

# THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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# WORLD WAR IS OVER

## CITY ELECTION IS POPULAR CONTEST

All-Woman Election Board Enhances Charm of Balloting for Candidates.

FAIR SEX ARE EFFICIENT

Complimentary Votes Tendered Numerous Citizens by Writing in Names on Ballot—Gordon Almost "Dark Horse."

We are for woman's suffrage first, last and all the time.

If we have ever had any doubts on that score, the last vestige of them was quietly swept away as we viewed the most refined, peaceable city election ever held within the classic precincts of Springfield on Tuesday, November 5th, in the year of Our Lord, 1918.

So we point with pride at our first election board composed entirely of the fair sex. And they did the work well.

There will be no more "popular" candidates. Hereafter any claims to popularity through good looks, good manners and that subtle charm of humanity that you feel but can't see—"personal magnetism"—shall be vested in the election board, if it is made up of Springfield women.

So in accordance with established newspaper custom, whenever a coterie of officials or other notables do something that leaves an impress upon the world's progress, we build a little fence round 'em thusly and stick 'em near the top of the column:

### THE BOARD.

Alma Whitney, Clerk.  
Evelyn Emery, Chairman.  
Helen Donaldson, Judge.  
Hannah Holverson, Judge.  
Lydia Lepley, Clerk.

As a matter of lesser importance we then chronicle the election.

To scrutinize the appended list, one would surmise that it was a hotly contested affair and there was one mad scramble for municipal jobs. An analysis of the vote, however, dispels any such illusion. Nominally there are but four candidates—those prefixed by the numbers as they appeared upon the official ballot. The others were written in, and as usual are numbered with the "also-rans."

The result as tallied by the bunch of fluffy ruffles is as follows:

Name	Office	Vote
14. M. W. Weber	Councilman	77
15. C. F. Eggmann	Councilman	96
16. John Edwards	Recorder	117
17. O. B. Kenney	Treasurer	121
I. D. Larimer	Councilman	1
Frank Gordon	Councilman	24
C. M. Dority	Recorder	1
John Winzenfeld	Councilman	1
M. V. Endicott	Councilman	1
I. D. Larimer	Recorder	1
M. M. Peery	Councilman	1
Robt. Drury	Councilman	1
Frank Cogill	Councilman	1
Welby Stevens	Recorder	1

Apparently this Gordon boy is something of a winner to horn in on the fraena with 24 votes without as much as being invited. We will keep an eye on him hereafter.

## 1,500,000 HORSES HAVE BEEN SENT TO ALLIES

One of the busiest draft headquarters in the world and one of the most important is at the South Chicago stockyards, at Chicago. There they are drafting horses—draft horses, by the way—for the allied armies. More than 300,000 horses have begun their military careers there since the war began. They come from the farms of the Middle West and they land in France, Mesopotamia, England, Palestine, Africa, Italy, Belgium—wherever men are found fighting back the bar-

barians. The long-eared martyr with the uncanny voice and ever-ready heels is also a figure of importance in this recruiting station. He was born to pull supply wagons over shell-scarred roads, and here he meets his destiny in the form of a uniformed purchasing officer representing some country at war with Germany. It's a long step from the pastures of Texas or Illinois to the battle-torn fields of France, but the horses go through it very well, and statistics show that less than 10 per cent are lost en route. The death rate after they arrive is not more than 10 or 12 per cent, including those in battle, according to figures brought back by the horse buyers of the allied powers. When the European war began all the nations then involved turned to the United States for horses for their artillery, cavalry and transport trains. Breeders have believed the United States would find itself in a sorry predicament if the shipping to foreign countries did not stop. Many pointed out that it was as foolish to sell horses as to sell battleships. But it developed that no one knew how many horses the country really contained. One Chicago dealer is said to have been offered what was a fabulous price to guarantee to deliver 60,000 head of horses to one of the allied powers. He declined the offer, adding that "it couldn't be done." Since that time the entire country has sent approximately 1,500,000 to the battlefields, and more are going as fast as transport is made available. These came from markets in Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Mo.; Omaha, St. Louis City, St. Paul, Des Moines, Wichita, Denver, Fort Worth and other markets located in the producing centers. The United States uses one horse or mule for about every four men in the service, according to army officials.—Fittsburg Dispatch.

### Landax Personalis.

Arthur Edwards has moved to Sacramento, Cal.

Charles and Haword Cown narrowly escaped death on Tuesday when a horse threw them. It was necessary to take Charles to a doctor.

The local Red Cross met at the home of R. P. Corbun on Tuesday. A large crowd was in attendance.

Ten cars of body fir has been shipped out in the past ten days.

The farmers in this vicinity are busy putting in their fall grain.

C. B. McFarland was in Landax on Tuesday.

John Cown has accepted the correspondence for the local column in the Springfield News.

### Died.

SNYDER—At his home near Hendricks' bridge, November 2, 1918. Marrenius Snyder, at the age of 59 years. He had lived there eight months, the family having moved from South Dakota. He leaves a wife, one daughter, Mrs. Charles Gardner of Springfield, one son, Tunis Snyder, at home, one brother, Jacob, in South Dakota, and three brothers and one sister in Michigan. The funeral was held at the Branstetter chapel in Eugene on Monday at 1:30. Interment was made in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

GATKE—At the Mercy hospital, November 2, 1918, Irene, the 3-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Gatke of Mabel. The remains were sent to Portland for interment.

HOLLAND—At his home near the Fischer-Boutin mill, Monday at 1 a. m., November 4, 1918, William Holland, aged 47 years, 6 months and 24 days. He leaves a wife and one daughter, Doris. The funeral was held from the Walker chapel on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. Interment was made in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Rev. Walter Bailey conducting the services.

HAYS—At Goshen, November 6, 1918. Charles H. Hays, aged 46 years, after an illness for some time of typhoid fever. He is survived by his wife and several children who reside at Columbia, Ohio.

## UNOFFICIAL SOURCES REPORT SIGNING OF ARMISTICE TODAY

IN CLOSING HOURS OF GREAT STRUGGLE ALLIED FORCES HEM IN HUN ARMIES AND SWEEP AWAY LAST VESTIGE OF DEFENSE—AMERICANS CAPTURE SEDAN.

PEACE!

The infectious joy of it, and the magic of all that it portends!

The torch of Liberty gleams brighter today upon every square inch of our nation and sheds its benignant gleam into the darkened recesses of an Old World made new; upon other nations struggling into the birthright of Freedom from out of centuries of autocratic oppression.

Out of chaos comes order and the new era of a better, brighter day for humanity.

While the eyes of the world were turned in eager expectation upon the millions of forces massed upon the soil of France and Belgium, breathlessly awaiting and watching every turn of the Titanic struggle that would spell victory for Liberty, far to the south an irresistible force, stretching from the snowy crests of the Alps and far across the valley of the Piave, was set in motion two weeks ago. It was the indomitable spirit of Italy that swept forward and shattered with a mighty blow Germany's staunchest ally—Austria. The story of that superb charge is history, and the military skill of it, the unconquerable spirit that backed it, will remain forever the brightest page in it. It was the charge that broke the back of Teuton aggression for all time to come. It was the finishing stroke from the unexpected quarter that made the "world safe for democracy." It was the last prop knocked from under the hideous form of German kultur.

In the few days that followed upon the western front, Germany's mighty armies were sent reeling back at a pace that foretold the end was near—that a bitter defeat was the inevitable end of the Huns' mad dream of world dominion. Thus has it always been—thus shall it always be.

So out of the four years' gamble with human life as the stakes to play the game, we have Peace.

There is but one joy that is just a shade keener and that is "when the boys come home."

But today we revel with joy unconfined that it is all over and we have entered into the haven of peace.

### Armistice Signed.

The armistice was signed today by General Foch and Admiral Wemyss as representatives of the military and naval branches of the allied governments and the delegation sent from Berlin. Cessation of hostilities was agreed upon shortly after.

### Fight to the Last.

With the capture of Sedan by American forces this morning at the hour when the armistice was being signed, the Americans practically closed the path of retreat in the Meuse sector, and a big advance of eight miles by the French in the center which reached Minson, the northern gateway of the German armies, hemmed in immense forces. Through the rapidly closing orifice Hun forces poured in utter rout, abandoning all their war material.

Even though the back of the great struggle had not already been broken, through the capitulation of Austria to Italian forces, the end would have been but a matter of days as a result of the action upon the western front. Every hour witnessed faster crumbling of Teuton defense and the cutting off of important avenues of retreat.

Every power of German resistance was practically shattered when the armistice was signed and brought a welcome peace to the millions of ignorant dupes of their ruler's mad dream.

### Hold Your Liberty Bonds.

Next to the imperative duty of American citizens to support the Liberty loan is their duty to hold their Liberty bonds. It is not full service to the country to purchase Liberty bonds and then throw them upon the market, thus putting upon others the real burden of financing the war. Unless the necessity for disposing of them is very great, every owner of a Liberty bond should hold fast to it.

Holding onto one's bonds means that one has not only lent so much money to his government but also that he is not spending that money for goods, labor, and transportation needed by the Nation in the prosecution of the war, and is thus leaving the resources of the country more freely at the disposal of the government as well as giving it financial backing. This is a double service.

Secretary Baker says that the wide distribution of the Liberty bonds amongst the mass of the American people makes our Liberty loans the soundest national financing in history. It is a good thing for every Liberty bond holder to be a creditor of his or her government, and it is a good thing for the Nation for its obligations to be widely scattered amongst its citizens and not congested into the hands of the rich. It is a most hopeful thing for the United States that the best investment in the world, the Liberty bonds, are very widely distributed amongst millions of its citizens.

Judging the future by the past, our government bonds issued during this war are going to rise greatly in value with peace. In 1888, 4 per cent United States bonds sold in the open market as high as \$130, and in 1901 brought over \$139—that is, \$139 and some cents for a \$100 bond. That the Liberty bonds are going to rise well above par in value is something that the most conservative will admit is well within the bounds of possibility.

The shrewd and unscrupulous, the birds of prey in finance, realize the worth of Liberty bonds, and are going to use every effort to secure them from the hands of those owners of them who are uninformed or who are ignorant of stock and investment values. The favorite method will probably be offering stock of wildcat companies or other speculative ventures. Speculative is really too conservative a word to apply to some of these stocks, since to say that they have a speculative value is flattering in the extreme; they have no value at all, except in the hands of unscrupulous people, who trade them for money or Liberty bonds to ignorant investors.

Some of the get-rich-quick schemers, propose not to trade their gold-brick stock for Liberty bonds but to lend their clients money to buy their stock, taking Liberty bonds as security. This is camouflage—only a thinly disguised method of securing Liberty bonds for worthless or near-worthless stock.

Every holder of a Liberty bond before he disposes of it, and especially before he trades it for stocks or other bonds, should consult a bank. Much money will be thereby saved to the owners of Liberty bonds and the finances of the American people be better conserved.

### Americans Get Quick Action.

Many of the American soldiers forming a contingent of the Russo-allied forces received their baptism of fire twenty-four hours after their arrival in Russia. Some of the boys were a little piqued when they first learned they were going to Russia instead of France, but those here soon learned they would get action much quicker in Russia than if they had awaited their training period which precedes actual fighting on the western front.

### Big Surprise to Many in Springfield.

People are surprised at the INSTANT action of simple buckhorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-ka. ONE SPOONFUL flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely it relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT, pleasant action of Adler-ka surprises both doctors and patients. It removes foul matter which poisoned your stomach for months. M. M. Peery Drug Co.

## REPUBLICANS TAKE ALL STATE OFFICES

Incomplete Returns Give Majorities Ranging From 1,500 to 50,000.

JUSTICE CONTEST IS CLOSE

Republicans Capture Every County Office in Lane—Jones, Ind.-Rep. Defeats Foster, Regular Republican Nominee.

Incomplete returns from all Oregon counties show a sweeping Republican victory, and majorities as far as counted, are:

U. S. Senator—	Approx. Lead
Charles McNary	16,000
Governor—	
James Withycombe	15,000
Judge of Supreme Court—	
Charles A. Johns	40,000
(To fill vacancy caused by death of Justice Moore:)	
Conrad P. Olson	1,500
State Treasurer—	
O. P. Hoff	35,000

Lane County Returns  
Election of all Republican candidates in this county is assured. The only unusual feature being the defeat of Foster, who beat Walter B. Jones in the primaries, and who has in turn been beaten by Jones running independent. With a few scattering precincts to hear from, the vote is as follows:

United States Senator—	
McNary	4,385
West	2,380
Governor—	
Withycombe	4,796
Pierce	1,671
State Senator—	
Jones	3,675
Foster	3,450
Sheriff—	
Sticksels	4,333
Elkins	3,322
Coroner—	
Branstetter	4,180
Veatch	3,155

### REFUSES TO OBSERVE RULE

Standard Oil Agent Threatens to Shut Off Supply of Main Garage.

A. H. Sprague, agent for the Standard Oil Co. in this territory, reports to the News as having more or less trouble with dealers in gasoline over ignoring the closing hours for the sale of gas. After two garages in Albany have had their supply of gasoline shut off for non-observance of the rules restricting the sale during the prescribed times, the next trouble to ensue was in Springfield. Manager Ebbett of the Main Garage refuses to abide by the requests of the State Council of Defense forbidding the sale of gas on Sunday and the ruling of the Fuel Administration forbidding sales after 6 p. m. week days. As far as literal enforcement of the rules are concerned, the matter has been largely within the discretion of the oil companies—the Standard, the Shell and the Union, and they have seen fit to abide by the recommendations of the Council of Defense and the Fuel Administration. They have jointly agreed to supply no dealer with gas who refuses to observe the rules, and in this they will be supported by these organizations.

It is not within the knowledge of retail dealers to determine the status of the gasoline supply of the country, nor within their province to override any conservation methods that may be adopted. Outside of that it is palpably unfair to dealers who do observe the restrictions, and it is the intent of the companies to supply only such dealers as adhere strictly to the rules. According to Mr. Sprague, Mr. Ebbett has thus far indicated no willingness to abide by the rules, and unless he recedes from the stand he is taking his supply will be shut off.