

The Springfield News

Published every Thursday by the Lane County Publishing Association.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Payable in advance.) One year \$1.50 Six months .75 Three months .50

ADVERTISING RATES Per Column Inch Display— One Time 25c Each subsequent insertion 20c By the month, each insertion 15c Readers— Each insertion, per line 05c



THE ANTIDOTE FOR WAR

While much is being said about a proposed "League of Nations" no one seems to have any very definite ideas as to just what this "league" is to be. According to Webster a "league," in the international sense, is "a covenant between two or more nations for the accomplishment of some purpose by continued united action."

The word "treaty" is defined by Webster as "an agreement, league, or contract made between two or more States or sovereigns and solemnly ratified."

This proposed "League of Nations" then, will be nothing more nor less than a treaty; and the principal difference between it and our other treaties will lie in the fact that, instead of being made between only two nations, it will be signed by the representatives of many nations.

This proposed league or treaty like all other treaties, may at any time be broken. There will, of course be, in connection with such treaty breaking, the danger of war not merely with one country but with all of the signatory nations, and this fact will make it extremely dangerous for any one nation—and particularly a small one—to violate or repudiate the pact.

All battleships, submarines, and war vessels of every kind might be sunk, and all war machines, munitions, and supplies of every character might be destroyed and their manufacture absolutely and perpetually prohibited by the most cleverly devised and solemnly executed treaty conceivable, and war would still be just as possible and as destructive as at present.

The fundamental causes of war, whether between human beings or the lower animals, are covetousness and animosity. The beasts of the forest and field, and the creatures of the sea and air, with no weapons but teeth, claws, and muscle, make war upon and slay each other, when actuated by hunger or anger; and man, even though he has no other weapons than teeth, hands, and feet, always can and always will make war so long as the spirit of selfishness controls his thoughts and acts.

Human beings, however, with their superior intellects, will ever recognize in the products of nature, such as the trees and the rocks, the means wherewith quickly to make clubs, spears and other deadly weapons; and with

such means of violence always at hand in all lands, men everywhere can at any time wage war upon each other at but a moment's notice; and no treaty or league of nations can ever rid the world of this possibility. Moreover, with the modern developments of the arts and sciences, there will always be automotive carriers on the sea, the land, and in the air. There will also be powder and other high explosives for mining operations and other normal peace pursuits. Then too the knowledge which humanity now has of war devices can never be wiped out. So that, regardless of any possible destruction of present munitions and armaments every nation will always hereafter be able, within a few hours or days, or at most a few weeks (and vast advance preparations might easily be made secretly by a nation or group of nations) to convert large numbers of ships, aeroplanes, automobiles and many other peace devices and supplies into the most deadly weapons of war and thus upset the peace of the world at any time.

Peace, then, is not dependent upon what a man, a nation, or a world has in the way of specially prepared weapons of war, but it is dependent entirely upon the mental attitude of different peoples toward each other. Hence, world peace is to be secured not simply by disarming men or nations or by persuading or forcing them to promise to be peaceful, but rather by making the people of all nations so contented and happy that they will have no disposition to fight each other.

The universe will forget all about warfare when adequate provision is made for the universal welfare. And the one essential thing to do in order to abolish war is to devote to the making of men comfortable and happy the same efforts that we have heretofore wasted in preparing ourselves to slay each other.

BURIALS AT CROSS ROADS

Events That Led to the Interment of the Suicide With the Executed Criminal.

In pre-Christian days, suicides were terribly frequent, and it was generally agreed that a man might escape the burden of life in this manner, without discrediting his memory. Christianity with its higher code of morals, taught the wickedness and cowardice of self-murder, in the strongest terms. When consecrated churchyards were set apart as the resting place of the Christian dead, it was felt that those who died in deadly sin, in flagrant rebellion against their Maker, had cut themselves off from the faith, and had no right to await the resurrection with faithful Christians. They were believed to have put themselves outside of society, and to have forfeited their right to share its burial privileges. In those early days, before churches could be built, it was the rule to preach and conduct divine services at the crossroads. Wooden and afterwards stone crosses were erected to mark the situation where services would be held. Some of these have been preserved to this day, being memorials erected to the dead, or dedications of thanksgiving. Since suicides might not be buried in the churchyard or other consecrated ground, pity suggested that the next most holy spot was the ground near the old cross, where service had once been held, or was then held. They buried the poor suicides there, because they were unwilling to relinquish hope for them. Afterward, for the sake of greater publicity, the gibbet and the gallows were set up at the crossroads, and criminals were buried beneath them after their execution. The law decreed that suicides should lie with these criminals, in order to mark the detestation in which the crime of self-murder was held. And so what was once a signal of Christian hope and charity, became a legal indignity imposed upon the dead bodies to mark an immensely serious breach of the law of the country.

Share and Share Alike.

The Russian revolution was not without its lighter side, as the following account of what happened in Petrograd will show: A woman communist was holding forth, asserting that all were equal and all wealth should be divided equally. On this a man in her audience produced coins amounting to about a dollar and one-half from his pocket. "I agree with you," he remarked. "You have convinced me." Turning to a bystander he asked him to change one of the pieces for him. He obtained two notes.

Facing the lady orator, he said: "This is all the money I possess. I will halve it with you," and he held out the seventy-five cents. She had to take it, and was about to commence her oration again when her questioner continued: "No, no. How much have you in your purse? We must now divide that, since we are to share equally in our wealth." Reluctantly she produced her purse. It was opened and found to contain twenty dollars. The man pocketed ten dollars of this, thanked her for her interesting lecture and withdrew.

Embarrassing.

"What do you think of women in politics?" "Embarrassing," answered Miss Cayenne. "You can't be sure whether a bushful man is going to propose to you or merely ask you for your vote."

THE BIBLE IN MESOPOTAMIA

One Lives Its Story There and Does Not Doubt Its Truth, Remarks a Visitor.

To add a touch of completeness to the Sabbath-like calm which prevailed on the ship I read the Bible. Becoming intensely interested, I tried to read it through in 24 hours. This cannot be done. Incidentally, I had some difficulty in finding one. It is a sign of the times, I am afraid, that one never gets a Bible any more as a going-away present when one starts off on a long journey. Though I might better say, perhaps, that it was sign of unintelligence on my part that I did not think to carry with me one of several that were bestowed upon me in godlier days.

I was going to Bagdad, was I not? When I left New York I believed I was. I was on my way to the land of the two rivers; the land of the Garden of Eden, of the "Cradle of the World." It is the land not only of Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel, but the land as well of Noah and Father Abraham; the land of Babylonia, where Daniel dwelt in captivity with the children of Israel and was delivered from the den of lions.

I found a Bible, finally, hidden away with the hymnals and the prayer books in a little wainscot cupboard of the little library, and, while I intended merely to get the stories of Babylon and of Ur of the Chaldees, I became engrossed in the story of the Children of Israel and followed it all the way through. Then I had to read the prophets, and having pondered over their prophecies, I was tempted to re-examine the fulfillment of them. And afterward I was very glad I did. It refreshed my memory of many things I had thought little about since the days of my youth.

In Mesopotamia you live the story of the Bible and you do not wonder in the least if it is true; you know it is. You become as definitely acquainted with Daniel and Ezra; yes, and with Adam and Eve and Cain and Abel and Noah and Abraham and Isaac and Ishmael—especially Hagar and Ishmael—and a thousand others, as though they were alive today. And in a way they are. As they have come down to us through the ages in tradition and picture they are exact prototypes of the men who now inhabit that ancient land.—From "The War in the Cradle of the World," by Eleanor Franklin Egan.

Prussian Professor Peeved.

The number of women entering German universities increased from 3,693 to 6,527 last winter. The number at the University of Berlin alone grew from 880 to 1,322. Professor von Wilmowitz-Mollendorf of the University of Berlin, and his colleagues, do not like this development, and he had no hesitation about speaking energetically and sarcastically about it in the Prussian parliament. It seems that although the Berlin professors still begin their lectures with "Gentlemen," their hearers are almost exclusively women. The speech in question was an argument for lowering the university standards for men while using the utmost severity towards women who wish to learn. Wilmowitz sarcastically observed that the universities have been turned into girls' schools and that a very considerable number of the women in attendance were nothing but little girls in short frocks. These girls get into the university by reason of certificates which, Wilmowitz says, have no value whatever. He adds that the result is to reduce the Berlin professors to the grade and duties of fourth-form masters in the secondary schools.

Never Take Your Troubles to Bed.

I know a man who is aging very rapidly from his business and family worries. I frequently travel morning and evening to and from the city with him, and instead of looking fresh and rejuvenated in the morning he actually looks older and more careworn than he did the night before. This is because he takes his troubles to bed with him and falls asleep worried and depressed. Instead of practicing mental chemistry and neutralizing or driving them out by the peace thought, the harmony and love thoughts, he lets these vicious mental devils, which are playing such havoc in his life, work all night in his brain. And, of course, they poison his blood, deplete his vitality and cut wrinkles deeper and deeper every night.—From "Love's Way," by Orison Sweet Marden.

Oregon Pioneer a Teacher.

Jasper N. Miller, aged seventy-eight years, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1864, made application at the office of the county superintendent of schools in Eugene, for a certificate to teach school and to take the examination for a certificate. Miller did not become a teacher until he was forty-six years of age, says an exchange. He was a wagonmaker and was working in a shop at McMinnville in 1886, when he entered the McMinnville college and studied for two years.

Too Much Sacrifice.

He—The government calls on people to be economical in the use of paper. She—Goodness, gracious! And I've just become engaged.

The Only One in Existence.

"Why do you drop so many pennies in that slot machine?" "Oh, I like to patronize a proposition that hasn't raised its price."—Kansas City Journal.

Maine Producing Flour.

Flour mills, once fairly numerous in Maine, but largely eliminated by Western competition, are being restored through the operation of the war, the shortage of transportation facilities, the conservation of wheat flour and consequent food regulations, and the increased acreage of wheat in this state, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Maine people will once again have the opportunity of eating bread made of Maine flour ground in a Maine mill from Maine raised wheat. The increased wheat acreage in Maine this year has been simply astonishing. And there is a big demand for all the flour that can be ground from all the wheat raised in Maine this year. It is estimated that in rural Maine every year there is consumed about 170,000 barrels of flour, which has been shipped into the state from the West. The saving of cars for transportation for other commodities is therefore a very large one if the flour used could be raised and ground in Maine. Brewer, for instance, has an up-to-date flour mill which is turning out 40 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The mill, up to a year ago, was a sawmill. The wheat storage capacity is 5,000 bushels.

The Storm.

"Wife, oh, wife!" he thundered. He heard the gentle rainlike patter of her feet as she approached. A cloud of anger overspread his features and lightning flashed from his eyes. "I should like to know why your complexion is so muddy this morning," he demanded. When she saw his rage break forth in torrents she burst into a flood of tears. Stricken with remorse at her grief he seized her in his arms and showered her with kisses. With true feminine forgiveness she allowed a bright, warm sunny smile to play on her face and happiness shone like a rainbow through her tears.

CALL FOR CITY WARRANTS

Notice is hereby given that I will pay all City Warrants on the General fund, up to and including No. 7581 and on the Street Improvement Fund, up to and including No. 7527. Interest on the above will cease after Jan. 10, 1919.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Richard W. Makinson, deceased, has filed his final account with the County Clerk of Lane County, Oregon, and an order has been made and entered of record directing this notice and setting Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1919, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing of objections, if any, to said account and for the final settlement of said estate. O. B. KESSEY, Administrator of the estate of Richard W. Makinson, deceased. POTTER & IMMEL, Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Lane county, Oregon, as administrator of the estate of William F. Ware, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to the administrator at Springfield, Oregon, on or before six (6) months from the date of the first publication of this notice. All claims must be verified as by law required. The date of first publication of this notice, 12th day of December, 1918. C. M. DORITY, Administrator. WILLIAMS & BEAN, Attorneys for Estate.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore. January 3, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Forest C. Drury, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon, who, on February 18, 1914, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 99558, for the N. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of Section 21, Township 18 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 E. O. Immel, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 17th day of February, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses: Art Belknap, of Blue River, Oregon; Will Yale, of Eugene, Oregon; H. G. Hayes, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon; George Moody, of McKenzie Bridge, Oregon. W. H. CANON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Ore. January 3, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that Taylor D. Archer, of Leaburg, Oregon, who, on November 22, 1915, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 010460, for Lots 10 and 11 of Section 6, Township 17 S., Range 2 E., 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 12th day of February, 1919. Claimant names as witnesses: Nelson W. Coffey, of Leaburg, Oregon; William Luffman, of Leaburg, Oregon; Harry Mayburn, of Leaburg, Oregon; William Montgomery, of Leaburg, Oregon. W. H. CANON, Register.

SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane County. Palmer Rufford and Anna B. Rufford, plaintiffs, vs. The unknown heirs of Martha Clemens, deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, defendants. To the defendants above named: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint filed against you in the north half of the north half of section

Bank Statement

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Springfield, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business December 31, 1918. Condensed from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts (\$115,978.14), Federal Reserve Bank Stock, U. S. and other Bonds and Warrants (57,317.10), Banking house, real estate, furniture and fixtures (23,012.71), Cash and due from Banks (33,528.83). Total Resources: \$229,836.78. Liabilities include Capital Stock (\$25,000.00), Surplus and Profits (5,139.69), Circulation (6,250.00), Deposits (193,447.09). Total Liabilities: \$229,836.78.

Detailed Statement in next issue

Advertisement for THE 96-223 First National Bank of Springfield, Oregon. Includes a small illustration of a house.

Advertisement for Jeff Says, featuring a cartoon illustration of a man and a house.

—that he used to think he was getting more for his money by buying a big plug of ordinary tobacco, until he ran across Real Gravely. Now you couldn't make him switch back to the ordinary plug again. Gravely has that good taste that every man wants. It lasts so much longer that you get the tobacco satisfaction you are looking for without extra cost.

PEYTON BRAND Real Gravely Chewing Plug each piece packed in a pouch P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., DANVILLE VA.

above entitled cause and court with six weeks from the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to answer for want thereof judgment will be taken against you, that plaintiffs are owners in fee of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section five, in Township 18 South, of Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, in Lane County, Oregon, and that you have no right, title, estate, lien or interest therein, and quieting plaintiff's title from any claim held or asserted by you and for such other relief as may be just. This summons is served upon you by publication by virtue of an order of the Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Circuit Judge, made and filed January 6, 1919, providing for such service by publication for a period of six weeks in the Springfield News, and requiring you to answer within six weeks from the first publication thereof. This summons is so first published January 9, 1919. S. D. ALLEN, Attorney for plaintiff. Office, 36 W. 8th St., Eugene, Oregon.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane. A. L. Dickens, Plaintiff, vs. W. E. Thompson Defendant. To W. E. Thompson, the above-named defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above-entitled Court and cause and answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed herein against you within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, said first date being on the 19th day of December, 1918, and the last date being on the 23d day of January, 1919, being full six weeks, and if you fail to answer for want thereof plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1,293.35, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. This summons is served upon you by publication in the Springfield News, a newspaper published in Springfield, Lane county, Oregon, for six consecutive weeks, by an order duly made and entered of record by the Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above Court, made and entered December 16, 1918. Date of first publication December 19, 1918, last date 23d day of January, 1919. C. M. KISSINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Residence: Eugene, Oregon.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County: Donald Young, plaintiff, vs. George Boppie, defendant; To George Boppie, defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint filed against you in the above entitled action within six weeks from the first publication of this summons; and if you fail to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you in the sum of \$200.00, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 20th day of March, 1917, together with a reasonable attorney's fee, and his costs and disbursements in this action, and for an order of sale of the following described real property, which has been attached in said action, to-wit: The north half of the north half of section