go abroad and study the rural-credit systems in the leading nations of Europe and make a report to congress. I felt myself highly honored in being named a member of that commission. In company with my colleagues, I spent the summer of 1913 in Europe; we visited every country whose rural-credit societies were well organized, and made a report to congress which embodied the latest information on this subject to be obtained in any country in the world. The commission also drafted a tentative bill on this subject as a further assistance to congress. This bill was at once reviewed by the Banking and Currency committee of the senate and house. No time was wasted or delay permitted to retard the progress of this legislation which had been promised in good faith by the Democratic party. In order to hasten progress, congress created a special joint committee, composed of senators and representatives, to sit during vacation, with instructions to report a bill not later than January 1, 1916. I also had the honor to be a member of this special joint committee and know the fidelity with which every member discharged his duty. The result was the framing of the bill which is happily now a law. Every democrat in both house and senate remembered the pledge of his party to enact this legislation, and not a single democrat vote was cast against it. Five votes in the senate and ten in the house were cast against it by stand-pat republicans. No other great measure in a generation has passed congress with so nearly a unanimous vote. This vote is not only a compliment to the various committees which formed this law but is emphatic proof that the democratic party has given the farmers of the nation an effective rural-credit law.

The purpose of this law is to give credit for productive purposes to farmers at low rates of interest, for long periods of time, and on easy installment repayment. The real problem before congress was how to secure money so as to be able to loan it to farmers on these favorable terms. It is well known that the national government can borrow money in larger amounts and at lower interest rates than any person or corporation. This is true because the national government can issue a bond which is more attractive to investors than any other credit instrument. A government bond is known to be absolutely safe and non-taxable. For these reasons the government can today borrow money on its own terms at three per cent interest.

The framers of the rural-credit law took the government bond as a model for the new credit instrument. The Federal farm-loan bond will possess every advantage which a government bond now carries. It is exempt from all taxation; it is a legal investment for all trust funds under Federal law; the system is closely associated with the Federal treasury, and the secretary of the treasury is a member of the Farm Loan board. The land is to be appraised by a government official, and the mortgage will be held in trust by the government to secure the payment of the bond which is issued against it. Every detail will be under strict government supervision. Grant, mismanagement, speculation is made impossible, and the borrower can not be held up for commissions and exorbitant fees. Finally, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to deposit government funds in Federal land banks to meet any threatened default in payment of interest or principal on Federal farm-loan bonds. With all these exceptional advantages these bonds will sell in close competition with government issues. It is practically certain that they will sell at lower rates of interest than state, county, or municipal bonds. This means a 3 1/2 per cent bond just as soon as the public becomes educated to their exceptional value and may give as low as 3 1/4 per cent under conditions as favorable in the financial world as obtains today. I confidentially predict that the first issue of farm-loan bonds will sell readily at 100 per cent. I will go farther and predict that when the Federal farm-loan banks become well established and the integrity of their bond issues are fully proven, that farm-loan bonds will sell at par, bearing a rate of interest within one-quarter per cent of the current rate on government

BRIDE-ELECT HONORED. The home of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bitney was the scene of a jolly party Tuesday evening when their daughter Misses Hazel and Aletha, entertained a number of friends for the pleasure of Miss Della Beck, a popular bride-elect. The room were prettily decorated in strings of hearts and cupid, ivy and ferns. Five hundred was played at five tables. Mrs. H. M. Austin held high score and received the prize, Miss Nora Beck having low received the consolation. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostesses, assisted by Misses Nora Beck and Ethel Honney, after which the bride-elect was presented with handbags, suit box, hand box and lunch basket, all appropriately decorated for the occasion and filled with many beautiful and useful gifts. Mrs. Homer Allen rendered several solos which were much enjoyed. Miss Beck is to be married to George Leoux Monday morning and they will leave for their future home in Sioux City immediately. Circling the tables were the Misses Della and Nora Beck, Helen Seallard, Ethel Bonney, Lois Beebe, Lila Jeram, Mary Seallard, Sadie Richards, Arvan McKinney; Mrs. E. X. Beck, Mrs. Ed Johnson, Mrs. R. H. Scott, Mrs. P. W. Settemier, Mrs. Fred Dose, Mrs. L. Lawrence, Mrs. H. M. Austin, Mrs. Homer Allen, Mrs. D. C. Cowles, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. T. C. Postman and Mrs. L. M. Bitney.—Woodburn Independent.

DEATH OF J. C. WIGGINS. John Calvin Wiggins who had resided near Woodburn the past eight years, died October 3, 1916, after a lingering illness the past four years. The deceased was born in Stevenson county, Illinois, March 27, 1852. His wife, three sons and one daughter, all of Woodburn survive him. The funeral services were held from the residence of McKe Station, conducted by Rev. L. C. Poor of the Woodburn M. E. church, and interment was in Belle Crest cemetery.—Woodburn Independent.

STORY HOURS BEGIN NEXT MONTH. The story-hour season will not begin until November. The first one is set for November 4. The children who are waiting for it with anticipation will find entertainment in the story books and pictures at the public library to pass away half hours they may not care to spend out of doors enjoying the October weather.

"My artificial teeth are so natural and perfect that they will ache," says Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile driver opposite the house, said to her mother, "I'm so sorry for those men over there; 'm'm so sorry have been trying and trying to lift that big weight and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

National Lottery and Open Gambling in Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 15.—(By Mail.) With two hundred and fifty thousand imaginary dollars one may build a fairly good air-castle; and the Brazilian is a great air-castle architect. His material, always at hand, is the lottery ticket.

The lottery in Brazil is as much an institution as the daily press or the milkman, just as it once was more or less so in the United States. A Spanish immigrant woman bought a lottery ticket as she walked down the gang plank of the steamer that brought her to the new world. When she arrived in the city she found that she had won the big prize of the day's drawing. She returned to Spain on the same ship, richer than her wildest dreams.

Pedro Silveria, a working man, dreamed that he was to win the Christmas lottery prize. His dream told him the winning number. He sold all his possessions to obtain the number. His extraordinary faith was communicated to his neighbors and friends. The day of the drawing he was accompanied by thousands of friends and curious who had heard his story. As the six little girls spun the "fateful wheels the number that turned up was not that held by Pedro. Pedro cried in an asylum.

Extravagant hope and tragedy is the story of the lottery in Brazil. The rich Brazilian buys his lottery ticket as he takes his morning coffee—by habit. The poor Brazilian saves and scrimps and often goes in debt for his "chance." One wins every day. Hundreds of thousands never win.

Although several states have their own lotteries the big game is the Federal lottery, operated by an anonymous corporation on a government concession. The government supervises the drawings and sale of tickets and takes five per cent of the receipts. There is a drawing every week day with special prizes for holidays, ranging from 15,000 to 250,000 dollars, American money. The prices of the tickets are fixed in accordance with the day's prize—from twenty-five cents to ten dollars.

JIMMY HICKS HURT.

The Swanson-Grant was passing along at First and Third streets at a little before 1 p. m. Tuesday when Jimmy Hicks on a bicycle ran right in front of the horses. The boy was thrown down and slightly injured and his bicycle was totally wrecked. The front wheel of the rig passed over the boy's back. When he was caught by the team young Hicks was looking back at another boy following him on wheel. He is the son of J. A. Hicks. Dr. Kettle fixed up the lacerations.—Woodburn Independent.

The Journal Does Job Printing.