

SPRINGFIELD, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day, 1915, looks both backward and forward.

Back, half a century, a divided nation was in the travail of reunion. Arms had just been laid down, and the bitterness of four years of strife was still hot. Time alone could cure the sore left by the sacrifice of a million able-bodied men.

Time, however, has worked its charm, and the bitterness and the woe of wartime has been forgotten and in its place has grown a pride in a united nation. Both those of the Blue and those of the Gray, look back with reverence to the years of sacrifice and toil. and think of the cruel pain only as a mean to the wider liberty that has come to the people of this wide country.

Looking forward, the future has much of doubt. Grim possibilities are present that Memorial day may in years to come take on new significance, and may unhaply commemorate the lives and deeds of men of later years.

The wish, however, is not in the thought. War at best is horrible business. It brings want and suffering and woe in a measure incommensurable. It is the last extermity, to be thought of only as the final means of maintaining that dignity and respect to which this nation is entitled. We do not-we will notplay the bully and fight for the love of fighting. We can not-we must not-play the craven and yield unresistingly the rights which are ours inherently

The observance of Memorial Day for nearly half a century has softened the heart of the American people, and has made for a union of purpose never before attained. Its observance has also made firm the heart of the American people to stand steadfastly together for the protection of one and all, and for the maintenance of American prinicples of liberty. Differ as we istration, yet we stand unitedly behind the administration in the provement and extension.-Salem Capital Journal. effort to secure, peaceably if possible, the rights to which An can citizens are entitled.

STATE CASUALTY LISTS.

B all the set

One of Oregon's many industrial and labor commiss supplies the press each week with a list of casualties.

Another commission then takes up these cases and m claims against the state treasury for compensation and pens Here are some of them as reported for the past week:

Eight persons had a single finger or thumb bruised or cut

Four persons had a single toe cut or bruised.

II-Railroads the accepted distance from the earth to the moon. We had in 1911, the last year in which figures for all countries are available, on the the commercial achievements of this great age, we shall approach the subject as the historian chronicling events. This seearth's surface, 639,981 miles of rail-way divided as follows: United States ries will endeavor to record in writing the supremacy of American men 341,199, Europe 207,432 and other countries 191,350. The United States and industries in the world's affairs and perptuate an appreciation of our has 38 per cent of the world's mileage, seven per cent of the estimated pop-ulation and about five per cent of the marvelous industrial achievements by presenting simple facts, figures and comparisons that are overpowering in area. The total capital invested in the railways of the world is \$50,000,000,-America holds her proud place 000, divided as follows: United States among the nations of the earth today \$13,000,000,000 Europe \$25,650,000,000 and other countries \$11,350,000,000. on account of her supremacy in transportation facilities. The mighty minds of the age are engaged in the prob-Reduced to a mileage basis the capitalization is as follows: The world \$78,000, United States \$54,000, Europe

A comparison of rates is equally as transportation systems of the United interesting and the United States takes the lead in economy and serv-The average rate per ton per In the discussion of transportation, ce. let us consider separately our Rail-ways, Telegraph and Telephones, Exhundred mile haul is as follows: United States 76c, Great Britain \$2.53. Public Highways, Steamships, France \$1.44, Germany \$1.44, Russia Street Railways, Interurban and other 92c, Austria-Hungary \$1.30, Italy \$2.30 forms of transportation, and this arand Switzerland \$2.82. ticle will deal with railways. The United States has the largest

The average yearly pay of all rail-road employes in the principal countries is as follows: United States \$757, Germany \$392, Italy \$345, Austria \$322, Great Britain \$279, France \$260 and Russia \$204.

\$124,000, and other countries \$59,000.

rld. They stand as a monument to About 30 per cent, or 188,000 miles, the native genius of our marvelous builders, and most of the railroads in of the rallways of the world are government owned. About half the foreign countries have been built railway milesge of Europe is governunder American orders. ment owned.

States

press.

mileage, the best service, the cheap

est rates, pays labor the highest wages, and we have the most efficient-

ly managed of the railways of the

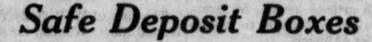
A comparison of the economy, in The railroads represent a larger in vestment of capital than any other time and money and the convenience branch of human activity. The mile- in travel, will be made in a later age in the United States exceeds article.

sidered with much else of the same character hitherto presented. We have the material and the enterprise to make and use wood blocks in this section of the country. And as they are good elsewhere they ought to be good here. As a matter of community interest it is up to us to consider the wood block and encourage home industry.

There's a prosperity item from Pittsburgh which states that the locomotive works which have been idle for two years are about to start up on their share of orders that are to be distributed among the different parts of the American Locomotive company. A thousand employes will have work at the plant. So the story goes day by day, of reviving business in the east, and now the railroads of the northwest are beginning to find their lost nerve may from the officials in power over questions of internal admin- again and purpose to carry out their suspended program of im-

meri-	The second	
	Exercises from Miss Stanigers	new division headquarters at The Dalles, completion Coyote- Echo cut-off in eastern Oregon
INE S	The Trout	and the establishment of an- other terminal at Pilot Rock
sions	Rob and any allowed to be second	junction near Pendleton.
akes	The trout is not a slow fish, indeed they are as quick as a	demand of central labor council
ions.	flash. They are hard to be seen	that only union labor be em- ployed in erecting new school
	under water because they and the water are so much the same color. There are different kinds	buildings. Portland—East Alder, Water, Clay and other streets to be

mingfield, Oregan Bound to Grow Most large business enterprises of today were begun in a small way. Proper banking facilities will help your business to grow and prosper. This Bank gives the same careful attention to the small accounts that it furnished the larger ones-we know they will grow. We will appreciate your account whether small or large. ESTABLISHED 1907 SAFETY-CONVENIENCE-SERVICE **The Best Groceries** For Less Money The Fifth Street Grocery Thos. Sikes, Prop. Phone 22



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About twenty were bruised in some way about one of their of trout, too, there are the Cut Clay and other streets to be Throat and the Silver Trout. limbs.

One man had two fingers scorched by an electric wire.

The legislature tried in vain to consolidate the numerous boards and commissions that are exploiting industries and the taxpayer in the name of labor.

Oregon has so many of these laws and officials that industries are handicapped and labor is unemployed.

The state needs less boards and officials and commissions, and more industries and lower taxes.

The Portland Telegram is paying a good deal of attention these days to the subject of wood block pavement, now that Multnomah county is expecting to spend a million or more on the improvement of its main county roads. A recent issue of the Telegram says:

Holding, that with all other things equal we should in public activities give preference to home industry, and that we should encourage it in those respects in which it is not developed, we submit that wood block paving should be considered on whatever meritorious showing it has made and is making.

In the Engineering News of May 6, there appears a half page article on the use of wood block as paving material, as a matter them by traps, gill nets, seins of practical experience in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The article says that these two cities have had many years of successful experience with wood block pavement, and at the present time this is the most popular type of pavement in those cities. The pavement has been laid by municipal day labor, so that the cost has been reduced to compare favorably with sheet asphalt pavement laid by contractors.

Supplementing this, we quote from a report on creosoted wood block pavement in the central business district of Chicago. prepared by consulting Engineer Charles K. Mohler for the Loop Protective and Improvement association. Mr. Mohler summarizes the defects of the district surveyed as follows: "Rough and uneven surface; noise from traffic; dirt and dust; difficulty and expense of cleaning, and slippery surface of blocks." Conversely he describes the ideal pavement as one "that will give sure footing; of smooth and uniform surface; durable and of uniform wearing quality; easily cleaned of refuse and litter; easy of repair and of reasonable cost:" To all of which we have this added comment:

"At the present time there is no kind of pavement that will fill all these requirements to the fullest degree. Creosoted wood erect a stone or brick store block comes nearer to the ideal than any other pavement so far building. devised:" and then the further statement that "a perfectly constructed and smooth even wearing surface of creosoted wood that construction work, entailblocks may wear almost indefinitely.

All this testimony for the wood block based on experience ately. It will include new terand upon expert, practical and unbiased opinion. It is to be con- minal facilities at Walla Walla, Oregon.

river or a brook in a pool or on poration, formerly managed by a riffle. They are caught on a A. Welch, Portland, has been refly hook or a spinner. The In- organized on a plan to become dians used to spear them but operative July 1, 1915, under that is against the law now. a new management with head-There is no commercial value quarters at Vancouver, Wash.

Earnings for seven months endfor trout because it is against the law to sell them and besides ing March 31, were \$168,537 people want them for their own gross, \$61,990 net. The Comuse.

RALPH LOVE Grade 5

The salmon is more plentiful than any other fish. Its flesh is red and sometimes pink. The salmon is a very large fish

Salmon

weighing as much as seventyfive pounds or even more.

They are caught in the Suislaw and Umpgua but most extensively in the Columbia river.

There are four ways of catching and fish 'wheels. The seines, however, are used more than anything else. They are very long and wide nets which are stretched far out into the channel. Horses are used to draw them in.

These fish after being caught are sent to the canneries where they are sorted acording to size, cleaned, and put into cans then cooked. From the canneries it is sent all over the world to constitute one of the foods for man.

PHYLLIS KESTER Grade 5

Wheeler-The Bailey sawmill plant begins operations this week, cutting 50,000 feet a day. Beaverton-L. L. Gilbert will boy, Fred G. Cooper, now one of the rect a two story brick store building 40x100 feet.

Fossil-I. A. Johnson will

The O. W. R. & N. announces ing the expenditure of \$1,000,-000 will be undertaken immedi-

