

THE LANE COUNTY NEWS

Continuing the Springfield News and Lane County Star, Which Were Consolidated February 10, 1914.

SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916.

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U. OF O. SENIOR DROWNED IN EUGENE SUNDAY

Owen D. Whallon, aged 23, a senior at the University of Oregon, was drowned in the Willamette river at Eugene Sunday evening, and his three companions had narrow escapes in the cold waters of the Willamette.

Whallon with Lawrence Underwood of Grants Pass, Orville Razor of Riddle and James Cossman of Creswell, made the trip up the mill race, and back by the river, intending to make a portage at the old tannery rapids. In the darkness they missed the landing place, and were drawn into the rapids, where their board was overturned. All clung onto it until the rapids near the Ferry street bridge were reached, and there the boat rolled over. Whallon disappeared from sight, but the other young men managed to reach shore. Whallon's body had not been recovered this afternoon.

Whallon's home was at Nampa, Idaho, where his father is water superintendent. He was engaged to a young lady at that place.

ENTIRE 200 ACRES FOR FLAX IS SUBSCRIBED

The entire 200 acres of land for the growing of flax in Lane county this spring has been subscribed, according to members of the flax committee and the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, and arrangements will at once be made to plant every acre of the land to this crop.

A report as to the names of the farmers who have agreed to plant and care for the flax and the localities in which the tracts were selected will be made by

the committee in a short time. Eugene Bosse, flax expert of Salem, chose each tract of land. Having had years of experience in the growing of the crop, he was careful to select the land best adapted to it.

POTATO OUTPUT THIS YEAR TO DOUBLE LAST'S

At least double, and perhaps three times as many potatoes will be raised in the vicinity of Springfield as were last, according to E. E. Morrison, who has been specializing in potatoes for the past few years. Already this Spring he has sold seed that will mean the production of 75 carloads for shipping in the fall, and this will be about one-half of the production of the Springfield territory, or a total of 150 carloads. Last year's production was about 50 carloads.

Last of Siuslaw Logs Tomorrow

Hauling of logs from the Siuslaw river for the Springfield mill will cease tomorrow, when the last of the 600 carloads purchased there by the Booth-Kelly company will have been delivered. The log train will remain in service, handling freight only between Eugene and Gardiner, until such time as the Hyland logging camp near the Noti tunnel is put into operation. The train will tie up at Eugene.

Manager A. C. Dixon of the Booth-Kelly Co., stated this morning that Mr. Hyland will complete his operations on the Middle fork about the first of June, and will then move his equipment to the Noti work. About a month will be required to make the change, and about July 1 shipments of logs from the west will be resumed.

All Silverton county is rejoicing over building of large mill there.

LUMBER SALES SURPASS OUTPUT IN COAST MILLS

Portland, April 30.—There is absolutely nothing the matter with the lumber business in Oregon and Washington at the present time. Orders continue to pile in and mills are fairly swamped with them. Each week it is the same old story of shipments exceeding the cut, orders exceeding the cut and shipments exceeding orders. So long as that condition prevails, lumbermen have no cause to fear.

During the past four weeks contracts calling for 100,000,000 feet of timber products have been placed in these two states. Of this, one-third is of high-priced car material. A large part of the orders placed call for Douglas fir, and translated into money, this would spell an investment on the part of the buyers of \$2,000,000 for the lumber alone, while the value of the manufactured material into which the lumber enters runs far higher. The month has been the best, all things considered, in a decade.

Uncle Sam is in the market here, having placed a contract in this state for 6,000,000 feet of bridge timber at a figure said to be about \$225,000. In addition to the above, bids were recently called for by the government for 3,375,000 feet of Douglas fir for the Philippines. The first call specified Puget Sound delivery. This aroused the Chamber of Commerce to action. The matter was taken up with Senator Chamberlain, who succeeded in having the war department change the call to include delivery from the Columbia river as well as Puget Sound giving Oregon mills a chance to compete with their neighbors.

RAILWAY MEN DECIDE NOT TO STRIKE NOW

New York, April 29.—While there has been no formal announcement, it is understood here today that the threatened great railroad strike has been averted.

Managers and representatives of the unions are scheduled to meet in this city June 1 to discuss contracts, and indications point to a peaceful conference. No special reason is advanced for the virtual collapse of the strike, but indications have been accumulating that the movement was not favored by the men on the great systems.

Two of the great Western roads led this conciliatory movement. Men on the Western and the St. Paul roads let it be known that they were not in favor of enforcing the eight-hour, overtime and other demands under penalty of a general strike that would paralyze the industries of the country at a critical time of its history. They admitted that in such a strike they would lose even if they won their contention.

It is said the Brotherhood leaders realized that the railroad companies would fight to the last ditch and that this would be ruinously costly to both sides.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, also gave notice that his organization would refuse any moral or financial assistance if the railroad men declared a general strike. He gave as his reason that the railroad brotherhoods always had held themselves above other crafts and had held themselves above the other crafts and had kept out of labor battles when their assistance would have turned the tide in favor of the unions.

Following the lead of the Western roads, the Erie system's men began to waver on the strike proposition and it was then seen that the movement would not receive the solid or enthusiastic support of the unions and it has been fading perceptibly since. Enginemen and firemen are largely owners of their homes and do not care to run the risk of losing them in a long fight.

M. M. Peery Heads Wilson League

Forty-one democrats of Springfield and vicinity met Friday night and organized the Woodrow Wilson League of Springfield. G. Y. Harry, organizer, was present and outlined the aims and objects of the league.

M. M. Peery was chosen president; Mrs. Welby Stevens, vice president; Harry Stewart, secretary, and Mrs. Lydia McGowan, treasurer.

Another meeting will be held May 12 at which time the work of the organization for the campaign will be outlined.

EXCITING RUNAWAY IS SAFELY STOPPED

A team belonging to Mr. Pease of the Willamac Land Co.

broke loose near the Cox & Cox store Saturday afternoon, and raced westward on Main street. At Third a switch engine was pushing some cars across Main, and the runaway animals missed the obstruction by a hair's breadth. J. S. Lorah, of the Springfield Livery barn, heard the noise and recognizing the team knew it would make for the barn. He hurried to the rear of the building and closed the doors. When they horses entered the darkened building, they skidded half way across the floor and came to a stop. The top of the buggy was broken by coming in contact with a wagon pole.

Camp Meeting at West Springfield

Arrangements are being completed for a camp meeting to be held by the Free Methodists in the grove opposite their church in West Springfield May 17 to 24. Bishop Willson T. Hogue of Michigan City, Indiana, will be the principal speaker, and will preside over the meeting of the Southern Oregon Annual conference from May 24 to 28. Evangelistic and missionary services will be held each afternoon and night during the conference.

District Elder D. D. Dodge of Grants Pass will have charge of the camp meeting. Holiness of heart and life will be the central theme of the meetings.

MOHAIR SEASON CLOSES WITH PRICES AT 51 CENTS

The local mohair season has closed with the price in the vicinity of 51 cents, with none offered. E. E. Morrison purchased 12,000 pounds in this part of the country, and has shipped all but a very small amount—some hundred pounds.

The wool market, for which clipping has just begun, will start at 35 cents, Mr. Morrison states.

MAKE REPAIRS TO THE MAIN-STREET PAVING

A crew of men under direction of Marshall J. E. Edwards has been busy for several days repairing holes in the Main-street pavement, using a bituminous compound mixed with fine rock. The work was completed at noon today.

W. J. WHITE TAKES OVER BELL THEATRE

W. J. White of Portland today assumed management of the Bell theatre, which he has purchased from Rudrauff brothers. He will conduct the house on the same lines as has characterized the Rudrauff management for the past nine months.

F. A. Rudrauff will remain for two weeks and assist Mr. White until he becomes acquainted.

Messrs. Rudrauff have been appointed Portland agents for the Royal typewriter, and have sold their Eugene business to the Underwood typewriter company.

An Off Day for Auto Owners

Yesterday was an off day for auto owners, with three accidents, none serious. Late last evening two couples from Monroe, drove rapidly around south on the stub street past the post office, and the car stopped suddenly when the front wheels dropped into the ditch. The front axle was broken square in two, and the windshield smashed. The occupants were shaken up, but not injured. They refused to give their names.

Roy Jenkins ran into the rear of Rev. J. T. Moore's car when the minister stopped unexpectedly. The damage was trivial. Ernest Lyons broke a spindle in the steering mechanism of his machine when near Creswell, and Henry Adrian went up to make repairs. The time lost on the fine afternoon was the principal disadvantage.

FLAG SALUTE TO BE FEATURE OF SCHOOL PARADE

"Every patriotic American Citizen," said County School Superintendent E. J. Moore, in an interview for the News, "will concede that this is an opportune time for the coming citizens of this great country to be taught lessons of patriotism and loyalty to the government under which we live and which gives us its protection. It is being taught in our public schools by teachers and by representatives of the G. A. R. A statute of the State of Oregon provides that each school district shall provide each school with an American flag, and that it shall be kept floating whenever the weather will permit and properly respected by the pupils."

At the big County School Rally to be held in Eugene on Saturday, May 13, it is planned to have every school represented in the pageant elect a color bearer from its pupils. The teacher and pupils are requested to have their school flag fastened to an appropriate staff so that it may be carried just in front of each school in the parade, carried by the color-bearer. After the pageant with all districts has gotten on to Willamette street, a bugler at the head of the column will give the call for Attention. The parade will immediately halt, and each color-bearer will step out in front of his school float or drill company, and pupils will front towards the east side of the street. At another signal, spectators on the sides of the streets are expected to "uncover" while the boys and girls give the flag salute to their own school flag. Using the accustomed gestures the following words will be used:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible; with liberty and justice for all."

After the salute is given, all patriotic citizens, every school boy and girl, the whole company will join in giving one mighty cheer for "Old Glory."

This same flag salute will be given on Oak street, after the head of the parade has reached Sixth street, and just in front of the armory in the same manner. Invitations have been given Governor Withycombe, and State Superintendent Churchill, and they will no doubt at the head of the procession in an automobile, as at least the governor and superintendent are expected to be in Eugene for the Junior Week-End.

APRIL WEATHER WARMER THAN THE AVERAGE

April weather, somewhat warmer than the average for April, was cooler than April of last year, according to H. M. Mayo, volunteer observer at Kincaid station. The mean for the month was 51.1 degrees, or .6 of a degree over normal. The average maximum temperature was 62.6 and the average minimum was 39.6. The highest was 77.4 degrees on the 15th, and the lowest 31 degrees on the 12th. The total rainfall was 2.81 in. or .18 of an inch over normal. The accumulated excess since January 1 is 7.17 inches.

There were 8 clear days, 12 partly cloudy, and 10 cloudy. Hail fell on five different days, and there was a killing frost on the 12th.

POISONED RAISINS GET MOLES, SAYS FARMER

L. Moore, a successful farmer living east of Springfield, reports to the News that he has found seedless raisins, sprinkled with strychnine an excellent means of killing off the moles in field or garden. He places the treated fruit pretty well down in the holes, and the animal takes to the bait.

Astoria plans to improve 2,000 feet of street.

Elihu Root Points Out Sins of Democratic Commission and Omission in Keynote Speech

Wilson Has Failed in Foreign and Domestic Policies.

ROOT SHOWS HIS ERRORS.

Address as Temporary Chairman of New York Republican Convention Points Out Sins of Democratic Commission and Omission—"We Have Lost Influence Because We Have Been Brave in Words and Irresolute in Action."

In his address as temporary chairman of the New York state Republican convention, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Hon. Elihu Root said:

We are entering upon a contest for the election of a president and the control of government under conditions essentially new in the experience of our party and of our country. The forms and methods which we are about to follow are old and familiar, but the grounds for action, the demand of great events for decision upon national conduct, the moral forces urging to a solution of vaguely outlined questions, the tremendous consequences of wisdom or folly in national policy, all these are new to the great mass of American voters now living. Never since 1864 has an election been fraught with consequences so vital to national life. All the ordinary considerations which play so great a part in our presidential campaigns are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance.

Democratic Party to the Bar.

For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and indeed it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the sturdy and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan. It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticize its conduct and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is, represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself

competent to govern the country as it should be governed and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performance are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self government.

In the field of domestic affairs some facts relevant to these questions had already been ascertained when in August, 1914, the great European war began. During the year and a half of Democratic control of government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had halted. The Democratic tariff had been framed upon an avowed repudiation of all protection, however moderate and reasonable, and because all protection was repudiated practically all information from competent witnesses as to the effect new provisions would have upon business was rejected. It was with just cause that the enterprise of the country halted, timid and irresolute, because it felt and feared the hostility of government.

Foreign Competition After War.

The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but obscured further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some things which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these lines of production, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money. But this is temporary. It must soon cease, and when the factories have stopped and their laborers are no longer employed we must deal with a situation for which wise forethought should have provision. More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff. But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market compared with impoverished Europe will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we

shall become the dumping ground of the world to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

How Can We Defend Ourselves?

But it is not from domestic questions that the most difficult problems of this day arise. The events of the last few years have taught us many lessons. We have learned that civilization is but a veneer thinly covering the savage nature of man. How can this nation, which loves peace and intends justice, avoid the curse of militarism and at the same time preserve its independence, defend its territory, protect the lives and liberty and property of its citizens? How can we prevent the same principles of action, the same policies of conduct, the same focuses of military power which are exhibited in Europe from laying hold upon the vast territory and practically undefended wealth of the new world?

Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Would anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic party?

Impotent Interference in Mexico.

The United States had rights and duties in Mexico. More than 40,000 of our citizens had sought their fortunes and made their homes there. A thousand millions of American capital had been invested in that productive country. But revolutions had come, and

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