



And Remember to Get a Stop-Over for Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1915.

WHY THE PANAMA FAIR SUCCEEDED

The financial success of the Panama-Pacific exposition is a result that was hardly anticipated, at least outside California. World's fairs have commonly been great producers of a deficit. Why did California make such a record breaking success on the money side?

Of course the European war turned a large tide of travel to the West. But it's a long ways to the Pacific coast from the great American centers of population. The business from the populous Atlantic states must have been for less than the great fairs in the Central states secured.

Every fair depends primarily on its home support, on the attendance of great crowds of people from within a radius of 500 miles. A great mass of these nearby people must attend and each pay a good many admissions, or any fair will go broke.

The people of California always manifest an intense spirit of state loyalty. Their state is to them the land of romance, opportunity, friendliness, a true alma mater of the great school of life. They talk, think, write, dream California. They feel a spirit of loyalty to state enterprises.

In the East this is apt to be confined to one's own town, and is frequently not given even to that.

Everyone in California who can acquire the price is seeing the fair. Many no doubt borrowed the money to do it. It was a matter of state pride. These pictures of beauty and achievement for one's mind are the heritage of a life time. A state where that spirit exists can put out an unbelievable amount of money in a public enterprise. It all comes back and more too.

State loyalty is a fine sentiment. It gets big things done. It spends freely, but it brings rich rewards.—Albany Herald.

WOOD BLOCK PAVING

The Portland Telegram performs a service by calling attention to the fact that the city of Portland has already had some experience with wood block paving and that this experience has been quite satisfactory. It says:

"Not generally is it known that in 1904 the city of Portland laid a wood block pavement in Salmon street from Front to Fifth. The blocks were four inches, were treated with 660 pounds of carbolineum to the 1000 feet, and were laid on a sandy cushion on a concrete base. The cost, according to figures furnished by Commissioner Dieck, was \$1.50 per square yard. The contractor was required to maintain the pavement in first-class condition during a period of four years. So well put down was the pavement that the contractor was never called upon to spend any more money or labor upon it.

"Nine years passed and the pavement needed no attention, but held up under the heavy hauling traffic of that section. 'During the past two years,' says Mr. Dieck, 'the city has spent about \$40, but I find no record of repairs previous to that date.'

Nine years without attention is a splendid record—a record that is not equalled by Eugene's pavement, which has cost considerably more than \$1.50 per yard. The property owners who are concerned in this piece of pavement certainly have no complaint to make.

Yet, in spite of this splendid showing, which coincides with others all over the world, we presume the cities of Oregon will go on paving their streets with asphalt, whose production adds not a dollar to the wealth of this state, and ignoring the manifest advantages of wood blocks, whose production would be of material assistance to the state's largest and most important industry. Paving petitions are usually looked after by the paving companies, and as long as this continues the claims of wood blocks will not get a hearing.

It is a pity that at least a little interest cannot be stirred up in this important subject. The lumber business is Oregon's greatest industry, and at the present time it is passing through a period of severe depression. This depression results from curtailed markets, and the curtailment of the market is due to a variety of causes. One of these is the rapid growth in the use of substitutes for lumber.

If the cities of Oregon would do it they could help materially in opening up a new outlet for the product of the saw-mills. If even half of the paving that has been laid in this state in the last ten years had been of wood blocks the amount of lumber thus used would have been considerable, and besides the use of wood block paving in Oregon would stimulate its use elsewhere. Thus a backfire would be set out against the encroachment of the lumber substitutes.—Morning Register.

As one Springfield man said: "The very idea of sending clear to the Island of Trinidad for paving material when we have better material here at home."

According to figures compiled by the Government, water power in the State of Oregon are capable of developing 3,500,000 H. P., and in the State of Washington 5,000,000 H. P. In Oregon there are already developed 156,186 H. P., and in Washington 408,000 H. P. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, there were opened to entry on the National Forests

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

E. P. Ripley
On Relation of Railroads and People



The industrial leaders of this nation are talking to the public face to face through the columns of this paper. The time was when if a corporation had anything to say to the people they sent a hired hand, whispered it through a lawyer or employed a lobbyist to explain it to the legislature, but the men who know and the men who do are now talking over the fence to the man who plows.

When the leading business men of this nation get "back to the soil" with their problems, strife and dissension will disappear, for when men look into each other's faces and smile there is a better day coming.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railroad, when asked to give his views in reference to relations existing between the railroad and the public said in part:

"Frequently we hear statements to the effect that these relations are improving, that the era of railroad baiting has passed and that public sentiment now favors treating the railroads fairly. As yet this change in public sentiment, if any such there be, is not effective in results.

"It is true that in the legislatures of the southwestern states during the past winter there were fewer unreasonable and unreasoning laws passed than usual, but a consideration of the hostile bills introduced shows that there is still reason for much disquiet even though they were defeated by more or less of a majority.

"Moreover, the idea that the railroads have been harshly treated does not seem to prevail in the offices of the State Railroad Commissions, which seem to cherish a notion that their business is not to act as an arbitrator between the railroads and the people, but which proceed on the theory that the railroads are able to take care of themselves and that their duty is to act as attorney for the people even though in so doing they deny justice to the railroads. It requires no argument to demonstrate that the railroads are entitled to justice equally with other citizens and taxpayers. That they have not received it and are not receiving it is perfectly susceptible of proof. That they have practically no recourse in the courts has also been determined.

"The situation therefore is that the people, through their representatives, must elect whether the services of the railroads shall be adequately compensated or not; and it requires no fortune teller or soothsayer to predict that in the long run the service will take the class that is paid for and no better.

"The natural competition between the railroads and the natural desire to perform first-class service has heretofore resulted in giving the public much more than it was willing to pay for. Continuation of this will be impossible and no laws, however drastic, can long accomplish the impossible."

SECURING WATER ON THE FARM

No questions are of greater importance to the farm family than the farm's water supply and the disposal of its sewage. The prospective builder should make certain that these problems are solved before he does anything else, for they lie at the foundation of the entire household's health and comfort.

Purity and abundance are the two essentials of water supply. Ordinarily, it has been calculated, each person on a farm will require 30 gallons a day, each horse 10 to 13, each cow 10 to 14, each hog from 1 to 3 and each sheep 1 gallon. If greater quantities are obtainable, so much the better.

Wells and springs are the usual source of farm water. Both may easily be contaminated, and the vicinity should, therefore, be inspected for possible sources of pollution. In some cases typhoid fever epidemics have been traced to springs which have become polluted through fissures in the rock strata. Contamination may also reach well water through uncemented joints in the masonry, and for this reason it is always well to cement the joints for a considerable distance from the top. Surface contamination can be guarded against by the erection of a suitable concrete curb.

Once an abundance of pure water has been secured there is no single improvement which will add so much to the comfort of the household as some mechanical system of making it readily available. Where the supply is obtained from an elevation above the house the matter is comparatively simple. A tank or reservoir can be built and pipes run down from it, through which the water will flow by gravity and from which it can be drawn at will. In the majority of cases, however, before the force of gravity can be utilized it will be necessary to pump the water into an elevated tank. Unless this is in the house itself it is likely to freeze during the severe weather and cause trouble.

Of the various ways of elevating water the windmill is perhaps the most satisfactory in the majority of cases. Its first cost may seem rather high, but after it is once erected it costs but little to operate and maintain. On the other hand, a large storage tank is a necessity as a precaution against long periods of calm weather when no wind blows and the mill stands idle. Water stored in this way becomes warm in summer and in winter is often too cold to give to stock.

The storage difficulty does not exist when the gasoline engine is used, but the engine has its own drawbacks. Although it does not cost as much to install as a windmill, its operating cost is considerably greater, depreciation is more rapid, and expensive repairs are required more frequently. A 1 1/2 to 2 horsepower engine, however, such as is generally used for pumping water, may be used advantageously for many other purposes on the farm as

of Oregon, upon individual applications, 315 forest homesteads, covering an area of about 29,000 acres; and in National Forests of Washington, there were 812 forest homesteads opened to entry, covering an area of 3,800 acres.

well. Air-cooled engines are recommended when the pumping is intermittent, for they will not freeze in winter. When steady, uninterrupted work is expected, and there is, therefore, no danger of freezing, water-cooled engines are to be preferred.

The pressure of pneumatic tank has the great advantage of enabling modern bathrooms with good water pressure to be located in any part of the premises. The tank also can be put in the cellar and thus protected from danger of freezing. Under this system, water is pumped in against air pressure of from 40 to 50 pounds a square inch. The chief objection is the initial cost, which is always high.

Under favorable circumstances, a ram is an economical and convenient means of elevating water. The ram, however, is not what in mechanical language is known as "efficient," and, in consequence, there must be a large surplus of water before it is a feasible device. Under this system the necessary power is derived from the downward flow of the water itself, which is so controlled that it enables the ram to elevate a certain portion of it into a storage tank. Much is wasted in the operation, however. Under certain circumstances this may be partially remedied by having the power furnished by the flow of other water.

On the ordinary farm, unless the sewage is disposed of properly, there is danger that the water supply may be polluted. Where privies are in use, they should be located so that no drainage from them can reach the source of water supply, but they should also be readily accessible. The ultimate disposal of the sewage may be accomplished in several ways.

A common but dangerous practice is to discharge it into a convenient stream. This may easily start a typhoid epidemic farther down the stream and should not be encouraged. Surface irrigation over the land is better, but here again care must be taken to prevent the infection of articles of food, such as lettuce, which are eaten raw. More satisfactory results are usually obtained from cesspools, and the "leaching cesspool," in which the sewage percolates gradually through porous material, has often proved successful. Such a cesspool may, however, be extremely dangerous if located in the path of ground water flowing toward the well. Septic tanks also have a number of important advantages, but it is usually desirable to use filters in connection with them. Subsurface irrigation is also common in connection with a septic tank.

Water supply and sewage disposal are most important factors in the comfort of the farm dwelling. Where these permit, however, it is desirable to have the farm house stand in an open location facing the southwest, so that sunlight may enter all of the rooms during the day. An abundance of ventilation is a necessity, and in most sections of the country the addition of sleeping porches will be found well worth while. The bedrooms should be large enough to allow each person at least 500 cubic feet of space, and preferably 1000. In the construction of barns, it may be added, not less than 600 cubic feet should be allowed for each 1000-pound animal.—News Letter.

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