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Chocolate Coated Ice Cream

Ask For

Blue Bell Bars

Quality and Quantity is Our Motto

Eugene Farmers Creamery

LET CONTRACT FOR STREET IMPROVING TO M'NUTT, FOSTER

The contract to grade and gravel Eighteenth avenue from Alder to Kincaid street at a cost of \$531 was awarded to McNutt and Foster by the city council last night. A. C. Mathews bid \$475.30.

The following ordinances were passed: Paving Lincoln street from Fourth to Seventh avenue; grading and graveling Fifteenth avenue from Fairmount boulevard to the city limits; building sewer in the alley between Fourth and Fifth avenues from Blair boulevard to Tyler street; grading Kincaid street from Eighteenth to Nineteenth avenues.

An extension of two months was granted Stein brothers on their Seventeenth avenue sewer contract, which was let November 9.

Franklin Pavement Protested.

Why should the property owners on Franklin boulevard pay the entire cost of the sewer recently built there, when the Southern Pacific company's right-of-way extends the entire length of the thoroughfare on one side? This was the question which a delegation of citizens who have been assessed to pay for the sewer put up to the council, asking why the railroad company should not pay a share of the cost, as was done when the pavement was laid on Franklin street. The question was laid over until the next meeting in order that it might be discussed when the mayor and other council members were present. Only five of the latter attended the meeting last night, E. B. Parks presiding.

Kaiser Presents Claim.

A. J. Kaiser presented a claim for \$10, which he had expended for medical treatment, made necessary because of injuries received to one of his legs when he fell into an open grating on Eighth avenue west, beside the Bank of Commerce. The claim was referred to committee.

H. E. Devereaux, city engineer, explained in his office to several property owners various questions regarding street assessments.

Louis Parr, a Fairmount resident, complimented the council on the excellent grading and graveling done on Fifteenth avenue east and made inquiries regarding Benfroffing his assessment. It was explained that all assessments of \$25 or less must be paid in cash.

Veterans Make Request.

Major W. G. White, representing the General Lawton Camp of Spanish War Veterans, asked that the council charge no license to the Frisco Exposition Shows, which the Veterans wish to bring here in April. A portion of the proceeds, it was explained, would go to the Veterans and be used for relief work among needy members. It was further explained that the shows contained nothing objectionable.

For 10 Days Only We Will Give You Prices Lower on Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Clothing than you can buy them any other time this year.



Men's and Young Men's

Suits, Reg. \$30.00,
\$16.98

Dress Goods Cut

Wool Dress Goods, all colors,
60c Yd. up

Outing Flannel
2 Yds. 25c

Silks and Wool Dress Goods,
1/2 Regular Price

Men's Sport Coats
\$2.98

Men's Dress Sox, black and brown,
2 Pr. for 25c

Canvas Gloves
5c Pr.

Men's Work Shirts
69c

Men's Hats
\$1.75

Men's Overalls
79c Pr.

Ladies' Gloves

Cut

Ladies' White Kid Gloves, regular
\$2.25, \$1.39

Men's O'Coats



at Sacrifice Prices
\$13.98

\$16.98

97 W. 8th
Cor. Olive

HUB CLOTHING & SHOE STORE

97 W. 8th
Cor. Olive

Telegraph Tabloids

Chicago, Jan. 31.—A riot call was necessary to subdue Mrs. Iowa Murphy in a street fight here. After she was quelled by a score of cops, one policeman was able to quiet the other 900 rioters.

New York, Jan. 31.—College men generally turned out "bums" in the opinion of Amos Kno, according to a witness contesting his will, but he left \$6,000,000 to Columbia university.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 31.—"I know of nothing prettier than the calf of a young woman," Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, physician of Vassar declared, adding she was "for freedom of the knees."

Seek Friends in Hour of Need.
"In the hour of need, we quickly seek our best friends," writes Chas. Schridt, Ward de Wet, 957 73d Ave., Oakland, Cal., "our little boy and girl had a severe dry, rasping cough without phlegm, a cough that chokes and finishes the face of the sufferers like unto convulsions. Foley's Honey and Tar was a wonderful emergency remedy." Cases like this give Foley's Honey and Tar its reputation as the best remedy for coughs and colds. Hold everywhere.

AUTO THIEVES SENTENCED

Tacoma, Jan. 31.—R. C. Brady was sentenced to from 3 to 15 years in the state reformatory and Jack Starr and Orville Cuyler, his accomplices, received suspended sentences of from one to 10 years each when they pleaded guilty to grand larceny here in connection with one of the largest automobile stealing rings uncovered in the northwest.

The men are said to have disposed of scores of stolen cars after skillfully altering the bodies and changing the engine numbers.

Denver, Jan. 31.—Advice to the aged: "Associate with young people," said Dr. D. Ephillips, Denver university, in an address here. "That's the way to keep young. We grow old soon enough."

SCOTTISH RITE ATTENTION!

Scottish Rite Masons will meet January 31st. Degree work, refreshments. 331

Heled Mae Enoch will reopen her classes in aesthetic dancing Saturday, Feb. 4. All students desiring to register for new term, phone residence, 227-J or call studio, 14 1/2 W. 7th. St.

NOTICE TO MOOSE AND FRIENDS

Dance Thursday night Feb. 2. Music by Rainbow Orchestra. Don't miss it. 11

plained that the shows contained nothing objectionable.

A. W. Sims, speaking for the council, said that they were inclined favorably to consider anything which would benefit the veterans, but were decidedly opposed to any such street show as the one which gave an exhibition in Eugene last year, against which a great many complaints were registered. Councilman E. B. Parks expressed a similar opinion.

The matter was referred to the police committee, which will confer with the veterans and the manager of the show in the near future.

Say Now Opportune Time.

"Now is the time for the people of Eugene to make known their wishes regarding street shows," said Councilman Parks. "The average citizen, however, waits until something has been done which meets his disapproval before registering objections, after the harm complained of has been done. A much better method would be to take action to prevent anything which might prove objectionable."

Would Fight Ku Klux Klan And Resigns Civic Post

Astoria, Ore., Jan. 31.—Last Saturday W. P. O'Brien, manager of one of Astoria's largest industries, resigned as president of the Chamber of Commerce.

He gave as his reason that lies circulated by the Ku Klux Klan which he declared he intended to refute, and wishes to be free from any official connection with the civic organization, so that it would not be entangled in the controversy. Mr. O'Brien's letter was as follows:

Board of Directors,
Astoria Chamber of Commerce,
Astoria, Oregon.

Gentlemen:—Please consider this letter as my resignation as president of the Chamber of Commerce and member of your Board of Directors.

I am not wanting in appreciation of the warm support received from you, nor ungrateful of courteous treatment and kindly association.

The lies and forgeries freely circulated in the name of Americanism by the Ku Klux Klan—pardon the malodor of the K. K. K. and the desecration of one of

the finest words in the language by coupling it with it—will cause me at times to speak out plainly and truthfully and when I do so, I do not want the Chamber of Commerce as a tail of prestige to go along with me.

I will be acting in my own name, thinking my own thoughts, speaking my own words, bearing my own responsibility, trying to hasten the time when the brothers and fathers of those boys whose mangled bodies are heaped together in the unmarked graves of Flanders Field, can agree to differ and be friends, when kindness shall take the place of Maskedness, when sincerity shall supplant hypocrisy, when the names of Washington and Lincoln will not be dishonored by being mysteriously mentioned to lend credence to forgeries, as they were last Wednesday night, when fratricide shall not be a cloak for pinheads to try to bring into disrepute with them some of the most honored men this community has ever produced, and among whom I count some of my best friends.

This decision is final and irrevocable. When the good things of life are being distributed, may each and all of you get

at least your full quota. May your work succeed for the people of Astoria. Yours very truly, W. P. O'BRIEN

San Francisco Feels Quake.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—An earthquake was felt here early today. The shock was very light, but was sufficient to rattle windows and to wake some light sleepers.

It occurred at approximately 5:40 a. m., coast time, which tallies with a time at which seismographs over the nation were recording a disturbance. Reports available at 8:35 a. m. indicate that the center of the quake was located in the northern California mountains where inquiries were made. The seismograph at Santa Clara university, located at Santa Clara, some 50 miles south here, showed what Father Heald, charge, characterized as a "wonderful record" from the scientific viewpoint. Inquiries in various San Francisco district towns were answered with a statement that no shock had been reported.

Insure with Henry Tromp, 33 West

Children Exploited In Beet Sugar Fields



THE GIRL WITH THE KNIFE—RUSSIAN CHILD OF EIGHT YEARS TOPPING BEETS. WORK DANGEROUS EVEN TO AN ADULT



A BEET WORKING FATHER AND HIS HUMAN ASSETS—THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN HE HAS DETERMINES HOW MANY ACRES HE CONTRACTS FOR



MANY BEET WORKERS ARE NOMADS OFTEN DRIFTING FROM PLACE TO PLACE IN CAMP WAGONS—THIS MAKES REGULAR SCHOOLING FOR THE CHILDREN IMPOSSIBLE

By JOHN GARRETSBEE

DID you, comfortable reader, ever go out into a sugar beet field on a damp chill morning in spring at the first crack of dawn, get down on your potted and pampered knees and spend the day there thinning out infant beet plants up one seemingly endless row and back the next, and so on without ceasing until evening gave dubious relief to chapped hands, bruised knees and aching back? Did you keep this up day after day for weeks?

Then did you welcome a change, even though a melancholy one, when with the coming of the blistering dog days you were given a hoe and sent forth to the fields even earlier, for the blessed daylight tarried longer with you then?

Did you outline the torture of aching back and legs and blistered palms and prostrating heat till with the coming of the chill fall rains they took your hoe away from you and gave you a heavy knife? Then were you requested—nay, urged—to go again with the dawn and till dark each day tear from the earth the beets now grown huge, heavy and tenacious and with sweeps of the big knife cut off the top of each? Were you lucky enough to avoid slashing your leg with the unwieldy weapon on the down stroke, an accident you may have seen happen to your neighbor in the next row?

But if you find labor of this sort rather appalling to your adult mind either by experience or from description can you imagine how steady weeks of such grueling toil would have affected you if you had



IN THE COLORADO BEET FIELDS—THESE CHILDREN BEGIN THIS BACK-BREAKING TOIL AT 4 AND 5 YEARS OF AGE, WORKING EACH DAY DURING THE SEASON FROM FIVE IN THE MORNING TILL DARK



TEN YEAR OLD MOLLIE HAS A VACATION FROM THE BEET FIELD WHILE SHE TENDS THE BABIES—NINE PERSONS LIVE IN THIS ONE ROOM SHACK

been put at it when you were eight or nine years old or even younger? Impossible and ridiculous, you say? Ridiculous, perhaps, but not at all impossible, for that is what is actually happening in the sugar beet fields today.

In short, the beet sugar industry, one of the biggest American enterprises today, is exploiting in the basic branch of its business—the raising of sugar beets—not merely the low grade foreign laborer, but the children of that laborer.

Take, for instance, Colorado, one of the sugar beet raising states that have so far been investigated by the National Child Labor Committee. There the Committee found five thousand children between six and fifteen years regularly engaged in raising beets.

The Federal Children's Bureau has also been making an intensive study of the Colorado situation. Of 1,077 children included in this study

seven-tenths were the children of contract laborers. The rest were children of the beet growers. Over one-fourth were under ten years of age, a small percentage under eight. Less than one-fifth were as much as fourteen years old. Considerably over a half ranged from nine to thirteen. From sixty-nine to eighty-five per cent, according to the process in which the child was engaged, worked nine hours or more a day. From one-seventh to one-third, again varying with the process, worked eleven hours a day. The average working day for all processes was usually between nine and ten hours.

The physical effects of this labor were postural deformities and malpositions in seventy per cent of the cases examined by the Bureau's physicians. Another serious effect is the interference with education. Of 930 children from nine to sixteen years of age for whom school records were obtained over forty

from the beet fields in December up to this time their families have not been in school. When these children are forced into school in midwinter and placed in classes with the other children they retard the progress of all the others. They are taken out of school again in April and go back to the beets, thus getting only four and a half to five months of schooling a year.

In Michigan, another beet state which has been studied by the National Child Labor Committee, conditions are very similar, excepting that the nationalities of the workers are more diversified and there are fewer Russians and Mexicans and no Japanese. They are made up largely of Hungarians, Poles and Germans. In Michigan, as in Colorado, the beet people are exploiting the foreign laborer and his children. Field bosses say that American labor was not wanted because "a Yankee can't stand the hard work."

Living conditions for these laborers in the Michigan beet country are abominable. The farmer supplies the quarters for the help, and his motto is, "Anything is good enough for the Hunkie." An old wood-shed, an abandoned barn, a cleaned-out chicken house, anything that gives partial shelter, will do and does. One-room shanties for families of from six to nine people are common. Often they have only one window. They have absolutely no sanitary facilities, and the filth of these shacks is inconceivable.

Yet each year sees a migration of families from the industrial centers to the beet fields. Families are thus imported from cities as far away as Buffalo, New York City, Philadelphia, Erie, Akron, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and San Antonio, Tex.

In 1919 the beet laborer in Michigan got \$24 an acre for beets planted in rows 18 to 22 inches apart and \$22 an acre for beets planted in rows 28 inches apart.

In Michigan, as in Colorado, it is found almost impossible to enforce the compulsory education laws among the migrant beet workers. Of the families investigated by the Committee's agents about fifteen per cent of the children of school age had never attended school at all. Of those who had attended, most were far behind their normal grades or had dropped out of school long ago without graduating.

It is not enough to arouse in the breasts of the general public pity for these unfortunate children. These conditions will never be righted to any considerable extent until an appeal is successfully made to an enlightened self-interest, until the American voter in mass is made to realize that the beet-sugar industry is doing considerably more than its proportionate bit to thrust upon the country a new crop of misfit citizens physically malformed, nervously abnormal, mentally dwarfed and unable to play their part in ruling the future destinies of a democratic country.