

BARBED WIRE TANGLE  
IS FEARED BY ARMY  
Thorny Strands Halt Progress  
More Effectively Than  
Bullet or Bayonet.

INVENTION IS AMERICAN  
More Cumbrous Devices Displaced  
and Nippers Must Be Used to  
Clear Way for Passage—Criss-  
Cross Plan Most in Use.

When Joseph F. Glidden, a farmer, of De Kalb, Ill., back in 1872 got the idea of making wire fences with barbs on them, he had no more harmful design than to teach horses, cattle and hogs, by the pricks they might receive, the wire fences were meant to keep them in or out.

When Uncle Sam, on December 24, 1874, gave Farmer Glidden the Christmas gift of a patent on his new device, his idea was heralded to the world. The Western practice, with their lack of fencing materials, had tried single strands of wire, but they availed little and the whole conception of wire for fencing in 1874 was only 50 tons. Glidden's barbs made the cattle think, and the farmers soon saw the worth of it. Ten years the wire fences had increased 10,000-fold, and in ten years more its growth had been the foundation of the wire trust.

But Glidden reaped small reward from his invention till February 29, 1892, when the United States Supreme Court upheld his right. Just as he was able to collect royalty on all the fences that had been strung before. He lived 14 years to enjoy it, and died in his home town in 1906 at the age of 89. Quite naturally some animals inclosed by Glidden's fencing gashed themselves on the barbs. Just as naturally men and boys tried to climb over or under these fences and have their clothes and their flesh torn. These wounds upon man and beast and the suddenness with which Glidden's barbs halted all living things came to the attention of military men, and the barbed wire entanglement of which we now read almost every day in the war news was born.

Wire Halts Maneuvering.  
And it may be said right here that soldiers who have been killed by wire entanglements while making a charge or maneuvering for a new position say the devil never invented anything nastlier. Bullets and bayonets make wounds that cause no suffering or that shock sensibility, but barbed wire tears and annoys and gives no escape. Possibilities seen by American military students in barbed wire were soon carried to the armies of Europe and engineers in every country in the world were put to work devising means for using this new device. Natural forerunners of the barbed wire entanglement had been in use from the earliest times. Roman soldiers had defended their positions with abatis. They had held off their barbarian enemies by felling trees, sharpening the ends of the branches and massing them with their points turned away from the Eternal City. Prises—sharp-pointed piles—had been used in the front of armies for their enemies to wound themselves against or to halt the onrush of a charge till the piles could be removed or scaled.

Then, later, as Europe advanced in wealth and more money and skill were put into devising offensive and defensive, the cheval-de-frise came into vogue, and up to the time barbed wire supplanted it, military people looked upon it as highly effective in some circumstances. The cheval-de-frise is a log of wood, usually square, 9 inches by 9 inches and 12 feet long. Through this log holes are bored six inches apart, and into these holes sharp-pointed stakes of wood or iron are driven. This makes a device that resembles a series of exaggerated sawbucks. At the ends of the log are rings by which they may be locked together, making an obstructive barrier of any length that cannot be rolled aside, cannot be vaulted by cavalry or climbed by infantry till the stakes are broken off or bent aside.

Entanglement Designs Many.  
While the European armies probably have built entanglements on new plans, a description of how an entanglement might be effectively constructed, issued for the instruction of the British army a few years ago, will give the layman an idea of the effectiveness of such devices. First the entanglement to be protected and over which the enemy must pass is laid off in five-foot squares. At each corner of each square a post is driven into the ground till it is 18 inches above the surface. This system of squares extends indefinitely along the line to be defended, and the common practice is to criss-cross it. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. Then other wires are strung diagonally from posts at opposite corners, and crisscrossed again and again, till a net work as intricate as a bramble patch stands high enough from the earth to throw a horse or man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home nor are the wires stretched. If the wires were taut they could be cut with a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wire gives under the blow and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to stop and cut each wire with nippers.

These nippers are carried by soldiers nowadays, but it is a long job to get

through, for every wire must be cut at every post. Wire by tons and posts by thousands are carried with the armies, for be it invasion or defense no general knows when he will have the enemy behind him, in placing entanglements deep grass, tall grain fields, and thickets are selected where possible, for the effectiveness of the wire is far greater if the attacking force hurls itself upon the obstruction unawares.

Wire entanglements have about displaced band gabions and crow's feet, but both are still used where there is not time to put in an entanglement. Band gabions are round iron rings connected with each other with wire and fastened to stakes. Only a few stakes are required, and the rings can be hitched to the ground rapidly. They can be strung. Gabions do little harm in themselves, but they are almost invisible and trip men and horses in a charge till an attacking army is pell-mell upon itself in a crushing scramble, while the enemy pours in its fire.

A crow's foot consists of four pointed bolts of steel, each four inches long, so joined at the center that, no matter how it falls or rolls, one point is always up. They are sown thickly upon ground that cavalry or artillery must pass over, and are very effective for crippling horses. They have also been known to delay infantry long enough to spoil a charge.

JURY ACQUITS DAVIS

BALLPLAYER FREED OF CHARGE  
FILED BY MINOR GIRL

Prosecutor Calls Method of Defense Despicable and Attacks Court's Instructions—Berger Next.

Robert Davis, ballplayer, was freed yesterday by a jury, which returned a verdict of not guilty, after considering the merits of the case for half an hour. Davis was charged with having contributed to the delinquency of a minor girl.

Yesterday was taken up by the arguments of opposing counsel and the charge of Judge McGinn to the jury. Deputy District Attorney Collier arraigned the defense for humiliating the state's witnesses on cross-examination and said it was the most despicable action he had seen in any court.

In his opening argument to the jury Deputy District Attorney Hammerly grilled Davis, and said if he were chief of police he would withdraw his officers from prosecuting a search for the midnight footpad and the red-handed murderer, but would place his men in the rooms of such men as Davis and the others involved in this series of cases to protect the young womanhood of the city.

George Shepherd quoted Bobbie Burns to the jury and said that the acts of the accused were such as frail humans were prone to commit. Judge W. W. McCredie made an effective talk to the jury on behalf of Davis.

Judge McGinn's instructions were received with having freed Davis. Deputy Collier objected vigorously to them, as unduly favoring the defendant, but the court declared they would stand.

The next trial in the series to be heard before Judge McGinn will be that of Joe Berger, local jeweler, who was tried on a statutory charge. The case will be begun on Tuesday. Evidence is much the same as that against the ballplayers and the same witnesses will be called.

LOSS IN OFFICERS 1598

British List of Casualties to October 27 Published.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A tabulated list of the casualties among commissioned officers in the various regiments composing the British expeditionary force in France between October 20 and October 27 raises the number of officers killed, wounded or missing to 1598.

Among the regiments to suffer heavily were the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who lost seven officers killed, eight wounded and two missing, and the Royal Field Artillery, 10 of whose officers were wounded.

Chechals Company Has Big Engine.

ELMA, Wash., Nov. 7.—(Special.) The largest engine in the Northwest is now in operation at the plant of the Chechals Fir Door Company at McCleary. The engine has enough power to operate the entire factory and is used alone during the day run.

PATROLMAN'S DAUGHTER ADOPTED BY POLICE BAND.



MARGARET LOIS RUDOLPH.

The youngest member of the Portland Police Band fits nicely in the horn of Patrolman Ray Ellis' big tuba. She is Margaret Lois Rudolph, 19-months-old daughter of Patrolman and Mrs. M. M. Rudolph, and she formally was adopted by the band after her father, who plays a baritone, brought her to a rehearsal. She crowded, laughed, gurgled and tried to talk all the time the policemen were playing, and when the rehearsal was over she was elected a member of the band. Next Spring the Police Band will tour the Eastern cities boosting for Portland, and it is already arranged that little Margaret will go along.

ABOLISHMENT OF  
NOOSE LEADS BY 25

Vote Complete Excepting Two  
Small Counties Against  
Capital Punishment.

GALLOWES LIKELY TO GO

Normal School Measures Are Defeated and Other Acts Fail.  
Chamberlain's Lead Grows,  
Withycombe Still Gains.

VOTE BY COUNTIES ON ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY.

County	Yes	No
Baker	2,201	2,208
Benton	1,822	1,041
Clackamas	4,424	4,424
Clatsop	1,871	1,854
Columbia	3,370	3,370
Cook	3,050	2,327
Crook	2,082	1,874
Curry	1,072	1,064
Douglas	554	513
Gilliam	514	513
Harney	419	338
Hood River	1,160	822
Jackson	3,276	2,533
Josephine	2,370	2,748
Klamath	1,258	1,237
Lane	5,503	5,231
Lincoln	1,091	784
Linn	3,338	4,032
Marion	5,610	6,141
Morrow	556	750
Multnomah	32,444	30,479
Polk	2,222	2,748
Sherman	398	551
Tillamook	1,869	1,154
Union	1,570	1,640
Wallowa	580	543
Wasco	1,249	2,549
Washington	1,957	2,855
Wheeler	1,160	1,160
Yamhill	3,102	3,337
Total	89,853	89,858

Majority for, 25.

Whether the bill abolishing capital punishment as a penalty for murder in Oregon has been adopted by the voters is a question that the returns from Tuesday's election thus far have failed to reveal.

With returns missing from only three of the 34 counties in the state, the measure now has a favorable majority of 25 votes. Grant, Lake and Malheur counties are the only ones that have not yet reported. As Crook, Harney and some of the other counties of Central Oregon have returned slight majorities in favor of the bill, it is possible that the present lead will be maintained. However, the vote is so close that a single county may affect it either way.

This is the only measure on the ballot still in doubt.

Normal Schools Lose.

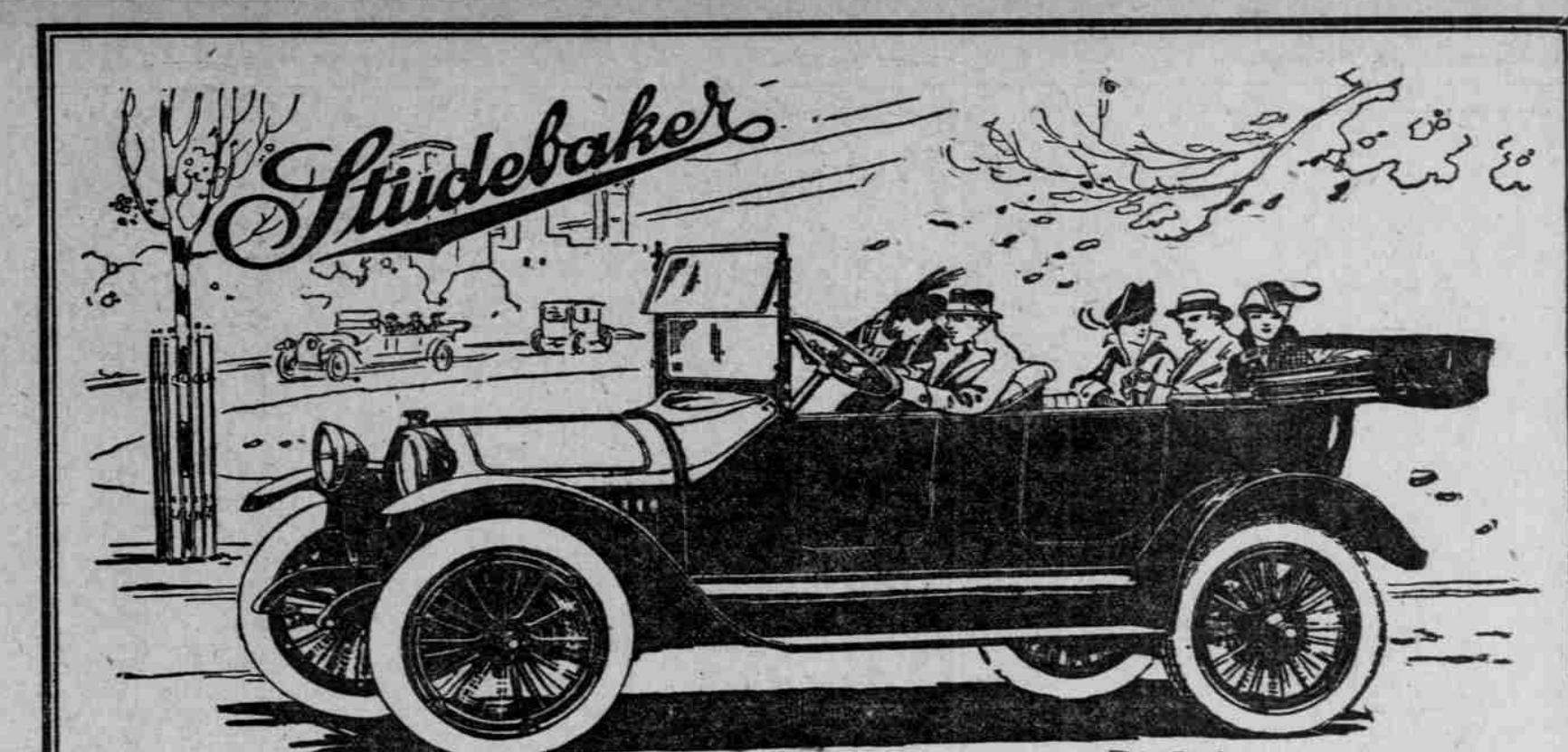
Both the normal school bills seem to have lost in the state at large. With returns from 24 of the 34 counties in the state available—and this includes the figures of most of the populous counties—the Ashland normal is nearly 30,000 votes behind. It is certain that the counties yet to be heard from cannot affect it. The vote now stands:

For the Ashland normal	57,460
Against the Ashland normal	77,224
Majority against	19,760
Related returns also continue to give adverse majorities to the Weston normal in Eastern Oregon. Polk and Washington counties, which reported yesterday, went heavily against both schools. The following is the vote on the Weston normal:	
For the Weston normal	61,292
Against the Weston normal	75,281
Majority against	14,489

Likewise the bill providing for city and county consolidation continues to fall behind. Many of the outlying counties, evidently not understanding the measure, have gone decidedly against it. The vote now is 55,913 for and 67,002 against—a negative majority of 11,350.

Chamberlain Keeps Lead.

George E. Chamberlain continues to make gains on Robert A. Booth for the Senate. Chamberlain now is more than 13,000 votes ahead in the state



The Studebaker FOUR Appeals  
To You Instantly

ITS refined and beautiful lines satisfy at once your sense of car beauty. The color and varnish work is so distinctly above the average that you notice it with gratification. The marks of the brush are not apparent—the color and varnish have been flowed on the surface and rubbed in through twenty operations. The color and varnish are satin-smooth, velvet-like—as perfect as the color and varnish work on a fine piano.

The fenders are of beautiful crown shape. Every line is a curve which blends harmoniously with the perfect symmetry of the body.

The running boards, covered full length with aluminum, are in studied unity with fenders and body lines.

This is the analysis of why the Studebaker FOUR appeals to you instantly, why it satisfies your sense of car beauty.

But think for a moment!

You Buy Time-Service with the Studebaker FOUR

Do you buy a Studebaker FOUR just because it is beautiful the day you take it out of the show room, or do you buy it for the service, for the pleasure, for the convenience, for the happiness of your family and for a thousand other appealing things which a motor car develops as you own and drive it?

If the first appearance, the first impression of your car, is the thing you buy it for, you are cheating yourself out of a large part of the real value of the Studebaker FOUR.

Your Studebaker FOUR is planned and manufactured for the service it will give you, for a year—two years—five years, after you buy it.

After the car has traveled ten thousand miles, its motor, if given a little care, will run as smoothly, as silently, as swiftly as it did the day you took it out of the show room. The springs will be as resilient, the whole car as tight and as noiseless, as the first day you drove up in front of your house.

Studebaker manufactures time-service into the splendid Studebaker steels. The light, perfectly balanced reciprocating parts of the motor will give hundreds

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Applying To All Studebaker Cars  
Fast floating rear axle with Timken Bearings.  
Electric starting and lighting. Extra size tires. Safety tread on the rear. Built-in "one-man" type silk mohair top. Crown fenders.

Studebaker Prices  
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THE OREGON MOTOR CAR CO.  
Chapman, at Alder St. Portland Dealers. Phones Main 9402, A 7656.

PORTLAND GETS SHOW

DALIA SOCIETY AWARDS 1915 EXPOSITION TO CITY.

Raymond W. Gill Is Chosen Secretary and General Show Manager of National Association.

2 REPUBLICANS RE-ELECTED

Forbes of Bend and Smith of Klamath Falls Solos Again.

BEND, Or., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Vernon A. Forbes, of Bend, and Wesley O. Smith, of Klamath Falls, both Republicans, are re-elected as State Representatives from this district, each with a comfortable margin.

In the printing of the acts of the British Parliament, the old spelling of the word "entitled" is still preserved, i. e., "intituled."

Some Man in Portland

's looking for a beautiful building site with large, stately, ornamental trees, without having to wait a lifetime for them to grow. He is looking for something individually different, something which distinguishes him and which the thousands cannot duplicate. He wants a place with all the usual advantages, together with many peculiarly unusual advantages. This is the man I want to meet, Monday, and for a quick sale to the right party no better buy was ever offered. For particulars see Henry R. Dabney.

DABNEY INVESTMENT COMPANY, 712 Corbett Building.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 7.—(Special.)

Portland was chosen as the place for the second annual dahlia show at the annual meeting of the National Dahlia Society of America today in the Chamber of Commerce assembly room. The show will take place in September, 1915.

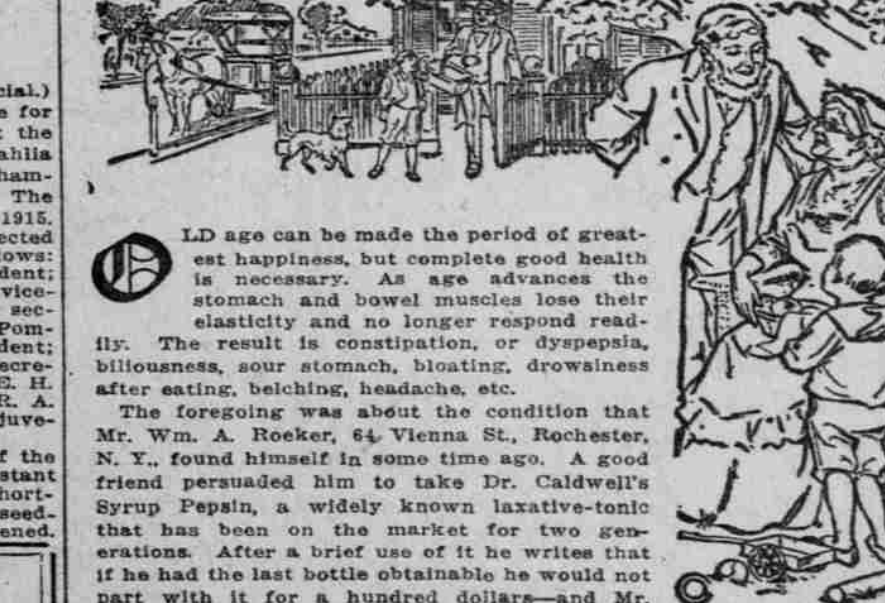
Officers of the organization elected for the coming year are as follows: Richard M. Buttle, Seattle, president; Mrs. W. C. D. Spilke, Tacoma, first vice-president; Mrs. J. King, Everett, second vice-president; Mrs. Sidney Pomeroy, Bellingham, third vice-president; Raymond W. Gill, Portland, Or., secretary and general show manager; E. H. White, Portland, treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Small, Everett, superintendent of juvenile department.

Plans for enlarging the scope of the club's work were discussed. Assistant secretaries were appointed at Short-hill, N. J., and Denver, Colo. New seedling registration books were opened.

LD age can be made the period of greatest happiness, but complete good health is necessary. As age advances the stomach and bowel muscles lose their elasticity and no longer respond readily. The result is constipation, or dyspepsia, biliousness, sour stomach, bloating, drowsiness after eating, belching, headache, etc.

The foregoing was about the condition that Mr. Wm. A. Roeker, 84 Vienna St., Rochester, N. Y., found himself in some time ago. A good friend persuaded him to take Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, a widely known laxative-tonic that has been on the market for two generations. After a brief use of it he writes that if he had the last bottle obtainable he would not part with it for a hundred dollars—and Mr. Roeker is not an especially rich man either—for he considers himself entirely well. Another noteworthy case is that of Mrs. Margaret Baringer, of Newark, Ohio, who is 82.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is without doubt America's greatest household remedy. Its mild action recommends it especially for babies, women and old folks, for these should not take drastic cathartics and purgatives such as pills, powders, salt waters, etc. Your druggist sells Syrup Pepsin at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, and you should always have a bottle in the house. Thousands of old users always have the dollar size, as it is more economical. Results are guaranteed or money will be refunded.



Coupon for FREE SAMPLE

Dr. Caldwell is glad to send anyone who has never tried his remedy a free sample bottle for personal investigation. Simply clip this coupon and enclose in an envelope with your name and address or write your name and address plainly on a postcard and mail it to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 87 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.