

FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED ESCAPED FROM PENITENTIARY

Temporary Officers of Monmouth Fire Department Elected Officers at City Hall Tuesday Evening

After a long period of inactivity in respect to a fire organization the young men of Monmouth are taking hold of the situation and propose to organize a live institution that will take up the work and be prepared in case fire should break out.

To bring about the scheme of organization the young men met in the city hall, Tuesday night, and proceeded to sign up and elect officers. A temporary organization was effected with Douglas B. Parkes, chairman and Jay P. Knapp, Secretary, after which members as per the following list attached their names to the organization: W. J. Mulkey, Jr., Ervin Stewart, L. Macken, Clares Powell, C. A. Elkins, James Hinkle, Edward Buchanan, Ora Hinkle, Charles F. Hinkle, Jay Butler, Douglas B. Parker and Jay P. Knapp.

After signing up the boys elected permanent officers as follows: President, Ervin Stewart; vice-president, Clares Powell; secretary, Jay Knapp and treasurer, Douglas Parkes.

The chairman then, by consent of the body, appointed C. A. Elkins, Clares Powell and Jay Knapp a committee to draft constitution and by-laws for the organization. The company will meet again next Monday night at which time they expect to sign up more members and perfect the organization.

Monmouth needs this organization and should do all that she can to encourage the boys in the way of necessary help. We have in our water system and fire apparatus the means to arrest fire, but hitherto, although efforts have been made, nothing has been accomplished in the way of organized effort backed up by the proper training. During the past six years there has been but one fire and that took a vacant building, besides a small blaze or two in roofs that were easily put out, but no one can tell when a fire may break out and it is best to be prepared for an emergency.

Airlie News

Sept. 29, 1915.

Among those attending the State Fair at Salem from this point are Miss Lillian Lewis and Albert Lewis, Mr. Wm. Williams, Mr. Conn and family, and Mr. and Mrs. French.

Miss Orie Stienburg spent the week-end in Monmouth with her father.

The parent-teachers' meeting will be held Friday evening.

Mr. Lewis killed a fine bear about two miles east of town Sunday afternoon.

Miss Elda McDaniel Passes

The many Monmouth friends of Miss Elda McDaniels will be grieved to learn of her death which occurred at her home in Portland Friday, Sept. 24, 1915, after an illness covering about four weeks. The remains were taken from the Findley undertaking parlors and were laid to rest in the Rose City Cemetery at noon Monday.

Miss McDaniel was well known here having attended the State Normal of which she was a graduate.

Abstracts promptly made by Brown & Sibley, attorneys and abstracters.

On Tuesday news came from Salem and Albany of the escape of Otto Hooker, a convict, and of his very severely wounding Marshal Benson of Jefferson and shooting and instantly killing Harry P. Minto, warden of the Oregon State penitentiary. The news was brought Wednesday morning of the shooting of Hooker, who was severely wounded during the preceding night and taken to the hospital.

Hooker escaped from a field near the penitentiary Monday afternoon, after working quietly for some days with a force of other convicts. Early Monday night he entered Jefferson where Marshal Benson covered him with a revolver and ordered him to surrender. Hooker apparently complied but when the officer was off his guard the convict grasped Benson, wrenched the revolver away from him and shot him in the neck, the bullet ranging downward.

Warden Harry P. Minto was killed at 11:30 o'clock Monday night a few miles north of Albany, on the railroad track, when the officer and Guard Walter Johnson of the state penitentiary, were on their way north to head off the man, who had previously wounded City Marshal Benson at Jefferson. Sheriff Bodine and Police Officer Rodgers accompanied the prison warden north in search for the man and the two Albany officers had but left Minto a few minutes before, taking a different tack, when Minto and Johnson, who were in a brushy pasture near the railroad, saw Hooker walking down the track. Minto stepped out of the brush with a leveled shotgun and said: "You halt." Hooker raised his revolver and the two fired simultaneously, Minto falling with a bullet in his head and Hooker escaping in the dark amid a hail of bullets from Johnson's revolver.

Deceased leaves a wife, two brothers and a sister. Later news from Albany tells of the death of Otto Hooker which occurred about two hours after he was shot. Hooker betrayed himself by a cough while hidden under the house of John Meisner in East Albany. Mr. Meisner heard the cough, thought of Hooker and notified the sheriff's office. Deputy Sheriff H. Christofferson and L. D. Moore and John Talent, prison guards, went to the house and commanded the convict to come out. He admitted that he was the man wanted and was told not to make a false move. However he made the false movement and was shot by A. L. Long, one of the arresting party.

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Map of the United States for 1 Cent

School-teachers who are not familiar with the many and various maps published by the United States Geological Survey will be interested to learn of a small map of the United States which is sold by that bureau at the nominal price of 1 cent. This map shows rivers, lakes, State boundaries, State capitols, and principal cities, but not the less important features, whose numerous names and symbols tend to create obscurity and confusion. This map does not show heights or mountain ranges. It measures about 8 1/2 by 12 inches and its scale is 260 miles to 1 inch. Five

copies of the map are sold for 3 cents if an order for them is included in any order for maps amounting to \$3.

The Survey publishes also maps of the United States on larger scales, one on a scale of about 190 miles to 1 inch for 5 cents retail, and one on a scale of about 110 miles to 1 inch, with contours to show relief, or without contours, for 15 cents retail. The wholesale prices for these maps are 3 cents and 9 cents, respectively. A relief map of the United States measuring 18 by 28 inches, on a scale of 110 miles to the inch, is sold for 15 cents, or for 9 cents if an order for it is included in an order for maps amounting to \$3. This map shows the rivers, principal cities, and State boundaries, and is shaded in colors to show the heights above sea level of all parts of the country.

Orders for these maps should be addressed to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., and accompanied by remittance, in cash or postal money order.

The Mirage

In the Red River valley of Minnesota may be seen some of the magical effects of the mirage that forms so striking a feature of an arid or semiarid region. Warren Upham describes it as follows:

"The mirage, typical of plains country or the ocean, may be seen in the Red River valley almost any sunny day in spring, summer, or autumn. This queer phenomenon makes the high land at the sides of the valley and the tops of the distant trees and houses appear to be raised a little above the horizon, with a narrow strip of sky between. The more complex and astonishing effect of mirage may be seen from the highland on either side of the lake-bed floor. There, in looking across the valley from one and one-half to two hours after sunrise on a hot morning following a cool night, the groves and houses, villages, and grain elevators loom up to two or three times their true height and places ordinarily hidden by the curvature of the earth are brought into view. Oftentimes, too, these objects are seen double, being repeated in an inverted image close above their real positions and separated from it by a fog-like belt. In its most perfect development the mirage shows the upper and topsy-turvy portion of the view quite as distinctly as the lower and true portion."

These appearances are due to refraction and reflection from layers of air of different density, such as are often formed above a wide expanse of level country in warm weather.—(Northern Pacific Guidebook, U. S. Geological Survey.)

Modern Luxuries Were Enjoyed By Ancients

Just how few of the boasted "modern" luxuries date from periods later than the beginning of the Christian era was related by the Rev. Camden M. Coburn, archaeologist, before a conference of Bible students in Winona Lake, Ind. Here are a few described by Dr. Coburn as known in the year A. D. 1, or thereabouts:

Shorthand was as common then as it is now. Elevators were run in certain palatial homes. Pipe organs driven by water power were in use. Flats were for rent. Roads were built on concrete from three to five feet deep, exceeding the best automobile drives.

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Commuters flourished in the suburbs of the cities.

Surgical instruments were in use similar to those which a certain American physician invented, not having heard of the ancient instrument.

Ephesus had a library unequaled by any Carnegie has erected.

There were 70 trades unions in Rome and many disputes on wages.

One ancient epicure gave a dinner at which the fish course cost \$40 a plate. Another spent \$35,000 for roses. Another \$200,000 for rugs.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Its Status From Both Local and International Standpoints.

The declarations of the Monroe doctrine have never received the sanction of an act or resolution of even our own congress, and therefore form no part of the municipal law of the United States. Nor do they have any of that authority which European states attach to a royal ordinance. Indeed, congress has never been willing to commit the nation to any compact or pledge upon the subject.

This is apparent from the fact that our national assembly declined to enter into or send official delegates to the congress at Panama in 1826, when some of the Spanish-American states met to consider means of carrying the doctrine into effect. So, it is readily to be presumed that the Monroe doctrine is not an international law in any conceivable sense.

The doctrine has for its objects the maintenance of peace on the western continent and the preservation of the integrity of the American states. In this respect it bears a relation to the American states, resembling in some respects that borne by the principle of the balance of power to the states of Europe and has the same claim to consideration from the point of view of international law.

If not an international law, then what is its status? The Monroe doctrine is an executive declaration of the course that the United States would follow in international affairs. It is the avowal of an existing administration of what its own foreign policy would be and what it thinks should ever be the policy of the country on a subject of paramount and permanent interest, the relations of the United States with the powers of Europe as touching the South American republics.—Eugene S. Bibb in Case and Comment.

Painful.

A little story comes from way back concerning Forrest, the tragedian.

It was during his last appearance at Niblo's Garden, in New York. At the time he was suffering untold torture from the gout. A sort of runway had to be constructed from the stage to the dressing room, for he was quite unable to step up or down stairs.

The performance had been "Coriolanus," and Forrest was petulant from pain and tired with his work. He stumbled against the runway, causing such a twinge in his toe as to make him cry out with the pain.

A young actor standing by unfortunately addressed the tragedian at the wrong time, saying:

"Dear me, Mr. Forrest, that must have been exceedingly painful." "Not half so painful as your acting," was the crusty response.

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