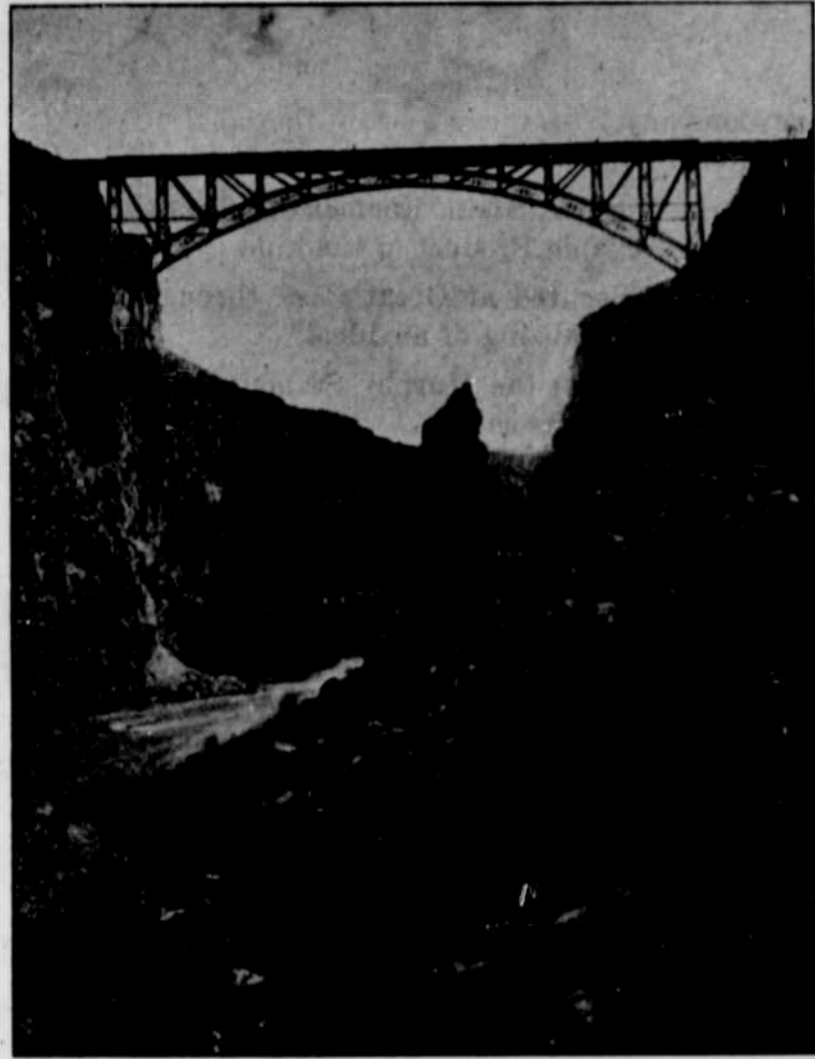


## THE STAYTON MAIL

PART TWO

STAYTON, MARION COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1913

FOUR PAGES

Railway Bridge Across Crooked River  
Central Oregon

This bridge is one of the high bridges of the world, being 320 feet above the river—100 feet higher than the dome of the Minnesota State Capitol. The Crooked River is a small stream draining a large area of the great Central Oregon plateau. This point is about fifteen miles from its confluence with the wonderful Deschutes River. The illustration is an exceptionally good one as depicting the difficulties encountered by the great railroads in opening up new territory in the Northwest, and stands as a monument to modern engineering.

## The Panama Canal Dispute

Question of Exemption of Coastwise Vessels From Tolls Arouses Considerable Interest on Both Sides of the Water

As the time approaches for the opening up of the Panama Canal the question of exemption of coastwise vessels from canal tolls is becoming more and more a matter of agitation. The British government, relying upon what it considers its treaty rights, is making a strong protest against such exemption, and there are statesmen in this country who recognize and support her claim to a hearing in this particular.

In an official letter to this government by Sir Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, the position of the English government is clearly and courteously set forth. The document is written manifestly in a friendly spirit, yet contains the entire spirit of England's objections to the Panama Act. Mr. Grey claims that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 was an agreement between Great Britain and the United States that neither of them would independently build or operate the Panama Canal; that Great Britain agreed to the substitution of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty on the distinct understanding that the ships of all nations, including the United States, should be treated on equal terms; that the exemption of American coastwise vessels from tolls is not treating all nations on equal terms, because it makes other nations pay more than their share of the expense of operating the canal, and because he fears that under the guise of coastwise traffic the United States ship owners will endeavor to carry on foreign commerce. If the Congress of the United States decides not to repeal the section admitting American coastwise vessels to the canal free, he urgently expresses the hope that the question may be submitted to arbitration.

The exemption of legitimate coastwise trade from canal tolls is no discrimination against foreign commerce. If there is the slightest danger of American foreign commerce masquerading under the guise of coastwise commerce our own Congress should look to the matter at

once. And if the matter must be submitted to arbitration the United States must keep a weather eye out to see that she gets an impartial arbitration board. Mr. Grey does not suggest the personnel of that board, and it is difficult to see just how a board could be assembled. Not a civilized country on the globe but has a vital interest in this canal. It is a safe proposition that if the British government finds discrimination against it in the exemption of American coastwise commerce, so does every maritime nation on the globe. Then whence will come our arbitration board? The inland countries are few, and some of them would be reluctant to accept as arbiters.

President Taft has declared himself in favor of arbitration. "I am willing, and indeed I would be ashamed not to be willing," he said, "to arbitrate any question with Great Britain in the construction of a treaty when we reach the exact issue which there is between the two nations. There need not be any public doubt on that subject so far as this administration is concerned. When there is a difference that cannot be reconciled by international negotiation and adjustment then we are entirely willing to submit it to an impartial tribunal."

Congress is divided on the question. Senator Bacon in a statement based on President Taft's announcement suggested that the United States, if it submitted to arbitration, could properly ask for a special tribunal so constituted as to insure us impartial judgment. Senator Burton said he did not see how we could honorably refuse arbitration, such a course being the supreme test of our faith in arbitration. Senator Townsend, member of the canal committee, said: "We might as well abandon the Monroe doctrine as to submit this question to arbitration. I am inclined to prefer the reconsideration of the canal legislation." Others are found equally positive on one side or the other.

## Casting Out Devils.

A 200-pound football player was earning a part of his college expenses by preaching every Sunday in a small village not far away. At a certain evening service three boisterous youths in a rear pew were seriously disturbing the religious atmosphere. The young pastor paused abruptly and remarked:

"The day of miracles is said to be past. I do not pretend to be able to work miracles, but I can cast out devils."

And he proceeded to do so, to the great satisfaction of the congregation.—Country Gentleman.

## Not Needed.

While a traveling man was waiting for an opportunity to show his samples to a merchant in a little backwoods town in Missouri, a customer came in and bought a couple of nightshirts. Afterward a long, lank lumberman, with his trousers stuffed into his boots, said to the merchant:

"What was them 'ere that feller got?"

"Nightshirts. Can I sell you one or two?"

"Naup, I reckon not," said the Missourian, "I don't set round much o' nights."—Country Gentleman.

## Science Battling Against Science

Methods of Inflicting Death Employed by Murderers Who Keep Pace With Chemist and Detective

"The science of murder"—rather an ominous title. Yet its true significance is just now bursting upon the scientific and criminal world. It is the new menace that must be met by the most astute minds of our era; it has even now attained an extent of activity that is appalling, and has caused police officials in the large cities to call into conference the best scientific talent they can find. The chemical laboratory has heretofore been the agent of peace officers in detecting the manner of a man's death. But here comes a death that leaves no trace whatever. Men pass away in mortal agony, and the explanation of the cause is in no way determinable. Men die in the family home surrounded by the household, and the word goes out that death resulted from natural causes. The patient had contracted typhoid from drinking impure water, and the order of the health department goes out that the wells of the city must be cleaned and the city water be subjected to a scientific test to determine the origin of the trouble. But the other members of the family begin to drop off from the same disease, and at last it becomes apparent that the estate is to be settled upon the only surviving heir. Typhoid fever was the cause of death.

Men are stealing the typhoid germ; men are buying the typhoid germ; men are using the typhoid germ to accomplish their ends. Why? Because it leaves no trace behind it.

In a recent conference in the coroner's office in Chicago murder as a science which has leaped in great bounds ahead of organized efforts toward detection of such crime was pictured to county officials by criminologists arguing need of a "science bureau."

Scientific killing of human beings in manners almost impossible of detection were described to the amazed officials by Professor Walter S. Haines, whose chemistry has for years combated the poison murderer. He told of the modern murderer's having found in the scientist's bacillus a weapon equally deadly with the knife, the gun and the ordinary poison without the telltale traces of the deed. His hearers shuddered at his vivid portrayal of present day murders under cover of science. He was backed up by Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, another authority.

Dr. Hektoen and Professor Haines, with others, comprise an advisory board that the coroner has taken unto himself, and each of the experts has volunteered his services. They propose to act as a consulting staff for the new science bureau, which will fight murder along the same expert lines followed by murderers.

Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal Court, who is also a member of the coroner's advisory board, offered a little sensation of his own in the information that criminals are actually in the market today for these

deadly bacilli produced by scientists.

"Of late I have heard of different instances where suspicious characters have attempted the purchase of typhoid germs," the judge told the county commissioners. "What did they want with them, and if those germs were used with murderous intent what means have we of detecting the guilty ones? I admit that it offers a difficult problem in any event, but we must equip ourselves in so far as possible to fight such crimes."

It was just along that line that Professor Haines painted his wonderful word picture of the modern murderer with its "sure death" and "impossible of detection" features. He took for example the typhoid germ.

The murderous dagger and death-dealing arsenic were shown as weapons abandoned in favor of the safer capsule loaded with the life destroyer that works slowly but surely. Stealthy "doctoring" of foodstuffs was pictured as the method supplanting the old-time waylaying of victims.

Then the already shivering county commissioners were introduced to the secrets of the horrible "cobra death," of which science yet knows but little. They learned how man might die in a few minutes of excruciating agony and leave not a single explanation of his death.

"It is just such deaths that science today must combat if the rapidly progressing scientific murderer is to meet with any opposition from law,"

said Professor Haines, in the course of his trip through wonderland for the county executives.

"The cobra death, as it has been called, can be inflicted upon a person without his knowing it. The cobra dipped pin can convey sure death, and a horrible one at that, with the slightest scratch—a scratch almost so slight one would not notice it."

"Post mortems as they are conducted today will show absolutely nothing as to the cause of the death. Science is just entering upon that field which will bring about possibility of detection of the cobra death."

Half of the deaths that come to the attention of the coroner's office require scientific explanation, according to the statement of Coroner Hoffman, who summed up the arguments before Mr. McCormick and his colleagues.

"In the absence of chemists and the necessary apparatus for the scientific investigation those unsolved deaths go down on records as 'unknown cause' cases, and the criminals today are making capital of our inability to ferret out guilt," said the coroner.

"It does not seem possible, but nevertheless it has been figured that crime is operated on a higher percent success basis than is the legitimate business of the nation. They actually figure that a larger percentage are successful in crime than in commercial ventures."

## Investigating the Money Trust

Congressional Committee Brings Out Facts Regarding Control Over Money by Small Coterie of Men

Despite the assertions of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the contrary, the American people will be slow to believe that there does not now exist something in this country which, if it is not in reality a money trust, is at least an alarmingly strong organization that has within its power the control of the money of the entire country. The recent investigations into the so-called money trust have revealed several potent facts, and in addition have been remarkably free from sensationalism. It is a significant condition of affairs that makes possible the control by a group of 25 or 30 men a sum of money equal to 25 times the national debt. Yet such a condition exists, and Mr. Morgan and his coterie of financiers actually have at their command \$25,000,000,000 through a system of banks established upon their own personal reputations for honesty and fair dealing.

It is safe to say that the peer of all financiers of today is Mr. Morgan. In his testimony before the congressional committee Mr. Morgan very frankly admitted his power to make or break men by granting or refusing loans at critical times. He also admitted the system of interlocking of directorships in the large financial

institutions of the country, thus giving the power of control to the small coterie of men. Yet Mr. Morgan declared emphatically that a money trust does not exist and is a matter impossible of realization. Yet the man who, with his associates, control 25 times as much money as the national debt comes about as near being at the head of a great money trust as one cares to see.

A few of the papers of the country have taken Mr. Morgan's word for it and agree that there is not a money trust. But here comes a man who has been crushed by it and states that there is; here comes another who says he can prove that the panic of 1907 was caused by it, being nothing else than a manufactured panic to further the interests of the moneyed men. The New York Globe says: "Only in a restricted and qualified sense can there be such a thing as a money trust. A group at a particular time may gain control of the machinery of credit and appear to be able to dictate in an arbitrary way who may borrow. But the process cannot go far without inviting self-destruction. In the first place, speaking generally, the control over funds of particular institutions is revocable at the will of millions of depositors." This seems to be the only thing that can really and

effectively prevent a perfect control of the nation's money.

A smile of cynicism has come from England over the statement of Mr. Morgan. One broker high in the financial affairs of London states that he likes to see a man show that he has the means and the ability to carry out his schemes before he loans him money. He voices the sentiment among bankers on the other side of the water to the effect that a man's personal character will not go far toward the securing of money unless he can show something else besides. This statement was evinced by the testimony of Mr. Morgan that he had once loaned a penniless man \$1,000,000 because he believed in his personal integrity. While it is undoubtedly true that the moral risk is taken into consideration in the making of loans, the public in general well knows that many an honest man has gone to the wall because he did not have the good fortune to possess real estate, goods or chattels to put up as security for the money he needed to tide him over a period of depression.

But the investigations into the system of financial control practiced by these high financiers will have one effect above all others. It, along with other methods of publicity, is opening the eyes of the people and will

lead to reforms that will materially remedy the conditions that are causing increasingly greater unrest each year. There is undoubtedly a money trust, and Wall Street is its instrument. Naturally the stock exchange comes in here for its share of denunciation. For this instrument of high financing is responsible for an inflation in the price of commodities that amounts to several hundred per cent. It is no more nor less than a gambling institution compared with which the Louisiana lottery was clean and white. The New York World concisely states the truth about the Stock Exchange when it says: "There are three monumental facts relating to the Stock Exchange that ought not to be fact sixty days from now. These are, first, it is not incorporated; second, it is permitted by law to practice usury; third, it is the only place in New York where gambling contracts are enforceable by law."

If the investigations will so rouse the people that they will demand a closing of the Stock Exchange except for legitimate purposes and under government control it will be a matter of less importance whether or not there exists a money trust. It is within the power of Congress to abolish the Stock Exchange just as it did the Louisiana lottery.

## Part of Boom Containing 20,000,000 Feet of Logs at North Yakima, Washington

The plant of the Cascade Lumber Company at North Yakima, with a capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber a day, gives an idea of the extent of the timber resources in the Yakima country. Here logs of mighty proportions lie huddled together in the pond awaiting the puz of the saw that will turn them into building material that will find its way to all parts of the United States. The scene is typical of the great industry that is as yet in its infancy throughout the great states of the Pacific Northwest. The conservation policy of the government has not halted the rapid inroads into the virgin forests of the West, and yet the amount that has been cut is as nothing to that which still remains to claim the axe of the woodsman. With the building up of the agricultural industries and the rapid growth of cities in the Rocky Mountain section, the demands upon the forests are yearly increasing—demands that are augmented by the rapidly disappearing of the forests in other parts of the country. The Middle West is now almost without a forest, while the South and East have taxed their sawmills to the limit to keep up with the rapid development in building. Yet the forests of the West are scarcely touched.

