

# THE LANE COUNTY NEWS

W. A. DILL Editor and Manager

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And Remember to Get a Stop-Over for Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1915.

## FOR BROADER HUMANITY.

Mary Antin is the earnest apostle of a broader humanity, says the Telegram. Do not condemn until you know, is the tenet of her creed.

This sincere, big-souled woman pleads for the immigrant—pleads for him upon the basis of contact and understanding; asks that we have tolerant consideration for the conditions that made him an immigrant, and that we do not lose sight of the environment in which he is plunged when he becomes one.

It would be well indeed for American civilization if Mary Antin were given the eloquence and the convincing power of the thousand tongues of Pentecost, that we might understand, as we should, that the good American is altogether the product of time and opportunity.

It is the gold in the melting pot that we must look for and not the dross, but our fault is that we are disposed to see nothing but the latter. And even in the socially-chemical processes of separation we mistake the fine metal for the refuse.

The immigrants are the slums and the slums are the immigrants—that is our conception of the situation as Mary Antin reminds us. And she asks us, pleadingly, if it is a fair conception. Undeniably not.

We would never entertain it if we would take more pains to avoid narrowness. It would be well for us if we would realize that in very large measure hope and heroism brought the immigrant to our shores—hope of realizing conditions that, to his knowledge and imagination, were ideal—heroism in cutting loose from all the associations of nativity, and tempting fortune, almost naked-handed, in a far land of adventure. No man could ever have a more serious purpose in life than the immigrant; few can display finer courage.

It is therefore meet that we of the greater opportunity; born heirs to the blessings which the immigrant conceives to be the greatest he can seek, should give earnest heed to the message that Mary Antin brings. It asks only that we give freer play to the attribute we profess to prize most highly—that of just and humane consideration to the circumstances, needs and aspirations of our fellow humans.

## SMALL MEN IN WAR.

(New York World.)

It is no new discovery which an English physician has made in announcing that the short man makes a better fighter than the tall man.

The short or small man is not braver or more skillful and aggressive as a rule than the tall or large man. He is simply apt to be tougher and more enduring just as a small and closely knit horse is usually harder than the large boned and bodied horse. He can resist disease better and he can better endure the trials and hardships of the march or the trench or the battle.

The small man has an other advantage in war which was greater, perhaps, in the days when shooting was more individualistic than it is now through the use of machine guns and appliances for wholesale destruction. He offers a smaller mark. Galton figures out that Admiral Nelson might have been struck down some time before he was if he had been of large stature instead of a mere featherweight.

If anybody is disposed to deny to small men intellectual credit for having in fact contributed to military history a considerable majority of its great captains, he can say very plausibly that the small man possessed of commanding genius, simply by the fact of his physical smallness, has a better chance of living to prove his ability and achieve fame through war than the large-bodied man with equal genius.

But in any case, a height limit which rules out short men in recruiting for real war, such as England applied in the first stages of building up its great volunteer army for this war, is as ridiculous, in fact, as the action of the father of Frederick the Great in combing the world for seven-footers to create a regiment against which no other in Europe would be able to stand.

## BUSINESS MEN MUST GET INTO THE OPEN

(Spokane Spokesman-Review, Progressive.)

Here is sound advice from a man exceedingly well qualified to give it. The speaker is Ellhu Root and the occasion a dinner in Philadelphia of a famous club composed largely of successful business men. Ex-Senator Root says:

"The first thing is that the business men of America should become vocal. Talk, agitate and explain. Fight to clear the air."

The trouble with the business man—which is a vague term, but pretty well understood—is that he regards "agitation" as the exclusive property of the social reformer and the civic busybody who is forever trying to "unsettle conditions." When agitation is in the air the business man contents himself with peevishly inquiring why the heathen rage, and then regards himself as abused when the people, naturally enough, imagine vain things.

The method that has almost always been adopted by the business man to meet a threatened crisis is just the method that appeals least to the taste of the American public. It has been characterized by unobtrusive organization, executive meetings, aversion to publicity. "Talk, agitate and explain," says Mr. Root. Above all, explain. Nothing is more easily misunderstood than secrecy. "Gumshoe" is much opprobrious than "agitator." It is

better to be frank than to be misunderstood. When business finds itself forced to combat the procedure of irresponsible troublemakers it must make in the open at least as good a showing as its opponents. The class of publicists who frequently are blamed for present conditions never have been bashful about stating their case to as large an audience as possible. The theorist with minimum of taxes to pay has no false notions of dignity. And if the owners of much property decline to "talk, agitate and explain," who is to hear both sides of the controversy?

## QUESTIONS FOR THE SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Discussing the many important questions now claiming solution from our educators, the O. A. C. Bulletin says:

Closer relations between home and school, industrial and vocational training in the public schools, elimination of politics from school affairs and the extension of voting privileges on school matters to all registered voters, are four measures heartily supported by the Oregon Congress of Mothers and the State Parent-Teachers' Association. As a means of creating interest in those matters and strengthening public sentiment in favor of them, as well as making effective the means of carrying out the policies, the associations are urging each local parent-teacher association in the state to ask all candidates for positions on the school board the following questions:

Do you consider parent-teacher associations of value to schools and communities?

Do you favor industrial and vocational training in the public schools?

Do you believe in the elimination of politics in the hiring of teachers and superintendents?

Do you believe that teachers should be hired on merit alone?

Do you believe it is the duty of the trustee to manage the financial business of the school district and hire efficient school people to manage the educational affairs of the district, unhampered by the trustee or school board?

Are you in favor of a law for the extension of the franchise on school questions to all registered voters?

## WORK OF PUPILS OF THE SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLS

The Lane County News today presents a few examples of the work of composition in the classes in the Springfield Public schools. The articles are published as written, without correction, in the hope that the printing of them may prove an assistance to the young people in developing their power of expression. Other teachers are invited to submit such articles as they may wish to have published in this column.

(From Mrs. McLean's class, High School Building.)

Last Friday our school-room had a picnic. We had to wait till half-past two; then we went to Emerald Heights, one of the hills in Springfield.

It was a hard walk to the top of the hill, but we at last got up there. We were so tired that we lay down and rested a while.

Then we went down the west side of the hill; then when we had started back, the girls made us boys pull them up. It was a hard job. Then we played a game or two. Then we had our lunch and as we had no water to drink, we went clear over to

Guy's to get a drink. Then back to the top of the hill. By the time we got there we were almost as thirsty as ever.

We had a good supper or lunch of sandwiches, cake, cookies, eggs, pickles, waffles, etc.

Harry's mother and Ellen's sister went with us.

After we had eaten, we played some more games, looked at the mountain ranges, spoke pieces, and sang several songs.

We had a fine time. I hope we may go again before school closes.

Elden Perin.  
 Grade 5th B Age 11.

# APPOMATTOX



The war is over.—U. S. Grant.

## Fiftieth Anniversary of Lee's Surrender

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V. (Copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.)

THE surrender of Robert E. Lee with his whole army fifty years ago April 9 had many of the dramatic accompaniments which tradition builds around such mighty events—suspense pervading the war-rung camps, the sudden bursting into view of a white flag, the bugle sounding halt to arrest the fierce charge, the bowed heads and grave demeanor of the defeated, the cavalric sympathy of the conqueror, followed by terms more than chivalric. There was no tabernacle of sword surrender, however. Grant and Lee met by arrangement through correspondence at 1 o'clock p. m., and at 4 o'clock the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was announced.

At noontime on April 7, forty-eight hours before the meeting at the McLean house, Appomattox, Grant drew rein twenty miles from that point, at the hamlet of Farmville, where Lee's campfires still smoldered. His infantry and cavalry had been sent ahead from Petersburg by several roads to harass the march of Lee's retreating army in the rear and head it off in front. Having got clear of their trenches on April 4, the Confederates should have been two days' march ahead of

their closest pursuers by midday of the 7th instead of only a few hours.

The day before, in two separate but contiguous encounters, Lee had lost in killed, wounded and missing over 8,000 men, nearly a fourth of his effectives. Yet Grant saw no evidence that his foe was in straits which would warrant him in proposing talk of surrender. The suggestion came to him at Farmville from a southern civilian closely related to General Ewell, who had fought and lost his last fight on the 4th. This gentleman spoke for Ewell and said that further killing would be murder and that he (Ewell) hoped Lee would surrender.

## To Spare "Effusion of Blood."

Opportune word came to Grant that rumors for Lee's men, which were coming by rail from Lynchburg to meet them as they proceeded up the Appomattox, had reached Appomattox station, and Sheridan hoped to capture them before Lee arrived. Acting on his information, Grant at once wrote the following, which from a military point of view would have been as pertinent the night of April 1 or of April 2 as it was on April 7:

April 7, 1865.  
 General R. E. Lee:  
 The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia. In this struggle, I feel that it is so and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

(Continued on Page 4)

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## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,  
 U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,  
 March 2, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that George William Foster, of Vida, Oregon, who, on October 16, 1911, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 97534, for the W½ of NW¼ and NW¼ of SW¼ of Section 20, Township 16 South, Range 2 East, and on March 4, 1914, made Additional Homestead Entry, Serial No. 99280 for the NE¼ of NW¼ of Section 20, Township 16 S, Range 2 E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before I. P. Hewitt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 14th day of April, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
 Luverne Chilson, of Vida, Oregon.  
 Benjamin Minney, of Vida, Oregon.  
 Frank Minney, of Vida, Oregon.  
 William Foster, of Vida, Oregon.

J. M. UPTON,  
 Register.

(Apr. 5\*)

Office Ninth and Pearl Sts., telephone 889  
**DR. M. Y. SHAFFER, D. V. S.**  
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 AND DENTIST  
 Suite 2, Phone 888, EUGENE, ORE  
 Residence over Dodge's Store