

Unusual Times

WE ARE facing the most extraordinary situation in the history of our country. Never before have so many new problems—so many demands for re-adjustment—thrust themselves upon men and women for settlement.

Things big with fate are happening and we must know how to adjust our business—our homes—our personal lives to the new conditions.

This bank publishes a Monthly Bulletin Letter that represents a very unusual service at this time. In a clear and general way these Bulletins present the pith of facts that influence your welfare.

This is one of the ways we are helping our friends and customers to meet the demands of the present and assisting them in their plans for the future. We will gladly mail future copies regularly to anyone free for the asking.

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Tillamook, Oregon



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The President's Bolshevik Delegate.

(George Harvey in The Weekly.)
Lenine and Trotzke or whoever shall appear for those advanced anarchists at the Marmora conference will meet a congenial spirit in the ex-Rev. George D. Herron, whom President Wilson has appointed to represent the United States, along with Mr. William Allen White of Emporia, Kansas.

George was born in Montezuma, Indiana, in 1862, attended a college at Ripon, Wisconsin, received a D. D. degree from Tabor College, began to preach in Lake City, Minnesota, continued as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Burlington and served later as Professor of Applied Christianity in Iowa College. Who's Who's record, prepared by himself, informs us that he "resigned owing to opposition of trustees to his teachings." As a matter of fact, he was expelled by both the college and Congregational church of Iowa.

The "teachings" which produced this untoward effect conform precisely to the edicts respecting the marital relationship recently imposed by Lennie and Trotzky upon the Russian people. George wears no shackles in Love. A few sentences from his published works will indicate his views, to wit:

"People who love each other and therefore ought to live with each other need no laws to bind them together. The coercive family will pass away with the coercive economic system. Even when love exists on the part of one and not on the part of the other there can be no possible good in the two being kept together by external law.

"Love must be set free and liberty trusted if noble and beautiful homes are to spring up to make the earth a garden of truth and gladness. There is a new world coming whose way can be made ready only by those who will throw away their good names and accept, perhaps, everlasting disgrace as the price of their protest.

"Lives that are essentially one, cooperative in the love and truth that makes oneness, need no law of state or church to bind or to keep them together. Upon such the imposition of force is a destruction and a blasphemy. On the other hand, no law in the universe has a right to keep together those vitally and essentially one. It is only in freedom that love can find its own, or truth blossom in the sour or other than a slave individually unfold.

"Civilization with its network of falsehood and suspicion of retribution and revenge is a sort of world conspiracy against the soul's integrity and against individuality. Yet the right of a single soul to fully and freely express itself to live out and show forth all the truth about itself so that it need have within itself no hidden thing, but be naked before the universe and not be ashamed, is infinitely more important than the whole fabric of civilization.

"The travail of the soul to become honest is far more vital and revolutionary, more menacing to what we call civilization than any questioning of the marriage system or the question of any institution."

It must be said for George that he practiced what he preached. In 1883 he courted Miss Mary Everhard of Ripon, married her in the regular way and lived with her seventeen years. Then he fell in with Mrs. E. D. Rand a Wisconsin widow, who had both faith and money. The combination attracted George, but the impressionable widow was getting along in years too rapidly to suit his fancy. Fortunately she had a daughter of about the right age named Carrie and George's heart went out to her. How Carrie felt about it no body could tell, but the old lady was enchanted and started in forthwith to clear the way for an ideal relationship.

For some reason or other George regarded his legalized wife as an obstacle and for some other reason or other he did not care personally to undertake the task of removing it. Whereupon the widow approached the wife in a businesslike way and offered to buy George for Carrie. There was some haggling over the price, no two being able to agree as to what he was really worth, but finally the widow fixed the upset at \$50,000 and the wife accepted. She was sick and tired of George anyway. So she got a divorce and the widow took George and Carrie away somewhere and hired a minister to "announce" that they were man and wife. It was according to Hoyle, but neither was George nor the widow for that matter, and George said he felt just the same as if he had gone through the regular ceremony. Poor Carrie didn't say a word. She stood it

as long as she could then up and died.

Meanwhile, the widow bought some land down in Metuchen, New Jersey, and George started a free-for-all Love Colony for those who had money, but recruits had barely begun to arrive when the neighboring farmers wives handed pitchforks to the hired men and told them to get busy. George saw them coming and didn't stop running till he got to Italy, where, having left the widow at home, he could develop his socialistic theories in peace and quiet.

He is now a full blown Internationalist and a budding Bolshevik. We quote from his more recent published utterances:

"I am myself but an humble and unimportant follower of the international Socialist movement for the overthrow of the system which at present dooms the peoples of all nations to slavery, misery and hypocrisy.

The church has wrought mainly by brute authority. That which was atheism to Jesus has thought the centuries been the orthodoxy of the church. The historic form of Christianity has done its work and now ought to disappear from the service of life. The Socialist will at last crown Jesus with a human glory which shall spiritually transfigure man. It is not Jesus that we ought to follow, but the highest truths of our own soul.

"I have no expectation that the present kind of civilization can be amended—it can only be ended. The new system that shall give to every man at first what he is supposed to have earned and afterward what he needs, can no longer be called a party or sectional term. All kinds of socialism mean the organization of a world in which every man shall be born with an equal inheritance.

"What shall become of God and gods, of temples, creeds and faiths in the new morning of socialism? It seems to me that the effect of the socialistic idea possessing the world would be to change the entire attitude of human life regarding the future.

"Protestantism stands—though it doesn't stand very well today—by keeping man in an attitude of fear toward the unknown. Can you find me any representative Protestant Church in the City of New York today who would not think civilization would fall into chaos if men were to take seriously the things that they profess in their churches? Protestant Christianity believes today a thousand times more in the devil than in goodness.

"There is not a bit of spiritual difference between the Standard Oil combination and the Presbyterian Church, or rather, take the Presbyterian church in which I was born and reared. One demands tribute in the form of cash and the other in the form of enslavement of souls and all the cash it can get besides. But when the socialistic movement comes to something like a really definite conflict with the capitalistic classes it will come as a program of uncompromised socialism without regard as to whether you or I want it or not.

"It is already too late to reform society in America. It is no longer a question whether you will have a socialist revolution. It is only left to you to decide what kind of a revolution you will have."

So far as we uninspired Americans are concerned, this leaves us about where we were, but the fact remains that, as an official representative of our officially deserted country, George is about to speak for us with the full authority of our President, of himself and whatever lady friend he has been able to pick up in Florence since or before Carrie passed away.

Why the President selected George to represent himself and the United States at the national conference we can only guess. It can hardly be supposed that Mr. Wilson himself is yet in full control with his peculiar economic and social theories or that he imagines that the country is.

Doctor Eaton Assails Rule of the Country.

"The country is in the hands of a set of fools today."

So said the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, recently. He attacked the appointment of Professor George Herron as the representative of the United States to the peace council with the Bolshevik leaders, saying: "When I think of George Herron as the representative of this country on a great mission I bow my head in shame."

Getting Rid of Colds.

The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age or older should go to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to stay in bed three days at the start than three weeks later on.

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Allies Fleet Surprised the Germans Steaming Through Mined Zones Uninjured.

Some little time before the end of the war the German naval authorities had discontinued the practice of laying mines altogether. They gave up the plan because it was of no use. The mines did not work. Time after time squadrons of British ships sailed on a straight course through the very heart of thickly laid mine-fields and came to no harm. With most exasperating immunity, England's fleet pushed on several occasions right into the Bight of Heligoland, which, if mines meant anything, should have been an absolute death trap. Somehow or other it was plain that the British navy was in possession of a device which rendered mines and minefields harmless. But the German experts never solved the mystery. Now there is no longer need for mystery, and the murder is out. The conqueror of the German mines was the paravane.

Lieut. Burney's Invention.

We owe it to the inventive ingenuity of Lieut. Dennis Burney, R. N., and the persistent advocacy of Admiral of the fleet Sir Hedworth Meux, that the paravane, which was first designed by Lieut. Burney as a method of attacking submerged submarines, has been developed and perfected into a method of defense against moored mines, so complete as to render the mine as obsolete a weapon as the bow and arrow. Quick to realize the enormous possibilities of the paravane, Sir Hedworth Meux spared no pains to encourage the young inventor, and secure official adoption of the idea. The very first paravane was fitted on H. M. S. Melampus in November, 1915. It was a great success. Early in 1916, special factories had been built, and the manufacture and fitting of paravanes on both warships and merchant ships was in full swing.

Although the secret has been so jealously guarded that right up to the very end the Germans had no idea of the means whereby the mooring ropes (tough steel wires 1 1/2 inches thick) of their mines were cut, and cut so repeatedly as to lead them in the later days of the war to abandon mine laying altogether, yet the paravane has been extraordinarily widely used. Soon after the device had been fitted to English ships, as fast almost as the special "Otter" type for this purpose could be constructed—its employment by merchant shipping became general.

Since the equipping of the fleet with paravanes only two ships—H. M. S. Cassandra and a light cruiser, have been reported sunk by mines. That is a wonderful record, but so complete is the protection which paravanes afford that squadrons of warships can now steam with impunity through the thickest mine fields. The paravanes deflect the mines, cut their mooring ropes, and render them harmless. Armed with two sets of paravanes, one pair towed from the bows and one towed from

amidship, a modern battleship is about as much afraid of mines as a tank of sharpnel splinters. The most recent use of the device was on the occasion on which the British fleet entered the Baltic through a closely strewn mine area.

Destroyer of U-Boats.

Essentially the paravane consists of a long, buoyant, pear-shaped metal body. Ordinarily this would float on the surface of the water, but a plane placed under the broad end of the body and inclining downwards serves directly the paravane is towed through the water, to drive it below the surface. The principle is the same as that by which the pull on a string drives a kite upward in the air. Once down, the paravane is kept at a predetermined constant depth by a fishlike tail rudder, actuated by a delicate hydrostatic valve. The valve is set to keep the rudder horizontal at a given depth. The increase or decrease of the weight of water as the paravane plunges deeper or raises towards the surface at once deflects the rudder and rights the paravane.

The perfected paravane, carrying a load of about 400 lbs. T. N. T., and capable of being towed at any depth up to about 200 feet, and any speed up to 23 knots, proved itself an extremely formidable weapon against submerged submarines. The towing rope touching a sunken submarine slips along its smooth sides the nose of the paravane is brought into violent contact with the submarine's hull. Instantly the T. N. T. explodes and the U-boat is destroyed. By a further ingenious appliance it was provided that if the towing rope, instead of slipping along the submarine's side, became nipped or caught in some part of its exterior, the increased tension of the rope was sufficient to actuate the striking mechanism and fire the charge. Towed from the stern of a destroyer or a trawler, the explosive paravane quickly proved itself a most formidable weapon, and very many submarines have fallen victims to its fishlike activities.

The outcome of the explosive paravane was the twin paravane, with one side of the depressing plane weighted, causing it to tow, not in the ship's wake, but obliquely and away from the hull. These are towed in pairs, one on either side, from a point as low down on the ship's bow as possible. The towing ropes stand away, therefore, at a considerable angle from the ship's hull, and mine-mooring ropes, which are encountered as the ship moves forward, are forcibly deflected from the ship and along the whole length of the towing rope, until they come to the paravane itself. Here a sharp saw set in a slot, into which the mine cable is forced by the rush of water, severs it instantly and the released mine comes at once to the surface, where it can be immediately detected and destroyed.

Our Only Chance to Escape from Bankruptcy.

(From the New York Sun.)

There is one reason and only one why those now in control of the Government will not break the Treasury and bury the taxpayers under mountains of debt. It is that they are not going to continue in control of the Government.

Nearly three months after the war the administration in Washington is still on a debauch of spending and of making contracts to spend. The tongues of bureaucrats still wag wildly in terms of billions. The government in their hands must still squander, and it must squander in every possible direction at a rate which this country could not stand for long if it had twice the population it has and if it were five times as rich as it is.

After we have come to an end of the period of showering out liberty and victory bonds like confetti where does the administration think it is going to get the money to pay for all the bills it is still running up and is still trying to obligate the Government to go on running up?

However any government by any party may try to stop waste and to save, the nation will be compelled to spend on account of the war billions and billions of dollars anyhow. There will be the interest and sinking fund payments on the colossal national debt amassed in less than two years. There will be the prodigious sums which must be paid for decades, as after the civil war, for the benefit of crippled soldiers, widows and children. There will be the maintenance of a standing army which two years ago would have been called vast. There will be the maintenance also of a navy which, at best, devours treasure as the sea devours shipwrecks. There will be the thousand and one things which, after the Government has multiplied its functions and swelled its expenses

enormously, never do come and never can come down to a normal basis or to anything like it.

How, therefore, do those now in control of the government think that on top of those unescapable billions the Treasury is going to be able to invest billions of dollars in shipping and then sink billions of dollars more in operating that shipping because it is not self supporting?

How do they think the Treasury is going to be able to pay billions to our farmers, our railroads, our telegraph and telephone companies?

How do they think the Treasury is going to pay other billions of dollars in financing visionary dreams of making foreign nations, foreign races, whole continents, comfortable and happy at our expense?

How do they think the Treasury is going to be able to pay fairly god-father to the farmers, traders, the other million of souls in Europe, Asia, and Africa who are getting us tied up in Paris to boundless responsibilities and to endless spendings?

In the prodigious volume those in control of the government are trying to throw away American money, are trying to commit the United States to a continuous performance of throwing away such money forever and ever, this nation would not have to wait a generation for insolvency. It would not have to wait a decade. It could count absolutely on being utterly and eternally bankrupt, like an Austrian or a Turkey, before we knew what was happening.

But as the legislative squanderers will be put out of the government on March 4, by vote of the American people, it is incredible that the same American voters will not finish up their job by voting at the next national election to put out the administrative squanderers. That is the only guarantee of national solvency.

Having made his declaration regarding high wages and short hours, Mr. Gompers should explain specifically how he expects to secure and preserve a market for the product of high wages and short hours in competition with the product of low wages and long hours from Europe and Asia.

Henry Ford was quoted in Los Angeles recently as saying he would spend a million dollars to keep his successful competitor, Commander Newberry, out of the Senate. Well, that million ought to produce considerable noise, but that it will buy a vacancy in the senate does not at this writing seem probable.