

### THE CHECK

A check is the best medium of exchange. Why?

Because a check is a receipt; it shows to whom, when and for what purpose all money is paid, it is a protection against loss both to the giver and the receiver, it saves carrying money on the person, it eliminates change making, it avoids the necessity of keeping accounts of small payments, it is convenient and the best evidence of progressiveness. A checking account may be opened at this bank for any amount. It is not necessary to deposit a fortune, although a fortune may come out of it.

**UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK**  
The Bank of Service  
**EUGENE LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK**  
The Bank of Savings

### WOLF GETS CONTRACT TO CLEAR NEW ROAD

The contract for grubbing and clearing of the Natron-Jasper section of the Willamette highway was let to L. W. Wolf yesterday afternoon by the county court. Mr. Wolf was the lowest bidder of the seven bids received. The bids were called for in two sections. Following is a list of the bidders: Law and Drury—First section, \$190; second, \$690. C. R. Mead—First section, \$175; second, \$668.75. Clarence Myers and S. J. Conrad—First section, \$235; second, \$1,048. Scott Lyons—First section, \$340; second, \$1,278. Eugene Jordan and C. R. Bailey—Second section, \$1,295. L. W. Wolf—First section, \$180; second, \$430.

### Over Nineteen Thousand Veterans Apply for Bonus

Salem, Ore., Feb. 21.—Applications aggregating 19,522 had been filed with the world war veterans' state aid commission up to last night for ex-service men and women entitled to benefits under the bonus law. The applications for loans on file in the offices of the commission represent \$24,435,312. Of this amount, \$18,238,540 in real estate loans are sought as soon as the commission can complete the necessary land title and title transactions. Approximately \$3,196,770 represents deferred loans on real estate. The commission has approved 3700 claims submitted by ex-service men who seek cash bonuses. These applications have been verified to the secretary of state for payment as soon as money is available. These claims, it was said, aggregate \$1,107,232 based on the length of service of the applicants.

### Sheriff to Return Check Artist from California

Armed with extradition papers, Sheriff Fred Sticksels left today for Fortuna, Humboldt county, Cal., to bring back E. F. Pittiger for trial in Eugene on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Pittiger was arrested on a Eugene warrant and is being held there. He is said to have admitted passing a worthless check on a local rooming house proprietor and is willing to return and face trial.

### Middies of '81 May Take Trip to Orient in Spring

Washington, Feb. 21.—Members of the class of '81 of the United States naval academy will hold their next annual reunion this spring at Tokio as guests of one of their number, Sotokichi Uru, and the Japanese government it was announced today by Secretary Denby.

While details of the trip have not been completed, the party which will include Rear Admiral H. K. Wilson, General George Barnett of the Marine Corps, possibly Secretary Weeks and other members of this famous class, will make the trip on the naval transport "Henderson." Secretary Denby himself hopes to accompany them. Their itinerary includes a brief visit to China and possible stops at Hawaii and the Philippines.

### Colonel George Davis To Hold Meetings Here

Colonel George Davis, of San Francisco, said to be one of the ablest workers in the Salvation Army, is coming to Eugene to hold a series of meetings from April 5 to 12. In addition to evening meetings, arrangements are being made for the colonel to hold meetings at local mills and to address the University of Oregon students and various civic organizations. Captain L. S. Anthon, brings a glowing report of the Salvation Army meeting recently held by Commander Kra Booth in the Portland civic auditorium. All of the 6,000 seats in the building were occupied and 1,500 people outside could not even obtain standing room. Captain Anthon played in the band and was greatly impressed with the way Mayor Baker and Governor Olcott endorsed the Salvation Army.

### Suffrage Demonstrations Speakers Jailed in Japna

By CLARENCE DUBOSE (Daily Press Staff Correspondent) Tokio, Feb. 21.—Several speakers at a large suffrage demonstration here today were arrested when police broke up the gathering. The men held were said by authorities to have spoken in praise of the young student Nakakura, who assassinated former Premier Hara, and are charged with inciting violence. Following closely the recent attempt upon the life of Prince Tokunawa Japanese news delegate which had just been revealed, the offense is regarded as the more serious in government circles. Officials are keeping strict watch on public gatherings.

### MARY GARDNER THINNER Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Mary Gardner celebrated her birthday with the announcement that she was thinking of going into the patent medicine business.

Answering the question "how did you do it?" by one of her flock of interviewers who noticed that she is many pounds thinner than when she was last here, Mary said jokingly: "It's just pills that did the work. I take one a day. I'm thinking of having them patented so I can make a lot of money."

### SLIDE KILLS FOUR Denver, Colo., Feb. 20.—The bodies of four employees of the Wolfert railroad who were killed early Sunday when a snowslide carried a locomotive into a deep canyon near Corona, cannot be recovered until spring, officials of the road believed today.

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## Now is the time to PAINT UP!

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### TRY THE GUARD WANT AD WAY

## Our Tariff Wall Killing Cuban and Canadian Trade



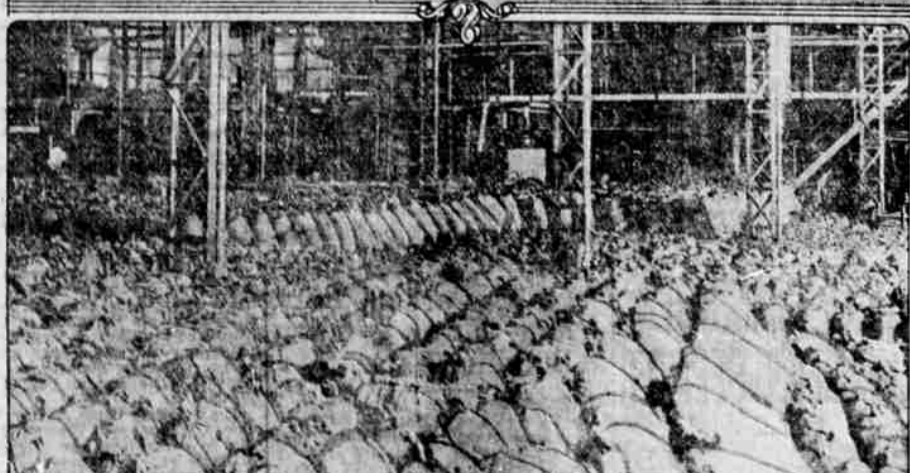
CANADIAN LUMBER and PAPER STOCK WHICH ENABLE THE UNITED STATES TO CONSERVE HER FORESTS

By GARRET SMITH  
AMERICAN tariff tinkers are cheerfully killing two of the geese that have been laying for us the golden eggs of international trade, according to Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank of New York. Furthermore, they purpose to make a good thorough job of the slaughter by the enactment of the Fordney tariff bill. In other words, he means that we are in a fair way to lose two of our best international customers—Canada and Cuba—by the erection of unreasonable tariff barriers against the importation of their goods. At the same time, he declares, we are working serious harm to the economic structure of these two neighboring nations which have for many years been depending on the United States as their chief market. "Canada has long since been our best customer, last year taking our exports in the amount of about a billion dollars—products which we are well fitted to produce and must find a market for," he says. "Canada, on the other hand, has shipped us principally grain, timber and paper products to an amount of about seven hundred million dollars, leaving a balance in our favor of about three hundred million dollars last year. Her timber and paper products have filled a vacuum in our supply, enabling us to conserve the limited timber tracts of our own

country. Her grains have come to us for milling, the delivery from the mills constituting, as I choose to view it, a part of our exports to England and to Europe, while furnishing additional traffic to our railroads. "We have taken steps during the year to kill that most desirable trade by placing a tariff of thirty-five cents per bushel, for instance, upon Canadian wheat. By so doing we are antagonizing these neighbors of the North to the point where they are seriously discussing a retaliatory tariff that doubtless would in the ultimate result in their milling their own grain and exporting their flour in competition with our exportable supply, as well as inviting English and European goods to enter their boundaries, not on even competition with us, but under a freedom from tariff that would practically put our goods out of competition. By this process we shall have succeeded in antagonizing a good neighbor, we shall have fostered an export competition that may in time be exceedingly serious, and we shall have taken away from American industry a huge market that must obviously reduce the industrial earning power, the rewards of which would constitute a buying power for the very agricultural products that we are thus attempting through the tariff to protect. Mr. Mitchell declares the situation in regard to Cuba is even worse.



CHARLES E. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK



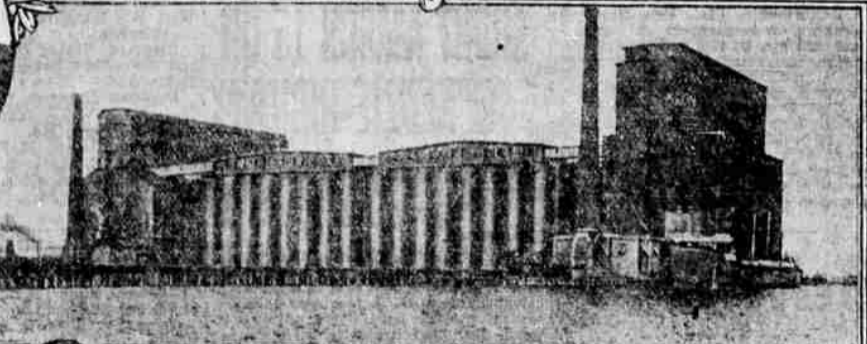
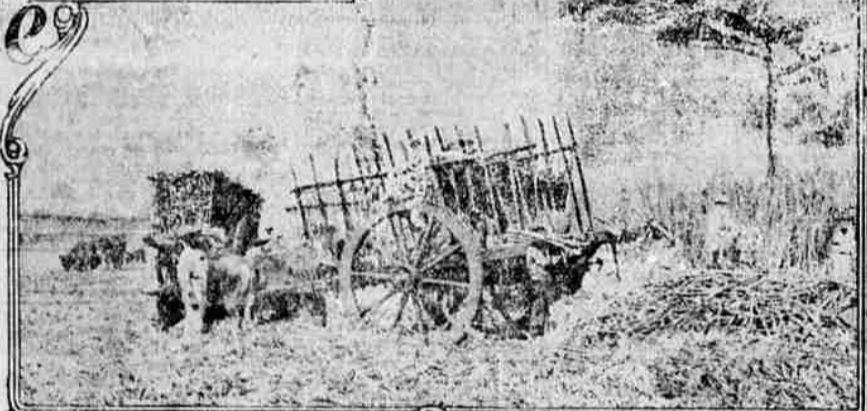
CUBAN SUGAR AWAITING SHIPMENT TO EUROPE—CROP IS REFINED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR DOMESTIC USE AND EXPORT

"Morally and geographically, and in accord with the policy which from the time of the Spanish War until recent months has never been challenged, the United States is morally obligated to so conduct itself that the prosperity of Cuba may be guaranteed just as adequately as we are able to achieve and guarantee prosperity for ourselves," he reminds us. "I presume that in the minds of the majority

of the people of this country the thought carries that we are maintaining toward Cuba a policy consistent with that character of national justice of which we are prone to be so proud. The unknowing would resent the implication that we are not honest in our relations with this small neighbor and even the coldest-blooded of us, working upon the first principle that 'honesty is the best policy,' would

scarcely believe that our relations could be tinged with anything but honesty. But what are the facts? "We long ago arranged by virtue of a tariff agreement, that Cuba give to the products of the United States an import differential that practically precludes competition on the island with goods coming from other countries. Having accomplished this, we turn about and lay an import tariff here of \$1.60

HARVESTING CUBAN SUGAR CANE. MAINSTAY OF CUBA'S PROSPERITY—THE BASIS OF OUR HUGE TRADE WITH HER.



LARGEST GRAIN ELEVATOR IN THE WORLD, PORT ARTHUR, CANADA.

"What is more, at the present time we are here discussing the matter, the powerful lobbyist at Washington, with the so-called agricultural bloc said to be in sympathy, is threatening that unless the Cuban Congress will agree to pass measures curtailing the production of Cuban sugar for the coming year it will insist in the halls of our Congress in Washington upon an increase of the tariff against Cuban sugar from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hundred pounds. "We who pride ourselves upon justice, are crucifying the little island of Cuba because it is within our power so to do. I do not think it adds or detracts from the argument that probably seventy per cent of the sugar producing properties in Cuba are American owned; the effects upon the Cuban Government and upon the Cuban people are the same regardless of this fact. We are placing Cuba where, it seems to me, she must in the ultimate, plead either for annexation, which would take away the burden of her American trade taxes, or for a complete national freedom, which would enable her to take foreign imports on the same basis that she would take American imports, in which case there is every indication that through reciprocal trade relations established with England and Europe she would be able to export to their markets probably close to a third of her annual sugar crop. "If further pressed by those who would find bounties for their industries through the medium of the American tariff, I am convinced there is no alternative in Cuba but revolt against destruction of her commerce that is likely to end in armed intervention, the effect of which, from the standpoint of the American government, I think, is something none of us would care to look forward to. "Our exports of manufactured products to Cuba amount to approximately four hundred million dollars per annum. Shall we, then, through the operation of the tariff in a manner that is unfair, dishonest and absolutely immoral, permit a condition that will cut off that great market for the American manufacturer?" This question of a fair and equitable handling of the tariff Mr. Mitchell believes is one of the most vital problems facing American business in this year of 1922, which he pictures as a year of readjustment and reorganization. He does not lose sight of other important issues to be sure. Currencies and international exchanges must be stabilized. Prices and wages must be adjusted to each other. The deflation of fiat money must be discontinued. The present governmental control of the railroads must be put on a more practical working basis. Nevertheless, he adds in conclusion, full prosperity in this country can never be attained until the markets are again available for our products. This, of course, can readily be accomplished and is a task which is not only a national but a world-wide and unreasonable tariff laws