The Springfield News

J. C. DIMM, WALTER R. DIMM
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THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1918.

THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

To borrow millions of dollars is an undertaking so important that the government must fail unless it has the whole-hearted support of every one of its loyal citizens, women as well as men. It was in recognition of this fact that the Secretary of the Treasury created the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee to help float the bonds to be put out during the war. It is the first time in the history of the world's greatest democracy that women have been recognized as potential factors in influencing public opinion. These women, through their united efforts, are empowered to give aid to the government. Women Liberty Loan committees have been organized in all parts of the United States, and Lane county has just completed its organization with Mrs. W. W. Calkins as chairman, and nearly sixty vice chairmen in the several banking and school districts. In Springfield Mrs. A. B. VanValzah is the vice chairman. In this drive for funds for the government these committees of women will be of much assistance and valuable support to the men in influencing public opinion.

THE CALL OF THE WOMEN TO THE COLORS

Women: During next week, put aside any work that interferes with your doing your utmost to show how you care whether or not this country wins this war.

Doing your bit is not enough. Doing our best and then bettering it is what we must do right now.

If you ever wondered whether you could have been a heroine of the Revolution, now is your chance to find out. Whether history puts the women of 1918 alongside of the women of '76 depends on what we all do during the coming Liberty loan campaign.

When the colonial soldiers ran short of bullets in their struggle for independence their "women folks" melted lead, made bullets and carried them to the fighters "behind each fence and farmyard wall." Ammunition for this fight for freedom is not going to be home-made in this struggle, but the mothers of the fighting men must provide their share of it just the same.

There is nothing dramatic about buying or soliciting Liberty bonds, and it may take more courage than running off leaden bullets.

If the front line trenches were just over in Portland, we would volunteer all our resources. Because the line is a little farther away, are we to let our soldiers think that from Oregon to France, by way of New York, is too far for our loyalty to go? It is unbelievable that our help for them should be more remote than their sacrifices for us.

Somewhere in that gigantic fighting unit is the man who makes this war "my war' for each one of us. We must match his gift of all with our gift of all and, like him, be ready to pay on demand.

That demand has come with the Third Liberty loan campaign and the women are asked to come into "Big Business' as partners. For the most part women have been ciphers when it came to large finance. Now we have a chance to prove that the only difference between a million and a billion is a few ciphers at the right side of the line. That is our side.

If we wake up to the chance we will have next week to do our part, we shall have a share in victory. If we wake up next month, we shall miss our chance and help the enemy. Let us do something more than talk and knit and patch up mistakes. When it comes to food and shoes and munitions, fifty dollars worth of Liberty bonds is more persuasive than the tongue of an angel.

If every woman buys or makes someone else buy one Liberty bond, the success of the loan is assured.

Are those men out there in the rain and hardships to think of us as just reserves, safely back of the line? Or are they to know that we are side by side at the very front, the army of support and the army of action, standing shoulder to shoulder.

We know the answer. Right there is the place where we should be. So, side by side with the men, altogether, with our strength and courage and love for the men who are fighting for us, let us again go "over the top" in the Third Liberty Loan campaign.

MRS. J. C. DIMM,
Lane county publicity chairman, Woman's Liberty Loan committee.

RELIEF FOR TAXPAYERS.

It is a habit that candidates have of speaking in high sounding terms of being the taxpayers' candidate, or the taxpayers' friend, or the representative of the common people, or in some other similar manner, indefinite platitudes being called into ust for that purpose.

I have no respect for precedent, however long-established, if I see what seems to be a better way. As a candidate for senator I would like to state definitely some of the things I have in mind, to the end that the voters of Lane and Linn counties may know that I have no intention of going to Salem merely to become a seat-warmer and to the further end that they may have the opportunity to express to me their opinion on the subjects for legislation which I suggest. I will have the greatest respect for their wishes and desires, and I wish to state that a mistake voters often make is in not making their desires known.

One of the important things I have in mind that should interest every taxpayer is a new method for the distribution of election supplies and the return of supplies and results. Under present laws this is done by the expensive means of private carriers at so much per diem and mileage, while registered mail and the parcel post would get the same result for a very small part of the present expense. The idea of a personal carrier from some isolated precincts at an expense of as high as $10 a vote is too antiquated for progressive Oregon. In the course of years millions of dollars can be saved to the counties of Oregon by using our own mails, which are just as safe as private carriers and just as rapid.

The delinquent taxpayer needs relief. The costs that pile upon him are often unreasonable and preposterously out of proportion to the amount of the tax. Being a newspaper publisher myself, and having given this particular law considerable study, I feel that I am in a position to revise the publication law in such manner that past abuses can not be repeated and so that the taxpayers will get a cheaper and more satisfactory service. As an example of my insight into this subject it seems to me a senseless proceeding and an imposition upon the delinquent taxpayer to require five publications of the tax list, and this sometimes in two papers in the same city.

From past experience at Salem, I believe economies can be effected in state government, some of these by consolidation. It seems to me that there is a multiplicity of boards and commissions, some with salaries attached. The last legislature laid the foundation for action at this session and I think determined legislators can really do something along this line atthe approaching session.

It seems to me that a division of counties into commissioner districts would be much more satisfactory than the present method of electing commissioners at large. As nearly as possible, every section of the county should be represented upon the board that conducts the county's business. If the people of Lane and Linn counties seem to wish it, I shall, in the event of my election, endeavor to work out some such method which will not increase the expense of government.

I have in mind other legislation that will give taxpayers moremoney with which to buy liberty bonds, of which I may speak as the campaign progresses. ELBERT BEDE.

R. McMurphey Seeks Treasurership

Well Known Eugene Real Estate Man Enters Race for Republican Nomination.

R. McMurphey has become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Treasurer of Lane county. Mr.

McMurphey has been a resident of Eugene for the past 25 years and has been prominent in business and fraternal circles.

For eight years he has been clerk of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, and is now master of Eugene lodge No. 11, A. F. and A. M.

Mr. McMurphey served one term on the city council and also served five years on the school board of the Eugene district.

He has a son, Robert, Jr., in the 65th field artillery, supposed to be now in France. adv.

Classified Ads

For Sale, Rent, Wanted, Etc.

FOR SALE—A small farm wagon cheap; good as new. Inquire at the Springfield Livery and Feed Stable.

INCUBATOR—Johnson make, in good condition. Will sell for half price, $10.00. Also brooder will be included at this price. Martha Weddle, Stewart Ad. Springfield, Ore.

FOR SALE—Used autos all in good shape $95.00 to $600.00. Easy terms L. C. Liston, 99 W. 7th, Eugene Ore

COLLIE DOG for sale. Will take $5. This is a splendid dog and worth many times this price. Martha Weddle, Stewart Ad. Springfield, Ore.

WANTED—Sewing to do. At home or by the day. MRS. R. H. REED, Stewart Addition.

FOR SALE—Baled hay, oats and vetch and cheat, also oat and wheat straw. Enquire at Commercial State Bank. WELBY STEVENS.

Used Typewriters, excellent condition. Typewriters cleaned and repaired.

Royal Typewriter Agency, 63 8th Ave. West, Eugene, Phone 148.

WHY WE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

By
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS ADAMS
Executive Head, History Department
Leland Stanford Junior University

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; . . . This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. . . . It is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling."
—President Wilson, August 27, 1917.

DEMOCRACY VERSUS AUTOCRACY

It is commonly said that this war is one in which America was forced to take part in order to "make the world safe for democracy." What does the phrase mean?

The theories and acts of the German military autocracy definitely deny the right of the people of a state to rule themselves. The German *people*, in spite of forms of government that make a pretense of popular control, have no such actual control over their governors as exists in democratically organized nations. In those nations the governors *can be removed* by a vote of the people in a general election; in Germany the people have not this power.

The aristocracy of Germany understand this difference, and are afraid of the spread of democracy in Germany. The whole, much-admired "efficiency" of Germany is primarily due to a desperate and constant effort by Germany's rulers to divert the German people from thoughts of self-government, by offering them material prosperity. And the rulers have succeeded. One of the causes of this war was the necessity, by still further "glorious acquisitions of territory," to hush the murmurings of political discontent in Germany. Victory in war, every so often, is a *necessity* of the German system. "It is for *social* as much as for national and political reasons that we must fix our minds incessantly upon war." "Success is necessary to gain influence over the masses," wrote Bernhardi; and General Von Bissing, just before his death, wrote a "Political Testament," since largely circulated in Germany, in which he argued for the retention of Belgium, *because, unless it were annexed, the prestige of the military autocracy would receive a fatal blow.*

Are we—are the Allies—then fighting to *impose* upon Germany a different system; is that the meaning of "making the world safe for democracy?"

Elihu Root says that American democratic ideals include "liberty not for themselves alone but for all who are oppressed." Lloyd George asserts that if all countries had been democratically organized, this war would not have taken place; that this war will determine not merely international relations, but will affect the lives of peoples *within their own nations*, for generations to come; that this war is to end in "international democracy," i. e., in liberty, equality, and fraternity, *between* nations, great and small. General Smuts, formerly a soldier against Great Britain in South Africa, says that the essence of this war is the question whether governments should be founded on military might or on "principles of equity, justice, fairness and equality."

Various writers have depicted this war as a *test* of democracy, to determine whether democracy can adjust itself to an emergency so that by sheer efficiency it shall at least equal the efficiency of a military autocracy, and assert that on this ground alone the future government of all the nations of the world is at stake. Will Crooks, the British labor leader, says this war "is a people's war. We are all in it, the man at the village pump and in the fields, the blacksmith, the carpenter and joiner, the shipwright, and the man of leisure. We are standing together *because we are fighting for liberty.*"

Yes, this war is one in which ideals of government, of individual liberty, of civilization itself are in conflict. Democracy is lined up against autocracy. The war is in absolute fact a war of ideals. But we are *not* fighting to *impose* our ideals upon any nation. What we are fighting for, in "making the world safe for democracy," is to *prevent a military autocracy from imposing its authority and its ideals upon us.* We are ready to keep on minding our own business, and to let other nations do the same. A military autocracy that proposes to conquer the world *must* be defeated, to the point where it renounces meddling with other nations, great or small, or there is no peace in the world. That is the issue at stake, and in it rests our safety and the safety of the world.

This is the fifth of a series of ten articles by Professor Adams.

Mill Closes Down

The Springfield Planing mill, which has been working on a government contract of tent pins for the last six months, closed down indefinitely Saturday night. The contract was not finished but the time limit had expired. When the mill was running full force about 30 hands were employed.

4—348b
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION 09718
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon,
March 6, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tensie L. Haag, of Dexter, Oregon, who, on August 27, 1914, made Homestead Entry, Serial, No. 09718, for the E½ of SE¼ of, Section 36, Township 19 S, Range 1 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 20th day of April, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Edgar Westgate, of Dexter, Oregon.
Frow Tunison, of Dexter, Oregon.
R. O. Carr, of Dexter, Oregon.
W. E. Gillette, of Dexter, Oregon.

W. H. CANON,
Mch.7,14,21,28;Apr.4. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE ON FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County, on the 30th day of March, 1918 on a judgment rendered in said Court on the 30th day of March, 1918 in a suit wherein The First National Bank of Springfield, Oregon was plaintiff and John Kestly was defendant and wherein plaintiff recovered a judgment against said defendant for the sum of $3082.20 and interest thereon from February 21st 1918 until paid at 8% per annum and $300.00 attorneys fees: $373.52 and interest thereon from February 21st 1918 until paid at 8% per annum and $50.00 attorneys fees and $242.15 and interest from February 19th 1918 until paid at 6% per annum and $18.00 costs and disbursements and accruing costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on the 30th day of March 1918 and said execution to me directed commanding me in the Name of the State of Oregon, in order to satisfy said judgment and accruing costs to sell all the following described real property to wit:

Lots 6 and 7 in block 1: Lots 7 and 8 in block 2: lot 4 in block 3: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot 8 in block 4 run thence along the east line of said lot 8 a distance of 28 feet: thence north westerly to intersect the south line of said lot 8 at a point 60 feet from said south east corner, thence southeasterly along the south line of said lot 8 to the place of beginning: also beginning at a point in the southwesterly line of lot 9 in block 4 due east of a point 30 feet south of the most westerly corner of said lot 9, run thence east to the east line of lot 14 in block 10 thence north to the north east corner of said lot 14, thence west to the north corner of lot 9 in block 4, thence southwesterly to the most westerly corner of said lot 9 and thence southeasterly to the place of beginning, all of block 5, all of blocks 7 and 8: lots 1, 2, 3, 5 in block 9: lot 13 in block 10: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 in block 11 lots 1, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 in block 12: lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 in block 15: all of blocks 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 all in the Amended plat of Willamette Heights addition to Springfield, in Lane Country, Oregon together with the tenements hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied as follows:

First: The expenses of said sale and the plaintiffs costs and disbursements of this suit including the attorneys fees:

Second: To the payment of the Judgment of the plaintiff.

Third: The balance, if any therebe to be disposed of as the Court shall seem meet.

NOW THEREFORE IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON and in compliance with the execution and order of sale, I will on Saturday the 4th day of May, 1918 between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4. o'clock P. M. to wit at the hour of one o'clock P. M. at the south west door of the County Court house in Eugene Lane County, Oregon offer for sale in one parcel, for cash, subject to redemption all of the defendant's, John Kestly, right, title, interest claim and equity in and to the said premises hereinbefore described and every part thereof.

D. A. ELKINS,
Sheriff of Lane County, Oregon
Apr.4,11,18,25;May.2.