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The home place of about five acres, has a spring, piped to the house, furnishing about 7000 gallons water daily, with fall enough to furnish power for private light plant.

Better See Me Right Away
S. B. MORSS

Calling cards—The Sentinel.

150 YEARS A POSSIBLE AGE.

Edison Predicts Mankind Will Soon Be Living That Long.

HE HAS JUST PASSED 65.

As Active as Twenty Years Ago and Feels as Competent—Man is Balanced Against Germs—Nothing Dies. Other Thoughts.

"It's a good age to begin your useful year," said Thomas A. Edison on his sixty-fifth birthday, which has just passed. "You begin to think you know a few things from experience.

"I'm as active as twenty years ago and feel as competent. It's a matter of a short time when we will be sure we can live to 150 years. If a community should stop short and follow the teachings of canari—or spirilla and bacteria—there is no reason why the life of the coming people should not reach 150 years.

"Our life is relative to that of our ancestors. If they led a good one it lengthens ours from ten to fifteen years. If we in turn did nothing to shorten it there would be added thirty years more.

"Forms of germ life prove it. Some go on and on and on. There's the sequoia, the big California redwood tree. It has lived 6,000 years.

"If one form of organism can do that, why not another?

"We humans are up against bacteria, infusoria and spirilla. They're trying to live off us. We're good farms for them. We must adjust ourselves to them or conquer them. They are our balance in nature—in the animal kingdom; enemies to overcome.

"Years ago Minnesota's legislature offered a bounty for coyotes. Rabbits began to overrun the state. The bounty had to be rescinded, and the state began to try to breed coyotes, which are hard to breed. This is what I mean by the balance of nature. This special adjustment the legislature disturbed.

"Man is balanced against germs. Some are malignant, and some are innocuous. As they disappear he flourishes—as those rabbits did.

"Today the death rate in most cities is much less than it used to be. Our modern knowledge of care of the infectious, isolation and of preventive measures brings it down.

"It will continue to bring it down as politics allows it. Boards of health do the best they can. Politics doesn't run along equally with science."

"What can the individual do, aside from the community precaution, sanitation and disease prevention, etc., to prolong life?" Mr. Edison was asked. He answered:

"A man can take everything as it comes calmly. He's not running the universe. If things go wrong no one need worry about it, for things do go wrong.

"Analyze most of these worriments and you'll find that they're from bad organizations. These usually result from excessive eating.

"Down in Wall street if a man asks you to lunch he thinks you ought to have two or three cocktails first.

"Now, cocktails mostly defeat nature's own system of taking care of digestion. I know nothing more devilish than the concoction called a cocktail."

Mr. Edison added:

"My wife thinks my worst habit is chewing tobacco. I got it when they forbade my smoking in a telegraph office. The trouble with man is that when he takes up morphine or tobacco or whisky or eating he overdoes it, especially eating. Eating is too much of a function. If you found out you would probably learn that Harriman died from too much eating for the amount of fuel he needed.

"Children ought to be taught at table to eat little. Four tons of coal should not be piled into a boiler that needs only two tons. As a matter of fact, we take two and a half times more food than we require—and that adds some to our cost of living. It may feel good to eat more than we need or want, but it's a poor proposition and not scientific.

"The trouble is eating is a social function. It should not be. It should be just a fuel proposition. If they want social grace with eating they should go to the drawing room and have music or conversation or reading."

"After death comes is there life afterward, do you think, or consciousness?" he was asked.

"I believe," said he, "there is intelligence in all matter."

"Dust and even plants and rocks?" he was asked.

"All matter and rocks? Why, if you put rocks under a microscope you will see their elements working like bacteria. A rock has a lot of intelligence. It gives bromium movements. It shows living movements. A piece of raw silver shows it."

"Then you think nothing dies?"

"Nothing dies," was his response. "Intelligence continues to exist."

Lion Monument For Harvard.

The government of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, is about to present to the Harvard university a bronze cast of the celebrated Lion monument, erected in Castle square by Henry the Lion in the year 1166.

New Arctic Expedition Will Start North In July

Borup and MacMillan Will Seek New Land That Admiral Peary Saw.

Backed by Natural History Museum—Indorsed by Peary and Others.

WORKING from the same base of supplies and using the same Eskimo tribes that Peary used in his conquest of the north pole, a new arctic expedition will put out during the coming summer to explore and map what is now said to be the only considerable portion of unknown territory on the globe.

The expedition's objective is to be the land whose mountain peaks Peary saw dimly in the distance from the summit of Cape Thomas Hubbard on June 30, 1906, while he was on his way northward toward the pole. Peary left a record that the land was visible to the "northwest above the ice horizon." He named it Crocker Land in honor of the late George Crocker of the Peary Arctic club.

The title under which the new arctic exploration will be attempted is "The Crocker Land Expedition." In charge of the work will be two of the young men who went with Peary on his final expedition to the north pole. They are George Borup, assistant curator of geology in the American Museum of Natural History, and Donald B. MacMillan, a graduate of Bowdoin university.

Support For the Expedition.

Because its directors believe that the work of Borup and MacMillan will be of great value to the cause of scientific exploration and a distinct credit to the nation first accomplishing the results proposed, the American Museum of Natural History has assumed charge of the expedition.

The museum has associated with it self in the enterprise the American Geographical society, Yale university and a number of other institutions and individuals.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Chandler Robbins, chairman of the executive council of the American Geographical society, and Thomas Hubbard, president of the Peary Arctic club, appear as signers of a document setting forth the expedition's scope and plan.

With this statement is appended letters indorsing the plan from Theodore Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Peary, Professor Herbert E. Gregory of Yale, and a number of others familiar with the problems of Arctic exploration.

E. O. Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, and H. L. Bridgman of the Peary Arctic club, have been named as a committee on arrangements for the exploring tour.

Hope to Start In July.

Borup and MacMillan will take with them when they start out three years' provisions for four white men, their helpers and their dogs; a power boat, a moving picture machine, instruments for all kinds of records, a physician, a cook and cameras for use whenever a moving picture machine would not be available.

It is proposed to take the expedition northward on a special steamship in July of this year and to send another special steamship to Etah to bring it back in 1914. In the intervening two years the explorers will have at their disposal the power boat carried with them and such sledging outfits and stores of pemmican and walrus meat as are collected en route.

After leaving Sydney, about July 20, the explorers will make their way northward by ship to a point 70 degrees 10 minutes north latitude, which will bring them to the south coast of the Bache peninsula, about sixty miles northwest of Etah.

Here they will go into winter quarters and will establish their first principal cache. About the middle of September they will begin sledging northward toward Cape Thomas Hubbard at the extreme northwest corner of Axel Heiberg Land, the point from which Peary saw the mountain peaks of Crocker Land.

The plan is to do all the sledging between the headquarters on the Bache peninsula and Cape Thomas Hubbard, a distance of 330 miles, during the long arctic night. This will find them with stores and provisions at Cape Hubbard at the end of the long night ready to push off across unexplored ice fields with the return of the dawn in February, 1913.

The dash to Crocker Land, an estimated distance of 150 miles, is scheduled to end the first portion of the campaign. Once on Crocker Land it is proposed to look about throughout March and April. These two months are counted on to see the fulfillment of the expedition's most serious hopes in the making of maps and surveys, taking of photographs and recording of tidal and temperature observations and the collecting of flora and fauna.

What they find in Crocker Land may largely determine the course of events to be pursued by Borup and MacMillan thereafter. If they find game and can bag enough of it for a comfortable living they will not be in so much of a hurry as otherwise to press back to their cache at Cape Thomas Hubbard.

If they find that two months is time enough to collect all useful knowledge

available about Crocker Land they will start the return sledge journey of approximately 500 miles to their headquarters on the Bache peninsula in May, 1913.

The return journey, it is planned, will be made with more leisure than attempted while outward bound. The route through Ellesmere, Axel Heiberg and Grant Land will be carefully mapped, and collections of marine animals will be made.

May Be Heard From In a Year.

The first chance of the world at large to hear from the two men after their isolation in Grant Land should be late in the summer of 1913, a full year after their departure. They plan to dispatch a messenger to North Star bay promptly upon their return from Grant Land, this messenger to carry for transportation by a Danish steamship back to civilization a full report of the expedition's progress up to that point.

The summer of 1913 and the winter and spring of 1914 will still be ahead of the explorers in the arctic, and this period they propose to utilize first by transferring aboard their power boat their headquarters from the Bache peninsula down to Etah.

At Etah early in the spring of 1914 Borup and MacMillan will organize a sledge party composed of Eskimos of the neighborhood for the purpose of proceeding directly eastward to the summit of the ice cap on Greenland at the widest part of that island, which is the second object of their trip. They have an engagement to keep at Etah with a steamship that will be sent north especially to receive them in the autumn of 1914.

Roosevelt's Indorsement.

The letter of indorsement from Colonel Roosevelt, in which he sets forth the pride he would feel as an American in having his fellow countrymen reach Crocker Land first, was written to President Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History.

"I have learned with great interest," Colonel Roosevelt wrote, "of the expedition to the north polar regions with a view of reaching Crocker Land, which Admiral Peary reports actually seeing, and of discovering the vast unknown area which, according to tidal experts, must exist in the arctic sea.

"The scientific work that is mapped out in geology, geography, biology, meteorology, oceanography, magnetism, glaciology, etc., is of course, of prime importance. All our people are the debtors of Admiral Peary for the fact that he added a signal triumph to the sum of achievement of American men of action. Messrs. Borup and MacMillan possess the very qualities which enabled Peary to do such work, and their success should be a matter of concern to all their countrymen. They are scientific men of the best of doors type, scientific men who are equally good in the laboratory and in the field and at the same time able to take the lead in hazardous ventures. They propose now to attempt the most daring and hazardous feat of geographical exploration, and I should think that every man able to appreciate and to admire daring and prowess when shown in a fine cause would feel his blood stir when thinking of what they intend to do.

"It would be a fine thing for America if the discovery of Crocker Land could be placed to our credit as a nation."

Peary Approves the Plan.

From Admiral Peary a letter of indorsement came, in which he pointed out that the two young men who propose to undertake the exploration are known to the Eskimos personally and are above the average in physical strength and power of endurance.

"They have had the experience," he said, "of my last expedition to train them in the methods and equipment which have been found so satisfactory in the north."

HOLE SHIPPED TO MUSEUM.

Incaised in Ancient Limestone—Found in St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

The Museum of Natural History, New York, recently received a perfect glacial pot hole which was discovered by Dr. E. O. Hovey of the museum's staff last year in Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. The reason the hole did not arrive sooner was because it could not be moved until there was plenty of snow on the ground to permit its being carried on a sled to the nearest railroad station, a distance of five miles.

The hole is two feet in diameter and four feet deep, but it could not be carried away without sufficient rock ground it. It was found necessary, therefore, to cut out a block 6 by 6 feet to secure the hole.

The rock is crystallized limestone of the archaean age and contains much flint. The hole was made by swirling water and stones.

First Negress For Juror.

Dorothy Coates, a negress, summoned for jury duty in the superior court at Spokane, is believed to be the first woman of her race to be called to such service in the United States.

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Corvallis	"	3.75	"	7.10
Eugene	"	5.80	"	9.00
Roseburg	"	8.75	"	12.00
Medford	"	12.00	"	17.20
Ashland	"	12.00	"	17.75

Tickets to above points on sale daily good all season, with corresponding low fares from other points. Week end tickets are also on sale from various points.

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