

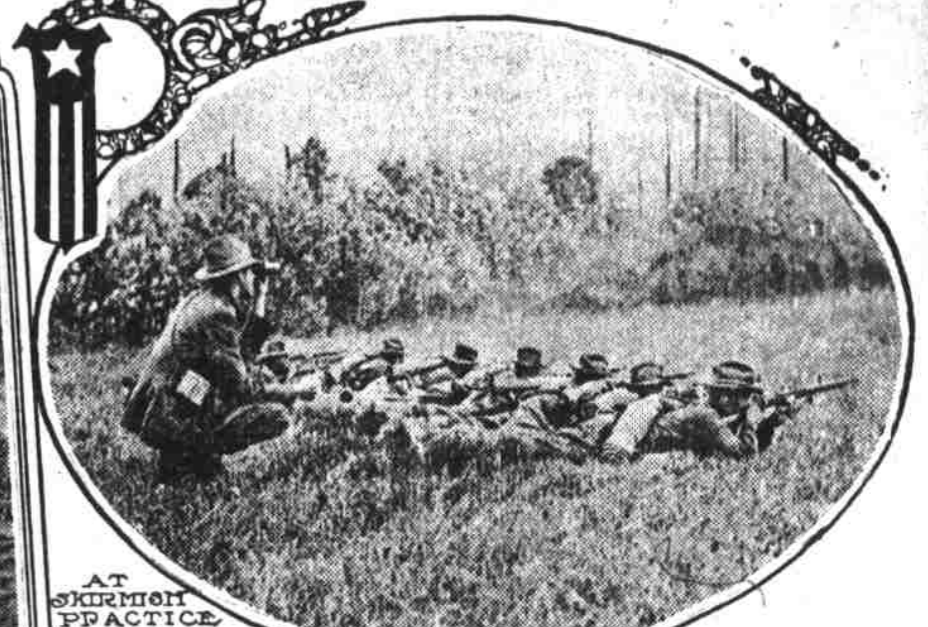
WHERE UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS LIVE



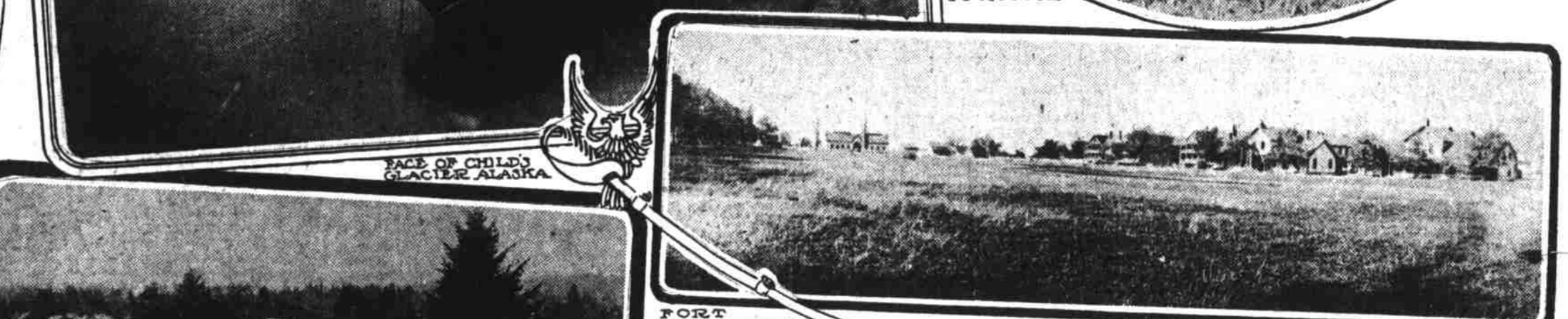
BRIGADIER GENERAL MARION R MAUS
COMMANDER DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA



FACE OF CHILTS GLACIER ALASKA



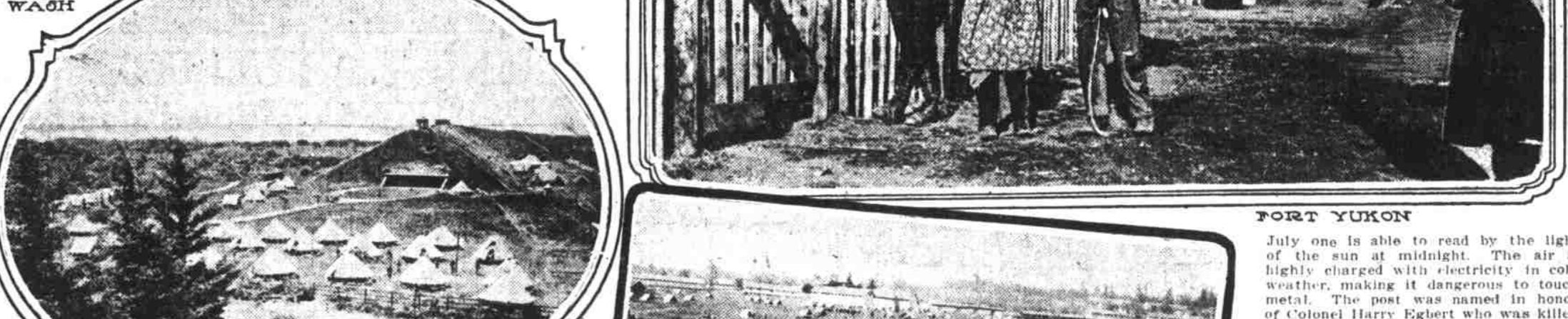
AT MIDNIGHT PRACTICE



FORT WALLA WALLA ABANDONED



ARMY CAMP AMERICAN LAKE WASH



FORT STEVENS CAMP



ARTILLERY DRILL GROUND VANCOUVER BARRACKS WITH BARRACKS BUILDING IN BACKGROUND



FORT YUKON

July one is able to read by the light of the sun at midnight. The air is highly charged with electricity in cold weather, making it dangerous to touch metal. The post was named in honor of Colonel Harry Egbert who was killed during the Spanish-American war. The largest post in Alaska and the one located in the least disagreeable climate is Fort Lisicum on the coast near Valdez. The post was first located by Captain W. R. Abercrombie, at Valdez, in command of the Copper River exploring party in 1859. The danger from the glacial streams in the spring caused the fort to be removed across the bay. Ships from American ports anchor here regularly.

Heavy Blanket of Snow.
The coast at Fort Lisicum is washed by the Japan current which keeps the climate moist and reasonably warm. The temperature ranges between 36 and 70 degrees in summer and does not fall lower than 15 degrees below in winter. Snow falls to a depth of 10 feet. On winter nights there are brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. The post was named in honor of Colonel Emerson H. Lisicum who died on the battle field of Tien Tsin, China, July 13, 1900. The baby post of the department of the Columbia was established 17 miles from Skagway in 1902 and the following year was named Fort William H. Seward by William H. Taft in honor of the man who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. The land on which this youngest of all the forts of the department stands is a gravelly beach, drained by a stream from Lilly lake. It formerly belonged to the Chilkat and the Chilkoot Indians.

Seventeen Military Posts Are the Result of Sixty-Two Years of Development of the Department of the Columbia

Written for The Journal by Calvin C. Thompson.

THE forts of the department of the Columbia were established during three distinct periods. First, during the early Indian wars prior to 1860; secondly, during the Civil war, and, thirdly, during the Spanish-American war, when the country suddenly found itself face to face on a war basis with a nation whose navy, on paper at least, was equal or superior to that of its own. Other small posts were established from time to time for Indian defense purposes, but these have all been abandoned. Since the sudden leap to the front rank of the ancient yet youthful empire of Japan, and the American fear of trouble from that source, a new impulse has been given to the public demand for better coast defenses and army organization.

Not only is the war department planning and recommending a series of mine and other lines of defenses along the Pacific coast, but reorganization of the army in several vital points is being urged. Instead of many little garrisons, hundreds of miles apart, army men are recommending concentration of troops in larger posts, located near railroad centers, and the maintaining of the army units at full war strength.

Posts Guard Great Area.

Now that the spirit of chance, expansion and improvement of the Pacific coast defenses is in the air, a brief sketch of the widely scattered military posts of the Pacific northwest will be of interest. In all this vast empire, extending from the foot of the Rocky mountains on the east to the Pacific on the west and from California on the south to the Arctic ocean on the north, there are but 17 forts with 252 officers and 5265 men.

The first Pacific northwest military post to be established by the United States government was Fort Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river, a few miles from Portland. Since the site upon which it stands was selected by the farseeing eye of Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company in Oregon, near the close of Monroe's administration, Vancouver has been a central point in northwest history. The unfurling of the stars and stripes at the top of a lofty Oregon fir tree by order of Major John S. Hathaway, May 12, 1849, marked the beginning of American possession of the fort and of the Oregon country. The headquarters of the Department of the Columbia were established at Vancouver in 1878.

Fort Vancouver Pioneer Garrison.

In 1848, a year before Oregon territory was organized by an act of congress, two companies of American soldiers, commanded by Major John S. Hathaway, sailed from New York to aid the settlers of the Pacific northwest in their struggles to keep the savage tomahawk and torch from their frontier homes. Upon reaching the Columbia river May 11, 1849, one company was left at Astoria and the other arrived at Fort Vancouver, May 13. During the next quarter of a century troops marched from Vancouver to participate in many conflicts, among the most historic being the Rogue river, the Pitt river, the Spokane, the southern Oregon, the Modoc, the Nez Perces, and the Bannock wars.

General Grant, as a young man, was at Fort Vancouver one year, arriving in September, 1852. "Phil" Sheridan won laurels in the Rogue river war while stationed here. Other famous names fixed in the history of Fort Vancouver are McClellan, Howard, Miles, Harney, Ingalls, Pickett, Oils and Funston.

Historic Walla Walla.

Although Fort Walla Walla has been abandoned, the fact that it was the second oldest post in the northwest, where for half a century the military reveille greeted the rising sun, and the fact that the rich reservation and substantial barracks are still in the possession of the government, make this fort worthy of more than passing notice. The Whitman massacre at Waulatup in 1847, brought the first American troops into the Walla Walla valley and was the prelude to the Cayuse war. Fort Walla Walla was not established, however, until after the close of the war of 1855. The fort was established by Colonel E. J. Steptoe, who, with four companies of regulars, went to the Walla Walla country at the call of Washington's first governor, I. I. Stev-

Garrisoning the Columbia.

While Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river on the Oregon shore, was garrisoned in 1865, the site was reserved as early as 1852. Therefore this old fort may be classed with either the early forts or with the Civil war group. The Stars and Stripes supplanted the Union Jack at Astoria in 1818. Thirty-four years later 1250 acres of land was set aside by the government for military purposes. This land was on Point Adams, the present location of the fort. The first regular garrison arrived April 1, 1865, and the post was named in honor of Major General Isaac I. Stevens, first governor of Washington, and one of the northwest's first practical boosters. As a subpost of Fort Stevens, Fort Canby was established at Ilwaco, Wash., 10 miles away, in 1864. The lighthouse at Fort Canby rises 232 feet above sea level and commands a panoramic view of 300 miles' radius toward the establishment of Fort Columbia, on the north side of the mouth of the Columbia river, was taken early during the Civil war, when the government purchased the present site on Scarborough's Head and placed a government agent, Theobald Fannon, in charge. Construction of a fort was begun soon afterward.

Cape Disappointment.

During revolutionary days Captain Heesta of the Spanish ship Santiago, first sighted Cape Disappointment, August 15, 1775, and named it Cape San Roque. Captain Heesta named the Columbia river "Ensenada de Anuncion" (Assumption Inlet), not thinking it was a river at all. On his chart he marked the hill on which the present fort stands, this being the first charting ever made of Fort Columbia. A dozen years later Lieutenant John Meares, an Englishman, looked for Ensenada de Anuncion and, thinking he had not found it, named Cape San Roque, Cape Disappointment. In 1792, Sir George Vancouver discovered that both Heesta and Meares had correctly located the present Scarborough Head. Captain Gray sailed into the Columbia in 1792 in the ship Columbia, and again charted Scarborough Head.

Old Fort Boise.

No fort in the department is richer in historical interest than is Fort Boise, located 200 miles from the capital of Idaho. To offset the influence of the Columbia River Fishing & Trading company's post at Fort Hall (now Pocatello, Idaho), established by Nathaniel J. Weyth, that company's rival, the Hudson's Bay company in 1825 built a miserable fort 100 feet square at the mouth of Boise river, and named it Fort Boise, meaning in French "wooded." Weyth's company failed to make good in the western fur trade and sold out to the Hudson's Bay company in 1837. Old Fort Boise fell down that year and was rebuilt of adobe, was wrecked by a Snake river flood in 1853 and abandoned in 1854. Military orders issued in 1850 directed an exploration of southern Idaho with a view to selecting the best location for an army post. The breaking out of the Civil war caused this order to be neglected. The gold excitement of 1861 caused a stampede of miners and settlers into Boise valley. Orders were issued in 1862 for the establishment of a post in the mining regions. The strategic location of old Fort Boise was early recognized. Major Finckel, Lugenbell, with a company of Washington Territory infantry and a detachment of Oregon cavalry, encamped near the site of Boise barracks, June 28, 1863. At the suggestion of John Haley who operated a train of pack horses to and from the mines north of Boise mountains, the present site of the post was selected and permanent improvements begun.

Center of Indian Outbreaks.

From its establishment until the close of the Bannock war, which ended with the famous 2000 mile chase after Chief Buffalo Horn in 1878, Fort Boise was a hotbed of Indian troubles. Buffalo Horn ended his flight and his life among the Umatilla Indians near Pendleton, Or., where he failed to enlist their aid in his running fight and was beheaded by them. The long chase after the Bannock band was led by Captain R. F. Bernard, until General O. O. Howard joined the party in Malheur county, Oregon. Another famous Indian campaign in which the troops

Building on Puget Sound.

The last ripple of the wave of coast defense building in the Pacific northwest during the Civil war period was the reserving by order of President Andrew Johnson, in 1866, of a section of land on Marrowstone island, in Puget sound. Then the nation sank into a long slumber, only to be awakened by the approach of war with Spain. Activity was resumed on Marrowstone island and the revival of the policy of establishing coast defenses on the north Pacific coast was indicated. Troops arrived in the fall of 1898 and buildings were erected the following year. The post was named in honor of Brigadier General D. W. Flagler.

Modern Fort Lawton.

Largest of all the Puget sound posts is Fort Lawton, on Magnolia bluff, near Seattle. This fort has the distinction of being named in honor of a Spanish-American war hero, Major General Henry W. Lawton, who died on the field of San Mateo, Luzon, Philippine islands, December 19, 1899. Prior to the location of Fort Lawton, Tacoma and Seattle waged a vigorous warfare for the fort. A compromise was finally effected whereby it was to be located in Seattle on condition that the city would deed to the government 500 acres of land free of cost. This was done, the first deed being recorded in 1896. Construction of the barracks began in April of that year. As is the case with all the posts located on Puget sound, the reservation is wooded and there is little clear space for maneuvers or encampments.

Uncle Sam in Alaska.

Eleven hundred and thirty-three men, including officers and soldiers, are on duty for the government in the forts in the "Land of the Midnight Sun." These men are divided into six garrisons and one signal corps, the latter being stationed at Valdez. Kerosene lamps, dog teams, slow and uncertain mails, and lonely regions of frigid mountains and moist valleys swarming with mosquitoes are among the unpleasant features of life in this far northern empire of gold and glaciers. Maintaining soldiers in Alaska is a difficult problem. Vegetables cannot be raised in the open and transportation of supplies is difficult and expensive. The peaceful disposition of the natives has made large garrisons unnecessary. The half dozen army posts in Alaska, Fort Michael, the gateway to the Yukon and military headquarters for Alaska, ranks first in history and in prestige. The island upon which this post is located, a piece of level table land broken only by two abrupt volcanic peaks, was named in honor of Michael Dmitrievich Tebenkov, director of Russian colonies, in 1833. The island was discovered by Captain Cook, an Englishman, in 1778. Fort Michael was established in 1833 and remained a Russian post until Alaska was sold to the United States in 1867. The present American fort was established October 20, 1897.

Following the Gold Seekers.

Nearest to Fort Michael is Fort Davis, established on Cape Nome in 1900 for the protection of property and the maintaining of order in Nome. "The City of a Day," which sprang up and enjoyed a mushroom growth during the Days of Gold in Alaska. This city reached its zenith in 1899 when its population reached 20,000. The following year dwindled to 12,488 and at the present time there are but 200 people left there. This far-away post, Fort Davis, is on Bering sea. It was named in honor of General Jefferson Columbus Davis who commanded the first troops sent to Alaska.

What is the Human Soul?

Up the Yukon from Fort Michael is Fort Gibbon, the scene of years of wrangling between early English and Russian fur traders for possession of the land. The first steamer to sail to the present site of Fort Gibbon, formerly Fort Yukon, was commanded by Captain C. P. Raymond of the United States in 1859. He settled the English-Russian controversy by hoisting the American flag. In 1859 Major Ray sailed up the river from Fort Michael with two companies and established a fort and named it in honor of General John Gibbon who served half a century in the United States army.

The Midnight Sun.

On the Yukon, 20 miles from the British boundary, Major Ray established Fort Egbert, June 13, 1859. The climate is dry, uniform and healthful. The soil is a rich loam and covered with a blanket of moss. In December 20 hours each day are dark and in June and

United States in 1867.

The present American fort was established October 20, 1897.

Artillery Drill Ground Vancouver Barracks with Barracks Building in Background

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What is the Human Soul?

appalling. The curative forces at Lourdes fell like the gleaming bubbles in a cascade of limpid water. The bilious of the soul's benediction might have been sweet incense fumes radiant. The physical body, Dr. Baraduc contended, has its counterpart in a body fluid, subject to immovable vibrations. He used, late at night in an absolutely dark room, a highly sensitized photographic plate, capable of registering the emanations of light given off by the hand of the subject if need be. The photograph showing the violent perturbations in that of a woman wildly insane. The benediction proceeds from the hands of a clergyman at the time when he gave his blessing. These soul assets, as pictured by Doctor Baraduc, are less clearly formed, more amorphous, than the conceptions of the aura of man as it is held by mystics in India; yet there are certain similarities which would make it appear possible that the western scientist has perceived phenomena identical with those which exist, but were more highly colored, more emphatically defined, by the self-hypnotized vision of the oriental mystics. In those eastern conceptions of the human soul the local symbols of passions appear to be supplemental to the mathematical forms that mark the workings of the acute eastern intellect. Anger, when it is raised to its highest degree, involves the human spirit in a whirl of light and color, and the same is true of the other emotions. The soul of a person plunged in violent mental suffering was a whirl of light lines, like some mad maelstrom. The sleeping soul in nightmare was oppressed with darkness, through which yet gloomier, formless things loomed,

What is the Human Soul?

even a larger grain of salt than skepticism has accorded the soul thought photos of Doctor Baraduc, and now the life spark and aura observations of Doctors Kilner and O'Donnell. Spiritualism has so long contended and so often "proved" the existence of just such a "fluid body" as Doctor Baraduc contends for that the whole investigation has at last been left, along those lines, to the societies for physical research. In England the entire range of human experience has been covered with formal investigations upon some essential if they were being made in criminal cases for solemn courts of law. Here all the senses have been called into play to detect the existence of any ghost, astral body, aura, spectral sight or sound, or even odor, which might possibly have a bearing upon some essential spirit in a man apart from the mere dynamic force by which he keeps his living entity. Many cases, regarded by the partisans of the theory of tangible spirits, have been recorded; yet science has consistently held aloof, demanding proof which can be made certain, what called for, such as the visible aura proclaimed now. If the experiments at the University of Pennsylvania demonstrate the tangible, visible existence of those auras, absolutely free from all errors of observation, science will accept the hope that mankind stands on the verge of true discoveries in the eternal problem his existence sets before him: "Man, know thyself."

A New Password.

From Judge. "I want to change my password," said the man who had for two years rented a safety deposit box. "Very well," replied the man in charge. "What is the old one?" "Glady's." "And what do you wish the new one to be?" "Mabel. Gladys has gone to Reno."

WHAT IS THE HUMAN SOUL?—Continued From First Page

of my life. We had been watching the patient's existence slowly ebb for five hours. Just at the moment of death his face twitched. It was over. And instantly the beam of the scale changed down so you could hear it all over the room. It took two silver half dollars to balance the scale. That series of experiments is Doctor MacDougall's ground for belief that he has successfully, repeatedly, weighed the human soul—and that it weighs from one-half ounce to an ounce and a quarter. As for the seat of the soul, he thinks it is blended in life with the protoplasm of the brain spinal cord; and he believes it gives off a light resembling that of interstellar ether. What is the light of interstellar ether yet remains to be learned; and there are distinguished physicists who would be astounded to learn that interstellar ether has any light at all, ether not being built that way, since it lacks the substance to be affected by the light vibrations. Most serious attention, prior to the current experiments, inaugurated by Doctor Kilner in London, was, however, given to the famous "soul photographs" of Dr. Hyppolite Baraduc in Paris. He not only undertook to see the human soul under ordinary conditions, of its existence, but amid phases of its most tempestuous passions and its most benign moods. Here in these photographs there is none of the commonplace notion evolved by Dr. Rose M. Reading of Chicago, a year later, where she and her husband saw the soul of an old man as he died form itself like a vapor from his body. In exact similitude, and five feet first through the wall of the room. Dr. Baraduc's photographs were comparable only to the vaguest idea we can form of force made visible. The soul of a person plunged in violent mental suffering was a whirl of light lines, like some mad maelstrom. The sleeping soul in nightmare was oppressed with darkness, through which yet gloomier, formless things loomed, "It was the most sensational moment