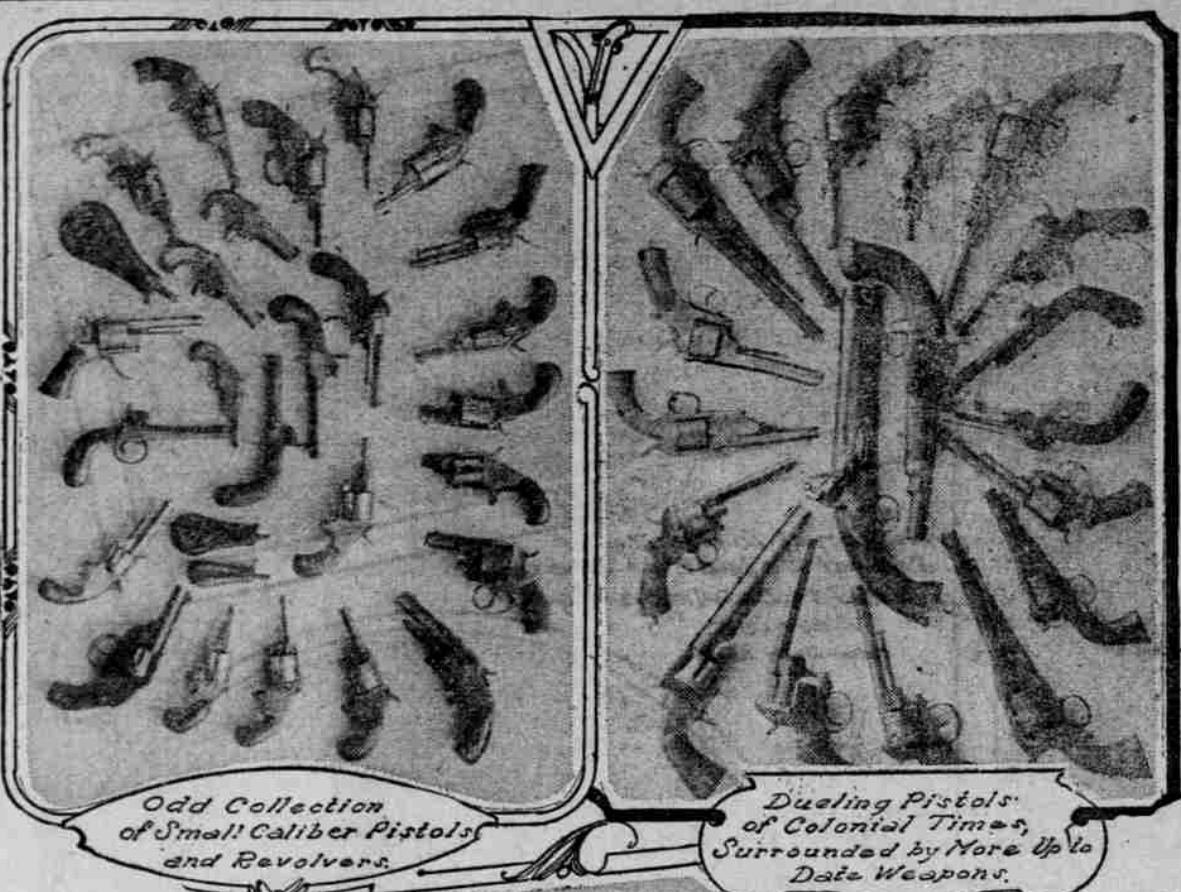


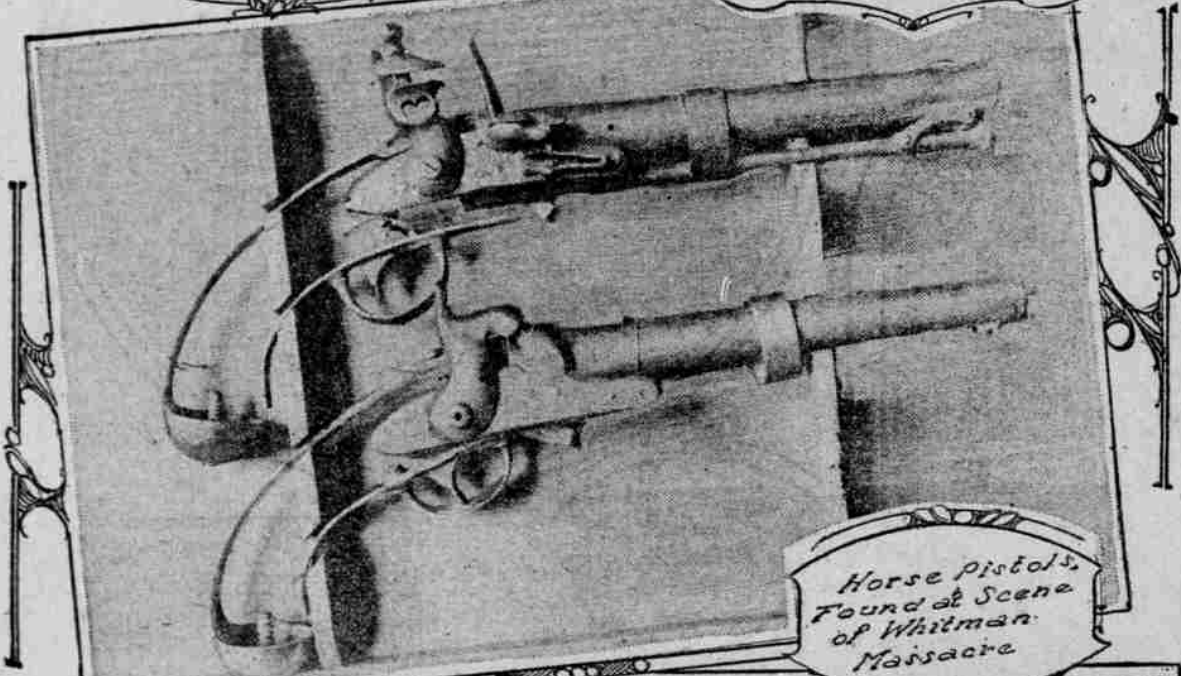
EVOLUTION OF SMALL FIREARM IS SHOWN IN BIG PRIVATE COLLECTION

Dueling Irons, Flintlocks, Cap and Ball and More Modern Revolvers and Rifles, Some With Bloody Records, and Sabers, Bolos and Other Weapons Are Owned by Albany Man.

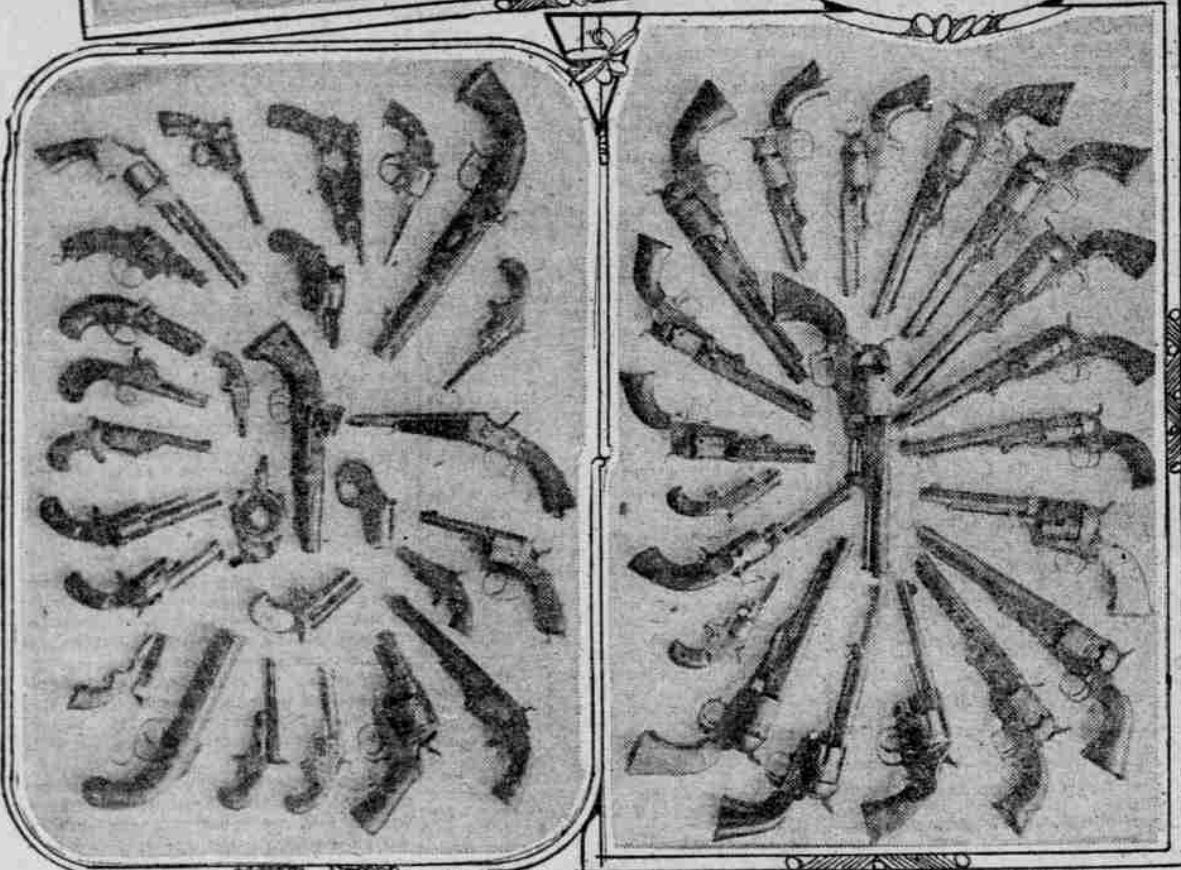


Odd Collection of Small Caliber Pistols and Revolvers.

Dueling Pistols of Colonial Times, Surrounded by More Up-to-Date Weapons.



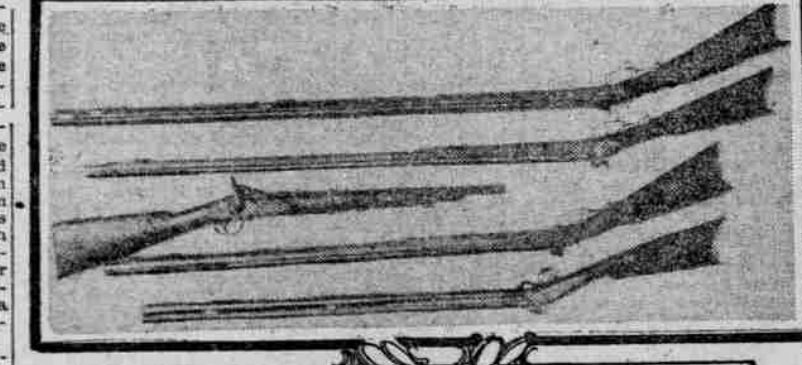
Horse Pistols, Found at Scene of Whitman Massacre.



Miscellaneous Pistols, Old Moorish Blunderbuss in Center.

Collection of Old and Modern Revolvers.

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Tracing the evolution of the modern small arm from the flintlock pistol of early times to the up-to-date army revolver, S. C. Worrell, of Albany, has collected specimens of pistols dating back to the sixteenth century. Mr. Worrell has made this collection his hobby for years and believes he has one of the finest in Oregon. The aggregate cost to him has been more than \$1200, but it is doubtful if the rare small arms which go to make up his exhibit at the headquarters of the Spanish-American War Veterans, in Albany, could be duplicated for this sum. Mr. Worrell was a private in the Second Oregon Regiment.



Kentucky Long Rifle, English Tower, Masket and Double Barreled Rifle.

Only one example of the early matchlock is to be found in the collection, and the classification of this, whether as a small arm or piece of ordnance, is difficult. The weapon is a tiny bronze cannon, eight inches long, which was taken from the walls of Pekin at the time of the Boxer uprising. When compared with the 15-inch howitzers devised by the Krupp engineers the Chinese cannon would be lost.

Mr. Worrell's collection, and in spite of their age these guns are in perfect condition, complete even to the hollow in the stock, containing tallow to aid in the greased patch method of loading. One of the rifles is more than five feet long.

Two Are Relics of Massacre.

Two of the most highly prized relics of the Whitman massacre were obtained late last Spring from E. L. Wells, of Walla Walla. Two badly rusted "horse pistols," of the size to carry a half-ounce ball, one of them a flintlock, the other of the cap and ball type. One was dug from under a slight covering of soil and the other, still loaded, was chopped out of the solid wood of a tree which had grown up and encased it, probably at the exact point where it had been dropped by its owner at the time of the massacre. The weapons had lain on the old battleground since November 29, 1847.

An effort was made by the State Historical Society of Washington to obtain the old pistols, but Mr. Wells had promised them to the Albany collector.

One of the freaks in Mr. Worrell's

by a plea of the unwritten law for killing Harry Roper. After the case was over Powell refused to take his gun and it found its way into Mr. Worrell's collection.

A multiple-fire pistol, in which the revolving chamber was but a collection of barrels, was found 25 years ago in draining a pond in Illinois.

Civil War Saber Owned.

A saber carried by Colonel Enos, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, during the Civil War, has become the property of Mr. Worrell. A duelist pistol used by a Southerner in the same state is also in the collection.

Fort Harney was one of the important Western outposts of the United States Army during the Civil War and its ruins have yielded evidence of Army occupation. A revolver of an early period was dug up near the old fort 20 years ago and obtained recently for the Albany collection. The revolver is of the type sanctioned by the United States Government for Army use previous to 1861.

Three weeks ago a rare dragon revolver of the Civil War, of which only about 600 were ever in use, was found in Harrisburg. It is four pounds in weight and of a size which would make it impracticable for use by anyone fighting on foot.

Rifle Has Two Barrels.

A fine specimen of double-barreled rifle is in the Albany collection, and it is noted in the position of the barrels, which are placed one above the other. The upper barrel could be fired in the usual manner, while the second shot was fired by a hammer placed underneath the cover barrel, the trigger guard being so arranged as to act as the spring. The weapon bears the names of B. C. Wood and F. Post, of New York.

During Mr. Worrell's service in the Philippines he acquired a large number of native old Spanish weapons. One murderous-looking bolo in his possession has the back of the blade fairly covered with notches, which are supposed to indicate the number of lives taken by that particular instrument.

Two brass-mounted rifles, identical in every particular, were brought from opposite sides of the globe. One was used by N. C. W. Risley, of Albany, while the other was taken from a Filipino a few years ago.

Of firearms alone Mr. Worrell has more than 100 different specimens.

Complete Kitchen to Show All Conveniences.

Government's Object Is Not to Exhibit Any Special Model With Recommendations for Its Use, but to Combine All Features for Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—A complete kitchen, with a real stove, refrigerator, sink, work-table and other necessities, will be exhibited by the Department of Agriculture to San Francisco for the fair. This kitchen is not a "model" in the sense that every housewife is to try and make hers as nearly like it as possible, but is rather a composite of many possible models, which are designed to illustrate various essential principles of convenient kitchen arrangement. The American housewife, for whose special benefit the model has been constructed, must judge from it what appliances and improvements in arrangement will best fit her peculiar household needs—and those of her purse.

One general idea emphasized by the Department's San Francisco-bound kitchen is that the size of the ordinary kitchen should be small rather than large if the room is to be used only for the preparation of the meals. It should be as compact as possible, and save traveling back and forth. The stove, table and sink should be as near together as is convenient, and the distances to supplies and the dining-room or pantry should be short. On the floor of the model room the distances most commonly traveled in preparing and serving meals are indicated by straight lines.

Ornaments Not Recommended.

"The fewer ornaments the better in a housewife's workshop" is the text of another lesson of this little exhibit. Corners are rounded, surfaces are plain, there are few moldings as possible to catch dirt which must be removed with so much effort. One feature is a table erected to suit the height of the worker.

The refrigerator, as it stands, would never in the world recommend itself to any thrifty housewife, for only one side is lined with solid porcelain, another with enameled steel, another with zinc painted with enamel paint, and this refrigerator presents a number of disadvantages of each particular lining are explained in labels attached. Each outfit her own refrigerator, and housewives from the North or from the South, from a high, dry region or a low, moist region may each decide which is better in most adaptable for her own use and pocketbook.

Excellence of Each Described.

A stew kettle is shown in several common materials in the model kitchen, but no particular make is recommended. The aim is to show saucepans or kettles made of steel, aluminum, enamelware, copper and earthenware, and descriptive labels explain how each material holds in its own way and its advantages.

On the walls of the model are shown samples of the more common floor covering and wall finishes, and in the center of the room are shown the relative merits and drawbacks of each. Linoleum and oilcloth have their strong points, and so have tiled, painted and underlaid wall surfaces. Variegated wall paper is good for some purposes and unvarnished for others.

WAR LAID TO CUPIDITY

Dr. Shaw Says Peace Will Come if Americans Forego Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—"I am always embarrassed when I stand before an audience of Friends," declared Dr. Anna Howard Shaw recently, when she addressed the Young Friends' Association at Fifteenth and Cherry streets. Her explanation was that as a people it was impossible to convert them to her views, since they were already suffragists.

She began and ended with the peace movement, telling at the beginning of the national peace movement just started at Washington by women who are advocating non-resistance, and ending with a plea for a "woman's bank" to stop the war.

"It will succeed," she declared, "if American men are unwilling to make fortunes out of the instruments of death."

In closing she characterized war's greatest crime as not the dead of today, but the decrease in the birth rate resulting from the killing of potential fathers.

Dr. Shaw then spoke of the consistency of men's inconsistency in government as a republic a form of government which gives political representation to only half its people. She maintained the United States was an aristocracy rather than a republic, "the government has been listening to a bass solo, forgetting the soprano is needed to produce a melody," she said. "Woman is not a revolution, but marks the last step in the evolution of a real republic. In Europe they are fighting the divine right of kings, and here we are fighting the divine right of sex, and both of these divine rights will die together."

SAN DIEGO FAIR IS DREAM CITY TO PEOPLE FROM EAST OR MIDDLE WEST

Steady Stream of Visitors Gives Daily Proof of Success of All Year Exposition and Attendance Goes Beyond Expectations—Greatest Drawing Card So Far Is Road Race Over Point Loma Course.



Los Angeles Exposition. San Diego Exposition.



Sailors From The battleship Oregon Visit The Exposition Daily.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Three weeks have passed since the opening of the Panama-California Exposition here, and the never-ending stream of visitors from East and West gives daily proof that an all-year exposition in a land where extreme heat and extreme cold both are unknown is a powerful attraction. Especially to the stranger from the East and Middle West is the San Diego Exposition a dream city which causes wonder and admiration.

From the icy winds of the Atlantic Ocean or the Great Lakes, the traveler crosses the snow-swept prairies to the Pacific Coast, to Southern California, to San Diego. In the city by San Diego Bay he finds an exposition, an outdoor exposition covered under a riot of foliage and with displays both in the great buildings and scattered about the grounds out of doors.

In the East, perhaps, he saw in a florist's window a number of crimson poinsettias carefully sheltered from the slightest draught, and offered for sale at \$1 apiece. At the San Diego Exposition he finds tens of thousands of poinsettias growing in profusion about the grounds and attaining a splendor never equaled by the hothouse plants of colder climes. This is only one of the many striking contrasts between the country from which travelers come to San Diego and the exposition which they see on their arrival.

Although the excursion rates on the railroads do not go into effect until March 1, thousands already have crossed and are crossing the continent to the Pacific Coast. With the date for the opening of the San Francisco exposition a month in the future, many travelers are coming West over the Southern route, planning to visit the San Diego exposition first and then to attend the opening of the city by the Golden Gate on February 26. Reports received by the railroad passenger traffic departments, show a westward movement of travelers here to San Diego, and the railroad men are frank in saying that the European war has aided the "See America First" declaration in more than a hundred ways.

Of course the greatest drawing card since the opening of the exposition was the exposition road race over the Point Loma course, which was won by Earl Cooper. Before the race was run, the crack drivers who were entered declared that the course was by far the most spectacular in American auto racing. The driver would have to be at their best to stay in the prize money. The 40,000 persons who attended the race saw that what the drivers said was true.

Harry Grant, Bub Burman, Harry Rickenbacher and Barney Oldfield drove like demons only to force their cars out of the race under the driving strain.

On the same day with the race, three California counties held celebrations at the exposition grounds. From Los Angeles, came special trains bearing thousands of people to attend exercises in the Southern California Counties building. Kern and Tulare counties, in the central part of the state, sent hundreds of delegates to the exposition. The building, together with the other exposition structures, was completed nearly two months ago, but the boards of trade of the two counties decided to postpone the dedication in order that the visiting delegations might see the exposition after their opening.

To visitors one of the most attractive displays is a miniature oil well in actual operation in the building occupied by Kern and Tulare counties, California. The standard pump found on oil fields throughout California stands 75 feet high. The miniature pump is 12 feet high, and the standard pump is a full-sized pump. The miniature, which is operated by an electric motor, pumps the crude oil from a reservoir underground into a large vat. The mouth of the pump is some distance above the vat, but the heavy liquid pours into the pool below without a splash.

Among the recent exhibits received for the ever-changing agricultural and horticultural displays is a 106-foot grape vine from Escondido, Cal. The vine, which bears branches having a total lineal footage of more than 1000 feet and measuring 100 feet long, has been installed in the Southern California Counties building on El Prado to decorate the section occupied by the Escondido Valley.

Selected by the Chilean government to represent the South American republic in the international armadas which will reach this port next March, the battleship Captain Prat probably will be waiting at the Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal to join the international fleet on its way to the exposition at San Diego and San Francisco. According to the announcement made by the South American republic, the Captain Prat, a vessel displacing 7000 tons, will be the official repre-

sentative of Chile in the naval parade. Marked attention is being paid to the exhibit of the United States Forestry Service, in charge of Don Carlos Ellis, of the educational staff, which occupies a large space in the New Mexico building. The demonstration work shows in graphic form the work the Government is doing to conserve the great forests of the country and per-

HOUSES EASILY MADE DRAW BIRD NEIGHBORS

Government Bulletin Tells Methods of Home Building to Attract Foes of Insect Pests—Tomato Can Adaptable to Wrens.

AN ORDINARY tomato can with a circular piece of board fitted in one end will make an excellent house to attract bluebirds or wrens. The board should have a hole in its upper half to serve as an entrance and the can may then be hung by wires to the limb of a tree or fastened to a croch.

A new farmers' bulletin entitled "Bird Houses and How to Build Them," has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in it are outlined plans for bird houses of all descriptions from the simple tomahawk house to a most elaborate martin house with doors that open and close.

Many birds that are economically valuable, says the new bulletin, may be attracted to particular localities by the construction of bird houses. The importance of birds as insect destroyers is being more appreciated every year, and as a result there has been a decided movement to protect and make neighbors of them. Many birds, if a safe retreat is furnished, will more than pay their rent to their landlords.

The tomato can may be used in another manner to attract the desirable wren or bluebird. One end may be removed and the can may be superimposed on a post of the same size and fastened securely by pressing it down. A hole should be cut in the side to permit the bird to enter. This hole, as described, should always be put in a shaded place, as the metal becomes hot in the sun.

Ordinary wooden boxes, if clean, can be made into simple bird houses by nailing on a cover and cutting out an entrance hole. Such make-shifts are rarely weatherproof and are never pleasing to the eye.

Branches containing woodpecker holes, when obtainable, are perhaps the best attraction that can be offered most house birds in the breeding season. By carefully fitting such a branch on a log or shade tree its foreign origin will scarcely be noticed.

One house comparatively easy to construct is suitable for use in trees. It is made from a post log or a large branch, hollowed by decay and fitted with a top and bottom. The cover is to go on merely the top or bottom should be removable. Another way of making a log house is to split a straight-grained log two feet or more in length through the middle and then to cut out a cavity with a gouge. The excavations in the two halves can be made to match ex-

actly by means of a pattern or template having the size and shape desired for the proposed cavity through the plane of cleavage. The top of this house should be covered with a tin or zinc to keep out moisture. The halves should be fastened together with screws to allow the house to be taken apart and cleaned.

A house especially for the use of swallows may be set on a pole or tree stub. The house is a simple, box-like structure with a gable roof. The foundation, floor and posts are first put in position and then the four sides, which have been fastened together with the gable roof, are placed over the floor and posts. A small circular hole just under the gable permits the bird to enter. This house can be cleaned by simply lifting the box from its base.

A house that looks something like a mail box and which may be fastened to the side of a tree, is particularly suitable for sparrow hawks and screech owls. Bluebirds and wrens, who do not seem particularly about what habitation they occupy, may also use a similar house.

Bird Fancy Peculiar.

Another house that also resembles a mail box but has a gable roof, where the screech-owl dwelling has a flat top, is designed to be placed on top of a post or stub of a tree rather than fastened to its side. Such a house has proved attractive to flickers. The roof may be lifted off just as a stopper is removed from a bottle.

The fact that there is a limit to the possible bird population on any given tract must be taken into consideration in building houses for them. When the probable tenants have been decided upon the selection of sites is in order, for the site often decides the style of house that is to occupy it. Birds often have decided notions as to the proper surroundings for a dwelling. Martins prefer to breed near houses, but not within 50 feet of trees or buildings. Bluebirds are inclined to select orchards or pastures having scattered trees. Wrens, thrashers and catbirds live in thick shrubbery. Robins like trees with sturdy trunks and bare branches.

In the final placing of bird houses care should be taken to have them face away from the wind prevailing in stormy weather. The strongly developed homing instincts of birds can be relied on to attach them to the neighborhood where they first saw the light, and the identical pairs which nest in the houses provided for them one year will often return the next season to enjoy the same bounty and protection.