

REPUTATION

---its Value to YOU

The reputation of a dealer in any commodity becomes important to you the moment you come into the market to buy.

This is doubly true when you buy something that requires attention and service after purchase. Then the good reputation of the dealer has actual intrinsic value, so far as you are concerned.

A dealer gets his reputation from those who have dealt with him. Ask any Studebaker owner about us.

Studebaker

SWEET-DRAIN AUTO CO.

Phone 440 Eugene, Oregon

Chicago as we do for growing and sawing the lumber shows what a large part the freight rates play in the lumber industry of this territory.

"It was also pointed out that freight rates play a much larger part in the cost of products which are bulky and cheap, such as lumber, than they do in lighter, higher-priced manufactured goods. It is entirely possible that the revenues of the railroads at this time do not permit of a reduction of rates on the latter class of goods."

But Would Help Business.

"An effort was made to impress upon the commission that a substantial decrease in transportation charges to about the rates prevailing before August, 1920, would stimulate the flow of lumber and do as much as any other one thing to get the lumber industry back to a profitable basis."

The exact questions considered by the commission were: First, should there be a general reduction in rates? If so, why and to what extent? Second, what earnings, in per cent on valuation, should the railroads be permitted after March 1? They are now allowed 6 per cent.

Was Chief Witness.

Mr. Dixon was the chief witness for the West Coast Lumbermen's association, occupying the stand two and one-half hours. Robert R. Allen, secretary and manager, and H. N. Probstel, traffic manager of the same organization, H. N. Teal, general counsel, J. H. Bloedel, Belingham, Washington, lumberman; and R. H. Bernside, of the Willapa Lumber company, were also in attendance at the hearing, the two last named testifying briefly.

"There is some improvement in the prospects for lumber demand in all parts of the country," states Mr. Dixon. "New York, for example, is learning to use and like fir and spruce lumber. Our association keeps three men there to demonstrate the desirability of our products."

Chicago Building Big Structures.
"In Chicago the termination of a three year building trades' strike, presages the highest building operations they have ever had in that city in a single year. A \$10,000,000 bank building, construction on which has been started, and one of the biggest railway depots in the world, to be built this year and next, indicate the scale on which they are building in Chicago."

Mr. Dixon was in Washington at the time of the Kiekerbocker theater disaster, visiting the wreck the next morning, when bodies were still being removed. Immense blocks of cement, some weighing many tons, and other building material lay in a tangled mass, which it was impossible to move until heavy machinery could be procured and installed. M. V. Parsons, first lieutenant of the marines, a former Eugene attorney, had a prominent part in the work of removing the injured and was highly complimented for his services.

Perform Two Operations.

Major operations were performed upon Mrs. Grace Monroe and R. W. Riley, of this city, at the Mercy hospital today. Mrs. W. N. Arbutnot was admitted to Mercy hospital today. R. C. Tomlinson was dismissed yesterday. Both live in Eugene.



D. A. R. RECEIVES PEN USED BY HUGHES TO SIGN TREATIES: At the close of the arms conference, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, presented the pen which he used to affix his name to the treaties to Mrs. George Maynard Minor, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the organization. Photo shows Mrs. Minor with the pen.

LINCOLN EXTOLLED: GREAT IN SERVICE

The Rev. Frank Fay Eddy preached a sermon on Lincoln yesterday at the First Unitarian church in which he expressed the opinion that Lincoln was uniquely great inasmuch that he so humanly sensitive to the deepest impulses and motives of the common people of America that he became a kind of nobler incarnation of the common man. In this he was like Jesus, like Tolstoi, like Britain just now, like Walt Whitman and all great poets and all sincere prophetic souls. He differed from most great leaders, Mr. Eddy said, in that this sensitive-ness which gave him instinctive response to the human communion he added the qualifications of great practical ability and was as well possessed of any analytical mind which has been scarcely excelled in human history. Mr. Eddy sketched his life and showed how at the time when in the passion of the hour the old parties disintegrated and a seemingly fatal dissension between the two sections of the Union developed, he was the one man in America who saw

the question whole and discerned the one policy which would meet the issue. "When in the strength of his middle age," the speaker said, "he became the commanding figure in a politically chaotic time he was a rare leader indeed, equipped with a searching intellect, a persuasive and logical ability as a public speaker with the capacity to rise to the sublimity of great occasions with genu of untarnished unsparingly in forensic literature, with his great physical energy and most of all with his heart beating in tune with the hopes and fears and aspirations of the hearts of the common folk of his time."

HOOKWORM CURE FOUND

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 13.—An American physician experimenting in the government hospital at Suva, Fiji islands, has found a cure for hookworm. He is Dr. Hall, senior zoologist, attached to the United States government service. By the use of carbon tetrachloride, a perfect vermifuge for hookworm has been discovered. It removes 95 per cent of the worms from humans in one dose. It costs one-eighth of the treatment formerly in use.

Daily Statistics

DIED

DICKENS—At Mercy hospital in this city, February 11, 1922, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dickens of Springfield. Marion Veatch has charge of funeral arrangements.

BECK—Sunday, February 13, 1922, Mrs. G. T. Beck, of 1830 Onyx street. The funeral was held this afternoon at the Veatch chapel. The deceased is the mother of W. H. Beck, of the Southern Pacific ticket office.

Mrs. West Badly Bruised In McKenzie Auto Accident

Mrs. Ray West was knocked unconscious and one of her legs is reported badly bruised in an automobile accident near Leaburg on the McKenzie highway

Fine for Lumbago

Musterole drives pain away and brings in its place delicious, soothing comfort. Just rub it in gently.

It is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. It will not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Get Musterole today at your drug store. 35 and 65c in jars and tubes; hospital size, \$3.00.

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



MOTHER!

Open Child's Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverishness, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

Sunday. She was brought to the Mercy hospital by Dr. E. L. Zimmerman and is reported as not recovering rapidly today. No bones are believed to have been broken.

The accident happened when the automobile Mrs. West was driving skidded off a narrow grade as they were passing another car. The grade was wet with snow as the car skidded, the bank of the road gave way damaging the car badly and jarring up the occupants, Mrs. West and a woman relative and baby.

Your Name

on one of our signature cards denotes that you have opened an account with us, forming a banking connection and beginning business relationships which should be of much value to you as the years go on. And the filling out of this little card signifies to the officers of this bank that you are

Making Good

in your decision to lay away a part of your earnings for the future, when you will be enabled to enjoy many of the good things of life due to your successful saving and wise investing in past years.

BANK OF COMMERCE

DANCE

Women of Mooseheart Legion, Eugene Chapter No. 13, will give a dance Tuesday night, Feb. 14th at old armory. Music furnished by the Rainbow orchestra. A cordial invitation extended to all.

SULPHUR CLEARS A PIMPLY SKIN

Add Sulphur as Told When Your Skin Breaks Out.

Any breaking out of the skin on face, neck, arms or body is overcome quickest by applying Mentho-Sulphur. The pimples seem to dry right up and go away, declares a noted skin specialist.

Nothing has ever been found to take the place of sulphur as a pimple remover. It is harmless and inexpensive. Just ask any druggist for a small jar of Mentho-Sulphur and use it like cold cream.

Phone 8. E. Stevens for Piano Tuning

DIXON FORECASTS BOOM IN BUILDING

(Continued from page one)

very materially," says Mr. Dixon. "We presented facts and figures to show that we had reduced all the high cost factors over which we had control, as far as we could, and the remaining element of cost—transportation—had not been materially reduced. We also showed the importance of the lumber industry in this territory, as to men employed, payroll, etc."

Rates Held Too High.
"It was also pointed out that freight rates constitute a much larger factor in the price of lumber which has to be shipped 2000 miles to market than in the case with lumber which is produced closer to market. The fact that the railroads get as much for transporting lumber from the Pacific Northwest to

The American Farm Child Labor Stronghold



A TYPICAL GROUP OF BEET WORKERS, SEVEN OUT OF NINE BEING CHILDREN RANGING FROM 7 TO 12 YEARS OF AGE



A WELL-EQUIPPED SCHOOL BUT ONLY FIVE PUPILS PRESENT—OUT OF FIFTY-THREE—THE REST AT WORK IN BEET FIELDS—ONE REASON WHY RURAL ILLITERACY IS TWICE THAT OF THE CITIES



A FOURTEEN YEAR-OLD FARM LABORER—1,500,000 CHILDREN BETWEEN TEN AND FIFTEEN YEARS OLD ARE WORKING ON AMERICAN FARMS

By JOHN GARRETSEE
WHAT is child labor? Where is it found? To what extent does this long fought economic evil still exist in so-called free America? What class of little unfortunates are still its victims?

In answer the average reader sees at once a vision of factory towns, of squalid, crowded city tenements, of pale, malnourished miles of humanity toiling hopelessly for long dreary hours in clanging mills, in mines or in quarries.

This average reader is some years behind the times. As a matter of fact out of the two million children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations in the United States according to the census of 1910, those laboring in factories, mines and quarries were only about 15 per cent. In other words the average reader's impression was never more than one-sixth correct. Today it is even less true as the result largely of the work of the National Child Labor Committee, organized in 1904. This minor phase of the problem has been pretty well solved, at least as far as the enactment of laws goes. Most states of the Union have adopted at least a fourteen-year-old age limit for the employment of children in factories, if not in all occupations.

The federal tax on child labor has further clinched the matter. It is at last well established in this country that children under fourteen years of age shall not be employed in mills, factories, canneries and workshops.

In short, if it is the American farm and not the factory which is the stronghold of child labor. Of the

two million child laborers in this country between the ages of ten and sixteen years at least 70 per cent, or nearly one million five hundred thousand, are at work on the farm and practically every state specifically exempts agriculture from the provisions of its child labor law. And unfortunately in some sections, notably in the sugar beet fields of Colorado, Michigan and other states, this army is still further augmented by a considerable contingent of little laborers under the age of ten.

While the evil of child labor exists generally throughout the farming section of the country, one of the most flagrant examples of it at the present time is found in the sugar beet fields, the source of the raw material of one of the largest American industries.

One of our general readers with the usual stock of wrong impressions suffered his first rude awakening while traveling through Colorado. Passing by a great field of sugar beets he was amazed to find much of the work being done by young children, boys and girls alike, some of them under eight years of age. He found that from early spring until the late fall, excepting for a slight lull in mid-summer, these children worked incessantly, some of them eleven hours a day, thinning out the small beet plants in the spring, hoeing the crops through the summer and pulling up the beets and cutting off their tops at harvest time.

While the conditions in the Colorado beet fields are particularly flagrant, they are in no way exceptional. The National Child Labor Committee's investigations in the same industry in Michigan showed conditions equally bad. Other lines

of farming revealed the same general conditions, although usually not quite so acute as among the beet growers. Such conditions were found by the National Child Labor Committee's investigation in the cranberry bogs of New Jersey, and among the flintstone berry and vegetable pickers of Delaware and Maryland.

In the cotton fields of Texas, little children were found working long hours, living in unsanitary conditions and being kept out of school. This was also true in the apple fields of Oklahoma and in various kinds of agricultural industries in North Dakota, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, California and elsewhere.

In other words, to quote Gertrude H. Polk, who has made a considerable investigation of this subject, "When is child labor not child labor? Every state in the Union

answers; when it takes place on a farm."

In seventeen states agriculture is specifically exempted from the provisions of the child labor law regulating the age and the number of hours the children may work. In the other states there is no definite exemption, but agriculture is not listed in the law.

Why are such conditions allowed to exist? In the first place, the general public, including parents and law makers, are under the erroneous impression that farm work is not only not injurious to children but is actually beneficial. At a recent hearing in the senate in Washington when the question of exploiting child labor by the sugar beet industry came up, Senator Reed Smoot said perfectly confidently, "So far as child labor in my state is concerned, it is a God-send to the children. It keeps

them off the streets and out of mischief. Some of them earn as high as three dollars a day."

Senator Smoot did not add, because he probably does not know, that in Colorado, the work is so much more extensive and the system of school administration so inferior to that in his own state, that it also keeps the children out of school and that in the majority of cases the children themselves do not receive or have the spending of the money they earn.

If a man like Senator Smoot has this idea, is it any wonder that the interested farmer holds much the same opinion? The farmer from the nature of his isolated existence is an individualist. He believes he can do with his own children as he pleases. He has always been a hard worker as were his parents before him. He sees no reason why his children should not work

as hard. He considers play an unnecessary waste of time.

As a result of this attitude, it is almost impossible to get any direct legislation protecting farm children. Farm child labor exists in three forms—First, where children work for their own parents on the home farm; second, where they hire out to others for wages; third, where they work with their parents under contract to others. The form most prevalent in any given region varies with the stage of agriculture.

Usually each farm section passes through three stages, exploitation, specialization and diversification. The first stage is the boom period when the region is opened up. Families move in, take up land and aim to get as much out of it as possible and as quickly as possible and move on. The labor supply is strained. Families are migrating. Child labor reaches an unfortunate point. School facilities are inadequate. Proper home conditions are totally lacking and recreational and moral surroundings at a low ebb. While the child usually works for his own parents his condition is about as bad as when he works for others.

In the second stage, that of specialization, the region has discovered the crop to which it is best adapted and gone in for it heavily. It is in these one crop regions where farming is in the second stage that the greatest amount of child labor and its worst form is found. The children of farm laborers and tenants are the chief sufferers rather than the children of the owners of farms. More than one-half the families who live on the land and do farm work are either tenants or farm laborers. Conditions of life for tenants and laborers become harder, as conditions of

work earners in the city have become easier. There is much work in these regions that children can do. The returns to tenant farmers are so low that they must have the work of children in order to make a living. Owners do not provide modern machinery for farm tenants. It is largely hand work which children can do. This work is not training them to be any better farmers. It is mere drudgery and the parents get the returns from their labor.

Tenants move about continuously which interferes with schooling. Such a changing population in a section creates an attitude of indifference toward the school development. In one community, for instance, the average schooling was found to be only six months a year. Owner parents, who are able, send their children to town schools.

Very generally in these one crop regions child labor is contracted for in family groups. This is particularly true in the sugar beet fields. The general result of farm labor upon children in after life is strikingly shown by the tests made upon soldiers in the army. It was found that the young men from the farm not only are not as well educated as young men from the cities, but they have not the same degree of mental alertness.

It was found that farm work over-developed the major muscles while the finer muscles were neglected. The surprising result was that the farm-reared young man tired out more quickly than the city-reared young man, under physical strain that demanded the use of the whole body. It was also found that the farm boys have a greater number of correctable physical defects than the city-reared boys.

When it comes to education it is well known that the percentage of illiteracy in the country is twice that in the city, one in every ten of the rural population being classified as illiterate. One investigator finds that of the sixteen states having a percentage of illiteracy greater than that of the United States as a whole, fifteen have a foreign population percentage far below 14.7, that of the United States as a whole, the average being only 2.9 per cent.

These fifteen states include all but one of the thirteen states which have a child labor percentage in excess of the average for the United States as a whole. But aside from the wrecking of the health and the educational equipment of the individual child by farm labor, there is another serious effect upon the nation at large. Oppressed by the hard and unsatisfactory life at home and the greater lures of the city, the country boy is leaving the farm. Every year it is getting harder for the farmer to find labor to till his crops. At the same time, the sons of farm owners are unwilling to stay on the farms, their hard working fathers leave them, and the old-time, substantial American farmer is giving way to the migratory alien tenant.