

The Springfield News

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ROBERT A. BRODIE, Editor and Mgr.

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NO INDUSTRIAL BOYCOTT

Richard M. Hurd, who is styled chairman of the No German Goods Committee, is at it again. He is reported as saying that the safety of the world from the danger of future wars depends upon keeping Germany economically poor, and he takes exception to the recent statement of Harry A. Wheeler, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, that "an economic boycott cannot be agreed upon in this country as a sound principle on the ground that it drives the world further apart and creates industrial unrest."

Mr. Wheeler is one of our ablest business men and best authorities on American trade. Of Mr. Hurd but little is known outside of his association with this silly boycott propaganda. The one argument advanced which has any hold on the American public is the question "If the Allies boycott Germany how can Germany pay the indemnity?" asserts Hurd. The answer is clear, he continues. "The Allies did not enter the war for money, but for self-defense. The Allies will arrange peace terms, not for money, but for self-defense. The one vital object of the peace conference overriding all other considerations is the prevention of future wars."

That answer is as clear as mud. Mr. Hurd himself has advocated compelling Germany to repudiate her bond issue to her own people, thus bankrupting them, and on top of that saddling Germany with an indemnity debt of \$30,000,000,000. Then as a coup de grace he would blacklist Germany from the markets of the world, and particularly the United States. In short, he wants to turn the German nation to stone, and then extract blood from the stone. Even the Germans must be laughing at his economic reasoning. Germany can't pay indemnities and be ham-strung industrially. Bitter as our feeling is against her, here is where reason outweighs sentiment. Germany must sell goods to pay debts, and those which she sells here should be met by a Protective Tariff law lest that volume disrupt our own industries. Let Germany and every foreign country send their goods here that they may be industrially rehabilitated, but their products must be placed on the market only at a price that will meet the direct competition of domestic goods, which can be met by an import duty equalizing the cost of production, thus aiding the Federal treasury and protecting American labor.

GROWTH OF IMPORTS

According to a circular published by the National City Bank of New York City:

"Manufacturers imported in condition ready for use in 1918 were in round terms, \$2,100,000,000, against \$750,000,000 in 1913; manufacturers for further use in manufacture \$1,100,000,000, against slightly less than \$400,000,000 in 1913."

Much of this large increase was in competing articles, which we can produce to the extent of our wants. Why import two billion dollars worth of finished manufactures if we can make them ourselves? Why import a billion and one hundred million dollars worth of partly manufactured products, what is called raw material, if we can make or produce even half of it ourselves? Finally, if we must seek foreign markets because of our large "surplus" of products at home, why do we import more than three billion dollars worth of goods from abroad?

Unemployment will never disappear if we continue to make such tremendous increases in imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods from abroad.

THE LUXURY TAX

Protests are going up all over the country against the so-called luxury tax in the conference report on the new revenue bill. Thousands are

signing petitions against it showing the state of public mind. It is hoped that the swelling tide of popular resentment will defeat the proposition. In the opinion of many Senators, the luxury tax is a tax on energy, and particularly energy needed for reconstruction purposes. It is a miserable makeshift method of raising revenue, and opens the door to fraud. It is a direct burden upon one class of the consuming public, and is class legislation. The war is over and burdensome direct taxes should be avoided as far as possible. The proposition discourages consumption at a time when the business of the nation needs consumption of all the products possible. If consumption is discouraged, labor will be less employed, thus aggravating the present unemployment situation.

The great difficulty in enforcing such a law must be apparent to all. Frauds of all kinds will creep in, and the public will be put to no end of annoyance.

If the Federal Government needs the money so badly, why in the world does it not raise the import duties and not only increase the revenues by millions, but also prepare for the coming commercial war?

FRENCH ARE SKEPTICAL

A Paris cable says that despite the formal decision of the peace conference to organize a league of nations, French opinion continues to regard the whole proposal with distinct skepticism. The latest development has been received without enthusiasm, although Frenchmen generally are quite ready to accept it.

Says the "Figaro" (newspaper): It has not added a single shade of precision or practical aspect to the proposal. As it was when it was first mentioned, so it remains after two years of impassionate discussion, and nobody perceives any better today than then on what basis the league of nations may some day be founded.

The proposal has been developed without regard to the teachings of human experience, and consequently is everywhere in conflict with the nature of things. Human nature being what it is, effective results cannot be achieved by a league of nations.

The French people are wise to the real situation. They applaud Mr. Wilson and throw flowers at his feet, but the French thought is across the border, to Germany and other enemies. The French are asking the question, Will such a League make us safe without our own army and big guns? Can we trust to the good will and kindness and ideals of humanity. Has human nature changed very much?

Our soldiers were needed in France, but can this truly be said of their presence in Russia? Our attempt to settle internal strife in Mexico was a fiasco. The same job in Russia is a hundred times greater task with a correspondingly less chance of ever being completed through any intervention of ours. It would be well to quit while the quitting is good.

We won't undertake to say whether the present legislature is conscientious through "choice" or through "necessity," but any way you look at it, they are doing good work. Evidently the war has brought into use all that is best in men. It has proven the best refinery of human traits that we have had for years.

There never was a bribe in the affairs of a nation fit to live but what one strong man rose up to meet it and solve it. No Goliath can ever stand before a David.

Admiral Mayo is reported to have said that the Peace Conference had degenerated to an old ladies' sewing circle. Mariners have a blunt way of telling the truth.

Say, what became of that epidemic, anyhow?

Something struck the Seattle strike!

When the Fat Years Return

By F. C.
Ambulance 1-36, Western Front.

When the fat years return, and, rich and free,
You half forget, as men have ever done,
The price once paid for your security,
Thinking too much of fortune lost or won.

Too much of pride and laughter, food and ease,
Or of some public favor cheaply earned,
Oh, then turn back the page and think of these

Who gave their bodies for freedom to be burned—
For these lived, too; they, too, loved ease and laughter,
Sunlight, the green earth. All that you still keep

They had, and more—vision. If you come after
And dare forget them, buried so young, so deep,
And dare forget this faith for which they stood—

Ah, but you will not, being of their blood!
—The Outlook.

Read the News for the news.

Turkey Proceeded to Attend to the Armenians

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Now why the need of money for the Armenians? You know their story? Abdul Hamid was the Sultan of Turkey. He was the sweet-scented individual who in 1896 deliberately directed the killing of 100,000 Armenians. Who are the Armenians? They are one of the oldest Christian peoples in the world. They lived in a province that lies north of Mesopotamia, east of Asia Minor, west of Persia and south of the Black Sea. It is a province of mountains and valleys—not only rich but fertile. 1,800,000 Armenians lived in that country, cultivating the valleys and made them "blossom as the rose". The Turks hated them because they were Christians; hated them because they were industrious, and enjoyed the prosperity that comes from industry.

Later when Turkey entered the great European war as the ally of Germany, she invited German officers into her army. Her army was shortly officered by German officers, who directed that army to go into Armenia and deport 1,800,000 Armenians, which they did. 600,000 escaped. The other 1,200,000 were driven by that army to the desert of Mesopotamia and Syria, and in the drive the army deliberately killed men, women and children, by rifle ball, by bayonet, by knife, by driving them over precipices, by driving them into deep running rivers—600,000 men, women and children! Half of them were deported to Asia and half to Mesopotamia. Out of those deported nearly 400,000 died of starvation.

Then Germany turned the Caucasus over to Turkey; Turkey proceeded to attend to the Armenians—in that kindly, fatherly way! That is the story!

A friend of mine who was on the border of Persia told me that he had gone to a German officer and said "For God's sake, can't you stop the butchery of these men, women and children?" and the German officer clicked his heels together and said "Stand back, the time for mercy has passed".

This is the story of that unfortunate people. The Syrians, Greeks and Jews in Western Asia have suffered the same kind of barbaric treatment. The Armenian and Syrian Relief has been organized for some years to care for these unfortunate, sorely distressed people. It has received and most efficiently expended more than \$12,000,000. Each cent that you give will go for actual relief. Feeble, helpless, starving millions cry for food. I urge you to give generously of your bounty.

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Our Allies in the Near East

By CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

Probably at no time in the history of the world have there been so many fatherless and motherless children as there are today. Tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands in Armenia, Syria, Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine are not only without parents, but are without any strong parental government to give them the help and protection which orphan children of other lands enjoy.

American Consuls and missionaries cable the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, almost daily regarding the situation. One message from the Russian Caucasus pleads for the support of 10,000 children at an average expense of two dollars per month per child. Another from Tiflis reports 40,000 children in one region waiting for an answer to a previous cablegram requesting help. Reports from other points indicate similar conditions. Among the many appeals it is possible for this committee to assume responsibility for only the most pressing cases, and it is upon these that the committee would focus the attention of the American people. Splendid help has been rendered the little ones in other lands, but these in Western Asia are no less human than those who have already been aided by American charity. It is the duty of Americans, as well as a privilege to respond to this great opportunity and help keep alive the best civilization that Western Asia has developed.

All expenses of administration for this relief are privately met, so that every dollar sent to the committee is used directly by their agents in purchasing food and supplies for the needy who, according to the best advices and from audited reports, receive the full benefit of the funds sent them.

Out of the horror and nightmare through which these people have passed comes the gratifying word that we can be of assistance; that our efforts will prove availing, and that we can share with these orphan children the bounty which we, as Americans, have enjoyed for years. The work done by this committee has been most unselfish and effective under conditions of great personal sacrifice. May America respond to their appeals.

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HELP YOURSELF

More than 150 years ago Benjamin Franklin wrote: "Keep your shop and it will keep you." The stamp of greatness is on Franklin's philosophy because it was not alone of his time; it holds for all time.

Our ways have changed a bit in the economic life of this republic which the great Franklin helped to build. No longer may every man be his own shopkeeper. Most of us help keep some other fellow's shop and a certain element among the assistant shopkeepers have become restless because they have no shop themselves and call themselves I. W. W., Bolsheviks, and other names.

Nevertheless Franklin's homely saying is as true today and as easy to comply with as it was the day he uttered it. The United States government provides the way.

War Savings and Thrift Stamps, conceived as a war measure and now backed by the government as a permanent policy, give every man, woman and child in America the chance to keep shop. Each person is allowed to put \$1000 a year into the business—the business of American government. The business guarantees 4 per cent per annum compounded quarterly. It is the biggest business in the world. One can invest as low as 25 cents. The wonderful thing about it is that the investor helps his country as well as himself.

Girls are looking for careful men with bank accounts for husbands, so are their parents.

She likes her Valentine

GIRLS DO NOT WANT A LIFE OF POVERTY; THEY PREFER MEN WITH MONEY. YOU CAN'T BLAME THEM.

THE BOY WHO HAS A BANK BOOK NOW IS LIKELY TO ALWAYS HAVE ONE. PARENTS KNOW THIS AND WELCOME INTO THEIR HOMES THE CAREFUL YOUNG MAN WHO IS THRIFTY.

WHY DON'T YOU START A BANK ACCOUNT, OR INCREASE YOUR BALANCE IF YOU HAVE ONE?

96-223

The First National Bank
of Springfield, Oregon

Shorty gets a hunch from the Captain

"When you get such real lasting tobacco satisfaction from a small chew," says the Captain, "it can't cost any more to chew this class of tobacco."

Good taste, smaller chew, longer life is what makes Genuine Graveley cost less to chew than ordinary plug.

Write for—
GENUINE GRAVELEY
DANVILLE, VA.
for booklet on chewing plug.

Peyton Brand
REAL CHEWING PLUG
Plug packed in pouch

SUMMONS
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County.
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 on file herein within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, said first date being on the 7th day of February, 1919, and the last date on the 21st day of March, 1919; and if you so fail to appear and answer, for want thereof, plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$1,293.38 with interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum since the day of November, 1917. This summons is served upon you by publication in the Springfield News, a newspaper published in Springfield, Lane County, Oregon, and of general circulation for six successive and consecutive weeks by an order made and entered of record by the Hon. G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above Court, made on the 4th day of February, 1919.
Date of first publication as prescribed by said order is on the 7th day of February, 1919, and last date on the 21st day of March, 1919.
C. M. KISSINGER,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Residence, Eugene, Oregon.

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 13 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. 5th St., Eugene, Oregon.

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