

The Springfield News

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Member of the Willamette Valley Editorial Association.

MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1916.

PRICE CUTTING

There are a few people these days that are trying to get something for nothing, but there are many people who are always looking for something for a little less than it is worth. Most people prefer to pay what a thing is worth and get what they want rather than to pay less money and not be satisfied.

Price cutting tends steadily to lower the quality of workmanship as well as the quality of the goods.

Price cutting kills and destroys the benefits derived from advertising and causes manufacturers and retailers gradually to discontinue it.

Mail order price cutting kills off the small dealer in the country community; reduces credit ratings; takes away and destroys the good will of the producer.

Price cutting lessens the remuneration to both the wholesaler and the retailer for distributing the goods.

Price cutting is a policy of business destruction. It reduces the margin of profit and leads to poorer service to the customer.

On the contrary, price maintenance is the policy of construction, improvement in quality, with the endeavor to excel other standard identified or trade-marked goods.

The price cutter loses a legitimate profit and the purchaser loses the quality and service.

A NEW INDUSTRY

The Albany Democrat tells of the growth of peppermint raising in Linn county and describes this new industry for farmers of the valley as becoming very profitable. The article also says that Albany is likely to become the peppermint center of the world.

Farmers in Lane county might take a tip and do a little experimenting with peppermint and discover whether it is a crop adapted to our soil. If peppermint is a profitable crop in Linn county it should be profitable in Lane county.

One of the greatest obstacles to agricultural success in this valley is our remoteness from good markets. There is always a good market for peppermint. The oil, when extracted, which can be done on the farm or in the community is not bulky and the cost of transportation would not amount to very much.

The Democrat tells the story in the following manner:

With success as pungent and undeniable as its odor and flavor, the peppermint industry of Albany and the Willamette valley is invading new fields and is broadening its commercial scope and possibilities. John N. Davies, representing the "Wilmerda" company, walked into the post office today with a beaming smile. He was carrying a bottle of liquid.

"This," he said, "is redistilled peppermint, grown on the Santiam river. It represents another step forward in

the great peppermint industry. Crude peppermint, of course, is an old industry. But the success of experiments in refining it has created a new industry, or new branch of the industry, which will be of commercial and financial value to Albany and country round about. This region is the biggest productive center for the industry in the United States. After the first year peppermint is grown here as a field crop like clover and alfalfa. The success of the laboratory work which is producing a yield and variety of the oil which is far ahead of anything else in the world, will tend to advertise Albany and the peppermint country.

There is every reason to expect the development of this industry will bring capital and revenue to Albany.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY

A series of articles published in the New York Times on the morning of November 21, give four specific instances of the heads of large corporations in different lines of business voluntarily raising the wages of their employes. Prosperity in the eastern states is not prosperity for the manufacturer alone. He has come to realize that his prosperity should be the prosperity of his helpers.

The news articles speak for themselves:

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of this city voted today to grant a 10 per cent increase in pay to their 33,000 operatives to be effective for a period of six months beginning on December 4. The increase is the third within this calendar year, and brings the total advance within that time to 27 1/2 per cent. This is the largest increase within a year that the mill hands have ever received. It will increase the total annual payroll of the mills from about \$17,300,000 to approximately \$19,000,000.

The Manufacturers' Association includes only the cloth mills, but the yarn mills always have followed the cloth mills in the past, so that labor leaders expect the increase to be general throughout the city.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 20.—The Eastman Kodak Company announced today that it will give a temporary increase in pay to all employees earnings up to and including \$50 a week. The high cost of living and a probable hard winter are given as the reason for the advance. The increase will be paid for twenty-one weeks beginning December 6.

An additional wage of 10 per cent of their daily wages will be paid to employees earning not more than \$20 a week. Employees earning more than \$20 a week and up to \$50 a week will receive \$3 additional a week.

LXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 20.—Word was received here today from Harlan County to the effect that all of the coal mines in that county had voluntarily granted a 10 per cent increase in wages to the mine workers. Three thousand five hundred men will benefit by the increase. The companies issued a statement to the effect that the action had been taken because of the high cost of living.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20.—The wages of 1,400 operatives of the Aiken, Langley and Seminole cotton mills near here were increased 10 per cent, effective today. The payroll for the three mills is approximately \$425,000 annually.

RAILROAD FORCES PREPARE NEW FIGHT ON 8-HOUR LAW

(Continued from Page One)

deal directly with the railroads and enforce their demands by the threat of a strike or by a strike itself. When the effort of President Wilson to prevent the strike through legislation resulted in the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour day, the brotherhoods felt that they owed something to the Administration and the Democratic party, and for the first time in their history they took an active part in a political campaign. With the President re-elected they feel that the obligation is mutual, and that it is due to them the Administration should do everything in its power to prevent the courts from overturning the Adamson law.

They feel also that the Administration should not propose any additional legislation that is offered to railroad workers, such as the compulsory investigation measure. It would not be surprising to observers here to find the brotherhood heads back in Congress again at the session which will begin on Dec. 4, using their influence to defeat the enactment of the compulsory investigation proposal of which President Wilson will renew in his annual address.

How the brotherhoods will fare in that event is problematical. The election is over, and the fear of the labor vote on the part of aspirants for the Federal offices is not so potent as it

was last August. President Wilson is committed to the enactment of a compulsory investigation law, and presumably will use his utmost endeavor to have it passed before March 4 next, when the House of Representatives will be transferred from Democratic to Republican control.

The brotherhoods are stronger than they were for through their agreement with the American Federation of Labor they will have the support of 300,000 members of the twelve departments of railroad workers affiliated with the federation. It is apparent that a struggle of intense interest will be witnessed in the Capitol this winter if President Wilson uses his influence with Congress to bring about the passage of the compulsory investigation law and the other features of the program he laid before the two houses last August when the general strike of railroad trainmen was threatened.

Chairman Adamson would say little tonight about his call on the President. He intended, he said, at the coming session to introduce a bill dealing with the railroad situation. The commission he said, had the right to take wages of railroad workers into consideration in determining freight rates, and he thought that if wages were to be considered by the commission it would be well for the commission to consider the big salaries paid to railroad Presidents and attorneys. The suits to test the constitutionality of the Adamson law were merely strike suits, Mr. Adamson said, and were brought to force the commission to give the railroads an increase of freight rates.

Mr. Adamson said that under the Adamson law it would be lawful for a railroad to compel a trainman who completed his run in less than eight hours to work for the rest of the eight hour period. He referred to the contention of Charles E. Hughes in this connection, and said that as good a lawyer as Mr. Hughes must have known that the railroads had no such right. One hundred miles was a day's run on railroads, and if the trainmen completed the 100 miles in less than eight hours he had done his day's work.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Interstate Commerce began its investigation of the transportation problem today. None of the brotherhoods heads attended the first meeting of the committee, and they indicated that they did not expect to appear until they were invited.

BOYS TO EXHIBIT CORN GROWN IN NORTHWEST

Second "First Annual" Show To Be Held at St. Paul, December 11-16.

The featuring of exhibits from boy corn growers of the Northwest will be given special attention at the Second Annual "First National" Corn Show which will be held in St. Paul, December 11th to 16th, inclusive. Advice received by the management of this project from corn producing boys State Club Leaders and County Agriculturists, indicate that exhibits in excess of the 500 entries received in this class at the "First National" Show which was held in St. Paul last December will be greatly outnumbered. Special space is being reserved for the segregation of boys' exhibits and all publicity possible will be given to show the important part the boys are taking in the production of corn in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the states included in the corn show territory. Each of these states have been divided off into districts, in such a manner that boy exhibitors will only have to compete with contestants in their individual district, who have grown corn under similar soil and climatic conditions.

The first prize for the boys in each district will be a beautiful engraved silver loving cup; the second prize a suitable engraved "Goldyn" bronze loving cup. Each prize will be accompanied by an attractively engraved diploma. These loving cups will be identical in design and of the same value as those awarded adult exhibitors.

The "First National" Corn Shows are held under the auspices of The First National Bank and Northwestern Trust Company of St. Paul and bankers of the Northwest, with the object of interesting farmers, and farmers' sons in the growing of more corn which has contributed more to make the United States a nation of great wealth and prosperity than any other product of the land.

Contests in connection with the Second Annual "First National" Corn Show are open to every farmer, and farmers' son in the Northwest. Ten ears of any variety of Indian corn will constitute an exhibit. No entry fee is charged. Entries will be returned in every instance where request is made that this be done at the time of making entry. Exhibits will be received for judging up to and including December 5th.

Pamphlets giving full details regarding the Second Annual "First

National" Corn Show, and form of entry blank may be obtained on request, from any Northwestern bank or.

Do You Have Sour Stomach?

If you are troubled with sour stomach you should eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, then take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Obtainable everywhere.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION IN FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, For Lane County
H. L. Studley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Clara E. Luse, John Doe Luse, Emma Nel, John Doe Nel, Lefa Livingston, John Doe Livingston, Stanford Preble, John Doe Preble, and City of Eugene, a municipal corporation, and all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming an interest or estate in and to the hereinafter described real property Defendants.

To Clara E. Luse, John Doe Luse, Emma Nel, John Doe Nel, Lefa Livingston, John Doe Livingston, Stanford Preble, John Doe Preble, and to all persons unknown, if any, having or claiming an interest or estate in and to the hereinafter described real property, the above named defendants, IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby notified that H. L. Studley the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 1208 issued on the 7th day of October 1913 by the Tax Collector of the County of Lane, State of Oregon, for the amount of \$32.78, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1912 together with penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots number one and two (1 & 2) in block number two (2) in Fairmount, now a part of the city of Eugene, Lane county, State of Oregon.

You are further notified that said H. L. Studley has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

On March 21, 1914, the sum of \$30.00 taxes for the year of 1913.
On March 31, 1915, the sum of \$35.00 taxes for the year of 1914.

On April 5, 1916, the sum of \$26.55 taxes for the year of 1915.

All of said amounts bear interest from date of payment at the rate of 15% per annum.

Said defendants as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that H. L. Studley will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown together with costs and accrued interest and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. F. Skipworth Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane and said order was made and dated this 17th day of November 1916 and the date of first publication of this summons is the 20th day of November 1916. All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the State of Oregon, at the address hereafter mentioned.

L. M. TRAVIS
Attorney for Plaintiff
Address Eugene, Oregon,
Nov. 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

November, 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS hereby given that Charles L. Taylor, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon, who, on October 25, 1910, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 06697 for the S 1/2 S. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4, S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4, Sec. 15, and N. W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4, N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4, N. 1/2 S. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 N. E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4 of Section 22 Township 16 S. Range 5 E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before I. P. Hewitt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 18th day of December, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Croner, of Eugene, Oregon. Alice Croner, of Eugene, Oregon. George Frisell, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon. Arthur Beiknap, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon.

W. H. CANNON, Register
Nov. 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30, Dec. 4.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, at Roseburg, Oregon.

November, 4, 1916.

NOTICE IS hereby given that Frank P. McCann, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon, who, on January 20, 1913, made Homestead Entry, Serial, No. 08532, for Lots 7 and 8 and S. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 Sec. 15, and N. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 of Section 22, Township 16 S. Range 5 E, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before I. P. Hewitt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 18th day of December, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles L. Taylor, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon. Arthur Beiknap, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon. George H. Moody, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon. Walter Boone, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon.

W. H. CANNON, Register.
Nov. 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30, Dec. 4.



BANKING YOUR MONEY IS ONLY GOOD ARITHMETIC.

CARRY YOUR MONEY IN YOUR POCKET; YOU SPEND IT; YOU SUBTRACT FROM WHAT YOU HAVE.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK; YOU SAVE IT; YOU ADD TO WHAT YOU HAVE.

THE CAREFUL MAN ALWAYS "ADDS TO" WHAT HE HAS.

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We aim to give your Printing the same up-to-dateness that marks the difference between "The New Way" and "The Old Way."

This change in character will make it a source of profit instead of a bill of expense. We solicit a trial order.

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