

PEOPLE OF AMERICA ARE SOLIDLY UNITED, IS VIEW OF VISITOR

New Zealand Leader Who Will Speak Here in Support of Liberty Loan Tells of His Observations.

With a message to Eugene people straight from the front in France, army stories of the war in general, and many tales of his own interesting experience in action, Captain Thomas E. Y. Seddon, of the New Zealand army, will arrive in Eugene today and will speak at the armory tomorrow night under the direction of the National Security League and as a feature of the fourth Liberty drive.

dressed, Captain Seddon expressed his intense admiration for the way in which the feeling of this country has changed. Particularly in this change noticeable in New York, he said, where it was like warm in May, but glowing hot in August. In Wisconsin, where the German element so predominates, Captain Seddon was much interested in studying the feelings of the Americans of German descent. Some meetings he addressed were composed entirely of people who were the children of German-born parents. In making inquiries of their employers he found that they had worked at war work diligently and loyally. As far as can be ascertained, he says, there



Captain Seddon

The battalion to which Captain Seddon was attached went first to Egypt, later going to France. They took part in the battles of Ploegstreet, Passchendaele and the Heights of Abraham, and in the German offensive this spring he, with his company, took part in the fight at Amiens. He has just reached the west after a speaking engagement of several months in New York and other eastern states for the Red Cross and more later for the United States emergency shipping board. He is said to be a most brilliant and forceful speaker, and his presentation of facts from the front and his experiences, which he gives with Lord Reading's permission, will no doubt be heard with much interest. And his suggestions for a policy to be adopted by the allies from an Australian point of view is regarded in Oregon who are naturally much interested in this topic, will no doubt bring him large audiences.

Before the war, Captain Seddon was member for Westland in the parliament of New Zealand, representing the Liberal party, which seat he held for 12 years. He is second son of the late Right Honorable M. J. Seddon, P. C., L.L.D., who was for 13 years premier of New Zealand.

Captain Seddon quotes from a letter which he received recently from a brother officer of the New Zealand field artillery, but which was written before the collapse of the last German offensive, the following: "The arrival of Americans is of course, having a terrific effect on everything. They are so keen and useful. If all goes well for the next six weeks, the situation for the Germans in a military way will be very difficult, indeed."

Speaking of his experiences with the different public meetings he has ad-

CROWDER WILL RID SHIPYARDS OF ALL EVADERS OF DRAFT

Protest Against Employment of Ball Players, Pugilists and Others on 'Soft Jobs' Prompt Action.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Provost Marshal General Crowder will act promptly to rid American shipyards of draft evaders and slacker workers. On the heels of a walkout of workers at the great Cramp yards, Philadelphia, in a protest against the employment in "easy jobs" of pugilists, ball players, actors and others in shipbuilding work, the provost-marshal general today issued new regulations covering this and similar situations in other yards.

These will be enforced immediately. The regulations recently suspended to compile a monthly report on the essentiality of any workman in the shipyards probably will be restored.

In addition, it was stated officially here today that all requests for exemption or deferred classification for military service have been withdrawn. This action was effective September 13, but publicity was given the move today.

Every person within the draft ages who can be dispensed with should be spared for military service, the instructions read.

The officials of the shipping board said that even the claim of the head of the department would not be sufficient to obtain deferred classification for the men. All such claims will be visited by at least two executive officers of the board or fleet corporation.

"It is the intention of the shipping board to protect its interests, but it is also the policy to fill vacancies hereafter with men who are without the draft ages, or who already have grounds for deferred classification for dependency or other reasons," the official statement said.

Crowder stipulates in his new regulations that a monthly report must be made to the local board on the essentiality of every fleet corporation employe. If within five days after the first of each month a specific request has not been received from the government authorities at the yards for the continued deferred classification of an employe, that man automatically becomes subject to military service when his number is reached, or if it has been passed he is

Two Important Socialists in the Toils of the Law for Seditious Utterances



EUGENE V. DEBS



ROSE PASTOR STOKES

Eugene V. Debs, several times socialist candidate for the presidency, has been on trial in Cleveland for alleged seditious utterances. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, almost as prominent in the ranks of socialism as Mr. Debs, has already been convicted by a federal court in Kansas City on charges of a similar nature. She was fined \$25 during the Debs trial because she applauded in the courtroom.

Immediately inducted into the service. Under this plan, it is held no "slacker worker" can long hold his job in the yards. The shipping board is preparing to assist the provost marshal general in his work by compiling a report on its men which will be made the foundation for a general weeding out of undesirable.

In addition to the regulations made public today a general working program for handling the situation in the yards will be announced within a few days. Crowder's office is working on this now in co-operation with the shipping board.

FAST MILE TRAVELED BY HEMLOCK, PACER

Hemlock, pacer, sired by Hal B., exceeded the record for the Lane county track in an exhibition mile, Thursday, after he had finished in the 2:15 pace 4-1-3, when he covered the distance in 2:11 1-4.

estimates that the track was two seconds slow.

Hemlock made the last half in 1:04 1/4 and finished with ease. Todd estimates that the mile would have been made in 2:10 if Hemlock had traveled with a prompter.

The horse is entered in the races at Salem next week.

The free-for-all Lane county horse pace and trot was the event of chief interest at the Lane county Fair Friday. Oregon Bond finished first, in three heats.

Summary table of race results including names like Carrie Lovelace, Jimmy Lee, Excellency, Oregon Bond, George Seattle, etc.

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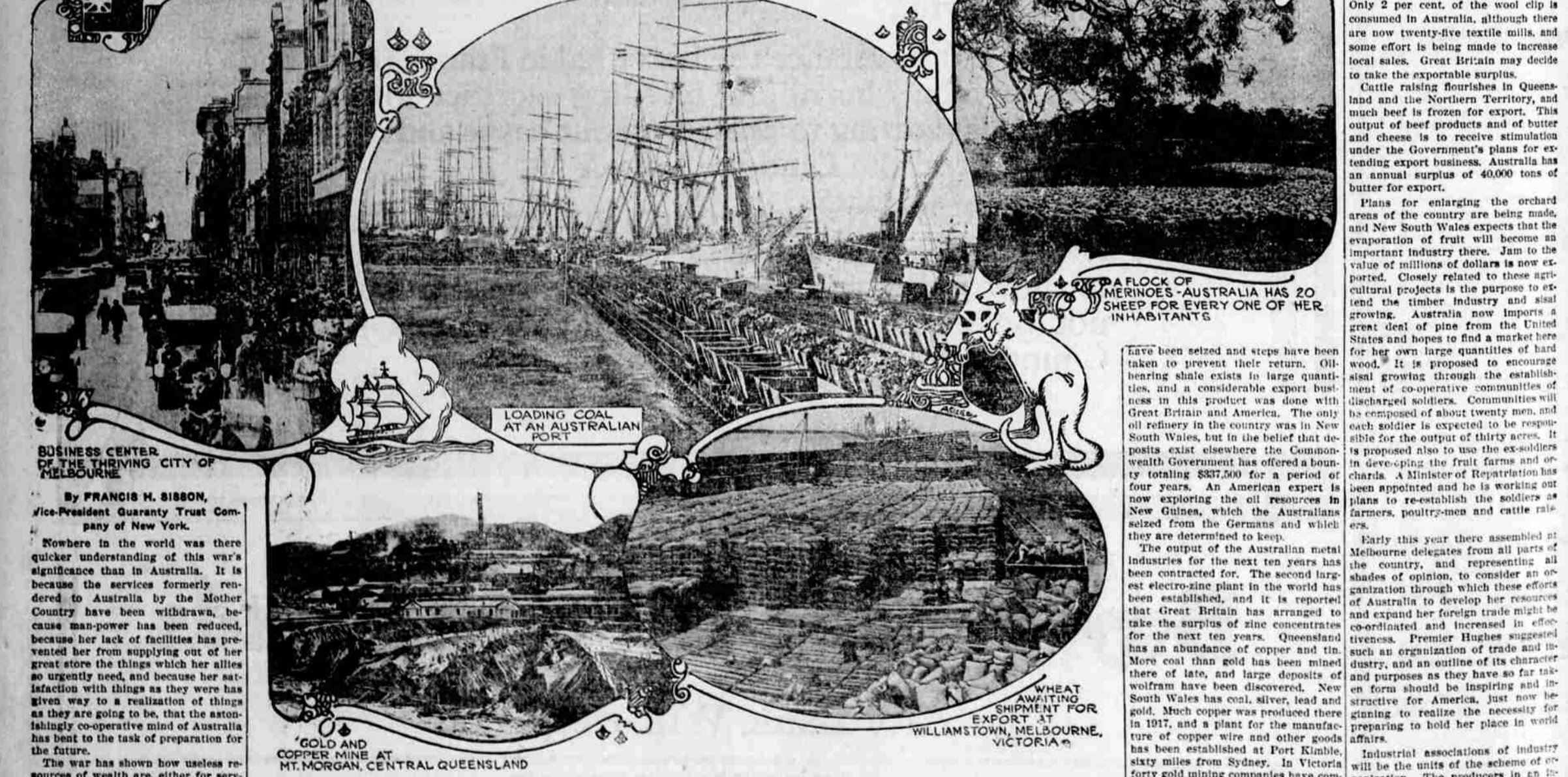
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The Awakening of a Continent



BUSINESS CENTER OF THE THRIVING CITY OF MELBOURNE

By FRANCIS H. SIBSON, Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Nowhere in the world was there quicker understanding of this war's significance than in Australia. It is because the services formerly rendered to Australia by the Mother Country have been withdrawn, because man-power has been reduced, because her lack of facilities has prevented her from supplying out of her great store the things which her allies so urgently need, and because her satisfaction with things as they were has given way to a realization of things as they are going to be, that the astonishingly co-operative mind of Australia has bent to the task of preparation for the future.

The war has shown how useless resources of wealth are, either for service or profit, unless facilities exist for making them available when and where they are wanted. With enormous surpluses of wheat, wool, sugar, beef, and fruits, Australia has been forced to erect storage-houses and to risk millions in losses because of lack of transportation. For the importation of much needed manufactured articles she has had to rely to a great extent upon the uncertain visits of sailing-vessels. Coal and metals have remained comparatively undeveloped because of insufficient railways, waterways, and coastwise vessels. It is to make sure that this shall

not happen again and that in the future the Commonwealth will not have to rely on British ships that a great shipbuilding program has been inaugurated. Heretofore small vessels only have been built, and for the larger work the necessity of a suitable industrial organization has been recognized. Necessary materials for shipbuilding are at hand. There are huge deposits of iron ore. Coke and limestone are readily available for the manufacture of pig iron. Coal fields are large and the product is of good quality. Indeed, it is asserted that the materials for turning out ship-plates can be assembled at Newcastle, in

New South Wales, more economically per unit than they can be assembled anywhere in the United States. Shipbuilding projects are afoot in many places, and the Commonwealth Government, which has already taken over the Victoria State yards, is prepared to support them financially. Yards for building ocean-going vessels are being made ready at Melbourne, Newcastle, Walsh Island, New South Wales, Williamsstown, Victoria; in Queensland and in Tasmania. The Tasmanian Government has also placed orders for ships in the United States. It is proposed to build steel

Close by are the plans for port improvement. A commission which recently completed a survey reported that Port Pirie, Adelaide, Brisbane, Fremantle, Hobart, Melbourne and Sydney were all capable of extension. The investigators constantly kept before them the possibility of berthing 1,000-foot ships in these harbors. At Port Pirie a modern coal conveyor has recently been erected to expedite the unloading of coal for smelter work in that vicinity. Plans have been made for the extension of other metallurgical works there. Proposed extensions are likewise

continental Railway from Port Augusta, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, West Australia, a distance of 1,653 miles, was completed last April, and it is believed that it will form the backbone of a system that will eventually open up to development a vast territory rich in mineral deposits. Australia is capable of industrial expansion on a great scale. Her natural resources have never been subjected to the exploitation rascally possible in lands well provided with railroads and waterways. The Germans were making some headway in mining and in related metal industries when the war broke out, but their holdings

of a country, however, and her plans for industrial expansion will not be allowed to interfere with her standard sources of wealth. In the United States there is one sheep to every three persons; in Australia there are twenty sheep to every one person. Only 2 per cent. of the wool clip is consumed in Australia, although there are now twenty-five textile mills, and some effort is being made to increase local sales. Great Britain may decide to take the exportable surplus. Cattle raising flourishes in Queensland and the Northern Territory, and much beef is frozen for export. This output of beef products and of butter and cheese is to receive stimulation under the Government's plans for extending export business. Australia has an annual surplus of 40,000 tons of butter for export. Plans for enlarging the orchard areas of the country are being made, and New South Wales expects that the evaporation of fruit will become an important industry there. Jam to the value of millions of dollars is now exported. Closely related to these agricultural projects is the purpose to extend the timber industry and sisal growing. Australia now imports a great deal of pine from the United States and hopes to find a market here for her own large quantities of hard wood. It is proposed to encourage sisal growing through the establishment of co-operative communities of discharged soldiers. Communities will be composed of about twenty men, and each soldier is expected to be responsible for the output of thirty acres. It is proposed also to use the ex-soldiers in developing the fruit farms and orchards. A Minister of Repatriation has been appointed and he is working out plans to re-establish the soldiers as farmers, poultry-men and cattle raisers.

Early this year there assembled at Melbourne delegates from all parts of the country, and representing all shades of opinion, to consider an organization through which these efforts of Australia to develop her resources and expand her foreign trade might be co-ordinated and increased in effectiveness. Premier Hughes suggested such an organization of trade and industry, and an outline of its character and purposes as they have so far taken form should be inspiring and instructive for America, just now beginning to realize the necessity for preparing to hold her place in world affairs. Industrial associations of industry will be the units of the scheme of organization. The producers in an industry will form themselves into an association. They will elect a council or board, with a permanent general secretary, and, probably, in the case of most industries, with branch secretaries in each state. The objects of each association will be to coordinate and control within the limits of its particular industry. The Association will act through its council, which will be directly in touch with the General Council of Science and Industry, composed of representatives from all industries—and the Department of Commerce and Industries, under the presidency of the Minister for Commerce and Industries.

Have been seized and steps have been taken to prevent their return. Oil-bearing shale exists in large quantities, and a considerable export business in this product was done with Great Britain and America. The only oil refinery in the country was in New South Wales, but in the belief that deposits exist elsewhere the Commonwealth Government has offered a bounty totaling \$337,500 for a period of four years. An American expert is now exploring the oil resources in New Guinea, which the Australians seized from the Germans and which they are determined to keep. The output of the Australian metal industries for the next ten years has been contracted for. The second largest electro-zinc plant in the world has been established, and it is reported that Great Britain has arranged to take the surplus of zinc concentrates for the next ten years. Queensland has an abundance of copper and tin. More coal than gold has been mined there of late, and large deposits of wolfram have been discovered. New South Wales has coal, silver, lead and gold. Much copper was produced there in 1917, and a plant for the manufacture of copper wire and other goods has been established at Port Kimble, sixty miles from Sydney. In Victoria forty gold mining companies have combined to insure more economical production. Having an ample supply of wool, Australia sees no reason why her textile industries should not be expanded. Considerable progress in the manufacture of hosiery and woolen underwear has been made since the outbreak of the war. These industries have been separated from the woolen and tweed mills, and an effort to expand them is being made. The cane-sugar industry has been expanded because of the fixing of high prices, with the result that there is an unexportable surplus of thousands of tons at the present time. Australia is naturally an agricultural