

SENATOR MOSES ATTACKS DYE COMBINATION OF U. S.

Charges Garvin Sold Patents, Trademarks to Self

RAPS DUPONT AND OTHERS

Also Claims the Dye Interests Used Federal Agencies for Spreading Their Propaganda

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Attacks on the Chemical Foundation, incorporated, its president, Francis P. Garvin, the E. I. du Pont de Nemours company, the textile alliance, the individual dyes and various individuals connected with the dye industry in this country, marked Senate debate today on the provisions of the tariff bill under which the present dye embargo licensing system would be continued for at least one and possibly two years.

Discussion of the provision had not been concluded when the Senate recessed.

Dye Embargo Is Attacked

The embargo provisions were attacked by Senators Moses, Republican, New Hampshire, and King, Democrat, Utah. Senator Moses undertook to show the interlocking interests of the Chemical Foundation, the du Pont company and the Textile Association in the dye business of the country. He charged that their subsidiaries, officers, stockholders, lobbyists and "paid propagandists" had been the most aggressive of all the "insolent profiteering crew" that had pushed the embargo legislation. Senator Moses also undertook to show that the Chemical Foundation had obtained through misrepresentation, the executive order of Acting Secretary of State Polk, in February, 1919, by which it was authorized to become enemy property and trademarks and charged also that Francis P. Garvin, an alien property custodian, had sold the patents and trademarks to himself as head of the foundation for \$250,000, a mere fraction of their true value.

U. S. Agencies Put to Use

Another charge by Senator Moses was that the Chemical Foundation and some of the dye interests had used government agencies—the bureau of education and the chemical warfare section of the war department—for spreading their "propaganda" over the country. Also he asserted that the du Pont company and the chemical alliance and the chemical company, which he declared constituted the monopolistic feature of the dye interests, had through the textile alliance, representation on the advisory committee of the war trade which controlled the bringing in of German reparations dyes, and Senator King also attacked the Chemical Foundation and declared that President Harding was to be

congratulated for "having done his duty" in instructing the department of justice to proceed against the foundation for the return of the patents and trademarks.

00,000 MEN TO JOIN RAIL SHOP WALKOUT

(Continued from Page One)

which the strike was discussed, officials at Washington close to the union announced that the chief executive of the union regarding the ability of Chairman Hooper to meet a settlement.

One organization the stationary firemen, engineers and others, however, announced intention to join the walk-out on shipmen July 17, when Timothy Healy, international president, sent out a strike call affecting 30,000 men.

At Toledo, Ohio, 150 baggage handlers, truckers and laborers at the union station quit work.

More troops were ordered out to day to protect railroad property and employees. Holders were sent out to Poplar Bluff, Missouri, to resist troops there and Governor Davis of Ohio ordered troops mobilized for possible use in connection with the coal and rail strike.

Secretary of War Weeks and Governor Neff of Texas each sent representatives to Denison, Texas, to report on conditions which are said by Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad officials to be interfering with the operations of trains. Attorney General Daugherty was requested to send 1400 deputy marshals to the strike district in northern Ohio.

Court Orders Curb Pickets

Numerous court orders restraining picketing and interference with railroad property and employees marked the progress of the fourteenth day of the strike. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad secured an injunction at Hammond, Indiana, restraining strikers from picketing and interfering with trains. The Wabash secured a similar injunction at Little Rock, Arkansas, and the Kansas, Oklahoma, and Gulf railroad secured like action at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The Chicago and Northwestern secured a restraining order at Winona, Minnesota, and the Rock Island secured a restraining order at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The Rock Island General Freight today accepted an offer of one thousand commercial aircraft by the Aeronautical chamber of commerce of America to be used in maintaining mail service if the trains fail to operate.

Charges of railroad and strike sympathizers and railroad employees were reported from various points, but there were no serious outbreaks.

Deaths Halt Everest Climbs

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—The public leader in a copyrighted dispatch from Bangkok,暹罗, announced that the expedition to climb Mount Everest has been abandoned as a result of an avalanche in which seven porters were killed. Three members of the expedition, C. L. Mallory, T. H. Somervell, and C. A. Crawford, had narrow escapes. The dispatch said the final attempt to scale Mount Everest had been made on June 7.

Believe in Register Classified.

SO-CALLED BIRD PESTS EFFECTIVE AID TO FARMER

McAtee of Department of Agriculture Gives Survey

ENGLISH SPARROW CITED

Instances Are Given Where Bird Flocks Have Completely Destroyed Plagues and Their Eggs

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Studies of birds as insect destroyers and of various and pestiferous insects, extending through a century of observation, show that many so-called bird pests are themselves effective aids to the farmer, and others not generally thought to be insect destroyers are actually so. The work of W. L. McAtee, of the biological survey, a department of agriculture, says in a review in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution just published.

Outstanding among these are cited the English sparrow, often systematically destroyed as a pest, which feeds upon the 17-year locust, asparagus beetle, locust leaf miner, tent caterpillar, canker worm, army worm and drop worm; and the Bob White quail, usually a nest eater, which also feeds upon the locust and the olive scale.

"The general utility of birds in checking the increase of injurious animals and plants is well understood," he continues. "It must be admitted, however, that while birds constantly exert a restraining influence on the numbers of the organisms they prey upon and even exterminate certain pests locally, they are not numerous enough to cope successfully with widespread invasions."

Insect Plagues Wiped Out

Nevertheless, Mr. McAtee cites numerous authentic instances where bird flocks have destroyed insect plagues and their eggs and larvae so completely that such species have never returned to the localities where formerly they had wrought great crop damage, or were present in such depleted numbers as to be almost negligible. In most of the cases he cites, efforts of farmers or gardeners to eradicate the pestiferous fruitfulness and the crops had been given up for lost.

One reason for this near-extermination at times, he says, is that birds are prone to feed upon whatever food is most easy to procure at the time. So that if berries or fruit are abundant in a locality they will constitute the birds' main food for the time, and when insects swarm in great numbers, the birds are attracted to that abundant source and feed upon them until the supply gives out.

Notable among many instances mentioned are various local exterminations of the Rocky Mountain or Migratory locust, which even since 1913 has at times threatened grain fields in several sections, especially on the Great Plains. Mr. McAtee's article tells of numerous times when grain growers despaired of saving crops from hordes of locusts that swarmed upon the ground as to be counted by the hundreds upon a square foot of field. Just as they had given up hope of saving their crops, flocks of yellow headed vultures, blackbirds, gulls, quail, English sparrows, among other species, appeared and fell upon the pests with such effect that much of the grain survived the attacks.

Great Good Done by Birds

The article includes many instances, as well, of saving crops both field and garden, in eastern sections, of near-annihilation of grubs, moths, caterpillars, beetles and parasites in trees, especially in orchards, and shows the great good done by birds in eating weed seeds.

Owls have been placed in rat- or mice-infested cellars and granaries, he says, with such success as to eliminate there that source of widespread economic loss in grain and cereals. Hot-house gardeners, he declares, have often found it profitable to introduce various species of birds, known to be insect or lice destroyers, within the houses instead of spraying or otherwise using chemicals and fumigating. The latter processes, he declares, have often been found to weaken and stunt the tender young plants, while no disadvantage otherwise arose from the presence of the birds.

While it is true, he says, that many species feed upon and yearly destroy quantities of grains, fruits or berries, the good they do in eradicating or keeping down the numbers of the growers' other enemies, is more than worth this slight reimbursement.

He also tells how ducks have been used as exterminators of insect pests, especially mosquitoes, in marshes where they feed upon the larvae or young. Ducks have proven invaluable in this cleaning out marshy sections which could not otherwise be rid of mosquitoes by draining.

Quail Destroy Alfalfa Weevil

Quail have also been introduced into alfalfa fields where they are great destroyers of the alfalfa weevil, and while the farmers were at first against them, the better crops coming from the fields where the quail had almost eradicated the weevil, demonstrated their value. Now, Mr. McAtee says, there are sections in the alfalfa growing regions where farmers will not permit quail hunting. Summing up, he declares farmers will soon see the wisdom of protecting many bird species upon their land, mainly by supplying food during times of scarcity, water for drinking, bathing, and nest boxes or nesting places, as well as protecting them from molestation at all times. Detailed information on the subject of attracting birds, as well as upon those species of value to the farmer and exoner, may be obtained from publications distributed by the agriculture department.

STUDY COURSE IS OUTLINED

SUPERINTENDENT CHURCHILL TALKS TO PRINCIPALS' CLUB

Pentecost Work Prepared for Junior High Schools Under Direction of Stetson and Douglass

In an address before more than 50 members of the Principals' club of the university in Friendly hall last evening, J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, outlined briefly the new course of study now being prepared for use in the grade and high schools of the state for the two years beginning in September.

Mr. Churchill took occasion to praise to the state schoolmen the course of study prepared for the junior high schools under the direction of P. L. Stetson and H. R. Douglass, professors of education in the University of Oregon. Requests for large numbers of copies of this course, he said, had been coming in from various parts of the country, notably

from Washington, D. C., and from the University of Chicago.

The new course in physical education in the public schools, provided under the state law requiring twenty minutes each day aside from recess periods, was prepared under the direction of Dr. John P. Boyard, head of the school of physical education in the university. Superintendent Churchill requested co-operation in obtaining a better observation of the law than has been given it. "Do not," he urged, "substitute football or any athletic sport for this work. The exercises should be provided for every pupil, and it is not every pupil who is able to participate in the sports which in some cases have been substituted for this course." The games, he pointed out, should be played in addition to the exercises taken in the course and not as a substitute for it.

The first six weeks of the term, Oregon history, under a course prepared by Dr. R. C. Clark, head of the department of history in the University of Oregon, will be taught in the eighth grade for the next two years. Agriculture also will be taught next year, but the eighth grade work will be lightened in other respects to allow for these. Superintendent Churchill announced.

After the meeting of the Principals' club the annual annual night of the summer session was put on in the women's gymnasium. A reception and dance, with a four-piece orchestra, were features of the evening's program, which included movies of some of the prominent faculty members and students in the summer term.

Twenty-five students and faculty members headed by Dr. John P. Boyard and Mrs. Eric W. Allen left yesterday afternoon in auto buses for Horse creek, in eastern Lane county, on the annual Cascade hike. The party, which included the club horse picture mountains, 6500 feet high, Saturday morning.

CAVE CLUBS SUCCESSFUL

CHILDREN OF LAKE CREEK TAKE INTEREST IN WORK

Boys Gather Moss From Maple Trees to Raise Money; Good Animals Found by Swan

Children of the Lake creek country who were advanced money by the local bankers to purchase calves are using novel means to secure funds to pay off their debts, according to J. G. Swan, county rural school supervisor, who recently returned from that district. Mr. Swan said that he found two boys living in a tent out in the hills gathering moss from maple trees in order to raise money to refund borrowed finances. This moss is used by florists and in nurseries and brings about \$25 a ton, said Mr. Swan.

During his tour of the Lake creek country, Mr. Swan said that he found some of the best calves in the county. Several of these animals scored very high. All calves were purchased in Lane county by the calf club members, and in this way money was kept in the county. All boys who have bought calves are making good, said Mr. Swan. Four members of the Owen Thompson family are members of the club. One of the girls, Ruby Thompson, has a purchased cow, a winner of a silver medal in an official test, which pays for her own feed and also for the clothes of her mistress.

The potato fields being cared for by the children are in excellent condition, said Mr. Swan. He found no weeds in any of the club gardens. The Jersey jubilee to be held on the Owen Thompson place on July 29 will be visited by the calf club children. An inter-club judging contest will be held at this time.

On August 19 a harvest picnic will be held at the Stuslaw fish hatchery on Lake creek. The one held at Lake creek last summer was very successful, and Mr. Swan believes that the people of that section are taking a greater interest in the one to be held this year.

When returning home, Mr. Swan was blocked by a fire below Triangle lake and had to go back and come over the Nelson mountain road. He said that the Lake creek route by Nelson mountain to Noti is in good condition.

OFFICERS NAB MOONSHINER

COTTAGE GROVE MAN ARRESTED LAST NIGHT BY SQUAD

Caught with three gallons of moonshine whiskey in his possession when he was headed towards the west at 10:30 last night was arrested by Gordon S. Wells, deputy district attorney and the moonshine squad. Prince had just finished a batch of the illegal fluid and had dismantled his plant when the officials visited his ranch on the Lorane road, west of Cottage Grove.

Prince was taken into Eugene and lodged in the county jail. His hearing has been set to come up before Judge Wells at 9:30 this morning.

This is Prince's second offense. Last

Vice-Commander of War Veterans



J. W. Hanbury, of Omaha, Neb., was elected to the office of Senior Vice-Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War at the second annual convention in San Francisco. He is acclaimed Nebraska's greatest hero. Hanbury was cited for valor for remaining at his post in action, although severely wounded and or-



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Berry Season Is in Full Swing

Do not delay another day in making arrangements with us for berries for canning purposes. Raspberries, Loganberries, Blackcaps and Blackberries are coming in in quantities now. They probably will be no cheaper, so it would be advisable to place quantity orders now.

Can Apricots, Too!

Large shipments of beautiful yellow Dalles apricots are coming in daily. These apricots are the very best variety and grade, and the price is not at all prohibitive to canning. Ask us about them when you phone your next order.

Cherries Are Abundant

And still speak of canning, may we remind you that cherries are just at the peak of perfection and abundance. Everyone should put up some cherries. Bings, Lamberts, Royal Annes and white cherries are all plentiful now—why not can some of each variety?

Hawaiian Crushed Pineapple Is Great

Have you eaten any Hawaiian crushed or grated pineapple lately? It's really about the finest way that pineapple can be served, and yet lots of people overlook it entirely. In order to popularize crushed pineapple the Hawaiian producers are advertising it extensively and at the same time are making reductions in the price. The regular 30-cent size we will now sell for 20 cents, and the 20-cent size has been reduced to 15 cents. Ask for crushed pineapple next time—tastes better, goes farther, and is much cheaper.

Newest Thing Out—Canned Grapefruit

Always to the front with the new things, is the motto of this great food department store, and now we announce that we have secured canned grapefruit for you. This is one of the most delicious and economical products we have seen. It's very reasonable in price, too. Order a can today, serve it in the morning right from the ice with a little grape juice trickled over it—instant approval certain.

Just Look at This List of Beverages

We have a cold beverage for every taste and most all of our beverages will fit every taste. We have Rainier, Budweiser, Blitz, Calapooia waters (both plain water and all flavors), Clicquot Club Ginger Ale, Whistle, Virginia Dare, Welch's Grape Juice and Diamond "A" Loganberry juice put up by the Eugene Fruit Growers' association. You may order any of these beverages from us either in single bottles or case lots.

Vegetables to Balance Your Menu

Lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, new peas, new potatoes, string beans, carrots, green onions and perhaps several others that we have overlooked. Melons and cantaloupes are at their best now and are very low in price.

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