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MAC SWINEY DIES OF HUNGER STRIKE

Lord Mayor of Cork Succumbs
on the 74th Day of
His Fast.

London.—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died at Brixton prison following a hunger strike of 73 days.

The lord mayor's death occurred at 5:40 o'clock Monday morning. Father Dominic, his private chaplain, and his brother, John MacSwiney, were with him at the time.

MacSwiney was unconscious for thirty-six hours before his death. It is stated, Father Dominic therefore was unable to give him communion but he administered extreme unction.

The cause of MacSwiney's death was heart failure, according to a statement by the home office.

When one of the officials was asked regarding Mrs. MacSwiney's absence from the bedside when death occurred, he replied that the restrictions which were recently imposed upon the visits of relatives were urged by the attending physicians as vital to the prisoner's own interests.

Terence MacSwiney was 40 years old and was one of the most prominent Sinn Feiners. He started life as a draper's assistant, but became a poet, author and a playwright before taking up politics seriously. Later he became violently anti-English.

MacSwiney's hunger strike was begun on August 12 when, with ten of his associates, he was arrested by soldiers in Cork while attending a session of a Sinn Fein court. After trial by a court-martial under the regulations of the defense of the realm act, he was found guilty of sedition and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which he was serving in Brixton prison in London.

CABLE TRUSTEESHIP MAY BE DEMANDED

Washington.—Some form of international trusteeship of the seized German cables may be insisted upon by the United States in the event no equitable distribution of the cables is agreed upon by the delegates to the international communications conference in session here.

Since disposition of the German cables among the five powers requires unanimous consent, officials said it was possible that no agreement other than an international form of operation might possibly be reached. This, however has not yet been proposed by the American commissioners and it was stated that it will not be unless it development that no other agreement was possible.

One of the American delegates confirmed reports that the United States, while not disposed to question Japan's title to the Island of Yap under a mandate awarded her by the peace conference, would most certainly insist upon the safeguarding of the rights of all nations to important cable communications centering about the island.

2-CENT LETTER FAVORED

Burleson Contemplates No Increase in
Request to Congress.

Washington.—Postal estimates to be submitted to the coming session of congress, Postmaster-General Burleson said, will not recommend any increase in the 2-cent first-class letter rate, in connection with any plan of taxation revision, and will renew the department's previous recommendations for a 1-cent local delivery rate.

The postmaster-general estimates that a reduction of the local delivery rate from 2 cents to 1 cent would probably increase postal revenue rather than decrease it.

Foreign Diplomats Will Get Liquor.

Washington.—The customs service receded from its position with respect to the importation of liquor by the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries. Officials of the service said that not only could the diplomats bring liquor into the country, but that liquor consigned to them in shipment would have to be admitted.

Lever Act Held Partly Void.

Pittsburg.—The fourth section of the Lever act was declared unconstitutional by Judge Thompson in the United States district court here. He dismissed the government's petition for an order for removal of three railroad men to Chicago indicted there for conspiracy to violate the section ruled unconstitutional.

No Trace Found of Mayor Percival.

Vancouver, Wash.—No trace of Mayor Percival has yet been found. The mayor has been missing more than a week. The river is being watched and more circulars have been sent to outside cities. Practically every city in the United States has now been covered.

A Statement to the Voters

The time of year for the election of County officers is approaching, and my name will again appear on the ballot for the office of County Judge. It has been suggested that I get out and visit the different parts of the county and meet people and talk matters over with them. This I would be glad to do. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to spend a week or ten days visiting different parts of the county, but I do not feel that it would be right for me to lock up my office and neglect the business of the County when the taxpayers are paying me a salary to look after their interests, and I do not believe that they do expect this of me. Therefore, I take this method of expressing my gratitude for past favors and for kind treatment during my terms of office.

Six years ago, when the voters wrote my name on the primary ballot, I accepted the nomination and promised the people of Lane County, if elected, that I would devote my time to the work of the office, doing all in my power to promote the interests of Lane County and to see, as far as possible, that the tax money was spent to the best advantage in order to do the greatest amount of good. This I have tried to do, meeting every issue as it came up, always taking a stand for what I thought was right and just under the conditions as presented.

The office of County Judge of Lane County is a very responsible position, as this is a large county. The business of the office has nearly doubled in the last six years. Many and difficult are the problems that come before the County Judge for settlement. The County Judge has many different lines of work to do. This office has the Poor, Probate, Juvenile, Insane, Widows' Pension, and last but not least, a share of the Road and Bridge problems of the county, and today this latter is one of the most important questions that comes before the people.

When I began looking after the poor in 1915, Lane County was appropriating \$14,000.00 a year for their care. Last year, 1919, there was appropriated \$9,000.00. For 1920, due to advanced costs of all commodities, this was increased to \$10,000.00. Thus it will be seen, that in spite of the high cost of living, a reduction of from \$4,000.00 to \$9,000.00 per year has been made in the cost of caring for the poor. During my term of office, several acres of land have been cleared at the Poor Farm, and at the present time the farm is all in cultivation except about three acres, which we hope to have cleared this winter. We have just installed a new heating plant, electric lights, electric motor for pumping water, and built a new addition to the barn and a new silo; also, we have improved the herd of cattle. All this has been accomplished and the budget decreased from \$14,000.00 to \$9,000.00. I also think, without doubt, that we have one of the best equipped farms for the poor in the state.

Next, the Juvenile work is fast becoming a great work. By hiring a Juvenile Officer, a saving has been made, and a great deal better service given. By the middle of the year I had spent only \$378.00 out of the budget allowance of \$1,100.00, and as this is less than half, I feel quite sure that the employment of Colonel Harbaugh has not only been a great saving in money, but that we have, at this time, one of the best Juvenile organizations in the state. Two hundred cases have been handled this year, yet only a very few have been made public record. Our object in the Juvenile Court is to co-operate with the parents so that they may be able to control their children and save them from being disgraced or having their names on the public record. I feel that this is one of the greatest works in the County. The public does not realize the enormity or seriousness of it.

The Widows' Pensions have been held to about the same amount, although the numbers have increased. If I remember correctly, it cost about \$9,000.00 last year. On account of the increased prices of all articles, the Budget Committee appropriated \$10,000.00 for 1920, and I feel sure that we will be able to get through with that sum.

Last, but by no means least, is the Road question. At the beginning of my term of office the taxpayers, at the taxpayers' meeting, urged the County Court to adopt some system of road building, to buy some modern equipment for the construction of roads. At first the County Court hesitated about buying machinery, as they wanted to be sure when they made the investment that it would be of some use. We finally bought a Holt Caterpillar Engine, a Russell Grader and a Scarifier. After the first year's work, the people were so well pleased that they went on record urging the County to buy more equipment and proceed with the road construction. We have tried very hard to carry out the wishes of the people, and I do not hesitate to say that Lane County today stands at the head of the list for good roads. It has more miles of high type roads than any county in the state. It has the best road-building equipment and has built good roads cheaper than any other county.

In the first place, labor is scarce and wages are high, therefore the only economical method is to use modern, up-to-date machinery. You might as well ask the farmer to discard the tractor, truck and automobile and go entirely back to using horses and wagons as to ask the county to stop using modern machinery for their work. Counties that cling to the old methods are not getting the results that we get in Lane County and their taxes are just as high as ever.

Lane County is in a sound financial condition. It has some outstanding warrants, but plenty of tax money on the rolls, if collected, to take care of all the expenses. Moreover, we hope this fall to be able to redeem nearly all the warrants. In addition, the county has about \$200,000.00 in road equipment which is all in first-class condition, ready to operate whenever it is needed.

A division of the road question that has assumed a different character in the last six years is the bridge problem. Prior to my term of office, the travel was largely by team or light automobile. Now heavy trucks travel nearly every road in the county and put loads on our bridges that a few years ago were unthought of. It has been said that road and bridge travel has increased a thousand percent during the last ten years. All this means that our roads and bridges must necessarily wear out much quicker than in former years. Therefore, methods of design and construction that seemed satisfactory a few years ago will not do at all now. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and a bridge must be safe for any lawful load that may pass over the road to it. Under these conditions the Court decided in 1917 to put a bridge engineer over the County bridge work, and give him charge of design, construction and repair. The results have been highly satisfactory. In spite of labor shortage, high wages, high priced lumber and other materials, the total expenditure for bridges has been kept down to about the pre-war level, and the bridge system in general improved. The average expenditure for bridges for five years before 1917 was \$35,582.45. Since the war began, the cost of all labor and material has more than doubled. Therefore, an expenditure of approximately \$71,000.00 might have been expected, but the Court has been able to keep the average to \$39,780.31, an evident saving of many thousands of dollars per year due to efficient supervision.

In my opinion, for counties of this size, it would be better to leave road and bridge matters entirely to the Board of Commissioners and let the County Judge take care of the poor, probate, juvenile, insane and widows' pensions. Also, it might be better if the County Judge were an attorney, as it sometimes seems something of a joke to have a man who is not a lawyer sit upon the bench and try cases. The probate matters of the county are very important. Titles to land, divisions of estates, etc., are all important matters, and unless a man has had some experience or some knowledge of the law, he will find himself lost as to the procedure.

Now that it is impossible for me to visit the different parts of the county and meet friends, I would be glad to have them call at my office and talk matters over with me, for, if I am correctly informed, some things are circulating that are not true. I do not think it right that men should take political gossip and peddle it without first finding out that it is true. I grant that every man has a right to his own opinion of all public acts, for the acts of every public official are public property. People have a right to endorse or condemn, but no man has a right to tell a thing unless he knows it is true. Sometimes candidates, in the hope of getting votes, are willing to make promises to do almost anything. No man can promise anything more than his best judgment on each issue as it comes before him, because circumstances change from time to time. I might promise a thing today and in six months from now it would be impossible or foolish to do it. One thing is sure, that if a man makes too many promises he is either ignorant of what he is going to try to do, or unscrupulous, and does not expect to fulfill his promises.

With these few facts and words I will leave it to the voters, and whatever their decision is, I assure you I will be satisfied. If they see fit to support me and re-elect me, I will give them my best efforts, and anything my friends can do for me I will appreciate. I will say again, as I said before, that I will devote my time and do the best I can for the county's interests, therefore, I have no apologies to offer or new promises to make. I am sorry that I cannot meet you all personally, but I think I have explained the reasons why, therefore I will leave it with you to decide.

Yours truly,
H. L. BOWN,
County Judge.

(Paid Adv.)

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