Morning Register

Published by REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

FRANK JENKINS - - President
ERNEST R. GILSTRAP - Vice-President

Entered at the Postoffice at Eugene, Ore., as Second-Class Matter

Published every morning except Monday. Office: Register Block, 959 Willamette

Business Matters
Address all communications and make all remittances payable to The Register Publishing Company.

In ordering change of address, subscribers should always give old as well as new address.

Eastern Business Office
William D. Ward, Tribune Building, New York City; W. H. Stockwell, People's Gas Building, Chicago.

Morning Register
Delivered by Carrier, per week....$ .15
Delivered by Carrier, per month... .50
Delivered by Carrier, six months (in advance) 2.50
Delivered by Carrier, one year (in advance) 5.00
Delivered by Mail in Lane County, one year 4.00
Outside Lane County 5.00
Sunday Register
One year by Mail (in advance)....$1.50

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE SERVICE

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1923

A TIP TO EUROPE

Day before yesterday the President of the United States, who is touring the Northwest, stopped in Vancouver and made two addresses to Canadian audiences. Vancouver newspaper men, while disavowing any desire to make comparisons, declared that the greeting given Mr. Harding was at least equal in warmth to that given the Prince of Wales three years ago, and members of the President's party did not hesitate to say that no American city gave the chief executive a more genuine welcome than did Vancouver.

In order to appreciate the full significance of these things, it is necessary to remember that the ancestors of the Canadians—that is, the Canadians of British extraction—and the ancestors of President Harding and the nation of which he is the head once fought a bitter and bloody and prolonged war. Not only that, but this same war was propagandized in the customary way in the history textbooks used in American schools, and generations of American children were taught to look upon a redcoat as a hereditary foe. The results of this teaching were manifested for a century in the peculiar political device known as "twisting the lion's tail." This device consisted in making faces at the British empire, and for a very, very long time it was politically almost as effective as is today the device of thundering against Wall Street.

Given such a background as this, any two nations of Europe would be today if not bitter and open enemies, at least suspicious and jealous friends—which is another term for an enemy. The flame of war that blazed nearly a century and a half ago would have been nursed and kept alive and ready to break out again at any time. For witness of this, it is necessary only to glance back through the pages of Europe's history, which in the main is a history of hatreds that kept alive through generation after generation.

Out here in the western world are two virile peoples whose ancestors fought a bloody war, yet whose friendly confidence in each other is today so supremely great that along 3000 miles of international border there is no sign or trace of a fortification. So complete and unquestioned is this confidence that one nation has developed a great navy yard in an inland sound whose outlet could be dominated by the guns of the other—an enterprise that would have been suicidal under any other circumstances, but is known to be perfectly safe and rational. So warm and friendly is the feeling between these peoples that the President of the United States is given a reception in Canada as enthusiastic as that accorded to the heir to the British throne and as warm as any given him in his own country.

Europe has troubles that are sadly in need of solution—that if not solved threaten the very structure of civilization. These troubles trace back fundamentally to the hatreds and the suspicions that as surely engender wars as clouds produce rains. If Europe really wants peace and happiness and prosperity, she can find the key to what she wants by looking across the seas at the United States and Canada. We have all three, and we mean to keep them permanently by the simple process of being good neighbors.

NEW BUSINESS VENTURES

New York, biggest business state, reports that the first six months of this year broke all records for business incorporations. There were 10,385 new companies incorporated, with a total capitalization of $366,000,000. Most of the other states heard from tell a similar story.

Such activity in launching new business ventures shows, better perhaps than anything else, the confident spirit animating the country this year. "Bear raids" and flurries in general on the stock exchange are not taken very seriously. People with money to invest and constructive business ability to utilize realize the essential soundness of the economic situation, and believe it will last, and go ahead building for the future.

Where the new enterprises are not mere gambles, but represent a conscientious effort to perform a useful service and fill a genuine business need, there can be little doubt of the outcome.

THE DANGEROUS PLODDER

"You need not be afraid of the genius, but look out for the plodder," said a commencement speaker addressing a class of new lawyers. He added:

Beware of the man who doesn't think he knows it all and who reads up not only on the question bearing on his case, but on all the side issues as well.

There is excuse for a lawyer who doesn't win a case if the right is not on his side, but there is no excuse for the lawyer who doesn't win because he is unprepared.

There is food for thought in this, not only for fledgling lawyers or school and college graduates everywhere, but for most people in most situations.

The man of genius is so rare that competition with him is not apt to be serious. His genius expresses itself according to laws of its own and the ordinary worker cannot compete with him if he would. But the man or woman who really works at his job, who studies thoroughly any new phase of it, not confining himself to the issue of the day, but learning, while at it, as many of the ramifications as possible—that's the man or girl who is marked for progress. There's the competitor who walks off with the prizes while a good many young people are doing as little as possible to get by.

Magnus Johnson says he fears a revolution in this country. That's all right. His cue now is to view with alarm, but after he has been in the senate long enough to have his scalp sought by some other hopeful aspirant he'll be pointing with pride just like all the rest.

Oregon climate is adequately described by the statement that out here yesterday was regarded as hot. Anywhere else it would have been put down as superlatively perfect summer resort weather.

Secretary of Labor Davis is the latest American to go to Europe "to study conditions." In a little while more there will be left at home only the poor devils of taxpayers who foot the bills.

At a murder trial that is going on in Virginia, the spectators are required to "park their guns outside" the court house. Yet Virginians talk credulously of the wild and woolly West!

That prehistoric monster in the Nebraska lake turns out to have been a scheme to attract tourists. They're certainly hard up for tourists attractions back there.

As an incident to her latest divorce, the newspapers told when Elsie Ferguson, more or less noted actress, was born. Serves her right!

It is said that the warden of the penitentiary may lose his job, but it looks as if he might first lose all his prisoners.

Earlier Days in Eugene

(From the Eugene Morning Register, July 28, 1904)

The Rogue River Valley Baseball league has gone the way of the Willamette Valley league, and for the same cause, namely, not enough gate receipts. Interior baseball fans must learn the important lesson that baseball in the smaller towns cannot be run on the same basis upon which big league baseball games are operated.

Judge C. H. Stewart, Commissioners Butler and Russell and Hon. S. A. Dawson, returned last night from the Blue river mines, where they have been with a committee from Brownsville to view the proposed road from the county line from the Linn county side.

C. H. Park of the Treasure mine returned from Blue river yesterday bringing some good news from the district and of the kind that is coming to be quite common these days. A fine ore shoot 14 feet wide was uncovered the other day on the Calapooya side, while building the road to the Badger mine.

W. F. Gilstrap, business manager of the Register, came down from Foley Springs resort last evening where he has been visiting for three weeks. The family and Mrs. L. Gilstrap will remain for some time.

Attorney R. S. Bryson was painfully injured as the result of an accident while he was engaged in setting off some fireworks. Mr. Bryson, with G. W. Griffin and Archie Livermore, essayed to entertain the other members of their camp. The cracker that Mr. Bryson lighted was held too long, and as a result of the explosion he was knocked down and rendered unconscious.

MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

A Tip on Tongues

One Mother Says:

The tongues in the shoes of small children who run about a great deal usually shift to one side of the shoe, or work around under the foot, causing painful creases and humps. To prevent this, make two cuts in the top of the tongue and thread the lace through the cuts, thus holding the tongue in place.

(Copyrighted, 1923, Associated Editors)

ALASKA ALL RIGHT, HARDING'S VERDICT

(Continued from page one)

hardy, enterprising uncomplaining people are building for Alaska tomorrow precisely as our forefathers builded for ours today in the older community and I am sure they will in their time bring another great state into the Union.

No Setback in Alaska

"There has been disposition in many quarters to assume that Alacka has lately been experiencing a serious backset. This seems to be based on a loss of rather less than 15 per cent in population from 1910 to 1920 and on some curtailment of the territory's production of wealth. Judgments adverse to Alaska will not be based on such adventitious conditions, save by the unintelligent or by those who deliberately cry down the country's availability as a land of homes in the hope of getting it turned over to wholesale exploitation on a scale that would ruin it for all the future. Against a program of ruinous exploitation we must stand firmly. Our adopted program must be a development of Alaska for Alaskans. * * *

"True, it lost 15 per cent in population in the decade wherein the great war demorilized the entire world. But one province of Canada lost 80 and another 60 per cent. Alaska is gaining in everything which testifies prosperity; but from the agricultural provinces of western Canada comes report of a still continuing exodus. * * *

Gold Production Is Normal

"But, we are told, gold production in Alaska has fallen off discouragingly. Let us see about that. In 1915 Alaska turned out $16,000,000 of gold and in 1921 $8,000,000. That is a loss of one-half. But the United States as a whole fell off in gold takings by almost the same percentage; from $101,000,000 in 1915 to $50,000,000 in 1921. The world never needed new gold supplies more than now, to rehabilitate ruined financial systems. Yet from 1908 to 1920 Australasia lost over two-thirds of its gold production; and since the war began in Europe the world as a whole has lost just about one-fourth. We all know very well that this has been the result of world-wide economic conditions.

"Precisely the same story is told by the figures on copper. * * * The shrinkage in copper prices was a discouraging factor, it is true; but Alaska's copper did not lose in price so much as Minnesota's wheat, or Iowa's corn. Look at it as you will, Alaska is simply going through the wash along with the remainder of the world. * * *

"It may be said now, as well as later, that there is no panacea for Alaska; largely because Alaska needs none, but also because Alaskan troubles flow from the same general causes which make trouble elsewhere. The world has burned up so much of its capital that there is not enough to go around. When the stocks of liquid capital are restored, Alaska will come in for a better share than ever before has fallen to its lot, simply because our country, if it clings to stable ways, will be the greatest capital nation. * * *

Alaskan Fisheries Great Asset

"The greatest Alaskan industry stands in an entirely different relation than either gold or copper. I refer to the fisheries, which present wealth-producing potency far exceeding the mines. In fact, the fisheries product is now in value more than double that of all metal and minerals. It is too great for the good of the territory and if it shall continue with more general and effective regulation than imposed it will presently exhaust its fish and leave no basis for the industry.

"It is vastly more easy to declare for protection and conservation of such a resource than to formulate a practicable and equitable program. Fish hatcheries have been established to re-stock streams, but the results are still conjectural and controversial. Argument is advanced for the abolition of one method fishing in one spot, the condemnation of another type in another and so on until there is a confusion of local controversies which no specific and exclusive prohibition will solve. * * *

"By the establishment of reserves along sections of the coast we have already accomplished much. More restriction is necessary and urgent. The conservation must be effected. If congress cannot agree upon a program of helpful legislation, the reservations and their regulations will be further extended by executive order. * * *

"I must confess that I journeyed to Alaska with the impression that our forest conservation was too drastic and that Alaskan promoters would be heard on every side. Frankly, I had a wrong impression. Alaska favors no miserly hoarding, but her people, Alaskan people, find little to grieve about in the restrictive policies of the federal government.

Forest Restriction Excessive

"I have alluded to the threatened destruction of the fisheries due to admitted lack of regulation and protection. We have begun on the safe plan with the forests, even though we may have erred in the excessive restrictions. With the lesson of forest destruction painfully learned, with the nation-wide call for reforestation throughout the states, which will require generations and vast painstaking, it has been sought to provide for the utilization of the Alaskan forests and at the same time provide their perpetuation through reproduction."

Details Pulp Wood Plan

The president detailed the government plan for encouraging production of pulp wood and added:

"A cord of wood produces about three-fourths of a ton of paper; that is, the manufacturer pays about 53 cents for wood and water power rights to make a ton of paper worth about $70. Can it be charged that three-fourths of one per cent for these two raw materials is so heavy a tax as to paralize the industry? I reply that if is not and no such charge is seriously made by intelligent and sincere people.

"But there is another proviso which the critics protest. We reserve the right, in each fifth year, to revise the cordage price. It may be raised, but not beyond the price which may be paid for other timber of like quality and like circumstances during the preceding year. We adjust to the prevailing market. Does that seem unreasonable? If the same manufacturer had taken his contract on the Canadian crown lands he would be subjected to an advance of his price at any time and without such a limitation, or if he had bought outright the necessary timber lands to operate a mill for a long period he would have had to carry a comparatively large initial investment. I venture, with some knowledge of conditions in various paper making countries, to state that no better contract, indeed, none so good, can be secured in any of them. * * *

Coal Mined and Used

"We have been told many times that Alaska contains some of the greatest coal resources known, and I found myself asking why coal is not mined, sold and used. * * * Coal is being mined, sold and used. It is being mined, satisfactorily and profitably, under the terms of the complained-of coal land leasing system. Perhaps the contracts do need slight modification. If Alaska possesses all the coal which the extremists believe, all the agents of greed ever heard of would be insufficient to grab control. The truth is we do not know the actual extent of available deposits, because nature has tossed the coal strata in all directions, and large operations remain unproven. The navy experiment, where we ventured upon building a modern town before we proved the accessibility of the coal, was a notable fiasco, with a deserted new town as a monument to folly.

"Alaska might well be supplying coal for her own industrial and domestic needs, but participation in a big way in the world fuel supply must await big capital in development and aids in reduced transportation cost which present-day conditions are slow to promise. The government has its own railroad in Alaska, and we have our own ships which may be assigned to operate in connection with the railroad, but I can see no more reason for defying the immutable laws of economics in providing transportation at excessive government cost than there is to sacrifice Alaskan resources to the same unfruitful end. Time and the normal urging of economic conditions will bring Alaskan coal into its ultimate own.

Petroleum Production Adequate

"There is petroleum in the territory. A small production is already affording a profitable return, refined in Alaska for Alaskan consumption. There are developments now in process by some of the larger commercial oil interests and there are dreams of measureless oil resources in the most northerly sections which are expressed in terms which sound more fabulous than real.

"Here is a discovery and a development demanding excessively large investment and a venture on the part of capital which the ordinarily justifiable restrictions utterly forbid. It is no project of hundreds of thousands of capital; it is the quest of the tens of millions. Long distances to ports, the making of available ports if large deposits are proven, demand that grants or leases be adequate to fair return for the big adventure. No native, no individual enterprise is to be hoped for. To uncover the suspected riches there will need be lure of adequate return. We shall have to do whatever is necessary to encourage leasing and development or hold the vast treasure undiscovered and futile.

Exploiter Must Be Curbed

"I have left agriculture to the last, in this consideration of Alaska's leading resources and possibilities. That is because of the conviction that an examination of the others was necessary to understand the agricultural problem. Our policy toward agriculture must depend largely on the attitude we shall adopt toward these other resources. If we are to turn Alaska over to the exploiters, to have one after another of its resources wrenched out of it by the ruthless means of mass efficiency, we will never create or need a real agriculture there. If, for example, if we shall go on decimating the fisheries year by year till they have been ruined; and if then because of a rise in the price of paper shall have made it profitable, we shall turn over the forests for a like exploitation and a like destruction; if, in short, we are to loot Alaska as the possibility of profit arises, now in one direction, now in another, then we shall never have a state or states in Alaska; we shall never have a comunity of stabilized society and home people.

"If that is to be Alaska policy we need not concern ourselves about agriculture. The adventurers and casual laborers, the masters of exploitation and agents of privilege, will be satisfied to live on canned vegetables and cold storage meats during the brief periods of their temporary stays. The slow processes and modest returns of agriculture will not appeal to them.

Program of Control Essential

"But if on the other hand we are to make a great, powerful, wealthy and permanent community of Alaska; if we are to place its star in our flag, to shine for a land of hope and homes and oportunity for the average man, then we must commit ourselves to a program of moderation of control, of rounded and uniform development. We must encourage the present tendency to make homes; to bring wives and raise families; to regard life in lovely, wonderful Alaska as an end, not a means. We must, if this is our aim, give especial attention to encouraging a type of agriculture suited to climate and cidcumstances.

"We will learn many lessons by studying the methods of older countries with like conditions. . . . The federal government has done something, but all too little, along this line. We may well be generous in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work of the agricultural agencies. We will need to help the Alaskan farmers to help themselves. The Alaskan farmers are making fine progress. * * * But in this one direction I would urge government interest and aid on a scale which is much more liberal.

"In another direction there is justification for a most liberal disposition; that of road and trail building. Much of the Alaska that in another generation will be rich and productive, is yet unexplored, say nothing of being mapped and equipped with highways. There should be an organization capable of the readiest response to demands for roads and trails. No discovery of riches should be kept from rational development for want of access.

Need of Roads Stressed

"Roads constitute a prime need in every new country and our long national experience in pushing our highways ahead of the enrolling wave of settlement ought to convince us that the broadest liberality toward roads in Alaska will be certain to bring manifold returns. Aside from all this, there is the necessity to provide feeders for the railroad which the government has built and is now operating. More than $56,000,000 has been spent on this 500 miles of railroad. It was not built in the expectation of immediate or even early profit; rather, it stands in much the same relation to Alaska that the Union Pacific did to our widely separated ocean fronts, east and west, when it was constructed far in advance of economic justifications. It is a pledge, a testimony of faith, a declaration of firm confidence in the future of Alaska. * * *"

Mr. Harding paid high tribute to the men who built the Alaska railroad "for the skill, wisdom and patience with which, through all discouragements and multiplied obstacles, they prevailed to the finish."

Alaska's Problem Long Dinned

"The problem of Alaska' has been dinned into our ears a great deal, at Washington. Somehow, in Alaska, one does not hear much of it, or feel acutely conscious of its existence. In Alaska, one gets the feeling that the sturdy, vigorous and highly intelligent people of the territory, under the leadership of our old friend, Manifest Destiny, will solve the problem. * * * Alaska is our one twentieth century frontier, but it will not continue such to that half-way point of the century.

"There has been much misunderstanding, no little misrepresentation, and some disposition to hysteria at times about Alaska. It long since passed beyond the wild-west mining camp stage and is as sobered, settled and normal a community as will be found anywhere."

Mr. Harding before concluding his address declared, "Alaska is well on the way to an enormous expansion in its fur product, and, what is far more significant, to making this product as permanent a source of wealth as are the cotton of the south or the corn of the mid-west," and said he doubted whether "if ahywhere an aboriginal people has been so fast assimilated to civilization, intelligence and education as have the Alaska Indians."

Promotes Development

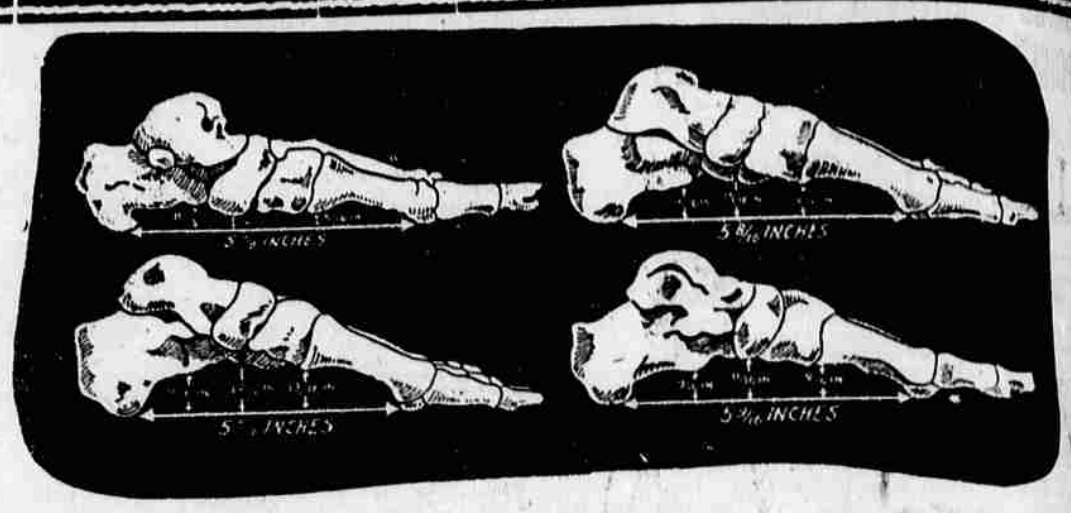
"The federal government's processes have not paralized, but rather have promoted the right sort of Alaskan development," he concluded. "The territory needs their continuance; some of them, as already indicated, on a more generous scale than in the past. We have been paid back many times for every dollar spent in Alaska; and the dividends have only begun. We ought to shorten the line of comunication as much as possible between Alaska and Washington and to bring about the closest cooperation and understanding between the national agencies which operate there, and the splendidly efficient territorial government which under Governor Bone has deserved and holds the fullest confidence of the people.

"Mine is pride and faith in Alaska. With our rational helpfulness with our justifiable generosity, the people will work out the destiny of the enchanting empire, and the wonderland of riches and incomparable fascination to added power and new glory to our great public."

Hold 75th Equal Rights Celebration

Suffrage Leaders

The National Women's party held a novel celebration in honor of the 75th anniversary of the first meeting of suffragists in the United States. A pageant of the period of 1848, when Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others met in Seneca Falls, N. Y., to demand the vote for women, was re-enacted in the little town. Here are shown four of the women, in the gowns of yesteryear, who appeared in the pageant. Standing, left to right, they are: Mrs. Jack Trotman, Mrs. John S. Gay and Mrs. Charles S. Hopkins. Seated is Mrs. Susie K. Larzalere, attired as Amelia Bloomer, originator of bloomers for women.



No Two Feet Alike

Above pictured, are four normal feet, all the same size, requiring the same length shoe. But due to the difference in heel to ball measurements, as well as their arch height, they all require different type shoes. When weakened by wearing the wrong shoe or by other causes, it is necessary to correct this abnormal condition before a comfortable and correctly fitted shoe can be had.

Relief for Feet That Hurt

Tired feet, weak arches, callouses, run-over heels, all are unnecessary. They wouldn't exist if every one of the twenty-six bones in your feet was in its proper position.

ARCH SUPPORTS and FOOT APPLIANCES MADE

Corns, callouses removed without pain. No needles or acids used. Just scientifically removed without pain. Bunions, fallen arches, all other foot ailments positively cured. Consultation free.

HOURS:
Daily 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Evenings by Appointment

DR. M. L. HANDSHUH

FOOT SPECIALIST (Chiropodist)
(Ground Floor)

613 Willamette Street — Phone 306

DANCE

At Thurston tonight. Music by the "Lucky Five."

Try Register Classified Ads

Eighteen renewed Fords, a Dodge and a Studebaker, all real bargains, at the Fifth Big Renewed Ford Sale at the E. C. Simmons Garage, Saturday, July 28.

STEWART'S Quality
Automobile Necessities
Supplies for All Cars
Oak St. Bet. 9th and 10th
Service With a Smile!

Wanted: Work Horses

Want to rent work horses and will pay top prices. See me at Babb's Hardware store, 1 to 3 p. m. Saturday, or on works, Eugene Municipal Power Plant, near Walterville.

Morrison-Knudsen Co.

FRANK B. CROSS, Supt.

Ye Towne Shoppe

Proprietor: Ernest Seute

FANCY PASTRY
CONFECTIONERY
SODA FOUNTAIN

Meals at All Hours
First-Class Service

WHEN YOU ORDER YOUR FEED

from us you do not even have to come in to see what you are getting. Most of our customers use the telephone after their first order, because they know the quality of feed we carry, and they know, too, that we will send just what they order.

THE IDEAL FEED & SEED STORE
131 NINTH AVE. EAST
131 PARK STREET
PHONE 1192