

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 12, 1915.

ADVOCATES SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

The establishment of a department of transportation, with a secretary of transportation who would be a member of the president's cabinet, was advocated by Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven road, in an address recently made before the chamber of commerce of Norwich, Connecticut, and members of the Eastern Connecticut development committee. "The present condition of railroads is due in part," he said, "to an effort on the part of the country to fix rates and service by regulation, and at the same time have them fixed by competition, thus creating an almost impossible condition, some what destructive of results and values.

"It is a question how far it is to the public interest to apply the so-called anti-trust law to the transportation business. Well organized and prudently managed and wisely regulated combinations of railroads may, in the long run, produce greater efficiency and service to the public than excessive competition, with the resulting duplication of facilities and increased expenses.

"I believe it would be well to have a department of transportation, with a secretary of transportation at the head of it, who should be a member of the cabinet. Such a man would of necessity have to champion somewhat the rights and privileges of the transportation business, such as the secretaries of the treasury and commerce speak for their particular subjects. Such an officer would have a wholesome balancing effect between the demands of the public and regulatory organizations on the one side, and any errors of policy and management on the part of the owners of the property on the other side."

Referring to the New England railroad situation, Mr. Elliot said that with conflicting laws in the different states, it "calls attention very forcibly to the desirability of a federal incorporation act for those railroads, the majority of whose business is interstate."

COMMERCIAL CANNING IN THE SCHOOLS

Oregon school girls who are members of the industrial club canning project are very busy these days getting ready to help take care of surplus fruit and vegetables by canning them, says a recent bulletin from the Oregon Agricultural College. They are receiving assistance from the Agricultural College, either by means of printed instructions or, where possible, by canning demonstrations. These demonstrations are conducted by Miss Helen Cowgill, assistant state leader of industrial club work and supervisor of the work of girls clubs, who has been giving demonstra-

tions in Portland and neighboring districts during the early days of April.

A small steam-pressure cooker is used in this canning work, although the open cooking method may be used instead. By means of the simple and inexpensive type used by Miss Cowgill the entire demonstration may be begun, carried through in all its details and completed within an hour, with easily cooked sorts, such as rhubarb. Ten minutes are long enough to finish the cooking of rhubarb with a ten-pound pressure. The expense is correspondingly light, so that it is possible to convert surplus produce that would otherwise largely go to waste into delicious and wholesome food for any day in the year.

In some districts the work of canning will be conducted on a commercial scale. School boards are opening the school house and turning the equipment over to the club members for use throughout the summer. Club advisors, teachers and members of the parent-teacher associations are supervising the work of the girls, who are thus able to employ their vacation time profitably in order that there might be an agency to which the business men and learn their project work thoroughly. They are also contributing to the success of the school and home garden work by taking care of the surplus grown in this project.

LAWS TOO NUMEROUS FOR PEOPLE TO KNOW

If the United States is to continue its present forms of legislation there must be devised a system by which citizens shall be informed of the existence and nature of the laws, according to Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, who spoke the other night in Chicago at a banquet given by the Illinois Manufacturers' association in honor of Edward N. Hurley, vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

"A thousand laws were made in the last sessions of congress," Senator Lewis said. "I propound the question: Which of you know of any of the laws accurately. How many of you know that the laws exist at all? How few of you are cognizant when you disobey those laws. Which of you know what laws penalize you for disobedience and what penalties you incur? Let me answer: Not one per cent of merchants or manufacturers of this country have this knowledge or information.

"This president created this body of federal trade commission men might appeal for information and direction as to all matters touching large trade relations, and being advised could avoid the complication growing out of innocent violation of the law."

Over in Germany they say potato bread keeps longer than pure wheat bread. And in this country we know that a tough steak lasts longer than a tender one.

What grouch says business is not on the pick-up? American agents are about to hook an order for 250,000 cork legs for European soldiers.

Some people get little amusement from their play at golf—but their friends get a lot.

When a wise youth finds he is not wanted, he quits. Only the foolish hang on.

A good way to avoid the discomforts of spring sickness is to keep well.

Same old story—spitting across the Rio Grande again.

Peace is at last in sight—in heaven.

Now HE BELONGS TO THE AGES



Secretary Stanton's Epitaphic Words as Spoken by the Deathbed of Abraham Lincoln.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Tragic Death of the Great War President—Worldwide Sorrow Over the Close of His Career.

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

REMARKABLE, perhaps phenomenal, thing about the passing of Lincoln from our national life is the fact that tidings of his taking off arrested the very pulsations of existence in countless thousands of his countrymen. For an indefinite space the life beat and thought beat, as it were, of men and women stood still or marked time.

The late Richard Watson Gilder of the Century, who was an indefatigable student of Lincoln and a nation wide traveler, said that twenty to forty years after the event, whenever he spoke to survivors of the tragic era, east, west or south, about the death of Lincoln, they would at once respond by recalling the time of day when they heard the news, where they were, what they were doing and even the words and ejaculations called forth in their presence by the paralyzing announcement.

And that personal paralysis—for such it seemed—was not limited to Lincoln's partisan admirers. Thoughtful adults of all shades of opinion as to the vital issues of the war were brought under its sway. In less forcible but none the less significant manner the outside world was affected.

Abroad, as at home, and even in the enemy's camps criticism and aspersion reversed themselves by eulogy and panegyric when the bullet of a madman halted the life work of Abraham Lincoln the night of April 14 fifty years ago.

Fateful April 14. No tragedy was needed to give April 14 prominence in the war annals of the republic nor of Lincoln. On that day four years before the stars and stripes had been for the first time humbled by men born under its aegis, and that very day, April 14, 1865, the flag, by Lincoln's own order, had been hoisted to float again over the walls of Sumter. Moreover, four years before, in the hours corresponding to those when the stage was laid for the tragedy of 1865, Lincoln was preparing that epoch making proclamation which answered the indignity cast upon Old Glory by a clarion call to arms.

And the day itself, April 14, 1865, would have stood apart in executive annals as the one when Lincoln officially formulated the policy he had in mind for ending the political confusion due to the war, the terms upon which the seceding citizens would be received back as citizens. This process he once expressed in a characteristic simile that chickens are produced by hatching, not by smashing, eggs. All

in all, the fateful day went, as other administrative days of the war had gone up to its close—up to the turning point from work to play. At the cabinet meeting General Grant, just from Appomattox, was present and called upon to explain the military situation. There were still over 100,000 Confederates in arms, including Johnston's 31,000 confronting Sherman in North Carolina. Mobile had been captured, but its garrison of 17,000 escaped. News of this, however, was not before the cabinet.

Interest at this meeting centered upon Lincoln's "Louisiana plan" for getting the seceders back into harmony with the states they had fought for four years. Said he, "We must extinguish resentment if we expect union." One cabinet officer described Lincoln's appearance and demeanor at this last meeting as "more cheerful and happy than I had ever seen him."

Last Appeal For Peace. Early in the month Mr. Lincoln had been at the front with Grant when Petersburg and Richmond fell. The last he saw of the Confederacy it was going to pieces, and while using the phrase "after the war is over" in his official arguments he talked as though the end had come. At the cabinet meeting he merely clinched some of the arguments which he had used in a

speech responding to a serenade at the White House the evening of the 11th, the last address to come from his lips in public. Referring to the new Louisiana state government which had just been organized by former secessionists to return to the Union, he said: "If we now reject and spurn them we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We say to the white man: 'You are worthless or worse. We will neither help you nor be helped by you.' To the black man we say: 'This cup of liberty which these your old masters hold to your lips we will dash from you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where and how.' * * * Concede that the new government is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we will sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it."

Last Happy, Happy Hours. The cabinet meeting over, Lincoln went for his usual daily drive with Mrs. Lincoln. He talked like a boy out of college about his plans. To her he said, "The war is over," and that at the end of his four years he would go back to Springfield to the home he had not visited since he left in February, 1861, to take his seat in the White House, and resume law practice.

On the return to the White House Lincoln saw a group of personal friends crossing the lawn and hailed them with the greeting, "Come back, boys; come back!" The party entered the executive office, and the hours passed so pleasantly that Lincoln forgot the flight of time and that he had made a theater engagement for the evening, which should be first in his mind. He began reading a humorous book and, although called many times to dinner, was loath to go, but promised each time to "come right away." Still reading, he finally received a somewhat peremptory summons, and the bearer reminded him of the theater engagement. That recalled—it was with General Grant—he left the party abruptly, never to see them again.

Grant had arrived direct from Appomattox on the 11th and during the 12th and 13th was engrossed with army affairs. At the cabinet meeting the morning of the 14th Lincoln asked the general to join him and Mrs. Lincoln that night at the theater, with Mrs. Grant, who was in the city, to make one of the party of four. Grant responded by saying he had promised his wife that he would go with her to

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
 In the County Court of the State of Oregon.
 For Lane County
 In the Matter of the Estate of John B. Innis, Deceased.
 Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of John B. Innis, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of John B. Innis, deceased are hereby required to present such claims duly verified as by law required to me at the office of John C. Mullen, Springfield, Oregon, within six months from the date of this first publication hereof.
 First publication April 12, 1915.
 Last publication May 10, 1915.
 Squire Innis
 Administrator.

John C. Mullen
 Attorney for Administrator.

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