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THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1922

AS TO MODERN WOMEN

Dr. Charlotte de Goller Davenport, 94 years old and described as "an old-fashioned mother of an old-fashioned day," is visiting in Portland and is also, it seems, talking to the reporters. Like many others who like to describe themselves as old-fashioned, she fears that the modern woman is doing a frightful amount of damage. Speaking for publication the other day, she said:

When you talk to the modern woman about food, she yawns. Mention children, and she is disinterested. Tell her that it is her duty to take care of her husband and children, and she says that she can't see that it is necessary, because she married her husband to support her. But after all, woman's happiness lies in the keeping of a home, beautifying herself for her husband, and being healthy for the sake of her children. When a woman has a husband, a home, and children about her, she knows no greater delight.

We fear that old-fashioned Dr. Davenport has been making an old-fashioned mistake—that is, she has been reasoning from insufficient data. She sees a woman here and there who yawns when food is mentioned and who exhibits lack of interest when children are under discussion and jumps promptly to the conclusion that these women are typical. They are not, of course, and it is as unfair to judge all modern women by them as it would be to judge all women of the Middle Ages by Catherine de Medici. There are doubtless women in Portland and likewise in Eugene who yawn politely behind their handkerchiefs, or perhaps who seize the occasion to powder their noses, when food or children are mentioned, but for every woman of this sort there will be found without the slightest difficulty a hundred others who are keenly interested in these important domestic subjects, and, what is more important, who are able to discuss them intelligently. Without reliable statistics to stand upon, we venture without hesitation the assertion that for every woman of the good old-fashioned day who was qualified by accurate knowledge to discuss food and children there are two today who are equally qualified.

This statement is not, nor is it intended to be, a reflection upon the mothers of earlier generations. They were sincere, earnest and capable women—no son or daughter of these mothers can tolerate for a moment any implication to the contrary. But so are the modern mothers, and in addition they have advantages that were not possessed by those of earlier days. It is quite the thing to assert that they have not taken advantage of their opportunities—that they are a giddy set, interested chiefly in society and politics rather than in their homes—but it is a canard.

There was a time in the history of America when woman's interests were necessarily confined to the home. That time was in the pioneer days. It was necessary then to work hard and incessantly in order to establish homes in a new country. The women worked side by side with the men, and they accomplished wonders. They had neither the time nor the opportunity for the diversions of the present day. But that period is past. It is no longer necessary or profitable for women to card and spin wool and flax and weave cloth, to make soap and to do the thousand and one things that were necessary then. They have more time and because they have more time they are entering into other fields of interest and effort. That is all.

Here and there today is a woman who is light and frothy when she should be earnest and capable, but the average of womanhood is as high as it ever was. If woman's range of interests today is wider it is because the life of today is fuller. The young mothers of today are just as much interested in food and children as were the mothers of any other time—Dr. Davenport to the contrary notwithstanding.

SELF-RUIN IN GERMANY

Whether Germany gets the respite she seeks from payment of her war indemnities or not, she deserves little sympathy. If she does get the delay she asks, it should be accompanied by such penalties as will make her see promptness as a virtue from now on. Neither should any postponement be so planned that it puts an extra burden upon France, for in that case France and not Germany will be paying for the war, and that should be as intolerable to other nations as it is to the French.

The condition of Germany's finances is less a pity than a disgrace. When the war which she precipitated closed, Germany was prosperous, undevastated, sound in credit and in condition to go ahead. The chief reason why she cannot now pay her just obligations without collapse is that she has systematically avoided the financial measures which would enable her to pay them.

There is less excuse for Germany than for Russia. She is headed by able men, and they have not the excuse of a crazy economic experiment to palliate their reduction of German credit to ruin.

SIX-SCORE YEARS AND TEN

Two things mentioned in connection with the death of John Shell of Kentucky enables readers to form some approximate notion of what his age meant.

One is that he was refused as a volunteer in the Mexican war because he was "too old for the army." And so, indeed, he was, according to ordinary standards, for he must have been about 60 at that time. How could the recruiting officer know that most of his life was still before him?

Another was that he remembered well the sadness that fell upon the country when George Washington died. Who, knowing the history of his country, would not treasure such a recollection?

If the records are straight, John Shell was born in Tennessee on September 3, 1788. That was six months before the constitution became effective. Shell was therefore older than the United States of America. He had lived the full span of his country's history since it became a self-governing nation. It may be that the simple old mountaineer, in his sequestered existence, did not appreciate the significance of the remarkable period covered by his lifetime, but that detracts nothing from the profound impression made on tens of thousands of minds by a bare statement of the facts.

ANTI-ACCIDENT SOCIETY

The Society for the Prevention of Accident, which was formed in New York a short time ago, is attracting favorable attention elsewhere. Inquiries are pouring in to association headquarters at 7 East Forty-second street, and the formation of branch societies in all parts of the country is expected.

According to Dr. Franklin Lawrence, founder of the society, its main object is to teach people to think about safety. Mental stimulus will be supplied through newspapers, magazines, lectures, moving pictures and all the usual avenues of publicity. The membership fees are very small and the organization differs from others of its kind in that it aims to deal directly with the individual instead of attacking the people generally or in masses. In accident prevention, as in other things, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business." If the society does succeed in bringing home to great numbers of individuals the hope that lies in prevention and in stirring each one to individual effort, our casualty rate should drop appreciably.

An east of the mountains paper announces that it will begin at once the publication of a feature entitled "Blunders." Most papers do that, but refrain from announcing it.

Madam Ganna Walska says that American men make the best mates. Let's see; the mate is a petty officer whose business is to take orders from the captain, isn't he?

Leading distillers of the country are said to be greatly displeased with the acts of Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. He must be getting down to business.

The sportsmen of Klamath Falls are engaging in a row over fish propagation. Klamath county is never happy unless it has a row of some sort on.

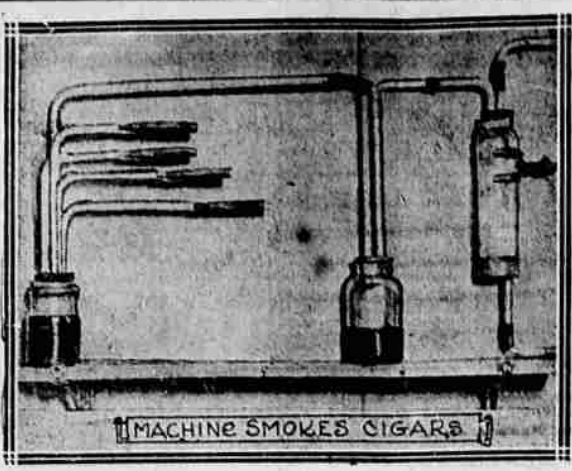
The weather man is a good scout, after all. Witness what he is giving us to make up for the little touch of "back East" weather the first of the month.

Governor Henry Allen and Editor Bill White are exposing themselves to the suspicion that they are angling for time on the vaudeville circuits.

Earlier Days in Eugene

(Taken from the Morning Register, July 27, 1903)
The brick work on the new high school building is considered among the best work ever done in the city. If the work all appears as good as the brick work through, Eugene will

Machine Can Tell Tobacco from Rope



Here is an ingenious machine that smokes four cigars at a time and can tell the difference between various kinds of tobacco. The cigars must be tested, and there are too many for a man to do the job, so this machine was built. Currents of air are sucked through the glass tubes, at about the human rate of speed. The ash from the cigar is then given to the chemist to analyze. This instrument is owned by the department of agriculture.

have the best high school building in the state.

A big force of men are working on the foundation for the electric light plant at Springfield.

S. W. B. Haynes has sold his barber shop on West Eighth street to Andy Taylor who took possession yesterday morning. Mr. Haynes will move to his home on the Mohawk.

J. T. Rowland and party are expected to arrive today from London, the mineral springs resort south of Cottage Grove. Mr. Rowland's arm, broken by a kick from a horse, has so far healed that he can be brought home.

I. L. Campbell and wife have returned from Omaha where Mr. Campbell attended the National Editorial association meeting.

The body of Charles W. Griffin was found at 8 a. m. Sunday in the Willamette river lodged against the log boom of the Eugene Lumber company. After the comforting assurance of the night before that the unfortunate young man was recreating at Renninger's logging camp, the news of his tragic end came as a blow to his relatives and the community. The coroner's jury has decided that it was a case of accidental drowning.

Mrs. Frank Ware left yesterday en route to Pendleton and Spokane for a few weeks visit.

UNION LEADERS SLIP OFF TO WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page One)

association, and since it is exceedingly important that the American people know precisely the questions at issue in the present railway and coal strikes, I am more than glad to answer your telegram, though I can only treat your politically partisan references with that contempt which is felt by every good citizen in the hour of deep public concern.

American public everything done and everything said by government authority relating to the two strikes is a matter of record and cannot in any way be distorted. There is no dispute about the loyal American citizenship of the men on strike, nor will anyone question that many of them gave service to their country in the world war. Nor is it disputed that the men on strike are exercising their constitutional and lawful rights, under existing statutes, in declining to work under the terms decided by the railroad labor board or tendered to the workers by the mine operators of the country. No one had attempted or proposed to draft free men into either the railway or mining service, or suggested coercion under military or military force of free America are never used for such a purpose. Their service is only that of preventing lawlessness and violence. That same unchallenged freedom which permits you and your associates to decline to work in less the heritage of the free American who chooses to accept employment under the terms proposed. The difference between the two positions is that the striking railroad workers exercise their rights of freedom in seeking to hinder the necessary transportation of the country, notwithstanding the provision by law for adjusting grievances of striking miners and railroad men.

"The decisions of the railroad labor board are in compliance with a mandate of the law making body of the United States. Without discussing the decisions at length, it is fair to assume that a government agency is ever ready to correct an error which is made, else government itself would become unjust. Moreover it is indisputable that there can be no government unless the laws are accepted by the citizenship of the republic. This observation relates more particularly to the railroad situation. When the mining situation became menacing I invited representatives of the miner workers and the operators to a conference. They came together; they were advised as to the call of common welfare; in eight days of opportunity no settlement was made. The government then proposed to creation of a national commission before which disputes might be settled justly in the light of full information and in accordance with the best expressions of our modern civilization. Instead of contemplating the resort to force, it anticipated the very opposite—industrial peace with justice to every man concerned. Instead of aiming at "involuntary servitude," to which you incessantly refer, the government asked the workers to resume their activities, in response to a manifest public need, at precisely the same wages they had been working contentedly for the last two years. Those who spoke for the mine workers refused such a proposal. There is no dispute of the right to refuse. Since they declined to respond, and since it is believed there are enough men who love this country and cherish its security, to come to the relief of the mining situation, and avoid suffering, privation and paralysis, I asked the governors of the coal mining states to invite mine operators and mine workers to resume their activities and to promise that to which every man is entitled, namely, protection in his lawful pursuits. This protection applies alike to the men on strike who observe the law and make no lawless interference with men at work, and to the men who are lawfully at work and entitled to protection by every agency of government in that work. If you mean to challenge the righteousness of free men to be protected in their lawful pursuits against interference and violence, I will be glad to join you in submitting that question to the decision of the American people.

"It will interest you to know that instead of government's action being an expression of preference of the capitalist class, it has been quite as much opposed by those who speak for employers as it is by you and your associates. Government undertakes to represent neither class alone, and is opposed to all conflict among classes, and disputes the right of any group or class, organized or unorganized, to imperil American welfare. Government speaks only for the American people as a whole and the common good of all its citizenship.

"In view of all that the government has done or attempted to do during the past year and a half to relieve in asking the railroad labor board, in peace and harmony and the reign of justice, which you would have believed, I invite you now to pass judgment on the failure of the mine workers to accept the awards of an able and impartial commission in determining the merits of the dispute between coal miners and coal operators, and I invite you to urge the striking railway workers to accept the decision of the railroad labor board, acting under authority of the law, which must be supreme, and return to work under that decision, until you and I, and everyone else interested in American welfare, may join in asking the railroad labor board to give a rehearing on any question concerning which there is reasonable doubt about the correctness or the justice of the decision made. These are the ways of peace, these are the requirements of enlightened civilization, these are the things expected by your government of its loyal and law abiding citizenship.

BUSINESS DECLARED GOOD

PRESIDENT OF LOCOMOTIVE WORKS IS OPTIMISTIC

SPOKANE, July 26.—The railroad strike will have little effect on industry and business conditions throughout the country are so good there is no serious cause for worry, according to Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive company of Philadelphia, who was the guest today of the Spokane Advertising club. "The country is on wheels and horses are out of date. The United States is a land of achule and we want to keep it that way," Mr. Vauclain is touring the west of study business conditions. He is accompanied by G. Greenough, vice president of the Baldwin company, and W. A. Garrett, general manager of transportation. The party will leave this morning for Seattle.

EATS DOZEN EGGS; MAY DIE

AGED YAKIMA RESIDENT GORGES SELF AT MEAL

YAKIMA, Wash., July 26.—"Uncle Tom" Fife, who is about 75 years old and one of the real pioneers of the Upper Yakima valley, today ate a dozen scrambled eggs for breakfast, after which he suffered a paralytic stroke. His condition is serious. "Uncle Tom" was one of the characters of the district and left a standing order for a dozen scrambled eggs for breakfast at his favorite restaurant whenever he was in Yakima.

Accused Man Suicide
YAKIMA, Wash., July 26.—H. Domrez, aged about 60, who some days ago was held by the city police for investigation in regard to his alleged misconduct with a six year old girl, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. The old man had brooded over the charges made against him and neighbors state that he said he would rather be dead than alive and disgraced.

Sailors' Fines Remitted
VICTORIA, B. C., July 26.—Attorney General Manson has remitted fines of \$50 each recently imposed on sailors of the U. S. navy for drinking beer on the beach at Nanaimo. The sailors bought the beer at a provincial liquor store, and said they did not know it was unlawful to quaff the brew in public. Citizens of Nanaimo protested against the fines.

Mrs. Achey Escapes
SALEM, Ore., July 26.—Mrs. Nancy Achey, 44, inmate of the state hospital for the insane, escaped tonight by breaking through a window. It is thought she may be making her way to Creswell, Lane county, where relatives live.

Price of Sugar Goes Up
SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The price of refined cane sugar will be advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds to \$7.30 tomorrow, the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation announced today.

PADEREWSKI COMING BACK

PIANIST SAYS POLAND DOES NOT WANT HIM

(By the Associated Press)
PARIS, July 26.—Ignace Jan Paderewski has decided definitely that his country is unwilling to accept his political services. It was learned today. He will return to the United States in November to fill several concert engagements.

Paderewski has done no professional work for five years. During this time he has been completely absorbed in the patriotic efforts in Poland, at Geneva as Polish representative at the league of nations and in America. He leaves tomorrow for his chalet at Morjor on Lake Geneva.

The former Polish premier does not disguise his feelings on the Polish situation. He shows great sorrow for the condition of his country. His friends have endeavored to point out to him that he, as the most distinguished citizen in Poland, ought to be able to serve his native land, especially in foreign affairs. Paderewski told his friends that the majority of his countrymen apparently did not think that he could serve Poland. He was therefore returning to his art.

Berry Growers Lose
PORTLAND, Ore., July 26.—Considerable loss is reported by loganberry growers in the state because of the fruit ripening more rapidly than it could be picked, according to the weekly crop report of the weather bureau today. There is a heavy crop of berries in some sections but rain is needed for best results. Wheat harvesting is proceeding without interruption.

Poultrymen in Session
CORVALLIS, Ore., July 26.—The American Association of Poultry Inspectors and Investigators, with A. G. Lunn, of Corvallis, president, in the chair, continued in session here today. A. C. Phillips, of Portland university, was acting as secretary.

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—D. C. with D. C. MAT.

Scene from "The Man From Hell's River" AT THE THEATRE TODAY
"Man From Hell's River," Harry Myers, in "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," Charles W. Hawley playing "Robinson Crusoe" of Your Smile.

Coming offerings—Mary Miles Minter in "South of Suva," Star Cast in "Missing Husband," Charles W. Hawley in organ concert; Tom Moore and Betty Compton in "Across the Border."

Today's showings will close the successful engagement at the Rex of "Man from Hell's River," the screen version of James Oliver Curwood's drama of the Canadian northwest.

"South of Suva," in which Mary Miles Minter is to be shown this week at the Rex, was directed by Frank Urson. The picture has been brilliantly produced.

Camel racing is one of the most popular sports in Africa—the sport of a horse, to paraphrase the description of horse racing—and one of the swiftest beasts in years is to be seen next week at the Rex, in "Missing Husband." The camel is the one ridden by Jean Angelo, as Captain Morhane in the photoplay, and his name is Mer-el-Hak, which in the native tongue signifies "Feet of the Wind." This Sahara Man-O-War at a racing meet two years ago, set a record of 9 hours 14 minutes over the 100-kilometer course between Djeh and Kara-din-Mah.

PERSONAL MENTION

N. J. Crow, of Portland, is visiting in the city.
Miss Elsie Horn of Elmira was in the city yesterday.
Miss Belle Millican, of Walthamville, was here yesterday.
D. Bane, of Lynn, Mass., is now in Eugene on business.
Mrs. E. E. Cory was in the city yesterday from Junction.
Emmett Howard, of Junction City, visited in Eugene yesterday.
Dorothy Scarborough, of Olympia, Wash., is now in Eugene visiting.
Mr. and Mrs. Hise, of Goldsboro, were in Eugene yesterday on business.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE WILLAKENZIE THIMBLE club will meet with Mrs. F. B. Harlow this afternoon.

SANTA CLARA COMMUNITY CLUB will meet Friday evening at Santa Clara hall, July 28. A large attendance is desired as there is work to do.

Accumulated Capital

One of the functions of every bank is to accumulate capital for the use of the community.
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Regular deposits grow rapidly—you will be surprised at the amount you can accumulate within a few months if you start now.

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Growing by Helping Others

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We shall always strive to serve on the basis of the Golden Rule, the principle upon which all our stores are founded.

Our high-grade values and low prices encourage thrift and economy.

This is one of 371 stores which, keeping faith with customers, has created the World's Largest Chain Department Store Organization.

STRIKERS ARE ENJOINED

RESTRAINED FROM INTERFERING WITH NON-UNION MEN

PORTLAND, Ore., July 26.—Armed with scores of copies of Federal Judge Wolverton's injunction restraining striking railroad shopmen from interfering with non-union workmen, Deputy United States Marshals Morelock and Davidson left Portland tonight to commence service of the order on various union officials of the eastern Oregon district. Union heads in Portland who were named as defendants in the action brought by Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation company attorneys were served today with copies of the injunction.

The day passed quietly in the vicinity of the railroad yards. The Albina shops, the only plant affected

by the order, was besieged as usual by pickets but no violence was reported.

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