

List of Registered Men Made Public

Lane County Men Registered Last June Are Announced Springfield Has Many

The following men of Springfield registered in Lane County on June 5: Clyde Withrow Moore, Lewis R. Maybelle, Walter Conrad, Robert Lee Martin, Fred Walter Knox, Harry Cole, Toby Elden Stephens, Calvin Arthur Bosserman, Emil Bauer, Myron Heary Brainbridge, Clarence Edwood Fegies, Walter Nelson Gossler, Jay Fred Oldham, George Morris Easton, Clarence Greely Cabe, David Lewis Coy, James Linklater Gorrie, Roy James Harvey, Joy Albert Walker, Harry Braithwaite. Those in the vicinity who registered were: Clifford Scott Weaver, Thurston; Edward Robinson Palmer, Mabel; George Ivor Whitsett, Goshen; Leon Marion Morton, Creswell; Jonathan William Rutledge, Coburg; Ray Albert Powelson, Mabel; David Henry Powers, Wendling; Guy Rex Pattee, Wendling; Ralph Manley, Crenshaw, Mohawk; Elsie McBea, Lowell; Lee Wade Craft, Wendling; Hasekiah Floyd Atke, Tucker, Wendling; Harold Earl Wells, Marcola; Albert Elgin Hollis, Goshen; Harold Louis Porter, Walton; Walter Paul Renfro, Jasper; Harry Jones, Jasper; Gus Ryan, Mabel; Harry Davis Gramour, Marcola; Guy Matteson Smith, Marcola; Orval Carson Boyie, Mabel; Bert Theodore Eaton, Lowell; Gilbert Homer Watkins, Waltherville; John Fredrick Williams, Fall Creek; Harve Hoeselton Coburg; Loy Irvin Taylor, Fall Creek; John Martin Burback, Waltherville; Angelo Favero, Mabel.

BERRY PICKING IS URGED

Evergreens in Big Demand This Year

The demand for evergreen blackberries is going to be greater this year than it has ever been before, according to J. O. Holt, manager of the Eugene cannery. He says that the plant will be able to handle any amount and that the price to be paid will be four cents per pound at the beginning.

The people are urged to plan for a harvest of the berries this year because we must have large quantities. This can be done by getting a representative in each locality where the berries grow to agree to haul them in every day.

Baptist Church
Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. The subject of the morning sermon will be "Who is the Founder of the Church?" At 12:30 there will be a basket dinner in the church dining room to which all members and friends of the church are invited. At 2 P. M. there will be a covenant meeting of the church. We are expecting you all present at these services. B. Y. P. U. at 7 P. M. preaching at 8. The evening sermon will be the beginning of a series of discussions on the deity of Christ. We will speak on this theme each Sunday evening for some weeks. Come and hear the evidence we offer of Christ's deity. The subject of the first of the series will be "Just one Jesus." Walter Bailey, pastor.

Fire in Timber
The fire in the timber near Mabel has been spreading considerably the last few days on account of wind. A great deal of smoke has clouded the atmosphere here from the East where the fire is burning. It has gotten into a large tract of timber but it is thought that it has not burned any of the marketable timber so far.

New Clerk at Bank
L. C. Hullin formerly cashier of the Lane County bank of Eugene, has been elected cashier of the First National Bank here. Mr. Hullin has been prominent in financial affairs in Eugene for a number of years.

Barley Not Regulated
This year's barley crop will not be regulated or handled by the United States food administration, as announced by the administration. According to reports many of the farmers are holding their barley hoping to get the price they received last year.

Red Cross Open House
The Eugene Red Cross headquarters will be open all-day the Fourth for the use of the visiting auxiliaries. There is to be no work done, and the tables will be empty for the use of spreading of lunches. The rooms may be used as rest rooms during the day.

UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND IT

Frenchmen Gathered in Groups to Watch American Who Was Actually Drinking Water.

William Allen White tells in the Book News Monthly how thirsty he became for water. Just common, plain water, on a motor journey through France, where it was not safe, for sanitary reasons, to drink the water of the region. The coffee did not taste good and the wine tasted like diluted vinegar and looked like pokeberry ink. It seemed only good to put in fountain pens. Finally, at the end of a week he and his party stopped at a hotel where there was bottled water brought from the American commissary department. When he came to the table he ordered a bottle and this is what he says of it:

"Try going seven days on pokeberry ink and boiled coffee yourself and note the reaction. Your veins will be dry; your stomach will crackle as it grinds the food. The water in that bottle, a quart bottle, evaporated. They brought another, it disappeared. They brought a third. The waiters in the hotel were attracted by the sight. No Frenchman ever drinks water with his meals, and the spectacle of this American sousing himself with water while he ate was a rare sight. The waiters gathered in the corner to watch me. Henry saw them, and motioned toward me, and tapped his forehead. They went and brought other waiters and men from the bar. He was a rare bird, this American going on a big drunk on water. So they peered indoors, through windows and stood in the dining room corners to watch the fourth bottle go down. And when at the end of the meal the American rose, and walked through the crowd they made way for him. A desperate man at least commands respect, whatever his delusion may be."

WHAT WRINGS FRENCH HEART

Noxious Weeds Growing in Former Highly Cultivated Fields Cause of Real Agony.

Agricultural loss is not confined to northern France. The very high level of intensive productivity of the soil in general was everywhere due to two factors which war has largely eliminated: human labor and chemical fertilization. Indeed, the spectacular features of agricultural destruction in the departments evacuated last spring—gnawing shell holes, crumbling trenches, barbed wire trailing like some rusty snake across the fields, even the fruit trees cut down to the level of the soil—look less sinister to the French eye than the miles and miles, the thousands and thousands of acres of rich wheat and beet sugar land untouched by fire and sword, yet grown waist-high with the thistles, brambles and every other sort of pestilential weed; the apple trees full of great bunches of mistletoe. Before the war a French farmer was haled into court by his neighbors and fined for allowing thistles in his fields and the mistletoe in his orchard—remember this and you will get an echo of the tragic resonance that the phrase "terres abandonnees" has in the French heart.—New Republic.

Bank Responsible for Error.

An interesting decision has been made by the Missouri court of appeals, relative to holding the sender of a telegram responsible for a mistake in transmission. A Wyoming bank telegraphed a brokerage house, offering a carload of potatoes at \$1.35 a hundred pounds. The telegraph company's mistake in transmission made the price 35 cents a hundred. The supposed offer was accepted by the brokers and the potatoes were shipped. When payment was tendered at the rate of 35 cents a hundred the Wyoming bank refused to accept the money and brought suit for the full amount. The Missouri court of appeals ruled that the bank had made the telegraph company its agent in forwarding the telegram and that as the brokerage house acted in good faith it could not be compelled to pay more than the amount quoted in the message.

State Protects War Gardens.

The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts held, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Gallatin, that where a landlord terminated a tenancy at will of city lots, the tenant was entitled to growing crops as against the landlord and a subsequent lessee with knowledge of the first tenancy.

The court said: "The general principle is that where a person is in possession of land under a title that may be determined by an uncertain event not within his control, it is essential to the interests of agriculture that such a termination of his lease shall not prevent him reaping what he has sown and we see no reason why a tenant should be denied the right to emblements by the act of the landlord where the crop is raised on a city lot rather than on a farm."

Labor-Saving Devices.

Whether conditions after the war will be better or worse, for the average man in the United States, than they were before the war is a question that cannot be decided until the war has been over for some time, says the Christian Science Monitor. Ominous signs are, however, appearing here and there. For example, somebody has invented a device which enables one man to do two men's wood sawing. This does not look encouraging, but perhaps it will be compensated for by the invention of a device which will enable two patient and industrious men to fill out one man's income tax blank.

AMERICA MAKES GOOD

Hoover's Hopes Are Exceeded

Remarkable Results at End of Food Administration's First Year Proves Voluntary System Was No Mistake—Confidence That People Will Continue Patriotic Conservation Efforts is Felt at Washington.

W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, earnestly directs attention to some excerpts from a recent official summary, at the end of its first year's work, of the United States Food Administration's aims, methods and results. These excerpts are given below:

"When the U. S. Food Administration undertook the work of conserving and mobilizing America's food resources, there were three methods of approach possible in handling the problem, these methods of control being rationing, high prices and voluntary effort.

The Three Systems.
"The introduction of rationing into this country would have resulted in an inevitable reaction. It would also mean a tremendous expenditure. Or the basis of the rationing system adopted by European countries for certain staple foods, it would require \$4,800,000 a year for the printing of the necessary ration cards; it would demand one official for every 1,000 families to take care of distribution under this system; in fact, on the European basis, about \$45,000,000 a year would be required to administer the rationing system in this country. "Control of consumption by high prices was obviously too unfair to merit consideration in such a country as ours, meaning as it must, conservation for the rich at the expense of the poor.

"The voluntary system, based upon education and publicity (the third alternative), was selected because of the moderate expense involved, and because of the opportunity it afforded to use the great desire of loyal Americans to serve their country.

Results Enormous.
"The results of the voluntary control of food have been enormous. The surplus of the 1917-18 wheat crop, based on normal consumption, would have been 29,000,000 bushels. If the present rate of saving by the American people continues, we shall be able to deliver to our Allies from this crop possibly 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 150,000,000 will represent the voluntary savings of the American people. This delivery of wheat has enabled the Allies to meet the more immediate and pressing bread needs of their people, and to keep up the bread ration of their soldiers.

"As to our exports of meat, the results of conservation are even more remarkable. The analysis of figures in regard to hogs indicates that we were 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 hogs short when the conservation campaign was started. Before the war, the average monthly export of hog products was about 50,000,000 pounds. In March, 1918, we exported 300,000,000 pounds and can see our way clear, with the present saving and production, to go forward at this rate for an indefinite period. Before 1914, we were exporting from 1,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of beef per month. After the European war began, there was an increase to about 22,000,000 per month. Now, we are exporting at the rate of 130,000,000 pounds of beef per month and, with the continuation of conservation and production, there is no reason to anticipate a material reduction in these figures.

Great Offensive Needed.

"The winning of the war depends upon the development of great offensive strength on the part of the United States. This offensive must include ships, men, supplies and food. With the increase in the size of our Army, there is a necessary decrease in our productive capacity. Harvests are bound to vary with seasonal conditions.

"The only safe procedure for us and for the Allies is to provide enormous reserve stocks of staple foods, both here and in Europe, to meet any emergency which may arise. In a later period of the war, to have to stop in a critical phase of it in order to get unusual emphasis upon agricultural production, might be fatal to our final success.

"There must be no let-down in the program of conservation until the new harvest. Heartened by our success and by the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice shown by the American people, we must go ahead more than ever convinced of our responsibility to those who fight with us and to those unfortunate peoples who look to us as the one source of the food supply necessary to keep them from destruction.

In France and England.

"The American Labor Mission just home from London, was appointed by President Wilson to make a study of conditions in England and France. Of its nineteen members, nine are from the American Federation of Labor, two of whom are women. The others represent every social element of the American people. Its mission made a comprehensive study of conditions in the Allied countries, and before leaving London for America, issued the following statement regarding food conditions:

"Since landing in England, all members of the committee have visited a number of cities and interviewed a large number of people regarding the food situation as well as other mat-

ters arising from the war, and we feel it our duty to impress upon the American people the fact that they should endeavor to conserve food in a larger measure, that we may supply the people of the Allied countries with the things necessary to their sustenance. There is no doubt that the people of Great Britain and the Allied countries are making untold sacrifices, more than America realizes."

Wheat and Meat Abroad.

"In 1914 France produced 82 per cent of her normal consumption of wheat. In 1917 her production was only 45 per cent. After deducting the amount necessary for seed, it was estimated that the 1917 production would be but one-third of France's needs. It must be remembered, too, that France has always figured her needs on a different basis than ours. The French people have never wasted food, consequently France's normal consumption has been practically identical with her actual necessities. The ration of the French soldiers has twice been cut, and the soldier's ration is never lowered until the danger at home from food shortage is critical. Certain reports have been brought to this country that there is plenty of meat in France. These reports originated in the fact that at one time it was necessary, because of the lack of feeds, to slaughter large quantities of her dairy cattle. The immediate result was a temporary glut of meat, but the final result is that today France is on a meat ration of one pound a week, including horse flesh."



It's Up to Us.

"Germany's war of starvation is a challenge most of all to America," says a Food Administration Bulletin. "Against Germany's lust for dominion, America's purpose is to establish the society of nations. Against destruction, America's aim is healing. Against mastery, America's ideal is service."

"We cannot surpass the steadfastness of Britain, the courage of Italy, the exaltation of France. "We cannot excel the Allies in heroism, in endurance, in fortitude. Our force in battle, though it may be decisive, will not be as great as theirs. "We can hope to contribute most to the common cause from our larger resources. To relieve desperate privation, America can supply food.

"Giving up wheat is a little thing compared to their death struggle—in which our soldiers are splendidly sharing. "A little thing—yet we can do it with greatness of spirit. Supporting our army and adding wholehearted service to humanity, it is in America's power to defeat forever the passion of conquest. "Now is the hour of testing. Wheat is the test."

Give the Children Milk.

Milk is one of the most important food sources the human race possesses. For the proper nourishment of the child, it is absolutely indispensable and its use should be kept up in the diet as long as possible. Not only does it contain all the essential food elements in the most available form for ready digestion, but the recent scientific discoveries show it to be especially rich in certain peculiar properties that alone render growth possible.

It is not enough to take off your hat to the flag—take off your coat and roll up your sleeves, and having made those preparations, do something useful for America and her cause.

RESULTS FIRST YEAR OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION

- Preliminary Work Began May 19, 1917.
- Food Control Act passed August 10, 1917.
- WHEAT EXPORTS (since July 1):
Estimated surplus for export, 20,000,000 bushels.
Actual shipments to June, 120,000,000 bushels.
- BEEF EXPORTS:
Ordinary rate one to two million pounds monthly.
Largest single month this year, 87,000,000 lbs.
- PORK EXPORTS:
Ordinary rate, 50,000,000 lbs. monthly.
Largest month this year, 308,000,000 lbs.
- PRICE OF FLOUR (Minneapolis):
One year ago, \$16.75 a barrel wholesale.
Present price, \$9.80 per barrel.
- PRICE MARGIN (between farmer's wheat and flour made from it):
One year ago the difference was \$5.68.
Present date the difference is 64 cents.
- IN GENERAL: To the farmer going to market, 27 per cent more than last summer; to the housewife buying in market, 13 per cent less than last summer.
- And the Allies have been sustained.

SOCIAL EVENTS

FORMER NEWS REPORTER IS MARRIED

Miss Clytie Hall, of Eugene who was the reporter of the news for a year here was married at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. C. Van Gilder, of Eugene to Harold W. Frink, of Dallas. Mrs. Frink is a graduate of the University of Oregon, where she studied Journalism. After leaving the Springfield News she was a reporter for the Guard in Eugene, and has until the present time been with the East Oregonian at Pendleton. The wedding took place at 4:30 P. M. last Saturday afternoon. The groom's brother, Eldon Frink of Portland and Mrs. C. P. Hackett of Centralia, Washington, sister of the bride were the attendants. Mr. and Mrs. Frink left immediately for Portland where they will live.

YOUNG COUPLE TO BE QUIETLY MARRIED

Adrain Nystrom, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Nystrom of this city will be quietly married at the Nystrom home this afternoon to Luella Kloster, of Dexter. The immediate relatives of the couple will be present. Mr. Nystrom moved to Springfield eight years ago with his parents and left four years ago for Wendling to work and has been there ever since, coming to Springfield often to visit his parents.

Receive Souvenir

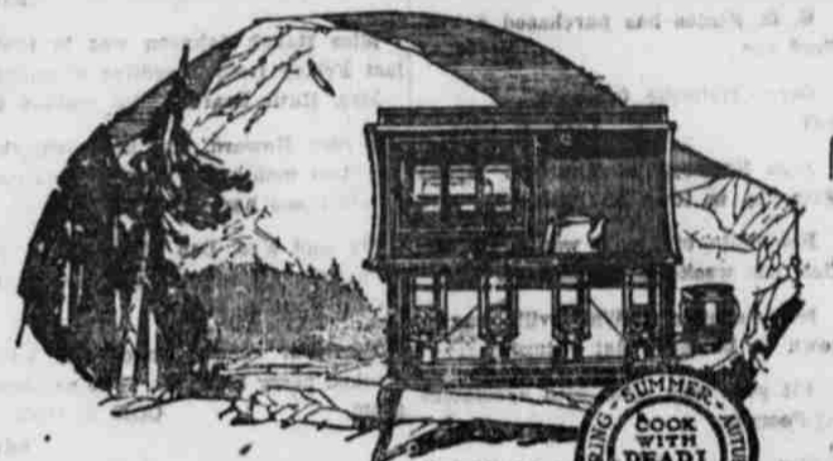
Mrs. L. M. May of this city received a very interesting souvenir this week from her son, Winifred who is now in France. It is a long brass chain. A sergeant major to whom it belonged was shot down while flying in his machine. He had a number of medals and among some of his things he had the chain which was given to Winifred. His address now is Corp. W. L. May, Regimental Headquarters, 6th F. A. A. E. F. He says that he is fine and has just returned from a rest camp; Mrs. May also heard from Verdon who enlisted a few weeks ago and he must be fine because he has gained three pounds already. He left Camp Fremont a few days ago but at the time he wrote did not know what his future address would be.

H. C. Kelly Dies

H. C. Kelly died at the Springfield hospital last Sunday morning. The funeral services were held last Wednesday afternoon at the O. O. O. F. cemetery at 2:30 o'clock by the members of the Elks' lodge. Mr. Kelly was 52 years of age and is not known to have any relatives.

Whooping Cough

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes: "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm." adv



All the Year Round
A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove in your kitchen means better and more economical cooking all the year round.
More convenient than coal or wood. Lights at the touch of a match and heats in a jiffy. No smoke or odor; no dust or dirt. Economical.
And all the convenience of gas.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

M. C. BRESSLER & SON
Springfield, Oregon

Are YOU Going to Do Your Part?

UNCLE SAM NEEDS YOUR QUARTERS, HALF-DOLLARS AND DOLLARS in the biggest job he ever tackled to keep this country free.

HE DOESN'T ASK YOU TO GIVE. HE WANTS YOU TO SAVE and lend to the government—to save and invest.

ALL YOU NEED IS 25 CENTS TO BEGIN. Buy your first War Stamp today. Buy more as fast as you can.

ALL YOUR MONEY WILL BE PAID BACK to you in five years with a good, sure profit—better than 21% on your investment.

INVEST IN WAR STAMPS. THEY ARE ON SALE AT OUR OFFICE—an authorized agency of the United States Treasury Department.

OREGON POWER Co.
Springfield