

YOUTHFUL FORGER CAUGHT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CASH WORTHLESS CHECK AT BANK

(From Friday's Daily Guard.)

Harry Stamm, aged about 22 years, who lives with his folks in Fairmount, is in the county jail this afternoon charged with forgery. He was arrested at the First National Bank shortly after 3 o'clock, after he had presented a check for \$1700 purported to have been drawn by Alf Bonnett, a wealthy farmer residing north of the city, in favor of C. A. Miller.

The check was presented to Teller Harry Keeney for payment by young Stamm. Mr. Keeney did not like the looks of the check and showed it to Cashier P. E. Snodgrass. Mr. Snodgrass at once concluded that it was a forgery, and telling the other officials of the bank to hold the young man a few minutes, telephoned to the sheriff's office to send an officer to the bank. Deputies Parker and Fisk went over and in the meantime Mr. Bonnett had been reached.

When Mr. Bonnett entered the bank he looked at Stamm and said: "Hello, Harry; what did you do this for?" Stamm, who had claimed to the bank officials that his name was Miller, looked abashed and replied: "I don't know." At that time the officers entered and took him in custody.

Stamm had worked for Bonnett on the latter's farm recently and stated at the bank that he was going to Salem on the next train. He endorsed the check as C. A. Miller, the name written on the face of it.

Young Stamm will be arraigned before Judge Bryson, of the justice court, late this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

NEWS AND GOSSIP FROM STAD OLD LONDON

Guard Special Service.

London, April 9.—Contemporary English writers are not given to extolling the glories of spring to the extent practiced by Americans, yet spring this year would justify anyone's bursting into song over its beauty and mildness. A premature spring is not unusual in England, but the present weather is unprecedented. Visitors from the Continent as well as the goodly number of Americans who come in larger crowds every year have been exceptionally fortunate in timing their trips, for it is doubtful that if anywhere on earth nature is more beautiful than in England in springtime.

Lords Fight for Life.

The house of lords is still engaged in its fight for life in addition to the combined political opposition that they are forced to face; the members of the second chamber are threatened by a new enemy—no less than a secret society for the promotion of Vulpicide. All over the country farmers are groaning at the depredations committed by foxes and protected for the pleasure of noble sportsmen. Poultry farmers in some parts live in a state of terrorism, and one man is reported to have lost \$5,000 in a few years. The protection of foxes is largely responsible for the backwardness of the poultry industry in this country, to the detriment not only of the poultry keeper, but of the farmer who would supply the grain for food. Miss Galbraith, a poultry keeper, has raised the standard of revolt, and proposes to form a secret society for the assassination of foxes.

Britain's Naval Prestige.

England need have no fear of losing prestige upon the sea, regardless of the plans of other countries, so long as her naval program is continued upon the present imposing scale. A study of the latest plans show that there are now under construction seven battleships of the Dreadnaught type, three armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, 37 destroyers, and nine submarines. To these will be added in the course of the ensuing financial year five large armored ships, five protected cruisers, 20 destroyers, and an unspecified number of submarines, to cost when completed a sum of \$3,750,000.

Horses and War.

Horses play a most important part

in war. They are one of the essentials of transport, for railway lines, even where they exist, are generally congested, and frequently cut off by the enemy. Mr. Haldane has, therefore, set himself to organize himself for an adequate supply of army horses for any emergency. Anyone who wants a useful horse, young and quiet, and fit to ride or drive, can now obtain it from the War Office for nothing, subject to certain conditions and restrictions. The object of these conditions is to secure that the horse shall be kept fit and sound, and that it will be at the disposal of the War Office on proper notice.

The Light Problem.

For some time thousands of the subscribers of the electric light companies have complained of inadequate lighting facilities, and strange to say the complaints, in nearly every instance, have been made very early in the season. A special reference to the inferior quality of the light on Sunday. A famous electrical engineer has volunteered the information that people stay at home on Sunday nights and read, so that the great amount of power used for lighting is necessarily lessened by the unusual demands made upon it.

Troubles of Girls' College.

Girton College, the English equivalent of Vassar, is in financial trouble. An effort is being made to raise \$250,000 to clear the institution from debt and leave a margin for scholarships and for the endowment of research work. Girton, the first residential college for women, was opened in 1869 at Hitchin for the reception of six students. In 1873 it was removed to a building erected for the purpose at Girton, near Cambridge, to which additions have been made from time to time to meet the requirements of increasing numbers. There is now accommodation for 150 students in addition to the resident staff, and there is a long waiting list.

The appeal for aid gives expression to the hope that "men of wealth in England will prove as generous as those in America, who give so largely to their colleges because they know that they will not have efficient higher education in their country unless they provide proper endowments."

PORTER BROS. MAY ESTABLISH A BANK HERE

The Guard learns from a reliable source that the Porter brothers, millionaire builders of railroads for J. J. Hill, are contemplating entering the banking business in this city in the near future. There is no definite information to be had on the matter, but it is said that they have endeavored to secure an interest in one of the banks already established and in failing have about concluded to establish a separate institution. Just when they intend to enter the business here is not known, but it is presumable that it will be some time this summer.

GERMAN BANKING SYSTEM REVIEWED National Monetary Commission Makes Interesting Report

Washington, April 6.—The National Monetary Commission issued today its volume, "Interviews on the Banking and Currency Systems of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Scotland and Italy." The interviews, in question and answer form, recite clearly and concisely the essentials desired by both the ordinary reader and the expert student of banking. Especially entertaining is the account of the German system, in which is set forth the manner in which the Reichsbank, or Imperial Bank of Germany, endeavored to balance even between different types of borrowers. This interview took place between Senator Aldrich and his associates of the commission in the summer of 1908, with two of the leading officials of the Reichsbank—Herr Doctor von Glasenapp, vice president, and Hedd Dostof von Lumm, director.

Searching questions were asked by Senator Aldrich, and his associates of the commission, to which the officers of the bank made brief but instructive replies. Discussing the question of the character of the business of the bank, it was declared that "the Reichsbank is not only a bank for banks, but for the commercial and industrial enterprises of the empire."

It was declared, however, that the law prescribes exactly the kind of bills the bank may take. They must not exceed three months in time, and there must be on the bill the names of at least two parties known to be solvent. Discussing the uniformity of discount rates at the bank, the following colloquy occurred:

"Q. Would a customer in a little town in south Germany get his bill discounted at 4 per cent today?"

"A. Yes, and at every branch of the Reichsbank."

"Q. Could any one get a lower rate than 4 per cent?"

"A. No; the Reichsbank has only one rate of discount. There was a time when the Reichsbank did a similar business to that which the Bank of England does now, i. e., that they would purchase in the market prime bills at a more favorable rate, but in 1896 it was decided to have but one rate for everybody."

"Q. Please state the reason for the change in policy."

"A. The most important reason was that it was thought that a great central institution like the Reichsbank, with its tasks and duties to the whole of the community, ought not to make any distinction in class, or make any exception in favor of any one. It is the policy of the bank to serve all alike."

"Q. Was there any question on the part of the other banks as to the competition of the Reichsbank, and was this change of policy made because of any agitation?"

"A. No; there were no complaints by private banks. The lowest rate was still higher than the rate of the other banks."

"Q. Is the Reichsbank disposed to favor every application for discount or loans if the character of the offering be satisfactory?"

"A. It is its duty to listen to everybody who comes for accommodation, whether he has an account or not. The principle of the Reichsbank is not to serve a part of the community, but the whole. The Reichsbank is for everybody."

How the government is aided with temporary accommodations to tide over periods of deficient revenue was set forth as follows:

"The government deposits treasury bills with us for safe keeping. They also deposit funds with us as a private firm or bank might do. If they withdraw or their credit runs low, we usually purchase from them treasury bills, crediting their account with the proceeds."

"Q. What rate do they bear?"

"A. They do not bear a fixed rate, but are discounted as any other bills."

"Q. Is there an exception made in the rate to the government?"

"A. No."

"Q. To any other institution or person?"

"A. No."

"Q. What are the relations of the German government to the bank in the conduct of its business?"

"A. First, the bank has to regulate the circulation of money, and second, it has to handle the giro, or transfer business with the government for the government, as well as to receive the sums due to the same, wherever branches of the Reichsbank exist."

Percy: My physician advised me to—take more exercise—doncher know.

Alky: How will you do it, deah boy?

Percy: Heahafter I shall woll me own cigawettes, doncher know.

BIG HEATING PLANT TO BE BUILT AT ONCE

The central heating plant to be installed in the middle of the block surrounded by Willamette, East Eighth, Olive and East Ninth streets, which has been talked of for some time past, and a story concerning which was printed by the Guard last fall, will be built this spring. Articles of incorporation of the Eugene Heating and Electric Power Co. were filed with the county clerk yesterday afternoon, and this company will build the plant. The incorporators are Mayor J. D. Matlock, E. H. Bangs and S. H. Friendly, R. M. Pratt, J. D. Goldsmith, Mrs. M. E. Watson, J. D. Matlock, Broders Bros., L. N. Roney, E. H. Bangs and Bonnett Bros.

The heating plant will be located in a brick or concrete building to be erected on the northeast corner of the Bonnett Bros. lot, where the alley extending through the block crosses each other. The building will be 40x44 feet in dimensions and about 18 feet high. Work on it will begin in a very short time.

Mayor Matlock stated the vacuum system of heating will be used. It is claimed for this system that about half as much fuel is used as in the old systems and that it gives better heat.

Besides the buildings mentioned that will be supplied with heat from this plant, arrangements have been made to extend the conduits under West Eighth street to the Masonic block for the purpose of heating that structure. Other outside blocks may take heat from the plant at a later date.

Besides furnishing heat more cheaply than a small plant does, this big central plant will be the means of lowering insurance rates in that block, as each individual heating plant tends to increase the fire danger.

It is probable that property owners in other blocks will be the means of lowering insurance rates in that block, as each individual heating plant tends to increase the fire danger.

RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF JUDGE GEORGE H. WILLIAMS

In honor of the memory of Judge George H. Williams, who on President Campbell characterized as the greatest man Oregon ever had, the following resolution was passed yesterday morning by the associated students of the University of Oregon. Also as a tribute to Oregon's great pioneer statesman, President Campbell delivered in glowing words a full sketch of his life and then subjected upon the noble characteristics of the man. The resolution was eagerly passed by a rising vote.

The death of Judge Williams and the nation at large should and probably will today turn in thought to the memory of one who was Oregon's most illustrious citizen. His great deed of honor was won wholly through constructive service to the public weal. It is meet, therefore, that we, associated here as the University, with our largest and most distinctive purpose that of preparation for and performance—to the measure of our abilities—of the best service for the common good, should as a body turn to pay some humble tribute to his memory. In so doing we honor ourselves and will be led to emulate him.

I submit, therefore, that this University resolve that it express a sense of deepest gratitude for Judge Geo. H. Williams' pre-eminent services to Oregon and to our nation; that it admire his abounding loyalty to the largest and highest good, his statesmanship as a leader in the affairs of this nation; that it honor his great spirit; that it honor him for his splendid virtues as a citizen and as a man.

MARRIED

At the parsonage of the First Congregational church in Portland, April 5, 1910, Marion McClain, of Eugene, and Miss Mabel Eaton, of Portland, Rev. Luther Dyott officiating. Mr. McClain is partner in the Dept. Department Store of this city, and the bride is a well-known graduate of the University of Oregon. She is a cousin of A. H. Eaton, of this city. They will soon take up their residence here.

DIED

James Campbell, a resident of Camp Creek since 1871, died this morning at 1:45 at his home there, aged 84 years, dying on his birthday anniversary. He leaves seven children: Geo. W. and W. Coyle Campbell, of Eugene; Laura L. Brattain, of Camp Creek; Mary E. Male, of Springfield; Alice L. Pattison, of Eugene; and Clara C. Campbell. The funeral will be held at the Masonic cemetery, in this city, at 2 o'clock tomorrow, the Masonic order having charge of the services.

WILL HANDLE BOHEMIA MINES ON LARGE SCALE

The Oregon Mines Corporation filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk late yesterday afternoon. The incorporators are Herbert Leigh, Alfred S. Walker, J. W. Kays, and Webster L. Kincaid, all of Eugene and Lee H. Wilson, of Clatskanie. The capital stock is \$15,000, shares \$100.00 each and the principal place of business is Eugene.

This is a proposition upon which Mr. Leigh, who is a well known mining engineer of this city, has been working for several months and has only within the past week or two been able to get things in shape to launch the enterprise. The objects of the corporation are to do a general mining business and to own and control under option and lease all kinds of mining properties besides to erect sawmills, deal in timber lands, build railroads, flumes, etc.

The company has been organized for the purpose of doing a general mining development business and Mr. Leigh has been successful in securing control of all claims in the Bohemia district, including some of the oldest and richest in the entire camp and on which over \$500,000 worth of improvements have been made. Only during the last few months, some of the richest deposits of quartz ever seen in the state have been uncovered on two of the claims under control of this company.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

W. S. Moon Chosen President at Annual Meeting Last Night

At the first annual meeting of the Lane County Automobile Club last night the following officers were elected: President, W. S. Moon; vice president, Fred C. Moulton; secretary, B. Burke Williams; treasurer, F. W. Osburn. Professor W. P. Boynton is the additional member of the board of directors.

A constitution and bylaws similar in the main to those of the Portland club were adopted. The club has a 24 signed for membership and a committee was authorized to solicit memberships. There are 66 persons owning automobiles in Eugene, and 95 in the county. The club starts with enthusiasm.

NEWS OF COTTAGE GROVE AND VICINITY

L. H. Brown and wife, and four children, of Santa Barbara, Cal., have moved into a cottage on Wall street and will make this city their future home. Mr. Brown has accepted a position in the Brown Lumber Company's sawmill in this city.

C. B. Van Horn, of North Dakota is looking about for a place with a view to buying a few acres here for a small farm and dairy ranch. He reached here yesterday that a cyclone had blown things 20 miles from their home, and he is anxious for the arrival of his family here, where cyclones and prairie fires are unknown.

The newly elected school board of the newly created school district, No. 34, which comprises a small part of the Cottage Grove and Silk Creek school districts, met jointly with the districts interested in Cottage Grove last Thursday and apportioned their share of property interests and indebtedness in the two old districts. County Superintendent Dillard was present and participated in the deliberations at this important meeting.

—Leader.

BORN

In Eugene, April 5, 1910, to Webster Kincaid and wife, a son; weight ten pounds.

In Eugene, April 5, 1910, to Chas. A. Donaldson and wife, a daughter.

COLD STORAGE TO BE LIMITED BY CONGRESS

Washington, April 7.—A limit should be put on the use of the cold storage for the purpose of maintaining or advancing prices artificially. This is the judgment of the senate cost of living committee and Chairman Lodge today introduced a bill in the senate to meet the recommendation.

In presenting the bill, Lodge said: "Under the resolutions of the senate the senatorial committee proposed to inquire into wages and prices of commodities, and was given authority to make recommendations. In pursuance of that authority the committee now desire to recommend to the senate legislation limiting the time during which perishable articles of food may be held in cold storage. From such an investigation as the committee has thus far been able to make it is satisfied that some limit ought to be put on the use of cold storage for the purpose of maintaining or advancing prices artificially."

Eczema On the Face

Spring Humors and Tired Feelings Cured—No Trouble Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

More Than 40,000 Testimonials in Two Years.

"From what I know personally concerning the goodness of, and the cures by, Hood's Sarsaparilla, I heartily recommend it for all spring humors and tired feelings. I had eczema badly on my face, and also humors which seemed to be brought on or developed by vaccination. I knew that my blood was in very poor condition. My face was very sore and I lost one eyebrow. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me and I took a few bottles. The humor entirely disappeared, and I have had no more trouble since. I have heard very many friends and neighbors speak of the excellence of Hood's Sarsaparilla and cordially recommend it." Mrs. Bertram Gray, 248 Arnold street, New Bedford, Mass.



Hood's Sarsaparilla expels from the blood all humors and all impurities that cause and promote disease, removes weak, tired feelings, creates an appetite, gives health and vigor. It has probably effected more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of grateful people testify to its beneficent work—over forty thousand in two years.

There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. In usual liquid form or in sarsaparilla tablets known as Sarsapills. 100 Doses One Dollar. It is prepared by C. E. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by druggists everywhere.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN BANK CLOSES FOR SECOND TIME

New York, April 7.—The Borough Bank of Brooklyn closed its doors today, the second failure in Brooklyn this week, the first being the Union Bank of the county.

The Brooklyn Bank suspended during the panic of 1907 and when it reorganized the new management was obliged to assume the liabilities which had been too heavy loaded and the suspension of the Union bank is believed to have effected the Borough.

When the Borough bank closed its doors in 1907 President Howard Maxwell and Cashier Arthur D. Campbell were indicated for misappropriation of funds. Maxwell committed suicide a few days later.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE PASSES RESOLUTIONS

The county W. C. T. U. institute closed last night after a very successful two days' session. The following resolutions were adopted at the closing session:

Resolved, That our Woman's Christian Temperance Union institute assembled in Eugene, Oregon, April 5th and 6th, 1910, hereby express thanks for the general welcome given by the churches, the friends in their homes, to the Commercial Club for the use of their rooms, for the courtesies of the press, and for the special music of the press, and for the ladies who served lunches, and to the orchestra for inspiring music. And be it

Resolved, That we express our appreciation for the presence and helpfulness of our state president, Mrs. Urunk, who always wins her way into our hearts, and also our county president, Mrs. Hosmer, who in her hearty good cheer grows dearer to us each day; and be it

Resolved, That we recommend that our members and friends take special interest in helping our campaign and literature fund; and be it

Resolved, That we work and talk, and in all proper ways labor for the enforcement of our local option, tobacco and Sunday laws; and be it

Resolved, That we make a more earnest effort to gain the co-operation of teachers and parents in the schools; and be it

Resolved, That we as white ribbon women take more interest in the moral education of children, in both Sunday and day schools, and that each appoint herself a committee of one to do something along this line.

MRS. KATY B. WOODS,
MRS. F. K. JOHNSON,
MRS. LOUISE JOHNSON,
Committee.

A case wherein Mrs. Wealthy Jacobs sued J. P. Ray for a board bill, was tried in the justice court before a jury consisting of the following this forenoon: A. J. Pickard, W. F. Osburn, Henry Denhart, J. W. Christian, S. B. Finnegan and W. B. Wing. After a deliberation of only a short time, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$47.25.

The Booth-Kelly Lumber Co's new to be used above Wendling, arrived here today and attracted large crowds as it stood for a while on the S. P. tracks. "It is of a type never before seen in this part of the state. It has two cylinders on each side and twelve drive wheels. It is equipped so as to burn either oil or wood as fuel."

COMET MAY BE SEEN IN EASTERN SKY

This morning, had the sky been clear, Halley's comet would have been visible to the naked eye. That is, would be visible according to the astronomers and to those who have pretty good eyesight. With all the telescopes of the world sweeping the eastern sky before daybreak, not one professional sky sharp has yet picked up the tramp of the heavens. The astronomers know to a minute just where the comet is, but it was not visible this morning.

Halley's comet was 152,000,000 miles from the earth Monday morning, and this morning was 144,000,000 miles away. In four days it will have reduced the space between it and the earth to 120,000,000 miles, and it is swinging along now at the terrific speed of more than 2,000,000 miles every twenty-four hours. Today the comet rose one hour and four minutes before sunrise.

To see the comet after April 8 until early in May, look in the east, a little north of east. Just what the comet will look like when it is first sighted is something that the astronomers have not agreed upon. It will very probably appear as a small star, which will increase in brightness and size each succeeding day. Whether the tail will be visible along now at the terrific speed of more than 2,000,000 miles every twenty-four hours, and that while the earth will be swept by the comet's tail, there will be no inconvenience resulting. The magazines for the past few months have been carrying leading articles on the return of the comet, these being prepared, for the most part, by astronomers of repute. The strange features about these articles, by comparison, is that they differ so widely. Many of these articles were written several months ago, for the magazines are printed two months in advance, and the astronomers made some guesses. They predicted that the comet would be seen with the naked eye in December, or some of them did, while others wrote on the assumption that Halley's namesake would be in full view in February.

Maxwell, they were not wrong, for only the high power telescopes were able to glimpse the comet before it dodged behind the sun last month, since which time they have seen nothing of it.

How bright the comet will be is another question in dispute. The tail is composed of matter thrown off by the head. Everything that goes into the tail is lost to the head forever, and as this drain is constantly going on, it stands to reason that eventually the comet will be burned down to almost nothing. However, notwithstanding that Halley's comet has not been conserving its resources for ages there is no reason to suppose that it has diminished so greatly in the past 72 years as to be much dimmed. A period of 72 years is a comet is like a passing minute to a man.

County School Superintendent W. B. Dillard has received a letter from State Superintendent Ackerman advising him that districts of the second and third classes are not defined by the law from employing superintendents of schools. The powers of the school board in this respect have been the cause of some misunderstanding and the present interpretation of the law is expected to aid the officials in straightening their affairs.

CHEAP INSURANCE

"Woodruff's Squirrel Poison is the most reliable and destructive agent yet devised for the extermination of Squirrels, Rabbits, Sage Rats and Prairie Dogs. It is the cheapest insurance against their ravages. Every kernel is warranted to kill. Climatic changes or moisture of the earth do not destroy its strength. Requires no mixing or preparation. I always ready for use. No other is good. Dealers will refund the purchase price if not as claimed. Pamphlet free. HOYT CHEMICAL CO., Portland, Oregon."

FOR GRAIN GROWERS

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