

THE Siuslaw PILOT

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ENGINEER FORD WRITES ABOUT PURE WATER

The most important use of a public water supply is that of furnishing suitable water for domestic purposes. It is essential that the water be pure.

The only satisfactory method of disposing of the organic wastes of a community is by water carriage or a sewerage system. This is impossible without a public water supply. Not only does it give an improved supply from a sanitary standpoint but in many cases determines the location of factories and other business enterprises, for these can only be established where there is good water and an efficient fire protection. The insurance companies base their rates on these facts. It is more economical to contribute toward the maintenance of a water system than to pay excessive insurance rates.

It improves the appearance of a city, gives an opportunity for lawns, gardens, sprinkling of streets and generally increases the value of property.

The amount of water consumed will come under four heads.

Domestic use—This requires 20 to 30 gallons a day per capita when not metered. This is paid for by the number of fixtures used.

Commercial use—This includes water for manufactories, office buildings, stores, hotels, factories, canneries, etc. This will take 10 to 20 gallons per day.

Public uses—Schools, public buildings, street sprinkling, water troughs, fountains, sewer flushing, water main flushing and fire extinguishment. The total for this is from one to two gallons per day.

Loss of water—due to bad plumbing, leakage of mains etc. About 10 gallons per day.

Summing this up from statistics of many cities, taking into consideration the climate and location, it is safe to estimate the daily consumption of water at forty gals per capita.

It is now a question of what population we wish to supply. We need a water main that will carry water for a city of at least 5,000 people. This means 200,000 gals. per day.

In considering the source of water we must determine its quality in reference to appearance, mineral contents and presence of disease producing organisms.

The appearance of water is affected by the presence of clay and sand in suspension or by vegetable matter, any of these things does not necessarily make the water unfit for use.

The principle cause of pollution is from inhabited areas.

Considering in detail, Clear Lake, north of Florence as a source of supply—There are three lakes, the nearest two and three quarters miles away, the largest three and one half miles. These lakes are connected, and their outlet flows south to the Siuslaw just above Florence.

In order to obtain pure water it would be necessary to go three and one half miles to the largest lake where a suitable intake could be installed. This would take the water from above the marshy areas of the lower lakes.

The elevation of this lake would give a gravity flow into Florence where a reservoir should be constructed large enough to hold several hours supply of water. We have a natural elevation of about 75 feet in the city of

OPEN LETTER FROM C. J. MAHONEY

In the last issue of the West, under the caption "Another Version of Liquor Case" there appears what purports to be an interview obtained from J. U. Goude, Justice of the Peace for Florence precinct. Just where Mr. Goude's revelations terminate and the logic of the writer asserts itself is a matter of conjecture too deep for one of my humble talents to fathom.

Zeal for the cause one espouses, so long as that impulse is untainted by unreasoning prejudice, dishonesty or falsification, is a virtue most ardently to be commended, but no lasting benefit can or ever will accrue to the prohibition movement or any other honest endeavor by misrepresentation and covert attacks seeking to cast aspersions on the characters of those who said zealots mistakenly presume to be opposed to that cause. Such actions belittle the author thereof and are most certainly a detriment to the cause of temperance. Is the man who seeks by clumsy innuendo to blacken the character of another, when he makes allegations that he does not know to be true, any less a liar than the one who openly falsifies? I think the free, open-and-above-board liar is an angel of light compared to the cowardly scandal monger who has not the courage to make a direct allegation, and be thereby in a position to back it up.

Great consternation reigns in the camp of the so-called "law abiding" citizens over the fact that one John Swing, upon being wrongfully arrested for a violation of a law that exists only in the disordered imagination of a few cranks, wants to have returned to him the money paid to Mr. Goude under a misapprehension of the facts. This appears to

Florence. Here the reservoir should be built.

This would be storage in case of fire or repairs to the pipe line or intake. This elevation would give the desired pressure in the mains for all ordinary purposes.

There should be a pump located in the city to pump water into the reservoir if necessary and to give the required pressure in the mains in case of fire. It should be of sufficient size to pump 1,000 gals per minute which would give four standard fire streams. It is generally thought one hour is ample time for a station to respond after an alarm is turned in, and in case steam is kept up for ordinary pumping the required fire pressure is obtained in a few minutes.

This system would include the intake at the lake, three and one half miles of pipe line, pumping plant. The approximate cost would be \$20,000.

These lakes have no large streams flowing into them. They drain a very small area and are evidently fed by springs and seepage from the large open sand areas which extend for several miles along their west shore. This sand becomes saturated during the winter season and gradually seeps out during the summer months.

The large lake covers about 320 acres. The flow of water in Munsell creek March 1st was 20 second feet or 150 gallon per second.

I believe the land around this lake should be bought and owned by the city. It has little value for any purpose and at this time ought to be obtained at a nominal cost.

the ordinary mortal a most laudable desire, and one which under the circumstances should be gratified.

John Swing brought some liquor, so it is stated to town, a couple of weeks ago. He had no "liquor book," he needed none, as a reading of the law, instead of curbstone jurisprudence, will attest. This section refers to express companies, transportation companies, etc. RECEIVING in "dry" territory any intoxicating liquors. This, of course, refers to the warehouse keepers in dry territory who receive shipments of liquors. The warehouseman upon receiving liquors must enter in a book which he shall keep for that purpose the amount, kind, consignor and consignee of said liquor, after which, in addition to a lot of other valuable information, the consignee must subscribe his name thereby publishing and declaring to the world, for a purpose unknown to the writer, that he is possessed of a considerable thirst. He is then at liberty to sneak off somewhere and consume it. The construction placed upon the law is that the captain must have a liquor book is so apparently ridiculous as to need no further comment. The law says absolutely nothing of the kind. If such were the case, the conductor of a train who bears the same relation to his means of transportation that a captain does to a boat so far as traffic regulations are concerned, would have to carry a book, hold the train, rustle up the consignee of a bottle of schnapps, and get his signature before the train could proceed. This might cause difficulty if the devotee of Bacchus happened to be a rancher or touring the continent, and might make our mail later than it now is.

We admit John had no liquor book. He shouldn't have any. The authorities, actuated by a desire to mete out to offenders of the law the punishment provided get their detective on the trail. He comes to the dock sees a barrel placarded with letters a foot high proclaiming to the public that it contains several dozen bottles of lager, etc. By careful and painstaking logic and deduction he gets a clue that there is beer within. Yea, verily, Sherlock thou has prognosticated correctly. At the instant the guilty wretch is within his range he pulls—ye gods of Jurisprudence—a writ of arrest! No complaint, no warrant, no private prosecutor, no regard for Sunday, no jurisdiction of the Court! This famous "writ"—no good to start with,—was further damned by being wholly unsupported by any complaint, undertaking or affidavit, as by law required, and was about as efficacious for the purpose for which it was intended, as would be service upon him of Mother Jones' Cook book.

The laws of the State, as exemplified by Lord's Oregon Laws,

supposedly a fairly good authority on the matter, takes issue with a few of our "law abiding citizens" regarding the administration of the criminal laws.

Section 2481. In a justice's court, a criminal action is commenced by the filing of the complaint, verified by the oath of the person commencing the action, who is thereafter known as the private prosecutor, etc.

No complaint was ever made out or filed, so it could not be verified; there is no private prosecutor, and no arrest legally. The law has been as totally disregarded as though it didn't exist. That this is the wish of the public, I do not believe. It is a fact well known, that a person must be acquainted with the particular and specific charge against him. The famous "writ" says for Swing to appear and answer plaintiff in the very particular and specific crime known as "misdemeanor", and that is all the light it gives, as it is a writ of arrest in a civil action. A writ of arrest is a very efficacious instrument, when properly supported, as a provisional remedy in law actions, such as breach of promise to marry, defamation of character, etc. but not in a straight misdemeanor or alleged one.

The following proceedings have not been had, and the law specifically says they must be had before a man can plead to a crime: A complaint must be filed, verified by the private prosecutor, upon the filing of the complaint, the Justice must issue a warrant of arrest; (no discretion about it, and no writ of arrest in a civil action) when the defendant is brought before a magistrate, the complaint must be read to him, and he must be required to plead thereto; arrest for misdemeanor cannot be made on Sunday, unless upon direction of the magistrate indorsed upon the warrant; there was no warrant, no complaint, no indorsement, nothing to arrest for; and in addition to all the faults in the proceedings, the Court had no jurisdiction to start with.

It is said that Swing pleaded guilty, how in the name of all that's just, can a man plead to a crime that does not exist, that he is not charged with according to law, and before a magistrate who has no jurisdiction to try the case? The law has not been complied with in any one particular, nor even the plain intent of the law, which is to punish malefactors who are really guilty of a crime, and I do not believe that there is a person acquainted with the facts, other than some rattle brained fanatic, biased by unfounded prejudice, who would desire to see John Swing punished or fined, knowing, as officers do, that he had no intention of committing a crime, and as any one can know by looking the matter

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DEEP HARBOR FOR THE Siuslaw RIVER

Geo. Melvin Miller says people of Siuslaw owe this to the state and explains how it can be done.

In order to get a better mental grasp of the transportation situation I recently took a horseback ride into Central Oregon going from Eugene up the McKenzie river over the mountains to Prineville thence returning to Eugene by way of Bend, La Pine, Crescent, Odell and Oakridge. On this trip I got a comprehensive understanding of the immense timber resources of Lane County and Central Oregon, the immense irrigation possibilities of Central Oregon and the railroad situation all of which bear directly upon the future development of Siuslaw Bay as a harbor, for be it known that to all Central Oregon, Southern Idaho and Montana, as well as Lane County, Or., Siuslaw Bay is the nearest and most accessible seaport and a seaport they must have for the greatest development of their resources.

Nature located Siuslaw Bay about central on the Pacific shore of the state at the lowest passes through the main ranges of the state, thus making it the most accessible to the widest area of the states resources. Now that the great railroad systems of the nation are being extended to the bay the people of the harbor are placed under moral obligations to improve its navigation for the benefit of the interior country. The people of Siuslaw are under moral obligations to themselves as well as to the balance of the nation to make of Siuslaw Bay the best harbor that can be made with the material at hand.

Keeping in mind that the actual cost of transportation averages \$1.00 per ton for ten miles per wagon, \$1.00 per ton for 127 miles by rail and \$1.00 per ton for 2000 miles by water, we can estimate pretty closely the advantage to the state and nation in having the deep sea harbor at the nearest possible point of origin and consumption of the tonnage to be handled. For instance, it would cost twenty-six million dollars to move all of Lane county's green timber forty miles by rail. One million dollars of this money put into improvements of Siuslaw Bay would enable the largest vessels to land

here and handle all the timber at home. In addition to the lumber of Lane County, Central Oregon has a vast area of yellow pine waiting to be marketed through the Panama canal to which Siuslaw Bay forms the natural and nearest gateway. In addition to the timber resources Central Oregon, Eastern Oregon, Southern Idaho and Montana are developing enormous agricultural resources through irrigation to all of which Siuslaw Bay is the nearest and most accessible seaport. The railroad from Siuslaw Bay now nearing completion places all Lane county resources directly tributary to Siuslaw by easy grade while the construction of the Oregon Eastern from Vale westward will soon bring all Central, Eastern Oregon, Southern Idaho and Montana in direct touch with this harbor.

Thus we see that vast tonnage is already waiting for this deeper harbor. Fully fifty per cent of timber of Lane County is either ripe, over ripe or burned and should be marketed while the soil it encumbers should be put into cultivation.

With such a harbor other railroads would be built. Probably the Oregon Electric would be extended from Eugene or Junction.

PLANS FOR DEEP HARBOR

There are three feasible plans for improvement in view to wit: First extending jetties and dredging present channel as now in progress. Second, cutting new channel through the sand spit at its narrowest point about two miles south of present channel.

Third, extending a concrete pier into the Pacific, as is now being done at Los Angeles. Of course the present channel will be always used for smaller vessels but for vessels of the largest size the new channel or concrete pier will be necessary. With the new railroads such improvement would invite there will be business enough for all the docks that can be provided.

To accomplish this interested citizens should form a club, incorporate with a capital sufficient to carry on the work of making surveys, securing data, advertising the enterprise and extending the membership throughout the territory to be benefitted by the deeper channel.

CANNERIES WILL RUN THIS YEAR.

Rumors have been circulated at different times in regard to the possibility of the salmon canneries running. Some thought that on account of the poor market for the product last year local plants would remain idle or that only one would operate.

This morning we were reliably informed that both plants would be operated, but that they would be under one control.

Those who have depended each season on fishing were somewhat disappointed at the outlook, but by the combination of the two plants it is made possible to operate and relieve the situation.

A regular meeting of the Port Commissioners was held today. A special meeting is to be held Thursday, August 14th, to discuss the necessity of raising more money to expend on construction work. The question is one of importance and the commissioners desire to study carefully all sides before taking any action.

RECEIVED NEW LATHE OF LATEST MAKE.

Morris & Morris received on the last trip of the Patsy a new lathe for their machine shop. It is up-to-date in every respect with all the new attachments and weighs about two tons.

They have installed the machine in their shop and will operate it with a two-horse gasoline motor. With this equipment they will be able to handle much more work and a larger variety.

EXAMINATION OF POSTMASTER APPLICANTS

The Oregon Journal of August 1st under telegraph date of same day says a civil service examination will be held September 13 at Marshfield for postmaster of Florence and of Glenada.

The local offices have not received notice as yet and do not know officially of this examination. This seems ridiculous and shows a lack of knowledge of the country by the post office authorities at Washington.

Tide Tables

Corrected to read for the Siuslaw bar—One hour after for Florence

HIGH TIDES				LOW TIDES			
	a.m.	p.m.	Ht.		a.m.	p.m.	Ht.
Fri., Aug. 1	11:57	7:2	11:30	Fri., Aug. 1	6:12	1:2	6:02
Sat., Aug. 2	12:57	7:7	12:57	Sat., Aug. 2	6:55	1:4	6:54
Sun., Aug. 3	0:29	8:1	1:30	Sun., Aug. 3	7:37	1:4	7:43
Mon., Aug. 4	1:10	8:5	2:14	Mon., Aug. 4	8:18	1:1	8:32
Tue., Aug. 5	2:00	9:1	2:55	Tue., Aug. 5	8:59	0:6	9:24
Wed., Aug. 6	2:52	8:5	3:37	Wed., Aug. 6	9:40	0:1	10:15
Thu., Aug. 7	3:49	7:6	4:20	Thu., Aug. 7	10:23	0:9	11:17
Fri., Aug. 8	4:41	6:9	5:10	Fri., Aug. 8	11:08	1:8	12:20
Sat., Aug. 9	5:30	6:2	6:07	Sat., Aug. 9	11:54	1:0	13:06
Sun., Aug. 10	6:16	5:8	7:10	Sun., Aug. 10	12:41	0:8	13:53
Mon., Aug. 11	7:02	5:8	8:14	Mon., Aug. 11	1:29	0:5	14:40
Tue., Aug. 12	7:49	6:1	9:15	Tue., Aug. 12	2:18	0:3	15:28
Wed., Aug. 13	8:34	6:5	10:10	Wed., Aug. 13	3:08	0:3	16:17
Thu., Aug. 14	9:16	6:9	11:00	Thu., Aug. 14	3:59	0:5	17:07
Fri., Aug. 15	9:57	7:2	11:51	Fri., Aug. 15	4:51	0:6	17:58
Sat., Aug. 16	10:37	8:6	12:52	Sat., Aug. 16	5:44	0:4	18:50
Sun., Aug. 17	11:16	8:4	1:29	Sun., Aug. 17	6:38	0:3	19:43
Mon., Aug. 18	11:55	8:2	1:45	Mon., Aug. 18	7:33	0:3	20:37
Tue., Aug. 19	12:34	7:9	2:10	Tue., Aug. 19	8:29	0:8	21:32
Wed., Aug. 20	1:13	7:5	2:34	Wed., Aug. 20	9:26	1:3	22:29
Thu., Aug. 21	1:52	7:9	3:59	Thu., Aug. 21	10:24	1:8	23:28
Fri., Aug. 22	2:31	8:5	5:28	Fri., Aug. 22	11:23	2:3	24:29
Sat., Aug. 23	3:10	9:0	6:53	Sat., Aug. 23	12:23	2:8	25:32
Sun., Aug. 24	3:49	8:0	8:18	Sun., Aug. 24	1:24	3:3	26:37
Mon., Aug. 25	4:28	5:4	9:46	Mon., Aug. 25	2:25	3:8	27:44
Tue., Aug. 26	5:07	5:3	11:19	Tue., Aug. 26	3:26	4:3	28:53
Wed., Aug. 27	5:46	5:8	12:57	Wed., Aug. 27	4:27	5:3	30:04
Thu., Aug. 28	6:25	6:4	14:40	Thu., Aug. 28	5:28	6:3	31:17
Fri., Aug. 29	7:04	7:0	16:27	Fri., Aug. 29	6:29	7:3	32:32
Sat., Aug. 30	7:43	7:7	18:21	Sat., Aug. 30	7:30	8:3	33:49
Sun., Aug. 31	8:22	8:2	19:21	Sun., Aug. 31	8:31	9:3	35:08