

INVENTOR WHO SPURNS FORTUNE

Admirable Though Unusual Example Set by Major George Owen Squier, U. S. A., Who Has Dedicated His Discovery of "Wired Wireless" to the Public Good, Renouncing Riches in Interest of His Fellow Men.



Major George Owen Squier, U. S. A.

Major George Owen Squier of the United States signal corps was born in Dryden, Mich., March 31, 1865. He entered the United States Military Academy when 18 years of age, and was graduated with high honors in 1887. He studied physics while at West Point, but later at the direction of the war department, added to his scientific knowledge by a course at Johns Hopkins University, being made a fellow at that institution in 1902. He acted as chief signal officer of the Third Army Corps during the Spanish-American war. He was entrusted with the work of laying cables between various islands in the Philippines, the work being undertaken at great risk owing to the hostility of the natives. He returned to the United States later to find that what he had studied at Johns Hopkins as a theory had become a practical device. He studied aeroplanes for some time, but it was while at work in the laboratory of the signal corps at Washington that he discovered "wired wireless," which includes multiple telephony, wireless telephony, long distance telephony and practical telephony, all of which became possible at a signal stroke through Major Squier's discovery.

By Edward Marshall. (Copyright, 1911, by C. J. Mar, Publisher, New York, N. Y.)

I never saw his like before, the real altruist, the genuinely unselfish man, devoid of a world which tells its admiration freely, but which does not copy him.

Here is the man who had millions in his grasp and did not take them because he thought the people had a greater right to the fruits of his genius, because he was unwilling to be responsible for the establishment of what might be the greatest monopoly of the great monopolies of communication. Permit me to present to you that inventor, gallant soldier, wholesome thinker, unusual philosopher, delightful gentleman, Major Squier of the United States Army, inventor of the duplex wireless telephony, who took his patent in the name of the whole people, so that private enterprises should never have a chance to monopolize the child of his alert and brilliant brain.

My talk with him, at first beneath the khaki canvas of his tent in the summer camp at San Antonio, and later in my room at the hotel, dealt only partly with his invention for two reasons. One is that its wonders have already been extensively described, the other is that Major Squier is quite as modest as he is brilliant, and, having witnessed the efforts of his ingenuity to perfection, feels now that much talk of it would be egotistical.

But he talked about some of the big things of this life, and voiced some new ideas, especially Squiresque. For example, when I asked him what he thought of the material with us he replied: "We are forgetting in these days the real necessity for taking time to think, forgetting the advantages of contemplation."

"We do not get the best out of ourselves in these days," he said, "we get the best out of us. Each personality of worth, it seems to me, has certain possibilities—a potentiality. That any should not develop, or, developing, should be wasted, is tragic, and yet it is quite safe to say that nine tenths of our personalities, speaking now of individuals, are wasted, and that nine tenths of the personality, speaking of the quality, of those individuals who are not entirely wasted, goes for naught. We hurry and do not do things well. Washington was an American who emphatically did things well. He would spend a morning in the writing of one letter, but when that letter was completed it was wonderful. He did not waste time—he used it."

"But have we leisure for such care for detail in these days?"

"Washington accomplished a good deal, he gently murmured. "Perhaps he did as much, indeed, as the average man of these days who finds himself so very greatly occupied. Yet he was never 'too busy' to see, he did not waste his mental moments. If you have time, read Professor James' paper on 'The Energies of Man.'"

"Then you think we are deteriorating?"

"Oh, no; above all things I am an optimist. It seems to me that I see where we may have been at fault, that's all. But we are learning, and in the future shall be greater than the giants of the past. We do not yet know how to take advantage of ourselves. We're going to discover that. Some people, even now, have partly learned how to make the best of what they have, but not many of us, and those who learn too often have to learn through some great shock—some terrible calamity and the succeeding calamity. We do not do our best when we remain contented."

"And that is—We sleep along—we 'bright, alert Americans.' We eat too much, we sleep too much, we loaf too much, we do not think up to one thousandth part of our capacity, we don't get more than a small portion of the best part of life, which is—and it is nothing else—achievement."

"The opportunities which human beings have neglected have been more notable than those of which they have taken advantage. Take air. We have, in all the centuries, learned very little of it, yet it is by far the most essential of all things to us. It is only now, in the twentieth of our Christian centuries, that we have begun to study it intelligently. When forced at a sufficient pressure it will cut like a steel knife. Think of what cyclones have done! They have razed cities and wiped primeval forests from their hills. But use this same air with an orchestra, breathe it gently into flutes and clarinets, and the result is music, soft, sweet, perhaps as dainty as the soothing of other gentle draughts of that same air through the myriad whispering needles of some ancient pine. Liquify that air, put it in a pall, thrust into it a rubber tube, and instantly the rubber is like string in brittleness, learn to navigate it, and presto! every inland town becomes a seaport. Indianapolis, once we have mastered navigation of the air, is a real seaport—a port upon the greatest of all oceans; so is Denver."

Marvels of the Air.

"We have, at last, begun to learn these things, and 1000 years from now the docking facilities of the inland seaports will be among the serious problems of the times. How will the midland people of that generation be best able to wharve the myriad ships which will be sent to sail upon the inland seas which we now are but beginning to study with great timidity and crude appliances, to venture out upon? The devel-

opment of the airship will even change our architecture. We shall have to form a brand new mental attitude toward many things of every day. We shall see new things and know new things. We have been much like the toad—we have looked up at everything; now we shall need to build another art to be regarded from another angle. Architecture will be very materially influenced, and so will many other things, which, just now, we think have reached their permanent and ultimate development.

"The airship will result in the elimination of frontiers between the nations of the earth, it will profoundly influence the law, and last, but not least, it will have a mighty influence upon the art of war, comparable only with the influence of gunpowder's invention. For instance, up to the present, the objective has always been the enemy's army. Now, for the first time in history, this may be changed, and that possibility is something pretty serious. The consummation of the military art may be described as the maneuvering of the enemy into untenable positions, with the minimum loss of human life. The man who could enforce his foe into untenable positions, without killing anyone, would be the perfect general. Up to the present war has been confined, in time and place, to the plane, so that it has been possible to prevent the capture of the country or its resources, by an army moving on that plane and properly disposed, while the very different before invasion could proceed. This has resulted in tremendous and in needless slaughter—tremendous, as we know, needless because no one has ever had a grudge against the soldier. The whole world loves the soldier. Even the opposing general loves the common soldier of the foe whom he fights. The killing of such men has been the pity of all pities."

War Absolutely Motamorphosed.

"Now for the first time in the history of war, the time is close at hand when it will be possible to pass over the masses of the world, the best blood of the nations, made up of the world's most splendid types of manhood, and strike straight at the capitals. Thus the individuals who really are responsible for war, will, at last, be themselves endangered by the horror which they ruthlessly create. The kings and parliaments and legislatures will not longer be immune from the destruction which they have in days gone by mercilessly directed while they sat in perfect safety in the capitals. From now on they will be in personal danger—and that, will make for the new days very different warfare from the warfare of the past."

"Beautiful, large armies will not be all sufficient any longer. The attacking party, mounted on a clattering, mechanical substitute for a winged steed, will rely on the speed of his stupendous speed, will go after the powder and supply depots, the railroad centers, the bridges and the tunnels, as well as the seats of government. War has become now a thing of three, not two, dimensions, and the entrance of the third dimension into necessary calculations changes the whole problem."

"The more I think about the air the more wonderful it seems to me. What a privilege and what an opportunity are given to this generation; think of the navigation of the universal ocean which knows no land or sea!"

"In Santiago, had we had the outfit which we brought to this maneuver camp at San Antonio, the aeroplanes in 30 minutes would have told Sampson all about Cervera's fleet. See what 12 years have done! The contents of that harbor which for so long baffled us would have been no mystery at all. The whole matter would have been completely simplified. If Napoleon had had a Parmelee at Waterloo the history of Europe would have been a very different record from that which we now find between the covers of our books. The navigation of the air is certainly the most important and far-reaching single scientific subject of this century."

Unmodern Point of View.

"That evening, in the overworked and gasping hotel in San Antonio, I switched the conversation into other lines. Here was a man who had ignored his opportunity to make a fortune; he had given his great thought freely to the nation. His must be, I thought, a high ideal of citizenship. He did not know, when I discussed that with him, that I was getting "copy" for the printer. Had he known I am quite sure he would have spoken far less freely.

"Why in the world," I asked, "did you give your idea of the wireless-duplex-telephony to the nation without payment? It seems Quixotic to a lot of us."

"Seems Quixotic?" he exclaimed. "I don't see why it should."

"I am an army officer," he went on, "and therefore have no local citizenship. I look at this important matter of giving it free to the whole public, for, don't you see, it gave me a fine sense of having done a little for my fellow-

being not of this alone but of the generations yet to come.

Genius Comments Upon Genius.

"We are debtors, all of us, to unknown geniuses, unknown donors, or inventors for everything which we enjoy most, for almost every detail of our home, for instance. The man who invented corrugated iron did himself a mighty service. We do not even know his name. And there is glass. That is the most remarkable, perhaps, of all substances, an addition to the comfort of the world entirely incalculable. We do not know who thought of glass for the first time."

He was sidestepping the question I had asked him, but I was persistent. "It seems quite natural to me," he said at length, tired of my badgering. "I wished to do that thing which would give the greatest satisfaction to myself and to my friends, and be of greatest use to others. I've scarcely thought about it since."

He spoke with utmost frankness and with absolutely no assumption.

"How long did the task take you?"

"Not long in actual work. The telephone experiments were actually done between September 1 and October 1 of my journey homeward for Christmas dinner."

"Exactly what does your invention do?"

"It permits the transmission of several entirely independent telephonic conversations simultaneously along the same wire circuit. This, of course, multiplies a wire's utility. And no two persons talking with each other by means of this wire can possibly know what any other two conversing by the same wire at the same time are saying, nor can any conversation interrupt another conversation. The memoir fully going into it has not yet been published. It is now in the possession of the war department. It will be read for the first time in June at the meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at the Carnegie building, New York City."

I know something of the interest the whole scientific world has taken in this matter; I have had a hint of some of the contents of the memoir. When it is given to the public there will be talk!

The Squier Telephone.

Now, here is a queer thing. The contents of the next two paragraphs I wrung from Major Squier by means of constant questioning, and although his answers were very far from boastful, consisting of as plain a statement of bare facts as he could make and state the case, he blushed, frowned, shook his head, when he read my "copy." Later he took it out to camp with him and when he returned I found penciled on the margin: "Please look out for boasting." Therefore I say now that there was not the slightest boasting. I have never met a man less likely to be boastful. These are the facts I drew from him.

The patent covering his invention is what is known as a "group patent," including four individual patents. It is dedicated to the American people, the public of the United States, under a law passed in 1883, but seldom used. Major Squier did not say so, but I have learned that only one similar case has ever been recorded. The patent papers were prepared by technical staff of the patent office; he would not offer, have his personal attorney connected with the case, for reasons which, to him, seemed obvious. He wished to make the patent absolutely governmental. The secretary of war asked the secretary of the interior to furnish an attorney, and to him Major Squier and his associates supplied working model, which is not now required by law. His object was to make it wholly clear, unquestionable. He could himself have used his own attorney, secured the patents and then turned them over to the people, but it seemed best to him to have it all done by the government. It made it quite impossible that any doubt could ever rest upon the situation. It made his gift, his great self-abnegation, absolutely certain, clear, undoubted and unobtainable.

As I wormed these various facts from him he talked of them quite casually, but briefly. The mere transfer to the people of this country of a fortune which would have been beyond the dreams of avarice—if he had kept the patents and had greedily exploited them as others always do, or have tried to do, in days gone by—did not seem to him a very notable thing. He is proud of his invention, but of the other matter—why, all his experiments were made while he was an employe of government—of all the people—while he was a soldier—so—why—don't you see—of course—it certainly.

"I am free to state that Major Squier's mental attitude 'gets' me. And that, itself, is proof that real ideals lived up to are rare things in this old world."

His Patents Are the People's.

"Anybody, now, can use those patents," he went on, still urged by questioning. "Any person, any government. They were given unequivocally to the public; they were not assigned to government use, or anything of that kind. No one can hold a monopoly of them. The preamble of the paper says, after it has dedicated them to the public, that they may be used by the government or any citizen without the payment of any fee of any sort whatever."

"And the invention accomplishes—"

"It makes long-distance telephony on land practically limitless. String a wire from Nome to Rio and then talk to Argentina from far Alaska says, after it is simple. You see, the electric current is not forced through the wire. It has been that method which has made it necessary to overcome the wire's resistance to the current, which has held

telephony, in the past, down to comparatively short distances. By the new method the wire is a mere guide to accurately direct the waves traveling in the ether which surrounds it.

"It is wired wireless—wires direct—by a wire. The wire is copper and an energy required to send a message through the ether which surrounds it between the distant points which I have mentioned—Nome and Rio—would be trifling."

"And what will be the net result of all your work and of your presentation of its fruits to the wide world, free?"

"My dream is that it may help to make communication so inexpensive that the whole world will be neighbors. I have not put it well, but I have conveyed the general idea. If it were as easy for me to talk to a friend in South America as to talk to one in the next block, would not the world become much smaller, would not the world become more united, would not the things which make the world better, by helping its widely separated peoples to an understanding of one another? I dream of the time when any one can communicate with any one—just that—and at a trifling cost, and I think that dream is certain to come true. There is no one thing which conduces more to progress than facility of communication. Your enemy is the man you do not know. When you come to know him you generally find he is a decent sort of chap. Less of a fastidious community was what caused the Civil War. We didn't know each other, didn't understand each other. The folk down south believed the folk in Massachusetts all had horns, and vice versa."

Marvelous Progressions.

"Not so many years ago diplomatic communication between nations was conducted by very nervous individuals, sending individuals who could be trusted, or whom it was believed could be. We thus sent Franklin and trusted things to him completely. We knew so little in those days about happenings elsewhere than at home, that battles were fought in wars after peace had been declared by the principals of the combatant parties. The men who fought the battles at a distance from the capital city could not, then, be notified of what was going on except after a long lapse of time. Now the diplomatic affairs of every country are of importance and discussed every night by all the nations of the world. The quickest way to civilize a country is to connect it with a network of wires. The telegraph and cable both contributed immensely to the pacification of the Philippines. They were the first steps in the right direction, and this has been true elsewhere. In our northwest the telegraph went first, then railroads and then towns and cities."

He suddenly began to laugh. "You've got me to thinking of the thing again," said he. "I'm sure I thought of it for months. My part of it is finished, don't you see?"

"It's a great thing to be able to sidestep," he went on. "I have been, of late, working as an army officer with all my might. I have lived army, thought army, been to war, but only a little army for months. A magazine wrote to me asking me to have a photograph posed in civilian clothes made for them. I can't do it, for I brought with me no civilian clothes—I have nothing but my necessary uniforms. Until you brought it all back to me I had nearly forgotten, for the time, all about the matter of telephony."

So ran the talk of the one man I know of, who, having a fortune in his grasp, fruit of his own brain, and rightly his, has offered it as a free gift to the people, a man, in his early manhood has contributed tremendously to the comfort and progression of mankind, and yet is so modest that he does not think himself a genius, a philanthropist, or in any way extraordinary, admitting only that he is industrious and fortunate.

EUROPEAN FRUIT DEMAND ENDLESS

Medford Doctor, Just Home, Says Third Rate Apples Bring 20 Cents.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Medford, Or., May 20.—That Europe is but receiving a small per cent of the apples and pears grown in the northwest which it will eventually demand and that the talk of over-production is a mistake in the belief of Dr. J. F. Reddy of this city, who has just returned from an extended tour of European countries, where he studied market conditions in regard to green fruit. Dr. Reddy says the demand far exceeds the supply in Europe and found Oregon fruit in such demand that for what he terms third-rate apples he paid as high as 20 cents each.

"Europe today is receiving comparatively none of our apples," states Dr. Reddy. "In comparison with the number it could use if they were exported. When foreigners use all the fresh fruit shipped them from the northwestern states at prices ranging from 10 to 30 cents each, it means that hundreds of carloads could be sold there and disposed of at a profit."

"Methods of packing and shipping must change, however, as all the fruit I saw on the other side of the pond was badly bruised. The boxes of fruit are carelessly handled."

Widow's Award to Be Appealed.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Medford, Or., May 20.—Attorneys are preparing papers for an appeal from the verdict for Myrtle Gardiner, in which her husband, an engineer, following a wreck last fall. A jury in the circuit court yesterday after a 15 minute session awarded Mrs. Gardiner the full amount possible under the law. Several prominent physicians of Portland were summoned as witnesses.

\$75,000 Rogue Orchard Sells.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Medford, Or., May 20.—H. Chandler Egan, twice amateur golf champion of

'Cascarets' End All the Miserable Days

A ten cent box insures you against a Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation or a Bad Stomach for a Long Time.

Primitive men did not need Cascarets. They lived outdoors, ate plenty of fruit, and all of their food was coarse. We modern people are different. We exercise too little, eat little fruit, and our food is too fine, too rich.

We can't have the bowels clogged up and keep well. It means that the food retained there decays. The decay creates poisons. And those poisons are sucked into the blood through the very ducts intended to suck in the nutriment. So we must make our choice. We must live, to an extent, like the primitive man, else we must eat Cascarets.

Cascarets do what the right food would do, what plenty of exercise does. The effect is as natural from one as the other. The question is one of convenience. If you choose Cascarets, take them as you take food, not in large doses rarely, but a tablet at a time! That is the way to keep well. Get a 10 cent box now.

America, yesterday purchased the Bates orchards near this city, paying \$75,000. Mr. Egan will reside on the tract. John D. Olwell of this city made the deal, interesting Mr. Egan in the Rogue River valley while east last fall. The orchard is one of the show places in the valley. It consists of 115 acres, 80 acres of which are planted in apples and pears. It adjoins the famous Hillcrest orchards.

Eleven Scandinavians now hold seats in congress, two being senators. Ten of them are Republicans and all of them are allied with the "progressive" wing of their party.

TOOK NEAL CURE AND DOUBLED INCOME

Experience of a Portland Former Drinking Man

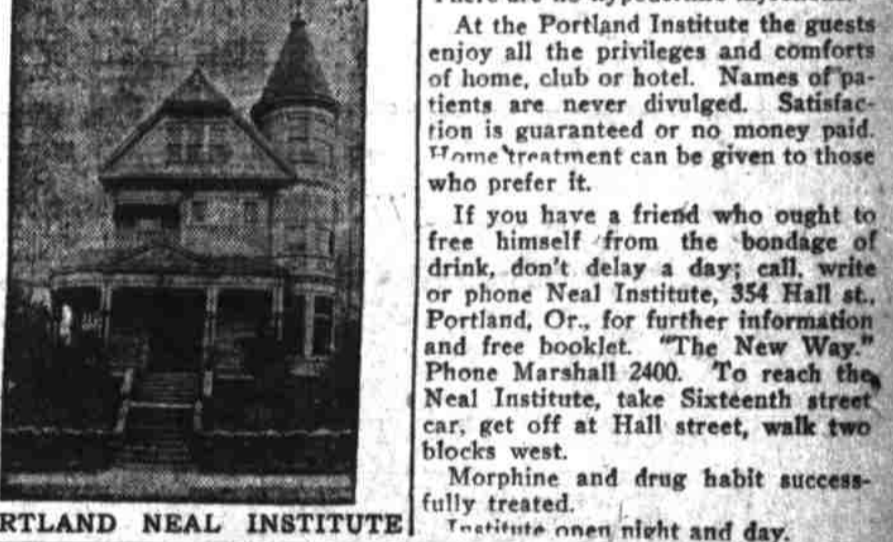
Business Man Relates Happy Sequel to a Three Days' Treatment at Neal Institute

There's a Portland merchant not far from "The Square" who can prove that the Neal Treatment for the Drink Habit, which he took over three months ago, is the best investment he ever made.

"My business was going to ruin," he says. "I was losing account after account. Customers who had been long-time standbys stopped coming into the store because I had reached that state in the excessive drinker's flight where I was always more or less under the influence of liquor."

Continuing the recital of experiences during the period which is now only memory's nightmare, he said: "In those old days my wife and children never knew when or in what condition I'd reach home. I wasn't very far from the jumping-off place when I saw myself as I really was—a business man who was trading my business, my family's happiness and my own health for the stuff that would land me on my back dead broke, friendless, beer-eyed and whiskey-soaked.

"Say, maybe that mental picture of my finish didn't make me do a little thinking! I'd heard about the wonderful Neal Drink Cures at the Neal



PORTLAND NEAL INSTITUTE

FIRST STRAWBERRIES ON HOOD RIVER MARKET

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Hood River, Or., May 20.—The first strawberries of the season are beginning to arrive in the markets and find a ready sale at 60 cents per pound box. The cold weather and rain of the past few days are causing the berries to ripen very slowly, but are making the fruit much larger in size than would otherwise be the case. The crop will be very large this year and prices will undoubtedly be in advance of last year. Pickers are beginning to arrive and in a few weeks an army of several thousand strangers will be found throughout the valley.

8 RAYMOND CHILDREN HELD FOR DELINQUENCY

South Bend, Wash., May 20.—During the past week eight girls, none of them more than 15 years old and some of them barely 13, were brought from Raymond to this city and arraigned before the superior court on charges of delinquency. Four men were also brought before the court and charged with giving the girls intoxicating liquors and otherwise contributing to their delinquency. The men are in jail and the girls are in charge of the sheriff, all awaiting trial before the jury term of court which convenes in June. The sheriff and prosecuting attorney are determined, if possible, to rid the community of that class of men, and if parents do not take proper care of their young daughters, the authorities will try to do it for them.

Mrs. Carnegie Rewards Heroine.

Pittsburg, May 20.—Because she was so anxious to hear Andrew Carnegie's address that she hid behind pines on the stage, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie sent Miss Annie Moore, a janitress at the Carnegie Institute, \$100.

Pain Ends Instantly Corns Come Out

A Blue-jay plaster is applied in a jiffy, and then you forget the corn. The pain ends instantly. In 48 hours the bit of red B & B wax so loosens the corn that you lift it out.

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See the Picture

A is the harmless red B & B wax which loosens the corn. B is soft felt to protect the corn. C is the comfortable narrow band which goes around the toe. D is rubber adhesive. It fastens the plaster on.

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