THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

C. S. JACKSON .....Publisher.

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Most of our censure of others is only oblique praise of self, uttered to show the wisdom and superiority of the speaker. It has all the invidiousness of self praise, and all the ill-desert of falsehood.—Tryon Edwards.

WHY?

WHY does Mr. Booth send telegrams to Governor West asking for charges to be made for Mr. Booth to answer?

Mr. Booth has never answered the great charge made by Judge Gilbert, of the United States court of appeals, who, with two other judges assenting, cancelled the patents of five timber claims for fraudulent entries by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, made while Mr. Booth was manager. (See 203 Federal Reporter, page 423.)

Mr. Booth has never answered the great charge made by Judge Bean, of the United States district court in Portland, who cancelled the patent to the Jordan timber claim for fraudulent entry by the Booth-Kelly company made while Mr. Booth was manager.

Though called upon to do so on September 6, 43 days ago, Mr. Booth has never explained why he omitted from his 10 column speech of explanation at Albany, all reference to the Jordan claim, and the findings of the United States circuit court of appeals concerning the La Raut claims.

Why is Mr. Booth seeking other charges to answer, when he has never anawered the great judicial charges, made from the United States bench, and all of record in the archives of the federal courts?

JUDGE BENNETT'S TRIBUTE

NO higher tribute has been paid to the personal and public worth of Dr. C. J. Smith than was that by Judge Bennett Saturday night.

Judge Bennett was one of Dr. Smith's opponents in the primaries. But they are both high minded and honorable men, and their relations throughout the primary campaign were mutually generous, kindly and considerate. In his speech in Portland Saturday evening, Judge Bennett said:

Dr. Smith is exactly the man for the place. He is an ideal candidate. He promised you—and he is a man of his word or he would not have received such a tremendous ovation in the primaries in Umatilla county—that he would give you a business man's administration.

These are strong words from a strong man. They are an indorsement from a citizen who has known Dr. Smith long and intimately. They are a tribute from a man whose utterances are always received with profound respect throughout Oregon. Judge Bennett added:

Dr. Smith is an able man; he is a conscientious man; he is clean, reputable, in every way. I think you are being offered the best man for the place.

NEW GERMAN GUNS

AN engineer in the Edison laboratories at New York says Germany is building a number of guns that will shoot 21 to 25 miles. They will have a caliber of 19.5 and 21.45 inches and will make the 16 inch siege guns used against Liege, Namur and Antwerp "look like bean blowers."

Under ordinary circumstances such a statement would be given little credence, but in a few short weeks of war Germany has surprised the world with the efficiency of her heavy artillery. Never before have such terrible engines of destruction been carried by an invading army as those used by the kaiser's troops in sweeping away what were thought to be impregnable Belgian fortifications.

Military experts had long realized that more powerful guns would be needed in the field if modern inland fortifications were to be reduced by an army. But there was supposed security in the assumed fact that guns large enough for such a purpose would be too large to be transported from point to point.

The development of the gasoline engine solved the transportation problem, while the difficulty of hauling heavy weights over ordinary roads was overcome by the invention of a detachable tread for the rims of gun carriage wheels. With these for use on bad roads it has been possible for the Germans to rush their enormous howitzers to the front, thus making available against the Belgian fortifications guns weighing 20 tons, engines of destruction nearly as great as American 12 inch coast defense guns.

There is no questioning the fact that Germany has advanced the art of big gun making far ahead of the achievement of any other country. The Krupp engineers have demonstrated their ability to devise a gun able to hurl steel projectiles through steel and concrete walls supposed to be proof against such attack.

If the Edison engineer is right, the new German guns will inaugurate an era of carnage which burdens the imagination.

A VICIOUS BILL

IT seems incredible that the bill to revive the assembly in Oregon can pass.

Yet nobody knows. There might be a slip. The friends of the direct primary seem asleep at the switch.

The fact that the bill is on the ballot is some evidence of what is going on. There could be no more convincing proof that the assembly is not dead. If any citizen of Oregon thinks it dead, let him turn to page 88 in the state pamphlet and read what is there.

It took a lot of money to obtain signatures for getting this bill on the ballot. It took more money to put the argument for the measure in the state pamphlet. All this money is not spent for mere amusement. It is spent by practical gentlemen who know exactly what they want and who often get exactly what they want.

The assembly bill is the most vicious measure on the ballot. It sets up the contention that the people cannot select fit candidates for office without being advised. It is a direct attempt to undermine the primary system with the convention system by resort to delegates, proxies, manipulators and managing men.

It has been said that the people must be eternally vigilant or they will lose their liberty, and that is true. The few are forever seeking ways to exercise powers that only the many ought to exercise. The assembly bill is an effort to put into the hands of a few delegates certain privileges that are now solely in the hands of the people.

Four years ago, The Journal was fighting an assembly scheme just as it is fighting an assembly scheme now. The old scheme is exactly the same as the new scheme, and the new scheme is exactly the same as the old one. It is the same old assembly, and the same old crowd is behind it.

It makes no difference what anybody says, the direct primary is a priceless instrument of government. and if the people of this state ever let the politicians and big business brigadiers slip it away from them, they will sadly rue the day.

Let the people of this state turn to page 88 of the state pamphlet and read what is there.

VOTE YES

IT IS 52 years since the Oregon legislature granted upland owners the right to wharf out to deep water on the Willamette river.

What would be thought if right of way were granted a railroad and the company did not occupy that right of way with a track in 52 years? Especially what would be thought of such action if no deed conveyed title to the company and the privilege of the right of way were only a franchise?

Yet, that is the kind of a game that has long been worked on the people of Oregon. The present rush to build wharves in Portland in order to comply with the terms of the original franchise before the tidelands amendment passes is the proof.

It is a sample of the way public resources are passed under private control. The submerged lands were the people's lands. The wharf-out act was passed in 1862. To this day, 52 years afterward, the wharves have not been built out to deep water, as is evidenced by the present scramble to build wharves.

There could be no plainer proof that the tide and submerged lands legislation now on the ballot ought to pass. There ought to be an end to the process by which people's lands are first leased for purposes of navigation, and then held without exercising the privileges of the franchise for half a century, the parties meanwhile holding the lands as their own lands and finally getting title to them.

The pending tideland legislation prevents further operations of the kind. It saves to the public the remnant that is left.

Vote 328 yes and 330 yes.

IF—

WHAT if another than Chamberlain had been governor when the legislature attempted to mutilate the direct primary by making it a crime for a legislator to take Statement One?

Such a governor could have used the great power of his high office to help Mr. McArthur and his cohorts pass the bill and make it the law of the state.

Has anybody ever stopped to consider what the far reaching effect might have been?

Had that bill become the law, the word would have gone out to all the states that Statement One was discredited in Oregon, that the people had tired of it and that a law had been passed to make it a crime for a legislative candidate to take Statement One.

Today, the people of Oregon behold themselves electing their senator by their own votes. That great function is not exercised for them by a legislative body, while they stand powerlessly by and look on. The people exercise this great privilege, and the election is by ballot instead of by the notorious spectacles and bedlam and secret manipulations with which senators used to be elected at the state capital.

But the people would not now be electing their senator if "the knife" had been put to Statement One. It was Statement One in Oregon that gave the people of the United States the present direct election of senator under federal law.

But if another kind of man than Chamberlain had been governor in the old days, a man who would have aided the scuttle of the direct primary and Statement One, the McArthurs would have succeeded, and there would be no direct election of senator now.

WHAT IT MEANS

DO his political opponents know what is meant by this gathering tide of public sentiment that is swelling and surging towards Senator Chamberlain?

Do they know what is meant by the great audiences that greet him everywhere with an enthusiastic welcome?

Do they know what is meant when men journey long distances from one county to another to add to the warmth and enthusiasm of the greeting?

Do they know what is meant by the fact that it is not merely voters of his own party but voters of all parties that are flocking to his meetings to pay their respect to the man and make public acknowledgment of their appreciation of his great services to his state?

Do these political opponents not realize that the efforts they have made to strike blows at him were feeble efforts in comparison with the great whirlwind of blows that an appreciative people are striking back in his defense?

Do they not realize that these great meetings, these crowds, these big assemblages of people mean that the futile attempts to assail Chamberlain only add to his popularity and the certainty of his election?

Never were greater campaign blunders made. The people of this state know Senator Chamberlain, and know all about him. They know that they promoted him from one position of trust to another because in each he proved to them that he is honest, that he is able, that he is on the level, and that he is always on the people's side.

Therefore, when newspapers and politicians try to tell the people something different about him, they merely awaken resentment, heighten his popularity and arouse his friends to action.

ABOLISH IT

ONE of the measures to be voted on at the coming state election is the abolishment of capital punishment.

This has already been done in Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota and Kansas. Other states that give the jury the option to apply life imprisonment are Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Kentucky, South Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina.

The records of the states which have abandoned capital punishment do not show any increase in the number of murders.

This indicates that execution has no deterrent influence on the commission of murder.

It is the same in foreign countries. Holland abolished capital punishment in 1870. Statistics show nineteen murders from 1861 to 1870, while from from 1870 to 1879 there were only seventeen murders. Finland has had no executions since 1824 and there has been no loss of security of person or property. In Switzerland nineteen out of the twenty-two cantons have no capital punishment.

Other countries which have abolished the death penalty are Portugal, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Costa Rica, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala and Venezuela. Denmark has had no hangings since 1890, Belgium none since 1863. Russia has abolished it save for treason.

The whole tendency of humanism is opposed to capital punishment. It does not restrain people from committing murder. Why perpetuate it?

Letters From the People

(Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

"Discussion is the greatest of all reformers. It rationalizes everything it touches. It robs principles of all false sanctity and throws them back on their reasonableness. If they have no reasonableness, it ruthlessly crushes them out of existence and set up its own conclusions in their stead."—Woodruw Wilson.

Alcohol's Functions.

Gaston, Or., Oct. 15.—To the Editor of The Journal—W. F. Bishop of McMinnville says alcohol is a food, and a great aid to the laborer, stimulating his digestive organs. I am a daughter of a laborer, the wife of a laboring man and mother of boys and girls who earn their living by hard work. I was a resident among the laboring class in Chicago for six years, part of that time working myself among the laboring women. I wish I could take Mr. Bishop and all who think like him through some of the scenes I have witnessed illustrating the "benefit" of alcohol to the working class. One example I will cite, and I could fill the whole Journal with hundreds of similar ones. In the Columbus shirt factory at the machine next to mine sat a little pale faced woman working from 7 o'clock until 6 and during the rush season until 9 o'clock. I noticed that when we ate lunch she always went out. One day I discovered that she was going without lunch at noon that she might feed her five little children. I asked her if her husband were dead. She said, "I would to God it were so; he is killing himself, soul and body, and dragging us with him." I asked her if he drank when she married him. She said, "Oh, no; he took it first under a doctor's prescription, to stimulate his appetite." She said it had stimulated his appetite—for strong drink—until everything had been swept away.

I should like to ask Mr. Bishop if, as he says, prohibition cannot bring self control or make strong character, it isn't just possible it might be able to control weak characters so they cannot wreck the lives of innocent women and children?

He also says alcohol is food.

Alcohol is a stimulant; so is strychnine, but a food, never.

MRS. HATTIE EARL.

Prohibition and Penalty.

Nehalem, Ore., Oct. 15.—If the paid agitators of the Anti-Saloon League desire the people of Oregon to try prohibition, why do they not go back east to some of those prohibitory states and clean them, so that when they come here they can show us a single example (just one) of what can be done under prohibition and not what is supposed to be done? But they cannot show success in a single instance.

The only excuse they have to offer for the failure in those states is that the fellow they left on the job went to sleep. Do they want to repeat that same failure in Oregon. They are most certain to do it.

The law they are asking us to place upon the statute books is one of the flimsiest shells ever devised. It provides that liquor shall not be sold or manufactured (except for sacramental and other purposes), but provides no penalty for its violation. What are our prohibitory folks going to do with a man caught violating their law? If the law contained in the voters' pamphlet is the one they want us to adopt, they are painfully weak in the most important part—they have left out its teeth. A man violating this law can neither be fined nor imprisoned. This gives free license to the fullest extent of the word and absolutely no means of regulation. Are the prohibitionists trying to play a fanatical joke upon the people of Oregon?

S. J. COTTON.

Licensing.

Mt. Vernon, Or., Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—We can get accustomed to things that are worse than useless till we think we cannot do without them. To write the word "right," we use the two useless letters "gh." Without them we would consider the word terribly mutilated. But put them into the word "left." Make it 'lefght." Are they not useless? Well, so they are in right; but we are accustomed to them in the one place and not in the other.

So we are accustomed to licensing saloons in our cities and towns till they seem, to some people, to be a necessary part of them. It would not do to give the owner free rein so he must be licensed and "regulated." Now, if the correct way to manage what you cannot prohibit is to license and regulate, why not license and regulate the burglar. Say he must select a seasonable hour to visit a house, name what things he may and may not take, tell him he must not damage what he leaves.

We might license and regulate white slavery. The white slaver would willingly pay a good round fee, and so lighten the taxpayer's burden.

But, joking aside, prohibition should win. Every lover of his state should say, "Whisky is a nuisance and a curse and we'll vote it out." Then if men will sell it they will be criminals and can be punished. W. P. LAWRY.

Quotes Lincoln on Liquor.

Portland, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—The Wage Earners and Taxpayers league is spending large sums in informing our citizens of the opinions of the great and good men of the past upon the liquor question by means of paid advertising in the daily papers and on the billboards, but seeming, apparently to take very little pains to verify the authorship of the sentiments so published. The following passage from the works of Abraham Lincoln might be of interest to the league. There is no doubt whatever as to the authorship of the quotation, and should the management see fit to publish it the honored president will not be obliged to apologize therefor, or to admit through the press that it was known to be a fake when spread before the public.

Mr. Lincoln had been speaking of the political revolution of 1776, and went on to say:

"Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assauaged. By it no orphans, starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling; none injured in interest; even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have gilded into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom; with such an aid its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty.

"And when the victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth, how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity both the political and moral freedom of their species."

The above may be found in vol. 2 (containing the early speeches; 1832-1856) "Works of Abraham Lincoln," published by "The University Society, Inc.," of New York, 1908. It is from a speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The God of War.

Oswego, Or., Oct. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—The war is on. The proclamation has been issued. The prayers have been said. When shall we receive a favorable reply? If it is the God of the Bible that has been appealed to I fear we have a long time to wait, for this God always favored and approved war, as the following inspired testimony will show:

"So Jehu slew all that remained of the house of Ahab in Jezreel, and all his great men, and his kinfolks, and his priests, until he left none remaining."—2 Kings, 10:11.

"And the Lord said unto Jehu, Because thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes, and hast done unto the house of Ahab according to all that was in my heart, thy children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel." 2 Kings, 10:30.

"Spare them not, but slay both man and woman, infant and suckling." 1 Sam. 15:3.

"I came not to send peace but a sword."—Matt. 10:34.

"Cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood.—Jer. 48:10.

"Slay utterly old and young, both maids and little children."—Ezek. 9:6.

Also read Ex. 32:27, Ps. 144:1, Deut. 7:16, and Num. 31:7-10.

E. L. DAVIDSON.

Portland Temptations.

Portland, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal.—The Anti-Saloon League is distributing a circular which declares that the women of the underworld haunt the street corners of Portland, laying in wait for the husbands, sons and brothers of our city. This statement is false. The men who associate with such women in Portland must seek them out, and these same men know that they are not enticed by the women but on the contrary the men make definite plans to meet the women. The men who make such weak and unmanly excuses for their downfall no doubt convince their wives, mothers and sisters, should their shame become known, that they were led astray by women of the underworld, who treacherously lay in wait for them.

These statements are in line with other arguments of the Anti-Saloon League to the effect that the saloons are the cause of the downfall of the girls of our city. Girls today fortunately know when they are in company of men or women whose morals need attention. They do not need to be told that these companions are dangerous, for their own girl friends of higher moral character desert them, and as well as these same friends are aware of the bad company selected so are the girls who select such undesirable associates.

Why not admit that the real cause of the trouble is not with the saloons, but with the training of the young men and young women, and the fault lies largely with those who have in charge the bringing up of these young people? The sensible mothers and fathers of Portland know this is the truth.

Those families who have light wines in their homes and who permit their children to partake with the rest of the family are not the ones who patronize the saloons and they are not possessed with an unreasoning demand for drink that characterizes some few unfortunates who were brought up in homes where the presence of wine or beer was unknown. Drunkards do not come from homes where the use of wine or beer is a regular thing.

JAMES C. BARNETT.

Asks, Whose Personal Liberty?

Portland, Oct. 17.—To the Editor of The Journal—A woman of refinement, and a lovable personality, who never interferes with the rights of others, has a husband, who is the best of men when sober, but far otherwise when under the influence of liquor. He interferes with her liberty, safety and happiness, and also with that of all the other occupants of the house, keeping them awake nights with his insane racket and in constant fear of some dreadful occurrence. Now, whose liberty is to be considered, that of this man's family and friends, or his own? And for whom is the money to be spent—on his wife and children, or to be worse than wasted on him?

I know a woman whose husband was a saloonkeeper. He lived high, drank up his money, mortgaged his property, took a sudden cold, developed pneumonia, and in three days was in his coffin. It was found he left nothing but a small life insurance policy which was barely sufficient to pay off the indebtedness. His wife has to rent out rooms in her home and go out sewing by the day to support her two children. She opposes the saloon, which, she rightly says, took her husband from her. Is her personal liberty to do what she enjoys, granted her?

In California it is found more profitable to feed grapes to hogs than to sell them to the winery. It will be found better even from a business standpoint to engage in that which will allow all the people to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

S. I. LYMAN.

Drugstore Liquor.

Thomas, Or., Oct. 14.—To the Editor of The Journal—I am not a prohibitionist. I believe the Apostle Paul gave some very good advice to Timothy when he told him to "take a little wine for his stomach's sake and his often infirmities." I don't believe in giving drugstores a monopoly of handling this liquor business. Not long ago my family doctor prescribed a little whisky for my wife. I paid him 50 cents for the prescription and paid the druggist 50 cents for a 4 ounce bottle. If the people want to vote for this kind of robbery, all right. I will not do it.

G. L. SUTHERLAND.

"Safety First."

McMinnville, Or., Oct. 16.—To the Editor of The Journal—People of Oregon are justly proud of the record of their principal railroad, which has won for it the Safety First medal. Another great railroad company of the east had "Safety First" as its motto also, evidently, but it is in disrepute because the meaning of the motto was very different. With them safety first meant safety first to investments and dividends, while the Southern Pacific company meant safety first to passengers and employes. The present prohibition campaign shows us forces which are acting along similar lines. "Safety First" is the motto of each. The prohibitionists say safety first to home, childhood, business, schools and every ennobling cause. The wets cry out safety first to the hop industry, to the brewery interests, for the dens of vice.

When the votes are counted after the election November 3 it will be found that the majority will demand safety first for those interests which ennoble manhood and sustain legitimate business, by voting 332 X Yes, for Oregon dry. CURTIS P. COE.

A FEW SMILES

"This is a new business for me," whispered the chairman of a public meeting to a gray haired gentleman who had been selected as the principal speaker of the evening. "What shall I say in introducing you to the audience?"

"You might speak of me, if you choose," replied the speaker, "as the nestor of the legal profession in this community. That is what I have been called sometimes."

The chairman looked somewhat puzzled, but he rose bravely to the occasion. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "it affords me no ordinary pleasure to present to you Mr. Jabez Hornaday, the nest egg of the legal profession in this community."

A pompous manufacturer of machinery was showing a stranger over his factory.

"Fine piece of work, isn't it?" he said, when they were looking at a very ingenious machine.

"Yes," said the visitor, "but you cannot hold a candle to the goods we are turning out."

"Indeed!" said the chagrined manufacturer, "and what is your line?"

"Gunpowder," was the reply.

Little Clarence—"Pa!"

His Father—"Well, my son?"

Little Clarence—"I took a walk through the cemetery today and read the inscriptions on the tombstones."

His Father—"And what were your thoughts after you had done so?"

Little Clarence—"Why, pa, I wondered where all the wicked people were buried."—Judge.

PERTINENT COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Don't expect a medal for being a meddler.

• •

The man who butts in never makes much headway.

• •

And where's Hobson? He's acting like a submarine.

• •

And the less some people give the more they expect.

• •

Even when a man is tickled to death he doesn't die of it.

• •

Yet the deaf and dumb can hear and speak the language of love.

• •

When a chronic kicker does gain his point it is apt to be blunt.

• •

Some people are willing to take almost any old thing except a hint.

• •

Let the man who put the "z" in Przemysl now stand forth if he dares.

• •

An honest man never has to buy space in a newspaper to advertise the fact.

• •

Successful men are those who make more money than their wives can spend.

• •

No, A. Rustem Bey is not one of the dogs of war. Or if he is, he's muzzled.

• •

But it is easier for the average man to fall in love with a woman than it is for him to stay there.

• •

And many a girl who thought she was marrying for a home has discovered later that she is tied to a man who can't even pay the rent.

• •

Long after this war is forgotten there will still be quarreling over who started it, as you might say, if you didn't mind using an Hibernicism.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

A women's auxiliary to the Klamath Falls chamber of commerce is the latest plan to be put forward by that organization.

• •

The Sisters correspondent of the Bend Bulletin writes: "Those who before the fair in speaking of it would class it as 'Your Fair' now speak of it as 'Our Fair,' and are already planning what they will do next year."

• •

Astoria Budget: Astoria has a home famine. Hundreds of people are seeking homes and apartments. Not a desirable business location in the city is available. Mr. Builder, opportunity is knocking at your door. If you love your city answer the call.

• •

Lovers of band music at Dallas are working out a plan for the support of the Dallas band by a city tax. The Itemizer argues that the band is "one of the best mediums of advertising the city that Dallas has ever had and money could not be better expended than in its maintenance."

The La Grande Observer urges the adoption of new ideas regarding the Union county fair. The Observer suggests the elimination of "the buckaroo rough stuff," leaving that to towns which can put it on on a grand scale, and the working up of "racing and other attractions in the way of high class entertainment."

• •

Vancouver Columbian: Wasco county, Oregon, has recently completed at The Dalles a courthouse said to be the finest in Oregon outside of Portland, at a cost of $160,000. The wonderful part of this is that the building was completed and paid for out of the general funds, not a dollar's worth of bonds having been sold for the purpose. Wasco county has good cause to feel proud of her court house and also of her county officials.

POSTAL AND OTHER SAVINGS BANKS

By John M. Oakison.

Why it was proposed (in a recent bill which President Wilson vetoed) to increase the limit of deposits in the government postal savings banks from $500 to $1000 was never clear to me.

It is true that the framers of the bill also suggested that the government exchange its securities for the savings deposits in these banks, thereby creating a big market for its bonds, and permitting a large expansion of its emergency currency. Possibly as a war-time measure the bill had merit.

But when you know that the rate of interest paid on deposits in the postal banks is properly limited to 2 per cent, it is hard to see why a saver should be encouraged to pile up more than $500. When he has got that sum in the postal bank he ought to be instructed (if he hasn't already learned the lesson) in the art of getting a decent return on his savings.

One thousand dollars at interest in a government savings bank will earn in a year $20 for its owner. In a savings bank which pays 2½ per cent interest it will earn $35; in one which pays 4 per cent, it will earn $40, and if the bank can afford to pay 5 per cent, as a great many sound banks in the west can certainly do, the depositor is losing $30 a year by keeping his thousand in the postal bank.

Within 33 days just before and after the European war broke out the postoffice at New York city received new savings for deposit in the government banks of $1,209,962. On two days the daily receipts amounted to more than $80,000.

It is to be expected that in war scare times money savers should look for the safest possible depository for their money. In such times a good many owners of money in sums larger than $500 would like to turn it over to a government bank and be content with 2 per cent interest.

But he who continues to pile up after he passes the $500 mark is neglecting his opportunity and his duty. I should be sorry to see legislation which encouraged such neglect.

FROM CATAPULT TO HOWITZER

Frank Parker Stockbridge in Popular Mechanics.

From the stones cast from slings with which the natives of Gaul sought to repel the advance of Caesar's Roman legions to the huge German Howitzers hurling 16 inch explosive shells against the allies is as long a step mechanically as it is in point of time. But except for the temper of the weapons, there is no appreciable difference between the hand-to-hand conflicts—short sword against spear—of 59 B. C. and the bayonet charges of the French and English against the Germans in 1914. For nearly 2000 years the ground on which the Great War is being fought has been almost a continuous battlefield. Every form of weapon and every type of armor ever used by civilized man in the settlement of international differences or private quarrels has been tried, tested and developed almost on the same spot where the efficiency of the most modern implements of warfare is now being put to the supreme test. Omitting the one distinctly modern military arm—the flying corps—the differences between the weapons of 2000 years ago and the weapons of today are differences in detail only, and excepting the class of weapons making use of gunpowder for the propulsion of missiles, it is questionable whether there has been any marked increase in efficiency, either of men or of arms. As a last resort, when the order comes to rush the enemy's intrenchments, battles are still decided by brute strength and hand-to-hand fighting—sword to spear, bayonet to bayonet—just as in the days when Caesar wrote, "The Belgians are the bravest."

When Caesar invaded Gaul, his soldiers carried, besides their curved oblong shields for protection, the famous Roman short swords, sharp pointed and two edged, for close infighting, with javelins or throwing spears as missiles. These were also useful in hand-to-hand conflicts and were the prototype of the modern bayonet. Steel had not yet come into general use, but these soft iron weapons had at least the merit of being easily sharpened on any convenient stone. And backing up the foot soldiers and horsemen, just as the artillery does today, was the Roman artillery, consisting of catapults, which were huge implements for hurling large rocks into the ranks of the enemy, and the ballista, a device working on the same principle, for throwing quantities of arrows. In each of these the propulsive force was produced by the sudden releasing of a great beam or tree trunk which had been bent by means of ropes and winches to form a huge spring. A shower of arrows hurled from a ballista must have created as much havoc in the ranks of the oncoming Gauls as the bursting of a shrapnel shell among the foot soldiers does today, while the great stones thrown by the catapults were often as large and heavy as the shells of the modern howitzers.

The one important addition that was made to the armament of European soldiers, prior to the introduction of gunpowder, was the bow. * * * It was nearly 1000 A. D. before the bow became what it afterward was for more than four centuries—the principal weapon of the European foot soldier, occupying in one form or another the same position that the magazine rifle does today.

The superiority of the long bow over the crossbow was demonstrated at the battle of Cressy in 1346, the decisive battle of the One Hundred Years' war between the English and the French, where, as the old chroniclers relate it, the long arrows of the British archers flew in such clouds that they obscured the sun. The man with the long bow could shoot several arrows while the crossbowman was shooting one.

In this battle, fought only a few miles from the scene of some of the fiercest conflicts of the present war, gunpowder was used for the first time, the English forces having three crude cannon, or bombards, using the newly discovered explosive to hurl stones at the French, just as Caesar's catapults had hurled stones at the Gauls. It was a hundred years or more after this, however, before the use of firearms became at all general in warfare, and nearly two centuries before the hand gun, mounted on a stock like that of the crossbow, began seriously to displace the bow.

IN EARLIER DAYS

By Fred Lockley.

"Portland's water system, when I came here in 1847, consisted largely of going down to the river and dipping up a bucketful of water," said Mrs. W. S. Powell of this city.

"This was all well enough so long as the few settlers lived near the river bank, but when they began putting up cabins several blocks back from the river carrying water was too much work, so they began digging wells or building their cabins near a spring. Just as my stepfather, Stephen Coffin, started the People's Transportation company's boat line to reduce the freight rates on the Willamette and the plank road from Portland to Tualatin and Hillsboro, to give the Washington county farmers an accessible road to Portland, so he decided to inaugurate Portland's first water system. In 1857 the common council granted a franchise to Stephen Coffin, Robert Pentland, and Jakob Cline, to lay mains and pipes in the streets of Portland. They built a dam on Caruthers' creek in the canyon just west of Seventh street. They let a contract to Job McNamee to bore some fir logs to serve as water pipes. Adam McNamee, who is still here, helped bore these early water pipes."

Later the company of which Mrs. Powell speaks put a pump in a spring on Mill street not far from the river. In 1861 H. C. Leonard, who is still a resident of Portland, with his partner, John Green, bought the water system and laid some pipes made of redwood. Later they put in iron pipes and secured the city water supply from Caruthers' creek and Balch creek, bringing the water to a reservoir on Fourth and Market streets. They put in a pumping station by the side of the river and put up an additional reservoir at Seventh and Lincoln streets. For years the entire water supply of Portland came from the Willamette river and Balch and Caruthers creeks. As the Willamette was the common sewer of Eugene, Albany, Corvallis, Salem and other towns located on its banks, the water became so contaminated that there was a great deal of complaint about it.

In 1885 the legislature passed an act permitting Portland to purchase, own and operate its own water system. A good many wanted the city to acquire Hawthorne's springs in East Portland; others thought Sucker lake, near Oswego, best, some wanted Crystal springs, but the committee finally decided on C. B. Talbot's offer of Bull Run water right.

The committee appointed to secure a municipal water plant offered to buy the Portland Water company's plant. The owners asked $800,000. It was found that the whole system could be duplicated for $320,000. The owners of the Portland Water company were able to twice defeat an effort in the legislature to increase the issue of bonds. Finally after fighting the municipal plant bitterly but unsuccessfully, a compromise was effected and $461,676 was paid Leonard & Green and the other stockholders in the private water company. The city at once cut the cost of water in half.

A pipe line 31 miles long was laid to Bull Run at a cost of $2,736,921, under the supervision of D. D. Clarke. On January 1, 1903, the water committee was reclased from further service by the taking effect of the new city charter.

In 1885 the legislature gave the water committee authority to issue and sell not to exceed $700,000 of nontaxable bonds which were to run 30 years and draw 5 per cent interest. These bonds were issued on January 1, 1887. On July 1, 1892, an additional bond issue of $2,500,000 was offered for sale. The original water committee consisted of John Gates, F. C. Smith, C. H. Lewis, Frank Dekum, W. S. Ladd, Henry Failing, L. Fleischner, W. K. Smith, H. W. Corbett, J. Lowenberg, S. G. Reed, R. B. Knapp, A. H. Johnson, L. Therkelson and T. M. Richardson.

In the spring of 1888 C. A. Dolph was appointed to take the place of John Gates, who had died. R. B. Knapp and L. Therkelson served the entire 17 years till the committee was discharged, death and resignation having removed all the other members.

The Ragtime Muse

Misfit.

He was a lofty candidate
Yet bitterly he wept,
Because, you see,
Publicity
From him was ever kept.
No matter what he said or did,
Or what he'd darkly hint,
He won no fame;
His noble name
He could not get in print.

He went unto the party boss
And meekly asked him why.
With wagging head,
The other said,
"You never 'pass the lie';
You never wear a checkered suit,
You smoke no black cigar,
You do not drink—
That's why, I think,
In fame you're under par.

"No jewelled horseshoe do you sport,
You don't indulge in graft;
You've no saloon
For comrades boon—
So people think you're daft."
He was an honest candidate,
And broken was his heart.
"I will resign,"
He said: "In fine,
I do not look the part."

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