

# FALLS CITY NEWS

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No. 32

## The People Have Spoken

Large Vote Polled at City Election Monday. Opposition to Proposed Amendments Responsible for Heavy Vote

The city election Monday sounded the death knell to any more long-drawn out amendments to the Charter. With the exception of 300, changing the date of the election from April to the first Monday in December, they were all snowed under good and plenty.

In some of the amendments there was so many provisions the average person was in about the same fix as the boy with his first pants, couldn't tell whether he was going to school or coming home. The general impression was that they were "loaded."

The race between Aurland and Murphy for marshal was the most exciting. During the count, first one and then the other was in the lead and only as the last ballot was counted could the result be even guessed at, Murphy winning by only one vote. After the first fifty votes were counted there was little room for doubt as to the final count with the other candidates. Below is the official count.

### For Mayor

H. J. Griffin	150
J. C. Talbott	74
Albert Teal	19
R. Vandenbosh	53
F. K. Hubbard	7
Bill Taylor	2

### For Councilman-at-Large

R. M. Wonderly	239
W. T. Grier	30
W. B. McKown	5

### For Auditor and Police Judge

G. O. Clement	76
C. E. McPherran	206
S. R. Skeels	22

### For Marshal

O. Aurland	107
F. L. Martin	77
L. T. Murphy	108
Bert Webb	1
W. P. Lewis	1

### For Councilmen

C. J. Bradley	201
F. Droegge	170
C. L. Hopkins	207
I. G. Singleton	227
W. B. Stevens	23
H. A. Bowman	1

300 YES	151
301 NO	133

302 YES	88
303 NO	185

304 YES	79
305 NO	195

306 YES	79
307 NO	192

308 YES	83
309 NO	191

310 YES	79
311 NO	197

## 4,200 CHARACTERS ON NEW TYPEWRITER

Chinese Machine Has Three Keys With 50,000 Combinations.

New York.—Stenographers may be interested to learn that there is a new sort of typewriter which has just been invented by a young student in the engineering department of New York university. The machine is different from the typewriters familiar to the average person in several respects. For instance, the "standard" keyboard has twenty-six letters and in most cases about a dozen keys devoted to figures and punctuation marks, while the new machine has 4,200 characters in all and only three keys.

One of the three keys is a back spacer, another the space key and the third is the key with which the 4,200 characters are struck. It is possible, according to the inventor, to make more than 4,200 characters by combinations of "radicals," or base characters. About 50,000 combinations can be made by the machine, the inventor said.

That stenographers ambitious to operate the new typewriter will find at first their task a little difficult, at least, was indicated by the fact that it required two hours to write the first letter typed by the machine. This letter contained approximately 100 words, but the operator was unfamiliar with the 4,200 characters. Stenographers of this city who do not work in export or import houses dealing with China, however, are not apt to be called on to memorize the new keyboard for some time.

The machine is said to be the first Chinese typewriter ever invented.

Heuen Chi, the student inventor, demonstrated the method by which the machine worked. He conceived the idea that a typewriter could be made to write Chinese while he was at his home in southern China three years ago, he said. He began a study of the Chinese dictionary at once to isolate the "radical" or base characters of the words. In most cases one character represents a whole word in Chinese, though, according to Heuen Chi, thousands of these characters are made up of simpler characters which alone represent words themselves. He continued studying the forms of the language during a year and a half he spent at London university and began work on his typewriter.

Heuen came to this country as a government student and on the prompting of Chinese officials who had become interested in his scheme took up the study of engineering at New York university and continued to work on the invention. He completed the model a short time ago and has patented it in this country, China and Japan, for it also writes Japanese, which, he said, is similar to Chinese.

### FRANCE IMPROVES MATCHES.

Had Long Been the Worst in the World, but No One Complained.

Paris.—For forty years France has endured the worst matches in the world uncomplainingly because the government took the monopoly, manufacturing cheap and selling dear, as one means of paying the German war debt.

Now, however, big, cheap wooden matches, easy to strike, have replaced the sulphur tipped splinters that nearly choked unwary smokers or obstinately refused to light.

The newspapers do not chronicle the reform or its reason.

Now that the Prinz Eitel has interned the five battle ships that have been laying in wait of that little schooner can now go play.

## I. C. C. CHAIRMAN SAFETY ADVOCATE

New Head of Body Personally Investigates Accidents.

### LED IN NEW HAVEN PROBE.

Mr. McChord Was For Twelve Years an Active Member of the Kentucky State Railroad Commission—Described as Well Informed and Courageous. Aided in the Regulation of Rates.

Washington.—Charles C. McChord, who has just been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, brings to his new office the knowledge of affairs gained from a wide field of personal and official experience. Previous to becoming a member of that body four years ago he had twelve years' active experience as railroad commissioner of Kentucky.

Soon after admission to the bar of Kentucky he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington county and was twice re-elected. During his entire twelve years' service on the Kentucky railroad commission he was its chairman.

The associated railroad commissioners of the United States twice elected him president of that body.

He carried through to enactment his bill conferring upon the Kentucky



Photo by American Press Association.

CHARLES C. M'CHORD.

commission authority and power to regulate the railroads of that state.

This was at a time when the unprecedented excitement and passion existed in Kentucky, which resulted in the assassination of Governor Goebel and forced the legislature to remove its sittings from Frankfort to Louisville.

Since he has been a member of the interstate commerce commission he has reorganized and systematized the safety work of the commission into what is now known as the division of safety, all of whose work has been under his supervision. Railroad accidents are now made the subject of thorough investigation, and Mr. McChord personally holds the hearings in the most important cases. Examination is made under his direction of new inventions covering the field of block signals, automatic train control and safety devices of like character. In fact, every factor which enters into the problem of making railroad travel more safe is given consideration and study by the division of safety.

He personally examines each instance of violation of the hours of service act and the safety appliance act which are reported each year by the inspectors of the commission and authorizes and supervises their prosecution. He prepared an analysis of the causes of delay to trains on all railroads of the United States so that any railroad manager could determine the subjects requiring attention in order to



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bring about efficiency in operation. As a result, in one year the reduction of train delays and excess service was nearly 50 per cent.

To him largely is due the fact that the attitude of leading railroad managers toward this branch of the work of the commission has changed in a marked degree.

Mr. McChord was selected by the commission to preside during the investigation into the financial wrecking of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company. In the report made to the senate on the subject Commissioner McChord called attention to the obligation resting upon the directors of railroads to keep themselves informed of the financial operations of the systems with which they are connected and insisted that the primary duty to regulate a railroad rests upon the directors.

Mr. McChord's part of the work of the commission in the regulation of rates has been generally recognized as strong, fair and impartial. He is the author of some of the most important opinions in the rate cases decided by the commission during the past four years.

### THE WEEK IN HISTORY

Monday, 5.—Gibraltar ceded to England, 1713 New York chamber commerce established 1768.

Tuesday, 6.—Peary (?) discovered the north pole, 1909. First G. A. R. post organized 1866.

Wednesday, 7.—Webster's dictionary printed, 1828. Bacon's rebellion, 1676.

Thursday, 8.—Mergenthaler Linotype patented, 1890.

Friday, 9.—Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant, 1865. Death of Lord Byron, 1626.

Saturday, 10.—Peace of Utrecht, 1713. Brigham Young resigned 1873.

Sunday, 11.—Napoleon abdicated, 1813. Edward Everett born 1794

### City Loses In Supreme Court

Because the City of Salem, through its officials, was careless and neglected to follow the proper methods in making street improvements on South High street, Judge Galloway, in the circuit court Monday decided in favor of the plaintiffs in the paving case of Dan J. Fry and Hettie E. Fry, Juliet Lord and Montague Lord and John A. Carson against the city.

The amount involved is \$18,500, this sum being assessments against the plaintiffs' property. Judge Galloway scored the defendant for its alleged careless business methods and unfair discriminations. He also held that inasmuch as the notices of improvements were indefinite the city had no jurisdiction technically.

The city, represented by W. H. Trindle, served notice that the case will be carried to the supreme court.—Messenger.

### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT.

As required by the Act of August 24, 1912 of the Falls City News, published weekly at Falls City, Oregon. Editor, D. L. Wood; Publishers, D. L. Wood & Son.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, or other securities, none.

D. L. WOOD, Editor.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of April, 1915.  
Ira C. Mehrling, Postmaster.