

The Eugene Daily Guard

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

Guard Printing Co.

Elks' Building, 58-78 Seventh Ave. West

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Telephone: 19—Business Office

1200—Editorial Rooms

Foreign Representatives:

Ralph H. Mulligan, 30 East 42d Street,

New York City.

C. J. Anderson, Marquette Building,

Chicago, Illinois.

Edwin C. Williams, Hobart Building,

San Francisco, California.

FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT OF

THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION

Subscription Rates:

By Carrier, per year in advance, \$5.00

By Mail, per month, \$1.00

By Mail, in Lane County, per year \$3.00

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Inky Thinks

Isn't the squarehead France wants but a square deal.

Most of them should read: "Sixty days after date I promise to renew."

We can't believe that infants go to hell. They have no teeth to gnash.

The Klan has one trait of Americanism. It's a genius at getting publicity.

We seem to remember another invasion back in 1914 that accomplished very little.

Life is just a slow business of losing the appetites you were born with.

At any rate, Ambassador Harvey serves as a good test of British-American friendship.

Another marked effect of prohibition is a more general and comprehensive knowledge of antidotes.

* King Tut came back after 3000 years; so it wasn't a political landslide that buried him.

Lawyers are addicted to long sentences, but they seem to get over it when they become judges.

Things are picking up for Heinie. Once only Gott was with him, and now the French are also.

About the only thing that now inspires as little respect as a German mark is an ultimatum.

There is a growing fear that the future balance of power in Europe will show too many entries in Red.

When company is present there are more table scraps for the children, but fewer between man and wife.

Correct this sentence: "You'll never grow up to be a fine man like daddy," said the mother, "if you tell stories."

"American ships are losing their hold." Ah, well; it doesn't matter. The hold is where they park the freight, if any.

That judge who says there is too much crime in this country should tell us just how much he would consider satisfactory.

The soviet government is clever, at that. The collection of Russian crown jewels is now intact after being sold in America 187 times.

The difference between an immigrant and a lecturer is that the immigrant is content to come across and the lecturer expects us to come across.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason

FORGOTTEN PROMISES

I recall how I departed from my home, long years ago, how my aunt was broken hearted, and I saw her sad tears flow.

"Oh, my heart is sad and heavy," said my aunt, "and life seems bleak; write to me, my darling nevy, write a letter once a week. I can stand your absence better, I can show a tranquil brow, if you'll promise me a letter every week, and keep your vow."

"You can bank on that," I told her, "do not fret your heart. I beg; I will write or sprain a shoulder. I will write or lose a leg." And I surely meant to send her an epistle every week, but the city's glare and splendor made good resolutions leak.

Now and then I thought of Auntie, in that village by the sea, waiting, waiting in her shanty, watching for a line from me. "Oh, tomorrow I will write her," I would often lightly say; and her hair grew white and whiter, and her pep had faded away. Recently the grim destroyer took my Auntie to her home; "She has left you," writes her lawyer, "nothing but her fine-tooth comb. She has left all kinds of money to the Home for Maltese Cats, and the way you've acted, sonny, shows your head is full of bats. My remorse is never ending. I have taken in my sign, and the Maltese cats are spending rubles that are rightly mine."

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EUGENE NURSERIES

NATION'S TIRE REQUIREMENTS

An executive of a large rubber company estimates that about 40,000,000 tires will be needed in 1923 to keep America's fleet of motor cars properly "shod," according to the Commercial and Financial World. Estimates of tire consumption in 1922 of 36,000,000 casings tally closely with figures gathered by the Rubber Association of America, the official organization of rubber manufacturers. Estimate of consumption in 1923 depends, to a considerable extent, on production of new cars. If the goal of 3,000,000 new cars is reached, obviously at least 12,000,000 new tires will be needed to equip them. Assuming two-thirds of new cars are immediately equipped with spares would mean adding 2,000,000 more tires to our estimate, bringing it up to 14,000,000. Drop in motor car production from this estimate to 2,750,000 cars would cut tire consumption upwards of 1,000,000 casings.

Demand for tires to equip the cars now in use is estimated by this rubber man at 28,000,000 casings. Consumption from this source, which provides the real profits for tire manufacturers, is estimated in an interesting fashion. Accurate figures of gasoline consumption are available and it is found that the rate of increase has been remarkably uniform for the past several years. Of the gasoline used in the United States, it is estimated that 60 per cent is devoted to the propulsion of motor cars. Average mileage is figured at 12 miles to the gallon and 6,000 miles to the set of tires. Applying these figures to the estimated gasoline consumption for 1923, we get the estimate of 28,000,000 tires to be consumed by cars now in use.

Roundabout as this method may seem, estimates made in this way in the past have tallied very accurately with actual consumption figures as found by the Rubber Association. Accordingly, the estimate of 42,000,000 tires to be consumed in 1923 is regarded by a practical tire man as an outside figure.

CONCERNING FOREIGN POLICIES

Politically and economically the United States is in a very delicate position. It has political responsibilities to the rest of the world which it should in fairness discharge but which it cannot perform without more or less sacrifice. Its financial interests are so involved with those of other nations that in self-protection it must find a plan of final settlement that will be mutually advantageous. Its position is all the more delicate because of contending forces at home.

The American people are divided into two elements. One element would "stand pat" and let the rest of the world "go hang." The other element would, even at considerable cost, help the rest of the world help itself. The one would try to salvage from the ruins of civilization enough to compensate inactivity toward preventing destruction, indeed, would reconstruct, believing that to all concerned there would therein be the greatest advantage. One policy or the other must obtain for there is hardly a compromise between them that would be satisfactory to anyone. Whether the policy be selfishness or generosity must be decided at Washington.

In a thousand ways the United States today is more a part of the rest of the world than it ever was before. The sooner the American people recognize this fact and shape foreign policies accordingly, the better off they will be.

Portland's officially estimated growth in the last three years is almost equal to the population credited in 1920 by the census to the largest city in Oregon outside Portland. The last census allowed Portland a population of 258,288. The federal estimate for 1923 is 273,621. Salem in 1920 had 17,679, and Astoria, the next in size, 14,027.—Oregon Journal.

The boast of the Portland paper explains what's the matter with Oregon; it accounts for its slow growth and development. A one-city state like this must necessarily develop slowly because there are no jobbing or industrial centers of consequence located throughout its territory to attract necessary capital. All the railroads of Oregon run in and out of Portland and train schedules take into consideration that city alone; freight tariffs are so framed up that practically all industries must locate there, leaving no inducement for the smaller towns to offer people of means who come to the state. One overgrown city and a lot of villages scattered throughout a big undeveloped territory tells the story of retarded growth and high taxation because property valuation has not increased to meet expectations of those who sincerely hoped that vast public improvements would attract immigration and capital. Give Western Oregon half a dozen lively small cities, ranging in population from 25,000 to 50,000, and this part of the state alone would contain a million people. Portland, too, would be bigger and its future among the cities of the nation assured—but that is too broad a view for that city to take. Throttling the smaller communities by freight rate discrimination and poor train service, and forcing all industries to locate in the Portland area has resulted in an under-populated, undeveloped Oregon in spite of its wonderful resources and climatic and scenic attractions.

No doubt should exist as to the stand that President Harding will take on the tariff if he holds to the position that he has already taken. On his recommendation—practically on his demand under threat of veto—the flexible tariff sections were included in the Fordney-McCumber law. "Flexible" is a new name for a "scientific" tariff, the first provisions for which were inserted in the Payne-Aldrich law at the instance of President Taft in 1909. The basis for both is the same—the difference in cost of production between the United States and the principal competing country.—Oregonian.

This "flexible" tariff bunk should fool nobody. The national administration represents the great industrial trusts and big financiers of the country, from Rockefeller down, as will be seen by scanning the larger contributions to the Harding campaign fund. The members of the tariff commission which will put into effect the "flexible" tariff will revise it upward instead of downward because that is what they were selected for. High as the duties average under the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, the big industrial combines are not satisfied; it was a bright thought to have a "flexible" tariff that could be fixed up on the quiet to tax the American people at will on the necessities of life, that the favored few may grow richer still. Indeed, if the "flexible" tariff meant anything like the Oregonian contends it does, President Harding, through his hand-picked commission, might reduce the price of sugar to the consumer immediately by calling off the two-cent tariff tax. But that isn't what the "flexible" tariff was invented for.

The passing of the mint julep is not the only change that has come to the bluegrass commonwealth. Students at the Kentucky state university are now required to check in their firearms when they matriculate.

New York's gladiators have swatted the human flies by prohibiting their swimming up the sides of skyscrapers.

The term "tax sugar" probably refers to the heat that is being handed out in the consumer.

THE EIGHTH YEAR

A Story of the Dangerous Year in Matrimony

By KATHARINE MOORE

Author of "Love," "Her Haunted Heart," Etc.

THEY WALK APART

Chapter 5.

John stood motionless on his toes thinking about Claire and the game of bridge. A smile must have crept to his lips.

Suddenly he glanced up and discovered his wife looking at him. And Edith was not smiling. His own smile faded immediately.

He picked up the evening newspaper and sat down. There seemed nothing to say. And Edith made no effort to say anything. John had always been a silent person and lately he had used his silence as a shield. He could stand it if Edith could, he told himself.

The silence lengthened. At last the woman broke it.

"I should think, John, if you can be so talkative, and jolly when company is here, you might make an effort to be pleasant when we are alone," she reproved.

John dropped the newspaper with a gesture of despair. "You can't call your relatives company, can you?" he asked, purposely twisting the point of the argument.

His wife's remark, though petulant, contained an element of justice and he knew it. He was perfectly conscious that he did not make any great effort to be pleasant when they were alone.

For his own satisfaction he argued that the very fact an effort was necessary spoiled the thing and made him lose interest.

John Ogden had not married until he was nearly 25, and he had only done so then because he believed he had found a woman with whom he could be perfectly natural and honest. During those

first years, when their joy had been fresh, they seemed able to sense each other's feelings with a keen delicacy.

That that first new exquisite joy must eventually wear off and be replaced by sympathy and effort, neither John or his wife wished to believe. They were only conscious, both of them, that something had been lost and they preferred to blame each other. Each of them knowing that they themselves wanted to be happy and have things as they used to be, believed, of course, the fault could not be their own.

Well, if you don't consider them company, then that's all the worse," Edith continued, a catch in her voice. "I should think you'd want to show as much consideration for me as you do my sister and her family."

John sprang impatiently to his feet and started pacing back and forth across the room. The newspaper dropped to the floor but he paid no attention to it. He was groping hard for words to express himself. Yet he could not find any. His tortured brain just kept crying out silently over and over: "I'm a beast! I know I am!"

And the woman sitting by, watching him as he walked before her, felt with bitterness that he was a beast. If he had only thought out loud and made some sort of confession like this, it would have comforted her. For days and weeks she believed she had been watching John's love for her growing less and less; and the terrible part of it was that she believed he was aware of it too, and did not care.

(Tomorrow—A Strange Question)

IN YE OLDEN TIMES

From the Eugene Daily Guard, April 13, 1903.

The moving picture show at the opera house last night given by Benny Brothers, was well attended. The moving pictures as a whole were not so good as some of the phonograph selections and illustrated songs.

O. P. Tobey died at his home, 670 Mill street, this afternoon after an illness of several months. He was aged 77 years.

Professor Freidel of the University of Oregon, will deliver a lecture in Corvallis, Friday evening on "Student Life in Europe."

The new members of the city council took their seats in that august body at the annual meeting last night. They are

G. R. Chrisman, mayor; L. O. Beckwith, P. M. Wilkins, J. D. Matlock and T. B. Anderson, councilmen.

Mayor Chrisman has made the following annual appointments to office: J. S. Stiles, chief of police; R. E. Eastland and George Croner, night watchmen; J. P. Turner, street commissioner; J. M. Williams, city attorney and C. M. Collier, city surveyor.

S. H. Friendly and E. C. Smith have received word from the Southern Pacific company to move their big warehouses on the south side of the tracks, to the north side. This is preparatory to the beginning of long-contemplated improvements in the company's depot yards.

chapter of the state of the R. A. M.

In 1882 he was married to Mary E. Golden of Corvallis, who passed away in 1919. Three children were born to them, two of whom survive: Charles Bilyeu of Enterprise and Dr. Walter R. Bilyeu of Albany. One daughter, Alice, died in 1885. Mary Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bilyeu and Walter R. Bilyeu, son of Dr. Walter R. Bilyeu, are surviving grandchildren.

Judge Bilyeu was the oldest of eleven children. He is survived by two brothers: Lark Bilyeu of Eugene and J. A. Bilyeu, of Salem, and two sisters: Mrs. T. J. Hall of Linn, Oregon and Mrs. L. A. McQueen of Portland.

OPEN FORUM

The Bible Standard Mission was taxed to full capacity last Sunday night to hear Rev. Harry Neat on the subject of Excesses.

The writer has heard this subject preached many times, but never heard it so ably handled as by Mr. Neat.

Many were at the altar at the close of his sermon seeking the deeper things of God, and many were prayed for, healing of the body.

The Bible Standard has adopted Dr. Price's plan in conducting church work, and people are being wooed to the Lord Jesus by that still small voice.

Plans will be made at once to increase the seating capacity of the mission building so as to take care of all who come.

Mr. Neat made it plain that we are not seeking a membership drive but to

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get people saved; and the Blood of Jesus Christ is the test of Fellowship with us. A. A. ANDERSON, Goshen, Ore., April 13, 1923.

NOTICE

Ansipies Geary P. T. A. Filipino illustration and concert at Geary school, Friday, April 13, 7:30 p. m. a13

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Can You Beat It!

By Maurice Ketten

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