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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1922

ANOTHER TRUCE IS CALLED

Yesterday's dispatches proclaimed throughout the country that the soft coal strike was virtually ended. The bare, unadorned truth in the matter, apparently, is that another truce has been patched up in order to take advantage of the opportunity, provided by the strike itself, to pluck the poor old consumer again.

When the war-time agreement expired last spring, the operators asserted loudly that they were unable to go on paying war wages in time of peace and that a new scale would have to be agreed upon. The miners, meanwhile, vociferated just as loudly that they could not accept a reduction and would not. So there was a strike. The strike shut down the union mines and as soon as reserve stocks were used up a coal shortage began to loom in the offing and prices tilted sharply.

This tilt in prices changed the whole situation. The operators saw that with reserve stocks depleted, with winter coming on and with a business revival under way they would be able to pay any wages that might be demanded and still show a stiff profit and so they became immediately amenable to negotiations. The miners, whose loss of time during the strike has not been greater than the period of unemployment they normally anticipate each year anyway, were ready enough to negotiate on the basis of the old scale, and so everybody is happy—except the public, which will have to pay abnormal prices for coal.

The inherent trouble with the soft coal industry is that it is overdone. Working at capacity, it is capable of producing 750,000,000 tons per year, whereas the most the country has ever burned and exported combined is 550,000,000 tons—and that was a boom year; in normal years the capacity is about double the market. The miners are normally idle at least a third of the time, but by means of a powerful union they are enabled to enforce the payment of wages where they can earn at coal mining as much in four days as they could earn elsewhere in six.

The public, of course, pays the bill. Not only that, but it pays the expense bill for the numerous strikes. There is a strike, which cuts down production and in obedience to the law of supply and demand the price rises. When it rises to a point sufficient to pay all expenses, the strike is called off and production is rushed and the money rolls in. Only the public suffers.

All this, of course, is more or less academic so far as the Pacific Coast is concerned. Fortunately, our industrial welfare and our physical comfort are not dependent upon coal. For the present wood and oil provide heat, and when these resources become depleted there is electricity generated by water power to fall back upon. Power for industrial uses is supplied by electricity. The coal troubles of the East are actually hastening industrial development here, because manufacturers in steadily increasing numbers are coming to the Coast to be free from the evils accompanying an industrial system that is based upon coal.

But the Coast suffers unavoidably from the business derangements caused by constant warfare in the coal business and would like very much to see the industry put upon a permanent footing that would be fair all around. The present "settlement" settles nothing. It is merely another armistice to provide time for shearing the coal user.

UNITY EUROPE'S NEED

Ambassador Herrick, returning to this country from France for a short vacation, believes that unity is the thing needed to restore the economic balance of Europe. Because of Mr. Herrick's official position he could

make no suggestions as to how that unity best could be obtained, but he sees the need and believes that coming conferences in Europe will see it accomplished.

Mr. Herrick did suggest that the "same prompt, unselfish mobilization of all forces" which saved Europe from military defeat would save her from economic destruction now. There is little doubt that he is right. The thing which stands between Europe and the settlement of her economic difficulties is the tendency to believe that private interest is greater than public interest. This is human, but it is bad economics. The truth is that anything which does not serve the public interest sooner or later will defeat private interest.

Europe is beginning to see this as she gets the blood of battle out of her eyes. Every conference, whether immediately successful or not helps further to clear her vision and bring her a little nearer to the truth. What with conferences past, present and soon to come, the unity for which Mr. Herrick hopes may be nearer than it seems.

HONESTY IN CALIFORNIA

An effort is on foot in California to have all products, natural or manufactured, sold under the name "California," comply with the highest standards of honesty and quality. It is an effort which dignifies all those taking part in it.

There is no question of the growth of honesty in business everywhere. It is accepted as the best policy and more than that, it is acknowledged as a moral principle worthy observance by an enlightened people.

Away back in the good old days a proud New England commonwealth came to unfortunate renown as "the home of the wooden nutmeg." In the time of its cologne the name was worn jauntily as a tribute to native shrewdness. Today the people of that very state would be in the forefront in acknowledgment that the California path to commercial fame was the more desirable. So the world grows better. In spite of pessimists and their dark predictions.

With the death of Lord Northcliffe, England loses a useful man. He, more than any other person, forced England to be efficient in warfare, criticizing the government mercilessly for its shortcomings and compelling adoption of better methods. No man has done more than Northcliffe to foster kindly relations between Great Britain and the United States. His was one of the numerous "political" titles conferred recently in England, but if any man earned the honor of a title he did.

The Russian government has issued a decree permitting marriages among the clergy. That sounds like it might be sincere in its determination to allow no privileged classes.

Miss Fontaine says a million dollars will save the wounds she suffered when young Whitney failed to keep his promise to marry. Evidently her affections were devastated.

Mr. Lloyd-George is a member of a goat society and apparently means to retain his membership. At any rate, no one has as yet been able to get his goat.

Another review of telephone rates has been asked. Telephone rates have been reviewed until they are getting dog-eared.

Earlier Days in Eugene

(From the Morning Register, August 16, 1903)

Four miles of new water mains, additional pumping plants, enlarged reservoir, and outlay of \$20,000—all this means that Eugene is to have a greatly improved water service. It will be appreciated. It shows, too, that Eugene is growing.

Henry Gray and Glenn Chessman left on the morning train for a pleasure trip to San Francisco.

J. W. Shumate, the Waterville merchant, accompanied by his wife, was in the city yesterday.

The slant-headed dog poisoner is getting in his fiendish work and as a consequence many valuable canines have bit the dust. Jake Berger, Cass Matlock, Tad Luckey and others mourn the loss of blooded animals.

Yesterday a new stock company was formed, composed of M. D. Mitchell, Charles Russell and Mrs. L. E. Densmore, for the purchase of the fruit dryer at Thurston, formerly owned by M. S. McMurry and Mrs. Densmore.

S. Smeed and wife will move from Waterville to Eugene to live. Yesterday Mr. Smeed let the contract to S. O. Garrison for a neat cottage to be built on West Tenth street as a home.

George Yeatch, of Fall Creek, was in Eugene yesterday. He reports his father, who fell and broke a rib last week, improving. George had his eye upon a cook stove and other things pertaining to household affairs when in town, but refused to divulge his real intentions.

Getting Her Hand In
In New Hampshire they tell a story of a very parsimonious man whose wife had always experienced great difficulty in inducing him to part with any change. One day she followed him to the door and quietly asked:

"Henry, can't you let me have \$10? I want to go to the city."

"There you go again," exclaimed Henry. "It's always money, money, money! When I am dead you will probably have to beg it."

"Well," said the wife, "I shall be a whole lot better off than some poor woman who, have never had any practice,"—Harper's Magazine.

BYFIELD'S WIFE ILL; HE DENIES BLACKMAIL

Atlanta Auto Dealer Retracts
Exoneration of Candler

STATEMENTS IN CONFLICT

Capitalist Insists He Did Not Struggle
With Mrs. Byfield in Her
Stateroom

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15. — Mrs. Sarah Byfield, whose husband was charged by Walter T. Candler with having extracted a \$25,000 check from him while the three were en route to Europe in July, was reported today as seriously ill at her home here, at the same time that her husband, Clyde K. Byfield, a local automobile dealer, issued a statement denying the accusations of blackmail.

Mr. Candler, in a petition filed in superior court and made public yesterday, sought to restrain Mr. Byfield from collecting a thirty-day note for \$20,500 which Mr. Candler asserted he had given along with certain cash in exchange for the check. Today Mr. Candler, son of Asa G. Candler, Atlanta capitalist, issued a statement declaring there were "many glaring misstatements" in the automobile dealer's charges. He also denied having struggled with Mr. Byfield's 21-year-old wife, as the husband alleged, and added, "as the case is to be tried in court, I will make no further statement."

Demand for \$25,000 Alleged
Mr. Candler's petition alleged that Mr. Byfield demanded \$25,000 of Mr. Candler when he found the latter in Mrs. Byfield's stateroom and asked that Mr. Byfield be restrained from realizing on a note for \$20,500 which the petitioner said he had given with \$2000 in cash and Byfield's notes for \$2500, in exchange for a check for \$25,000.

The statement by Byfield, referring to the incident aboard ship mentioned in Mr. Candler's petition, said:

"The charge that when I entered the room I said: 'Now, I have got you and I have been suspecting this for six months, you must pay me \$25,000' is absolutely false."

Mr. Byfield said he and Mrs. Byfield and Mr. Candler dined with other passengers on the night of July 15 and that while champagne was served, "neither myself, my wife nor Candler became intoxicated."

Sense of Justice Lost
Alleging he was attracted to his wife's stateroom by her outcries, his statement said:

"I sprang to the stateroom and opened the door. I saw Candler in a struggle with my wife; the bed covering was stripped from her and her night clothes were disheveled. I was unarmed; I did not have even a pocket knife, but with my naked hands I tried my best to kill him. I lost all reason, all sense of right and justice and, to my shame, forgetting that my wife's cries had called me to the room, I assaulted my wife as well as Candler."

Other people, it continued, intervened and separated the combatants. Mr. Byfield said he was in a dazed condition, unused to foreign travel, and short of funds when they reached France, adding:

"In this dazed and helpless condition, Candler himself came, cringing and cowardly, and begged me to let him, as best he could, make amends for his wrong to me. He reminded me that, as a result of the night's horror, my business would inevitably suffer and that \$25,000 would not be more than just compensation. He then made no denial or excuse for his conduct but freely admitted it in the presence of one of the ship's inspectors. In an evil hour, dazed, hopeless and desperate from the outrage, I took a check for \$25,000."

Letter of Exoneration Repudiated
Two days later, in Paris, the statement said, the check was exchanged for notes and a certain sum of money which enabled them to get home. "At the same time," the statement said, "I signed the letter (absolutely false) exonerating Candler. There was no pretense by Candler or anyone else that the letter was the truth."

The letter follows:

"In regard to our misunderstanding, I wish to say to you that I want to withdraw the statement I made against you in regard to my accusing you of being intimate with my wife, Sarah Byfield, on board the steamer Berengaria. These statements were made in a moment of anger and I am writing this letter to you to do justice, and all the statements I made at the time and in the presence of others were not so. I am writing this letter to you of my own free will and accord and without any intimidation."

"Yours truly,"
"C. K. Byfield."

COFFEY WILL AMEND COMPLAINT IN RECOUNT

VOTES GIVEN CANDIDATES FOR
LEGISLATURE CONTESTED

Change Made Attacks Total Credited
Four Competitors in Centers
Where Fraud Is Charged

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 15. (Special to the Register).—Discovery that precinct 201, in which an unofficial check during the Hall-Diott recount disclosed fraud or gross carelessness which had robbed John Coffey of at least 46 votes, was not included among those challenged in the case of R. J. Kirkwood, low man on the official returns for nomination as state representative on the Republican ticket, led to a motion to amend the original Coffey recount petition being made before Circuit Judge Evans today.

Asserting that he was but following out the rule laid down in the case by Circuit Judges Bingham and Kelly, Judge Kelly allowed the motion which added a number of precincts to the original ones counted.

All in Same Precincts
Coffey is contesting the vote of Kirkwood, Herbert Gordon, E. H. Campbell and Louis Kuehn, the four lowest men on the ticket. His new petition contests the vote of all of

them in the same precincts. Originally, the contestant contemplated charging errors and illegalities in diversified precincts against different candidates' ballots.

All that now remains to get the Coffey recount under way is for the defendants to file their answers which it was indicated in court today they were about ready to do.

Action in the W. W. Banks contest of the vote of W. J. H. Clark, officially nominated for joint representative on the Republican ticket, awaits the beginning of the Coffey count as the contestants both intend to check over the votes at the same time, say over the duplication of costs, as the precincts involved in both contests are virtually the same. The count in ap-

proximately 250 Multnomah county precincts is challenged.

There was an intimation in the Coffey camp today that there would be sensational disclosures in at least one other precinct in addition to 201. It is the one in which the vote for Kirkwood is said to have been four higher than that polled for candidates who were without opposition and 40 more than that given K. K. Kuhl, who was in the van of the legislative count in other precincts in which Kirkwood brought up the rear.

Would He Double Victory
If the 40 extra votes gained by Coffey in precinct 201 in the recount were given to Kirkwood by the person counting, it would be a double victory for Coffey as it would reduce the lead of the next highest man on the ticket by 80 votes. The official count gave Coffey 90 less votes than Kirkwood.

Grand Jury investigation into the conduct of the count in precinct 201 was postponed today until Thursday. Attorneys Bowdman and Kavanaugh and Chas. H. Clark will repre-

sent the contestants. Coffey and Banks, in the impending recount, W. J. H. Clark has retained Walter G. Hayes and John A. Breckwith; Kirkwood, Herbert R. Dewart; Kuehn and Campbell, L. E. Schmitt, and Gordon, Ralph A. Coan.

Points of a Savings Account

- 1—Money on deposit is more readily available for an emergency than when invested in other securities.
- 2—You can get the full amount of your deposits plus all the interest they have earned. Unlike many other investments, a savings account doesn't fluctuate in cash value.
- 3—If you need some money you can withdraw a part of your account without losing the interest on the balance. You can get the cash you need without having to go to the trouble of making a new investment.
- 4—You can start your investment in a savings account with any amount on any business day.

Let Us Conduct One for You
Bank of Commerce
The Secret of Our Substantial Growth Is Our Substantial Service.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF FATAL TRAIN WRECK



This remarkable photograph, taken within a few minutes after the crash, shows firemen, policemen and citizens removing the dead and wounded from the wreckage of two passenger trains which collided at Pleasant Ridge, near Cincinnati, Ohio, killing five passengers, and injuring many others. Note the tender of one train driven half way through the wooden coach.

**To-NIGHT
Tomorrow
Alright**

DRUGGISTS—SICK HEADACHE,
call for an NR Tablet, (a vegetable
extract) to tone and strengthen
the organs of digestion and elimi-
nation, Improves Appetite, Relieves
Constipation.

Get a
Box
Your
Druggist

Used for over
30 years

Nature's Remedy
DRUGGISTS

Chips off the Old Block
NR JUNIORS—Little Me
One-third the regular dose. Made
of same ingredients, then candy
coated. For children and adults.