

The Springfield News

J. C. DIMM, WALTER R. DIMM
Editors and Publishers

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Member of the Willamette Valley
Editorial Association.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1916.

DO WE APPRECIATE WHAT WE HAVE?

What would George Washington think and do if he should wake up tomorrow morning and walk into the city of Washington and see an auto coming down the street. What would he think of a man who should be talking into a little instrument and claim to be listening to the voice of another man in New York city.

When we are grumbling about a little inconvenience let us stop to think what we would do if we had to put up with all the inconveniences of Washington's time. Just think, whenever even rode in a jitney, he walked. He never saw a movie. He never listened to a Victrola. He didn't know what a Mazda lamp was.

Things are not as they were in "them good old days." No one wants them to be. A man or a woman can live as much in an hour today, as far as getting things accomplished are concerned, as a person could in a day 100 years ago. Then all around us we hear kicks because the train is a few minutes late. What would we do if we had to ride in a stage coach that might get stuck in the mud and have to be pried out with part of the neighbor's fence. We make a fuss if a letter is a day longer in coming than usual and do not think that our grandfathers were glad if they got their mail once a week.

Things could be worse now-a-days and we could exist without many of the so-called necessities of today. So let us cheer up and make the best of things. We don't have to work half so hard for what we get now as our fathers did.

ONE WAY TO GET THERE

The surface street car conductors and motormen of all of New York City's great system have gone on a strike for higher wages and better working conditions with a reduction in hours. The railway engineers and trainmen of the railroads of the United States are balloting on the advisability of declaring a strike to have their demands met for higher wages and a maximum working day of eight hours. This is getting to be a popular way of making employers better the working conditions of their employes.

What would the husbands of America do if the housewives formed a union and went on a strike for a reduction in working hours from 16 to 10 hours and a little guaranteed spending money? When the street cars don't run we can walk. If the railroad trains should stop running we could stay at home. If our wives should strike would we go without eating?

A LITTLE "IN THE SHADE"

There is a place that has been fixed up at the end of Sixth street just south of Main, with a public drinking fountain and posts to tie teams to. This is a fine thing for farmers and

other people who drive to town and want to hitch their teams for an hour or two. The location is good and the street is paved so that it is a good place to go in the winter. But there is one thing lacking. This is summer and horses like shade just as much as do men. There are no shade trees close enough to this public hitching place to do either man nor beast any good these hot days. Standing in the sun is not so bad but it is a lot worse when the rays of the sun are coming down from above and then they are reflected up from a hot paved street too.

Shade trees cannot be grown over night, and they cost money. But would not a few shade trees judiciously planted be an asset to this public hitching place in a few years?

OUR "MENACING" IMPORTS

Those supporters of Mr. Hughes who are drawing dreadful pictures of impending industrial ruin here, to be caused by a deluge of imports from Europe after the war, also are shocked and filled with alarm because our imports now are large and growing. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Hughes did not speak of these with disapproval, although he gave warning about the coming "severe competition" of an "energized" (some would say enfeebled) Europe; but these supporters whom we have in mind see in the steady advance of imports from \$155,000,000 in November to \$245,000,000 in June something that means ruin for our manufacturing industries. They would have us believe that it foreshadows and is leading up to a coming flood of goods from abroad which will stop the machinery in all our factories, and from which we can be saved only by a new protective tariff.

Let us see what this growth of imports really means. Imports in the fiscal year that ended with June, \$2,197,984,000, exceeded those of the year immediately preceding by \$523,764,000, and those of 1914 by \$303,815,000. While \$523,000,000 was added to our imports, however, the increase of exports was three times as much, or \$1,565,955,000. And this increase of our sales to foreign buyers was, in part, made possible by the growth of our purchases from abroad.

We were buying more and more raw material to be used in manufacturing the goods which we were sending across the ocean. This accounts for more than \$360,000,000 of the additional \$523,000,000 in twelve months the increase of imported "crude materials for use in manufacturing" was \$368,000,000. And \$120,000,000 more measures the increase of what may be called semi-raw material, classified as "manufactures for further use in manufacturing." While many of our products—and the whole country—were benefited by the receipt of the material, we do not hear that any of our manufacturers were harmed by it. Mills in which certain kinds of material included in the list are made have been working at full capacity.

A glance at some of the leading articles imported shows how utterly absurd and without warrant are the complaints and warnings we have mentioned. There was an increase of the receipts of rubber from \$87,000,000 to \$159,000,000. Have we an domestic producers of rubber who were injured by this "flood"? This raw material was needed for automobile tires, and it should be noted that our exports of automobiles rose to \$97,000,000, from \$60,000,000 in the preceding year. The rubber was used also, of course, in motor cars manufactured for home consumption. Our output is growing. More than 750,000 cars were made in the six months ended with June, and their value exceeded \$450,000,000. Are the American people in danger of a devastating deluge of foreign products on account of the year's gain of \$72,000,000 in imports of rubber?

Was industrial ruin indicated by the year's gain of \$32,000,000 for raw sugar, \$17,000,000 for tin, \$22,000,000 worth of raw fibres, an addition of \$41,000,000 for raw silk, and \$43,000,000 more for hides? Our sugar growers were not harmed by the great imports of the raw product, which was refined here to satisfy an exceptional demand from England, Italy, and France. Hides were needed for the millions of shoes we have sold to the belligerents. Of all the imports 68 per cent, or more than two-thirds, were on our free list. Ought we to annoy and restrain our manufacturers by placing tariff duties on rubber and other raw materials not produced here?

The truth is that this increase of imports has been distinctly beneficial to our country and the American people. It has been due mainly to receipts of raw materials for use in

making the finished goods included in the extraordinary exports which are so much to the advantage of the United States. To attack and denounce it is virtually to confess that those who do this are sorely in need of effective political arguments and issues. —New York Times.

SUGAR AND THE TARIFF

The tariff issue between the republican and democratic parties is no less clearly defined and set forth in party platforms and in the utterance of the candidates in 1916 than it has been in the past.

The democrats stand for free trade or at least a tariff for revenue only, while the principle of protection to American industries against foreign cheap labor is a fundamental of republican policies. The value of a tariff commission, now urged by the democrats was first recognized by the republicans, and although the democrats are now advocating such a commission, it must not be forgotten that they set aside and ignored the tariff commission that the Taft administration inaugurated.

While claiming to be for the same old principles, the democrats are continually shifting, as they have done on the tariff commission. Free trade in sugar was declared in spite of the fact that cane sugar in the South and beet sugar in the West meant much to the prosperity of the country. Apart from the scare that prevented additional development for a time, no great harm was done. The tariff on sugar was never taken off, for such action was postponed until recently.

When it became so clearly evident that the government was running behind, the present congress repealed the act that was to have placed sugar on the free list, and this commodity is exactly where it was all the time the republicans were in power.

What becomes of the democratic policy of free trade, if sugar, the one article of food which every man, woman and child in the United States uses, must have a protective tariff? The growth of the beet sugar industry in Oregon and Washington as well as in other states along the Pacific coast, is one proof of the value of the republican principle of protection. —Portland Telegram.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Bandon—L. D. Slavens refuses \$10,000 for a new lead block which he has patented to use in logging operation.

Detroit—Surveyors working on railroad here some time and two and a half tons of provisions recently shipped in. Looks as if there might be railroad activity in the near future.

Canyon City—Asbestos mines operating on Beech Creek near Mt. Vernon will soon ship first carload of asbestos to Portland market. This is said to be the only asbestos mine working in the United States.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY FOR DELINQUENT SEWER ASSESSMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued to me by the Town Recorder of the Town of Springfield, Oregon, and commanding me to levy upon and to sell, as upon execution, the lot 10 and the east 9 feet of lot 9 in block 22 of the Extended Survey in the Town of Springfield, Oregon, to make and to pay the sum of \$45.00 levied and assessed against said property, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the third day of January, 1910, for the cost of constructing a sewer in the alley between North "B" street and North "C" street from Mill street east to Ninth street, in said town; and that said sum was so levied and assessed against said property by Ordinance No. 138, passed by the Common Council on the 18th day of December, 1909, and was approved by the Mayor of said town on said date, and that such assessment was entered in the Docket of Town Liens by the Town Recorder on the 3rd day of January, 1910, and that the same, and the whole thereof is now due, unpaid and delinquent;

NOW THEREFORE, in compliance with the said warrant and in order to satisfy said lien and assessment with costs and disbursements I will on Saturday the 2nd day of September, 1916, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., to-wit at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said date at the front door of the Town Hall, on Main street between Second and Third streets, in the Town of Springfield, Oregon, offer for sale, for cash, subject only to the right of redemption the premises above described, or so much thereof as may be required to make the amount of said assessment, with interest and accruing costs and disbursements.

JOHN E. EDWARDS
Town Marshal of the Town of Springfield, Oregon. July 31, Aug. 7, 14 21 28

EIGHTH GRADE EXAMINATIONS

Eighth grade examinations will be held August 31 and September 1, 1916 in School Districts where there are pupils to take conditioned subjects, or others who want to take the entire examination. These latter must be certified to by their teacher, as having done the required work in the Seventh and Eighth grades and the chairman of the board must order the questions in time so that the examination may be given on these dates.
E. J. MOORE, Co. School Supt.
Aug. 17, 21.

SOCIETY

The Q to Z section of the Berean class of the Christian Sunday school entertained the other members of the class at the class room in the church Friday night. The room was fixed up and beautifully decorated until it resembled a parlor. A color scheme of yellow and pink was successfully carried out by the decorations of bouquets of flowers. The hostesses entertained their guests with guessing games and table games of different kinds. When the proper time came the girls ushered forth with sandwiches, watermelon, and punch, much to the joy of those who were present. Those who attended the party were: Misses Marion White, Ethlyn Powers, Gertrude Williams, Ruby Senseney, France Travis, Nell Nixon, Wanna McKinney, Helen Kopner, Norman Byrne, Ivan McKinney, Fenner Travis Penny Putnam, Russell Dimm, and Harry Nixon.

Sixty members of the Donna community attended a business meeting and social given Friday evening at the Donna Hall by the Christian Endeavor society. The business pertaining to the society was transacted and Walter Dimm addressed those assembled on Christian Endeavor work. Afterwards the young people had a glorious time playing games in the big hall. Later a social committee served lemonade and cake that made the hungry folks mouths water in expectation. Everyone had a good time.

Della Clark was hostess to a dinner party Sunday. The occasion was given in honor of Della's ninth birthday. Just a few little friends were invited. Some of the good things that was served were fried spring chicken, ice cream and cake. After dinner table games were played. The youngest guest of the party, little Dolores Cunningham won first prize in a blind-folded contest, Franklin Clark won the boogie prize. Della received a number of very pretty presents. Those present were: Mable Roof, Maxene and Alene Castle, Marceda and Ruth Sales, Dema, Dorothy and Dolores Cunningham, Franklin and Della Clark.

WALTERVILLE NEWS

Mrs. Cal Barnes of Springfield is here visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Thomas and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stevens and family have moved to Wendling, where Mr. Stevens is engaged in work.

Miss Eva Brattain of Springfield is here visiting friends.

Herbert Smeed made a business trip to Eugene Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arne Ostensoe and two daughters, Grace and Dora are here from Portland visiting at the Momb home.

N.N. Kaldor of Deerhorn went to Eugene Wednesday and will be gone the rest of the week on business.

The meetings held by Rev. Walter Bailey at the Walterville church closed Friday night and they were all well attended.

Miss Dorothy Andrews and Miss Vera Derflinger of Eugene are visitors in the Emmerich home.

W. B. Scott made a business trip to Eugene Thursday.

N. C. Richardson returned Thursday to his work at Lewiston, California, after a week's stay.

Miss Helen Vandyne of Eugene is here visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Millican.

Brick Work is Half Done

The brick work on the new Methodist church at the corner of Sixth and C streets is about half finished and workmen are now engaged in putting in the inside woodwork trimmings. The inside finishings are also being put in the parsonage and both buildings are nearing completion.

The use of orange for making dyes promises to be extensive. The Forest Products Laboratory is making a census which shows that the supply of the wood is more than ample to meet present needs.

Classified Ads

For Sale, Rent, Wanted, Etc.


WANTED—Experienced girl for general house work. Apply to 710 C street, Springfield. 12.

LOST—Pink cameo ring with silver band at picnic Tuesday. Return to News office.

FOR RENT—Good house Seventh and Kelly Blvd. on half acre of best land, free water, chicken coops, cement barn for 3 cows and one horse, cow furnished if desired, rent taken out in labor if party wishes, rent reasonable. Call at the News office. 13 14 15

FOR SALE—Good wagon, harness and hayrack. L. M. Cagley.

HERBERT E. WALKER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office in City Hall, Springfield, Ore.



The Careful Man is putting some money into the Bank every pay day because he is preparing for the future. Some day he will see a good business opportunity and have the money to take advantage of it R.U.Z.?

SAM WHITE HAD DARK SKIN. HE LIVED IN GEORGIA. HE COULDN'T WRITE. HE SAW IN THE PAPER A PICTURE "AD" OF A BURGLAR. HE GOT SCARED. HE ASKED WHICH BANK HAD IT'S NAME UNDER THE PICTURE. HE PUT HIS "FO" DOLLARS IN THAT BANK. HE "TOOK A NOTION" TO MAKE IT A HUNDRED DOLLARS. THEN TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE HUNDRED—THEN A THOUSAND. SAM BANKED MONEY EVERY WEEK UNTIL HE GOT THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS! WHENEVER HE WENT INTO THE BANK HE WOULD ASK: "AIN'T AH GOT MO' MONEY'N ANY CULLUD MAN IN DIS TOWN?" HE WAS PROUD. SAM NOW OWNS A FARM. CAN'T YOU SAVE? BANK WITH US

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THOS. SIKES, PROP. PHONE 22



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