

Refrigerators

Don't wait until the season is half over. Buy that Refrigerator now and use it throughout the full season. It is not a luxury but a necessity. It will help you to HOOVERIZE by keeping your food either cooked or uncooked in a fresh and wholesome condition.

We only have a limited number and they are very moderately priced.

Brauer & Conley

CORNER 9TH AND OAK.

Enemy Plan

(Continued from page one)

German advanced 28 miles in five days, but because they still have a large number of fresh reserves which they can throw into the battle, according to the opinion of a high authority today. Until

SAYS IT ACTED LIKE A CHARM.

Coughs, colds, sore throat or bronchial troubles which persist at this time of the year usually are of an obstinate character. This is all the more reason why a truly reliable remedy like Foley's Honey and Tar Compound should be used. Mrs. Margaret Smale, Bishop, Calif., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is a grand remedy; more than is claimed for it. I was suffering from a cold last week and used the medicine and it acted like a charm." Contains no opiates. Sold everywhere.

FARMERS, FIRMS AND MERCHANTS

Alike, need the help which a good banking connection gives them.

This bank has no favorites, its service is extended to everyone who wishes SAFETY for FUNDS, and promptness in handling their business.

You are Welcome at

The First National Bank

Eugene, Ore.

it is known where the reserves will be used, the situation will remain anxious. The transport of British and French reserves is working smoothly and there are now plenty to check the German advance, with every hope of holding the enemy to little more progress, it was declared.

Aside from the main German objective of crushing the Anglo-French armies, the enemy has three objectives—the channel ports, separation of the British and the French armies and capture of Amiens and Paris. German reserves can now be used in one of these—it is impossible to tell which. The reserves at the right and left of the crown prince's army have not yet been touched, it is known.

The German attack in the Alsace region was not a complete surprise, because an enemy concentration there was known to be in progress, but there was no definite information that a really great drive was impending. The Germans deserve every credit for the secret manner in which they brought up their troops the night before the attack. Only two hours of artillery and trench mortar fire effectively cut the wire defenses.

The first day of the assault, the crown prince's army advanced 12 miles, overrunning the French lines and crossing the Alsace in an effort to cut the Paris-Charlons railway and to widen the salient he had created.

Considerable success attended his efforts in the center, but he was frustrated on the flanks.

It is not fair to blame the allied command for the reverse. It was the outcome of an inherently unfavorable strategic situation. With a numerically superior enemy, the allies cannot have adequate reserves at all their attacked points which would be the only way of preventing initial German successes.

MAY COMMANDEER CLOTH
Washington, June 1.—Possible commandeering of all cotton, woolen and silk goods was indicated today with the appointment of John Scott, Chicago, as "textile administrator" of the war industries board.

Fixed prices on all cloths also was forecast.

Old papers, 5c hundred—Guard Office

SPOT CASH

GILKER, the auctioneer, pays the highest SPOT CASH price for HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Office Phone 33
Res. Phone 358-B
Locates at Southeast cor. of Park Square.

CHANGES IN TRAIN SCHEDULES

Beginning Sunday, June 2nd

MAIN LINE. Shasta Limited trains No. 11 and 12 discontinued.

SOUTH.

No. 13 to San Francisco leaves Eugene at 11:52 P. M. instead of 1:07 A. M. No. 53 to San Francisco leaves Eugene at 6:20 A. M. instead of 6:01 A. M. No. 15 to San Francisco same as before. No. 17 to Cottage Grove and Roseburg leaves Eugene at 6:33 P. M. instead of 6:48 P. M.

NORTH.

No. 64 from San Francisco arrives Eugene 2:25 A. M. instead of 2:40 A. M. No. 16 from San Francisco arrives Eugene at 4:25 A. M. instead of 3:30 A. M. No. 14 from San Francisco arrives Eugene 5:05 P. M. instead of 5:20 P. M. No. 18 from Roseburg same as before.

EUGENE-CORVALLIS.

No changes in time between Eugene and Corvallis via Monroe.

EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD-WENDLING.

No. 91 to Springfield and Wendling leaves Eugene at 7:35 A. M. instead of 7:20 A. M. No. 93 to Springfield and Wendling leaves Eugene at 2:00 P. M. instead of 2:10 P. M. No. 92 from Wendling and Springfield arrives Eugene at 10:30 A. M. instead of 10:10 A. M. No. 94 from Wendling and Springfield arrives Eugene at 4:38 P. M. instead of 4:45 P. M.

EUGENE-SPRINGFIELD-OAKRIDGE.

No. 96 connecting at Springfield for Oakridge leaves Eugene at 2:00 P. M. instead of 2:10 P. M. Connection from Oakridge at Springfield with No. 92 arrives Eugene at 10:30 A. M. instead of 10:10 A. M.

EUGENE-GARDINER-NORTH BEND-MARSHFIELD.

No changes made on this line to or from Eugene.

For particulars ask Local Agent.

Southern Pacific Lines

ARMY OFFICER'S WIFE FOUND DEAD ON ROAD

Woman Is Believed Slain by Former Employer, Who Commits Suicide.

White Salmon, Wash., June 1.—The coroner's jury was expected today to return a verdict of murder and suicide following its investigation of the deaths of Bert Bishop and Mrs. Chester T. Dewey. The bodies were found along the roadside. Bishop's arm was around the young woman. The other hand clasped a revolver.

Mrs. Dewey's husband recently was commissioned a lieutenant in the army. She was 16 when married and 21 at death. She formerly worked as bookkeeper in Bishop's office. He was construction superintendent for the Pacific Light and Power company. A wife and three children survive Bishop, who was 35. Mrs. Dewey is survived by two small sons.

Lieutenant Dewey recently left Camp Lewis en route east, and may be now en route to France to join the overseas forces.

Bishop and Mrs. Dewey attracted attention here by their friendship. They frequently took long fishing trips and hikes into neighboring forests together. When Lieutenant Dewey recently came here to see his wife before departing for France, she was gone on a trip with Bishop.

Foch Confident of Power to Stop Advance of Huns

Paris, June 1.—The following story is told today, illustrative of the confidence of the allied generalissimo in his armies:

When General Foch recently visited Dunkirk, the mayor said to him: "General, you saved Flanders in 1914. You won't leave it in danger in 1918?"

Foch replied: "When one remembers how we stopped the enemy four years ago, one must entertain no doubt—the means we have at our disposal today."

Invasers Held

(Continued from Page One.)

combining the entire new front with nearly half the southern portion of the Picardy front.

In the center the Germans have reached the northern bank of the Marne river, representing a maximum penetration of 28 miles. The night communique of the French war office says the Marne has been reached "by weak German forces," between Charleville and Jaulgonne, a front of less than two miles, about five miles east of Chateau-Thierry. The German war office refers vaguely to the Marne being reached "to the south of Fere-en-Tardenois."

Unofficial reports declare the Germans are along the northern bank of the river between Chateau-Thierry and Dormand, a front of 12 miles.

On the allied left wing, the Germans have crossed the Oise east of Semigny, about two miles south of Noyon, but are held on the western bank of the river. Further south the enemy crossed the highway running from Soissons southward to Chateau-Thierry and occupied Oulchy-Le-Chateau and Oulchy-La-Ville, midway between the two former cities.

On the right, British and French continue to hold Rheims, although the Germans are developing their drive down the Ardre valley to encircle the city from the southwest.

Rheims is now at the northern apex of a very acute and dangerous salient.

The Germans claim a total of 45,000 prisoners, together with more than four hundred cannon and "thousands of machine guns."

In the near east, Greek troops, supported by French artillery have attacked the Bulgarians along the Struma river, forcing them back more than a mile on a nine-mile front, in the vicinity of Srka Di Legon. More than 1,500 Bulgarian and German prisoners were taken including 33 officers in addition to a large amount of material.

Field Marshal Haig reported nothing of importance on the British northern front.

London, June 1.—Local fighting in the Picardy area, resulting to the advantage of the British, was reported by Field Marshal Haig today.

"A hostile raid was repulsed east of Villers Bretonneux," the statement said. "Local fighting in Aveluy Wood and

north of Albert resulted to our advantage. We took a few prisoners."

Three hostile artillery firing early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux and Hebuterne sectors. South and west of Lens and in the neighborhood of Clencyville, there was active cannonading at night."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL SCHOOL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 4, of Lane County, State of Oregon, that the Annual School Election of said District will be held at the City Hall, Eugene, Oregon, to begin at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. until 7 o'clock p. m. on the third Monday of June, being the 17th day of June, A. D. 1918.

This meeting is called for the purpose of electing two Directors to serve for the term of three years.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1918.

R. S. HAMILTON,
Chairman Board of Directors.

Attest: J. K. MOORE, District Clerk.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY COUNTY COURT

Cora M. Olson 20.00
Ora Bronqueto 10.00
Jessie Ethel May 25.00
Lillie Osterhout 20.00
Lenora J. Gill 10.00
Ida Jones 10.00
Della Harrington 8.00
Catherine Miller 7.50
Mrs. Bump Caskey 10.00
Mrs. Luella Johnson 10.00
Nancy Ann Jones 17.50

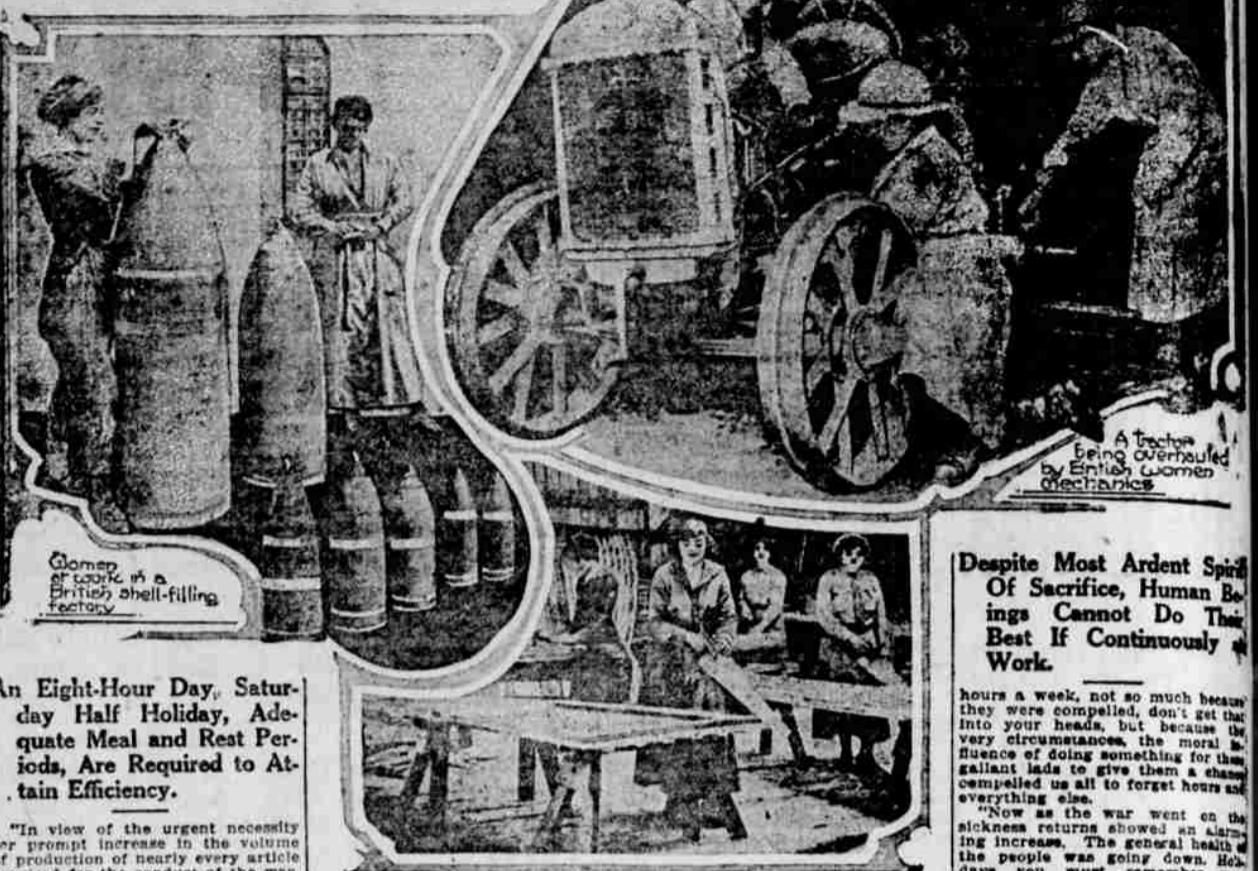
FAREWELL DANCE For DRAFTED MEN

Saturday Night, June 1 At New Armory.

Hear the big Marimbophone played by Mr. Kilborn.

GENTS 50c. Ladies and spectators free. Drafted men admitted free.

Proper Conditions of Labor for Women War-Workers Imperative Declare Women of National Defense Council



An Eight-Hour Day, Saturday Half Holiday, Adequate Meal and Rest Periods, Are Required to Attain Efficiency.

"In view of the urgent necessity for prompt increase in the volume of production of nearly every article required for the conduct of the war, vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down."

This sentence sounds the keynote of the industrial policy of the United States Army, today placing numberless contracts of fabulous size and value—the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster's Department. In "General Orders No. 13," from which this sentence is quoted, issued not long ago by the Ordnance Department and later adopted by the Quartermaster General, are set forth in some detail the principles of this policy, and in no uncertain words the reason for its existence. It goes on to say, "that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production. Enlightened patriotism, in other words, demands that the workmen shall make a steady, reasonable length of time under proper conditions. We have long heard these things demanded for the good of the country, but now a new partnership has been formed. Efficiency and security go hand in hand.

From the time of our entrance into the war, the importance of conserving labor standards has been emphasized and re-emphasized by important officials in the government. The President himself, in a message to the White House the British Labor Commission which visited this country last spring, said that "nothing would be more desirable than to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life," when we are fighting in a cause which "means the raising of the standards of life." Secretary Baker, as Chairman of the Council of Defense, in April of last year stated in a letter addressed to the governors of the states a resolution passed by the Council. "That the Council of National Defense urge upon the legislatures of the states, as well as all administrative agencies charged with the enforcement of labor and health laws, the great duty of maintaining the existing safeguards as to the health and welfare of workers, and that no departure from such present standards in state laws or state rulings affecting labor should be taken without the declaration of the Council of National Defense that such a departure is essential for the effective pursuit of the national defense."

The United States Supreme Court held that, for the sake of future generations, it was constitutional to limit the working hours of women to eight hours a day. Today in war time an additional reason, Modern warfare is not fought in the trenches alone. The army at the front is helpless if the second line of defense, the arm in factories, is not able to keep up production of supplies. In emphasizing the necessity of rigid enforcement of existing legal standards, and urging that "even where the law permits a nine or ten-hour day, effort should be

made to restrict the work of women to eight hours," the Ordnance Department has in mind primarily the output of munitions. In urging the prohibition of night work, they state that "English investigators have found that night work for women involves proportionately large costs for supervision and protection." The human cost of night work has long been known to social investigators. A world war has brought out its pecuniary extravagance.

The Saturday half holiday—"an absolute essential for women under all conditions"—adequate meal and rest periods, and one day's rest in seven, also find place in this Government list of industrial standards. Even with the best will in the world, and despite the most ardent spirit of sacrifice, human beings cannot do continuous work without losing their efficiency. The English work-



ers, who toiled such long hours at the beginning of the war, did so willingly for the sake of their soldiers. In the words of Mr. J. H. Thomas, member of the British Labor Commission to this country: "We get reports of our lads being mowed down, unable to defend themselves, simply like rabbits in a hole, being mowed down for want of munitions. You can quite understand that public sentiment was that we had to give them some protection, and our men and our women were working fourteen, sixteen, eighteen and all manner of hours one hundred and twenty

hours a week, not so much because they were compelled, don't get that into your heads, but because the very circumstances, the moral influence of doing something for their gallant lads to give them a change compelled us all to forget hours and everything else."

"Now as the war went on the sickness returns showed an alarming increase. The general health of the people was going down. Health days you must remember were abandoned and the strain was beginning to be felt. The Government set up a committee, composed of employers, trade union representatives and government officials, an impartial tribunal. They came to the unanimous decision that long hours and Sunday labor were disastrous, not only to the health of the men and women, but to the efficiency of the service and they were unanimous in condemning long hours. And we say without hesitation, having regard to that experience, that it is uneconomical to work men or women abnormally long hours because it does not pay in the end."

Proper regulation of hours alone, however, will not solve the problem. The Ordnance Department knows that it will not help production to limit hours if the men and women who work them are abnormal long hours because it does not pay in the end. If they are hungry, poorly clothed and improperly housed, therefore, it is urged that standards of wages "airily established in the industry and in the locality should not be lowered," "that minimum wage rates bear a constant relation to increases in the cost of living," and that, in the case of replacement of men by women, there should be equal pay for equal work. In justice to our soldiers at the front, the standards of the jobs they have to do must not be lowered by these new recruits, and because in the industrial army, take their places in the British official estimates state that the war has created some 4,000,000 women have directly replaced men, and some 600,000 are employed directly on munitions. The replacement of men by women has, however, increased the number of women in the United States as yet. But day by day we hear of new occupations entered, and old ones extended. Women are doing the work of the nation, and if the war goes on, will inevitably be called into the industry in greater and greater numbers. Increasing demands will be made upon these unwise sacrifices will without doubt be demanded short-sighted attempts will be made to break down labor laws. But because in the light of England's experience, and of our own best industrial practice, we know that exhausted workers mean decreased production—and because in the case of women workers, they mean, too, a deterioration of the race, the people of the country must be guarded with that vigilance demanded by the Chief of Ordnance "lest the safeguards with which the people of our country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down."

Despite Most Ardent Spirit of Sacrifice, Human Beings Cannot Do Their Best if Continuously at Work.

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Any Walker, assistant	48.00	Ted Gastin, laborer	27.35
Lena Spores, assistant	27.35	A. C. Bostick, road work	1.40
W. G. Sharman, registrar	1.40	Lewis West, road work	68.67
Lloyd Howe, salary	68.67	W. I. Rabern, road work	1.38
Western Union Telegraph Co., message	1.38	Bud Glaspey, road work	1.90
C. A. Lee, registrar	1.90	Bedell Carter, laborer	40
Peter P. Colgaard, registrar	40	Harold Hodson, laborer	50
N. J. Bryant, registrar	50	Harry Veatch, road work	49
J. M. Shelby, registrar	49	Bert Glaspey, laborer	23.25
Joe Morris, Jr., registrar	23.25	Lincoln Taylor, inspector	48.30
Guard Printing Co., notices, etc.	48.30	Ernest B. Walker, chairman	1.70
Cressley, etc. supplies	1.70	Charles Gentry, chairman	40
Matlock's Store, sundries	40	W. T. Culver, patrolman	419.20
J. J. Wilkinson, registrar	419.20	Frank Stevens, road work	8.63
J. L. Atkinson, registrar	8.63	W. K. Dodson, road work	55.50
S. G. Thompson Hdw., hamps	55.50	Bob Vaughan, road work	35.00
General Road.	35.00	Wm. Flock, man and team	113.30
A. C. Mathews, Cr. Rock	113.30	K. H. McCormack, contract	189.60
W. S. Walker, labor	189.60	K. H. McCormack, contract	26.75
W. S. Walker, man and team	26.75	K. H. McCormack, contract	5.20
Alva Flock, labor	5.20	H. H. Johnson, contract	2.75
J. E. Flock, labor	2.75	J. McCullister, laborer	20.44
Louis Flock, man and team	20.44	L. J. Greene, carpenter	5.20
Wm. Flock, man and team	5.20	George Hawley, laborer	1.50
K. H. McCormack, contract	1.50	Walter Rodgers, laborer	12.35
K. H. McCormack, contract	12.35	Cottage Grove Mfg. Co., paint	109.81
K. H. McCormack, contract	109.81	Sweet Drain Auto Co., repairs, etc.	65.25
H. H. Johnson, contract	65.25	A. T. Miller, board	67.00
J. McCullister, laborer	67.00	A. T. Miller, foreman	57.38
L. J. Greene, carpenter	57.38	A. T. Miller, road work	48.13
George Hawley, laborer	48.13	William Williams, road work	30.50
Walter Rodgers, laborer	30.50	Judd Bundy, laborer	18.90
Cottage Grove Mfg. Co., paint	18.90	Ira Higgins, laborer	23.25
Sweet Drain Auto Co., repairs, etc.	23.25	Ernest Winfrey, laborer	18.75
A. T. Miller, board	18.75	C. H. McBees, laborer	59.10
A. T. Miller, foreman	59.10	Matthews Bros., road work	30.30
A. T. Miller, road work	30.30	H. Mooney, laborer	23.30
William Williams, road work	23.30	W. O. Heckart, contract (shel)	28.05
Judd Bundy, laborer	28.05	W. O. Heckart, contract (shel)	49.50
Ira Higgins, laborer	49.50	Matthews Bros., use of car	32.30
Ernest Winfrey, laborer	32.30	L. M. Worsen, use of car	28.05
C. H. McBees, laborer	28.05	A. T. Miller, board	49.50
Matthews Bros., road work	49.50	L. M. Worsen, use of car	32.30
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