

WORK TELLS OF STRIDES MADE IN POSTAL SERVICE

Mere Handful of Employes in Days of Franklin NOW A GREAT INSTITUTION

Postmaster Chief Sketches History of Service From Courier to Assyrian and Roman Times

(Correspondence of the Associated Press) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—Instead of a mere handful of postal employes in Benjamin Franklin's day, there are 325,000 skilled workers, or about one-half the government's civil service employes, engaged in the service, while the annual revenue derived from the mail has leaped from about \$25,000 to \$444,000,000 in the same period.

Mr. Work, who described postal service as the housemaid of civilization and sketched its history from the Assyrian to the Roman times to the present day, said the American postal service had doubled in the last decade, but that the number of employes had increased only by nine per cent.

"This indicates that to care for the extra load an ever-increasing standard of efficiency of the individual employes, as well as the methods of administration and mechanical equipment has to be maintained."

Pays Tribute to Worker The postmaster general paid a high tribute to the American postal worker, saying that he considered the work of the most important units in the country's business. I do not believe any other public or private employment demands such high degree of faithfulness, loyalty and efficiency as we require of those who handle the mail.

"As we turn back the pages of history, we find the romance of the mails running through the story of man's progress," said the postmaster general. "For even in the dawn of history man learned to entrust his message to others for delivery."

As far back as the sixth century B. C., ancient Assyrian and Persian monarchs could boast of postal stations a day's journey apart. The Incas were able to transmit knotted string messages at the rate of 150 miles a day.

"In England and France organized postal systems were comparatively modern. It was not until the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that they were adopted, and not until 1833 that England had a daily mail to Paris."

Turning to America, we find that prior to 1833 there was no established postal service. In that year Massachusetts decreed that the house of Richard Fairbanks in Boston was to be a postoffice for receipt and dispatch of ships' mail.

First Mail in Colonies The first regular mail was established in the colonies between New York and Boston in 1812 and offered a monthly service. Until Franklin, in 1737, was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, the crown received little financial return from the colonial mail service.

The number of postoffices in 1776 was 28, postoffice high, and the average day's progress of a letter was something between thirty and fifty miles. When the Constitution was adopted in 1789, however, exclusive control of postoffices was placed upon the federal government."

The postmaster general said it was not generally known that Abraham Lincoln's first public office was that of postmaster in 1833, under the Jackson administration, at New Salem, Illinois.

"During Lincoln's term as president," the postmaster general continued, "two great postal advances were instituted, the introduction of the money order system and a convention with foreign countries to make arrangements for a more systematic and equitable handling of foreign mail."

TRUCE CALLED IN GAS WAR

FAMILIAR RED PUMP IS INTRODUCED IN PARIS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press) PARIS, May 2.—The war of the pump and can which has been sending the price of gasoline down sharply during the past three months has ended in a treaty of peace between the rivals.

The familiar red pump labelled "filtered gasoline" was introduced into the Paris region a few months ago by an American concern and spread so rapidly that the big local refiners who have large sums locked up in tin cans grew alarmed and began cutting prices against the pump.

The pump interests responded and between them the price of the gallon dropped by stages from \$1.50 to 75 cents. The belligerents then found the war unprofitable, came to an arrangement and raised the price by 15 cents a gallon, at which advance it remains fixed.

Turkish Press Attacks Y. M. C. A. (Correspondence of the Associated Press) CONSTANTINOPLE, Apr. 26.—The Turkish press is attacking the local Young Men's Christian association for having permitted a Greek officer to deliver an address on the occasion of the centenary of the Greek independence. The Tewhid Efkar, newspaper, speaking of the Y. M. C. A. says: "This American institution, the object of which is to drive our youth into the region of protestantism, has also become a center of Greek propaganda."

KING GUSTAV BELOVED BY ALL OF HIS SUBJECTS

ACCIDENT TO MONARCH IS DEPLORED IN SWEDEN

Ruler Has Chosen Nice as His Favorite Haunt for Recreation and Pleasure

(Correspondence of the Associated Press) STOCKHOLM, April 24.—The slight but painful injury sustained by King Gustave of Sweden in an automobile accident near Nice on the French Riviera has revealed once more the affection which the Swedes cherish for their monarch. The accident caused great anxiety throughout Sweden, even after it was officially announced that the king's hurts were not serious, for the king is rather frail and nearly 64 years of age.

King Gustave has chosen Nice as his favorite haunt and playground when he seeks relaxation and recuperation from the cares of state and he is one of the most popular and welcome guests of the resort. His amusements there included playing bridge with friends and tennis with Mlle. Lenglen, the French champion, and Earl Balfour.

In spite of his age, King Gustave still plays a brilliant tennis game and is looked upon as one of the best amateur players of Sweden. A stiff game of tennis or bridge always puts him in good humor, and his witticisms on these occasions are quoted throughout the Riviera.

The French newspapers have been publishing a story of a little incident that occurred at Nice to illustrate his wit. The king had Mlle. Lenglen as his tennis partner and she was playing on the right hand side of the court. The king frequently encroached on her territory in his zeal to return the ball; whereupon Mlle. Lenglen admonished him to "keep your Majesty," and once gave him a gentle push.

At the end of the game the king is reported to have said to his partner: "You remind me of my premier for you are always telling me to keep to the left."

Premier Branting of Sweden is head of the socialist party, which in parliamentary language is called "the left."

FEW CLOCKS IN ALBANIA

PEASANTRY KNOW ONLY THREE PERIODS OF TIME

SCUTARI, Albania, Mar. 19.—Calendars and clocks and luxuries in Albania. The untutored peasantry know only three periods of time—morning, noon and night—and two seasons of the year, winter and summer. Days and dates are Sanskrit to them. Nor have they any conception of distances. When a traveler asks an Albanian the distance of one point from another, he never answers in miles or kilometers but "It is half day, it is two days, it is a week."

HE HAD IT EASY

An actor-manager was being shown around a lunatic asylum. Seated under a tree in the garden was a man who was counting his fingers again and again, muttering: "Eney, meeny, miney, moe."

"Who's this?" asked the actor. "A strange case, sir," replied the attendant. "We found him in the street. He's harmless, but hopelessly insane."

The actor looked at the lunatic closely, while the attendant moved away. "Bless my soul!" he exclaimed presently. "He resembles a former member of my company."

"Tell me," said he, addressing the lunatic, "aren't you Bawl the actor?" "Cheese it," whispered the lunatic. "If they don't find me out, I can stay here all the summer, rent free."

Artist's Vision The occasional so-called genius does not make the crystal, but he alone sees it where it lies gleaming below depths of water, and by his effort brings it to us.—Abbott Handerson Thayer.

A Handicap Father—What does your teacher say about your poor arithmetic work? Anthony—He said he'd rather you would not help me with it.—Harvard Lampoon.

NEW RICH OF MOSCOW INDULGE SPENDING ORGY

CITY'S NIGHT LIFE ENLIVENED BY PRODIGAL WASTE

Rising Prices and Decreasing Value of Currency Have Sharpened Contrasts in Living

(Correspondence of the Associated Press) MOSCOW, April 25.—Moscow's new capitalists are indulging in an orgy of spending that has enlivened the city's night life until restaurant and cabaret scenes resemble the palmiest days before the war when Muscovite merchants spent money freely. The millions of rubles netted by a day's trade or speculation are squandered at night because tomorrow the money will buy less as prices for everything are climbing daily.

When the ruble was quoted recently at nearly 2,500,000 to the dollar, prices for foodstuffs and other commodities were four to five times as high as a month previous when the ruble was worth nearly twice as much.

The ruble equivalent of a dollar has purchasing powers that are fantastic when compared with American standards but which accurately typify the real value of essentials as compared to knick-knacks and superficial adornments.

A dollar will buy only 20 pounds of black bread, two pounds of butter, four pounds of meat, even less in the line of new wearing apparel. But it will buy a bit of antique jewelry, or porcelain that would bring 10 times as much in America. The necessary things have leaped so high in price that the people sacrifice the unessentials cheaply to get them.

Sharp Contrasts Noted The rising prices and decreasing value of currency have sharpened the contrast in the life of Moscow's inhabitants. Thousands are unable to buy even bread, while hundreds pay the ruble equivalent of \$5 for a dinner at the brilliant night restaurants.

Imported fancy powder, at the cost of \$5 a box, finds buyers while a pound of potatoes, costing less than two cents American, may be beyond the pocketbook of the next person to pass the market which sells both of them.

A month ago foreigners living in Moscow found life cheap when calculated in American or English currency. The soaring prices, however,

\$110 IN PRIZES

FOR GIRLS

FIRST PRIZE \$35.00 Elgin Gold Wrist Watch (On display at Skeies' Jewelry Store)

SECOND PRIZE Beautiful \$20.00 Doll (On Display at Schaefer's Bros.)

Who Wins

The girls who hold the two lucky numbers will win the prizes. The more Sally Ann Bread you buy the greater your chances of winning. YOU may have the lucky number. Have a regular place to keep the numbers—save them, write your name and address on them and send them to us on or before July 31st.

Starting Monday, May 22

Commencing Monday, May 22d, we will wrap with each large loaf of Sally Ann Bread a ticket containing a certain number. These tickets will be included in all large loaves until July 31st. At the close of this time the tickets must all be turned in, with your name and address thereon. The tickets will all be placed together and four of them drawn out. The first two numbers drawn will go to the girls winning first and second prizes. The second set of numbers will go to the two boys who hold the lucky numbers.



FOR BOYS

FIRST PRIZE \$35.00 .22 Caliber Repeating Winchester Rifle (On display at Babb Hardware Co.)

SECOND PRIZE \$20.00 American Boy Suit (On display at McMorran & Washburn's)

Who Wins

Every boy wants a Winchester Rifle or a new suit of clothes, and here is a chance to get one of the above articles. Save the numbers that come with each large loaf of Sally Ann Bread. Put your name and address on each ticket. The first and second numbers drawn go to the girls. The third and fourth numbers drawn are for the boys.

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What the Well-Dressed Woman Wears This Spring



Table with 7 columns: Purpose, Dress, Shoes, Hat, Coat, Gloves, Accessories. Rows include Business, shopping, or walking; Traveling; Motoring or outing; Church, club meeting, info, luncheon; Morning at home; Morning as a guest; Afternoon at home; Afternoon as a guest; Evening at home; Evening as a guest.

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Man Has Miraculous Escape

"I was told by our family physician that I could not live without an operation, as my liver and gall sack were in such a condition. I set the day to go to the hospital, but then I saw the advertisement of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Since taking it I am feeling like a two-year-old. I am sure I never could have survived an operation." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—At All Druggists.

MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR STOMACH

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