

# THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919

NUMBER 32

## FAKE COWBOY ROUSES IRE OF SPECTATORS

On Sunday the 10th, inst., a number of supposedly "wild and woolly westerners" rode into town in the togs of the western buckaroo, and trailing behind them a number of cayuses, claimed to be real buckers, and wild horses.

The party stopped on the bull park grounds and proceeded to pass the hat with the promise of a good exhibition in the way of bucking contests. Several dollars were donated, after which one of the number mounted one of the "wild horses." A couple or three lunges were made, and the horse might have put up a fairly good show had the rider given him the rein, but in all it was a fake, and the rider dismounted with the remark that he had "a few broken ribs and couldn't ride today," but come back next Sunday.

Last Sunday, a goodly number gathered to witness the promised "show." The men arrived on time and again the hat was passed, nothing was accumulated this time, however, and with a few sassy remarks the man who seemed to be in charge, and who claimed to be the champion rider of the coast, mounted the fiery steed. The horse did some fairly good bucking for his size, but never have we seen a buckaroo who pulled leather as did the rider. The result was a general uproar from the audience and the rider offered to bet \$20 no one in the crowd could ride him. No sooner was the statement made than accepted, and a home talent man produced. The "champion" put away his money and backed down. After some argument he decided to let the home talent man ride him anyway, but "he would have to produce his own saddle" which was done, after some time. Then the "champion" wanted to tax the home talent man \$5.00 for the use of the horse. Thus ended the "wild west show."

The "wild and woolly westerners" departed shortly with a mob of angry citizens at their heels with hoots and hisses of "fake" and "quitters" and they can thank their lucky stars that the price of eggs place the said hen fruit above the reach of every individual or there would have been stains of albumin covering their buckskin chaps. However, should they return next Sunday they shall receive their just dues in the way of an unhappy surprise which is now in the making. Come on "Cowboy."

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO AMERICA

Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, has reached this side of the Atlantic.

Sixty years ago his grandfather, the late King Edward VII, toured the United States. His name, however inconspicuous, which gave him greater opportunity for personal freedom than the present prince, who will at President Wilson's invitation, be the guest of the American government.

Coming as the Prince of Wales, official formality will mark his visit. There will be none of the democratic freedom which his grandfather enjoyed while visiting here in 1860. The present Prince of Wales is a manly young fellow about 25 years of age. He has been taken over the European battlefields and has seen considerable of the effects of the war, if not the war itself. From what we hear, he has many of the qualities that made his grandfather popular, both as heir to the throne and later as a king.

The visit of the Prince of Wales is merely an official acknowledgement of the visit which President Wilson paid Great Britain in the course of his European stop, and is a token of the friendship that exists between the two great English-speaking nations.

## MARRIED

Miss Verdon L. Dunlop and Floyd Bartlett were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents at 345 East 44th street, Portland, Wednesday evening by the Rev. Dr. Millican, of the Presbyterian church. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bartlett, of this city, and for the past three years has been in Portland where he has been connected with a jewelry concern. The young couple are spending a few days at the home of the groom's parents after which they will leave for Reedport where he will be in business for himself.

## MAYOR MORRISON ENTERTAINS HIS SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS

E. K. Morrison entertained his Sunday school class in the grove near the Coburg bridge Friday evening in the form of a picnic party and watermelon feed. They left in the early evening by the truck load and by private cars—about 44 in number. From reports all had the time of times. The only thing that went amiss was the fact that the supply of watermelons was a little short at one end. The party included: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Swartz; Mr. and Mrs. Teddy Leavitt; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Weber; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rivett; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tyson and daughter, Winnifred, Mr. and Mrs. Turpin; Mrs. Arnold, Mildred, Arnold and Arah Arnold; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Long; Miss Ethel Conley, Mildred Ward, Mildred Newland, Gladys Lepley, Fernie Travis, Frances Travis, Marjorie Knott, Mrs. Bud McPherson, Vinnie McPherson, Arnot Smith, Verulita Morrison, Gerald Morrison, Zola Birdwell, Roland Moshier, Oscar Lee, Earl Lepley, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Knott and Sam William.

## THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Those who watch the return of the soldiers from France day after day must feel a new confidence in the future of the nation. These young men, as they take up the tasks of peace and are reabsorbed into civilian life, represent a disciplined factor in citizenship. They know the meaning of obedience or respect for authority. They bring back with them the politics of patriotism and the religion of heroism.

It is fine to know that these soldiers are what they are and it is good to have them back with us. With them we shall together solve the problems of peace.

## RANDALL SCOTT ARRIVES HOME FROM OVERSEAS

Randall Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Scott, arrived Thursday night having just received his discharge from federal service. Mr. Scott left his studies at the University of Oregon to take up Y. M. C. A. work. Later he entered the ordnance school at the University and was sent to France with the Second division, ordnance. A great deal of his time in France was spent near Toule, at one of the big ammunition bases. Mr. Scott took advantage of the University of Besancon, at Doubs, France. Randall intends to resume his studies at the University of Oregon this fall.

## BETTIS FAMILY HOLDS REUNION NEAR COBURG

For the first time in 20 years the entire J. O. Bettis family gathered on the old home near Coburg in the form of a real family reunion, Sunday, Aug. 17. Mr and Mrs. Bettis have made that place their home for the past 15 years.

The members of the family are: Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bettis; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bettis, of Goshen, and eight children; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bettis, of Albany and child; Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Lyman and two children, of New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bettis, of Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Goddard and three children of Jefferson City, Tenn.; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Simmons and child, of Junction City; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Johnson and two children, of Coburg; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cool, of Drain; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bettis, of Albany; and Lee and Jimmy Bettis, of Coburg.

## REV. FRANK JAMES WILL PREACH AT M. E. CHURCH

Chaplain Rev. Frank James, will preach Sunday morning and evening in the Methodist church. He will also address the Epworth League in the evening.

Chaplain James is a guest of Dr. Pollard while in the city.

## BIG FIELD GUNS SENT OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Ensign Sam has shipped a three-inch four-gun battery, a big French 155, and a modified British 75 bored to suit American and French ammunition as the first installment of the artillery unit authorized at O. A. C. The battery sections are drawn by six horses to each gun and caisson. It takes 60 horses to maneuver this one battery. The French gun is drawn by a tractor and served with ammunition by a steel truck. A clever rifle device records the shots, which must be made with blank shells because of the great range and deadly power of the field pieces.

## JAPAN'S "PEACEFUL PENETRATION" OF THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

### What It Has Done in Hawaii; What It Is Doing In California, and What It May Do In the Nation.

### Second Installment

This article is opened with the several remarkable statements above by the great mass of Americans who do not know the writer, these statements will be classed as the vapors of an inspired lunatic. They will appear particularly ridiculous to citizens east of the Mississippi River who have no point of contact with the peoples of the Far East.

There are many thousands, however, confined almost entirely to the Pacific Slope, who know the general situation, but most of these will be astounded at the details.

The statements are not only true in all particulars, but conclusive proof will be furnished in this and the succeeding articles.

### Japanese Propaganda in America

In previously published articles I have called attention to some of the methods of propaganda pursued by Japan for lulling this country into fancied security and keeping her eyes closed so that Japan's objects could be more readily and the more quickly accomplished.

There are the various Japan-American Societies, organized ostensibly to promote friendly relations, but used generally to secure the active but innocent assistance of prominent Americans in propaganda work; the commercial and trade organizations used in the same way; the entertainment in Japan of prominent Americans, who come back with a dazzling picture of one side of the shield, and who apparently do not know that the shield has a reverse side; men like Gary of the Steel Corporation, Jacob Schiff, the banker, and others who in public speeches and interviews make assertions and give assurances which any one familiar with Far Eastern conditions knows are entirely wrong; banquets and speeches where most publicity can be secured; special annual Japanese numbers of newspapers like the New York Evening Post and the San Francisco Chronicle; public lectures, and interviews with hired propagandists, both Japanese and American; Japanese news bureaus and magazines. Generally, these means are resorted to along the Atlantic seaboard and east of the Mississippi, where there is no Oriental question, where the public, being ignorant, will not question statements made, and where the greatest number of Americans can be reached with least effort and least expense.

It is thus that Japan has created a public sentiment in this country which must be corrected if the Nation is to be saved.

As will be seen from these articles the propaganda has now taken on the form of enlisting the Churches in a demand based on the brotherhood of man and an assumed willingness to risk National interests in order to promote evangelization; and enlisting the intelligent classes of the community in so-called "constructive immigration" legislation saddled with conditions which will give Japan what she wants.

The organization referred to, whose promoters aim to secure in this, the most favored land of the world, homes for the surplus population of Japan, is known as the League for Constructive Immigration Legislation, with offices at No. 195 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

The President is Hamilton Holt of New York City, editor of the Independent, one of the organizers of the Japan Society of America and the recipient from the Mikado of the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure.

In its published list of one thousand sponsors and subscribers will be found the name of men of State and National reputation from every section of the country—ministers, lawyers, doctors, college presidents, newspaper editors, captains of industry, National labor leaders heads of Chambers of Commerce, merchants, Governors and capitalists. The great majority of these sponsors are men who would

not knowingly associate themselves for a moment with a movement whose result would be such as here charged as the intent of the promoters of the league.

The organization is a remarkable tribute to the cleverness of the Japanese in the work of propaganda in this country. And in this case, as in the case of German propaganda before we entered the war, most of the effective work is being done by earnest and well-intentioned American citizens cleverly deceived and skillfully led.

The plan proposes to restrict all annual immigration from each race to a fixed percentage of the number of people of that race who are American citizens, whether naturalized or born here. The promoter explains that, so far as Chinese and Japanese are concerned, the number admitted under such a plan will be negligible and easily assimilated; and that a policy of that sort will save the wounded pride of Japan by giving her nationals the same treatment as is accorded Europeans, and thus obviate chance of international complications.

Any measure for restricting immigration appeals to the average thinking American since the war, and, under such an explanation, it is not remarkable that prominent men throughout the country who know nothing of the experience of Hawaii and California with the Japanese and who had no time for investigation, gave endorsement and support to the movement.

**Dr. Gulick and His New Policy**

The moving spirit in this enterprise, the promoter and manager, who bears the modest title of "Secretary," is Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who describes himself on the title pages of some of his writings as "Professor in Doshisha University and Lecturer in the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan."

Dr. Gulick was born of missionary parents in the Far East and reared there with adopted Oriental children. He was educated in America and returned to Japan as a missionary about thirty years ago and has made his home there since. He is an able man, speaks Japanese, and has written books on the Japanese.

In 1913 he left Japan on a furlough and has been in America since, at work in promoting his "new Oriental policy." This policy, briefly stated, contemplates "granting to Asiatics in this land the same privileges which we grant to citizens of the most favored Nations," and "placing in the Federal Government, instead of in the State, responsibility in all legal and legislative matters involving aliens." This policy would necessitate changes in the immigration and naturalization laws, and probably in the Constitution as well.

**The Churches Take a Hand**

Dr. Gulick's first work on coming to this country was to secure endorsement of his "new Oriental policy" by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, and he was employed, under salary, by the Council to promote the plan.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ comprises constituent churches of thirty Protestant denominations, with 103,023 ministers and a membership of 17,438,826. The list of denominations includes Baptist, Evangelical, Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist (all branches), African (all branches), Presbyterian, Episcopal, Reformed, United Brethren and others. (Flowers.)

The Federal Council has a "Committee on Relations With Japan," and in 1914 one-fifth of all the Council's revenues were used by this committee. The Council had then no committee on relations with any other Nation.

The Council has endorsed the "new Oriental policy" of Dr. Gulick, probably in the belief that an adjustment of international relationship along lines satisfactory to Japan would render more easy the promotion of the Christian Gospel among the Japanese.

(Continued on page four)

## BROTHERS INJURED IN MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT

Saturday afternoon while riding on a motorcycle with side-car attachment, the Farnum brothers met with an accident that might have been very serious, but as luck would have it they escaped with only a few bad cuts and scratches. They were riding along at a pretty good clip when the gas feed broke and fed gasoline in such a quantity that it caused the machine to lurch forward. Coming by surprise as it did the driver lost control of the machine and ran into a barbed wire fence, badly wrecking the machine and scratching one of the boys so severely that several stitches in the neck were necessary.

## FALSE ALARM CALLS OUT FIRE DEPARTMENT

Someone evidently takes delight in getting the population out of bed in the small hours of the night, especially Sunday mornings. Last Sunday morning about three o'clock an alarm of fire was given in from 6th and E streets which proved to be a false alarm and after the usual excitement and juggling of hose and cart the company returned with vile words on their lips very inappropriate for the early hours of the Sabbath.

## THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE

Officials of the United States government have just returned from abroad after a thorough investigation of the high cost of living overseas and found the prices that the European has to pay today appalling.

How would you like to pay \$1 a pound for cheese, \$1.15 a pound for butter and \$1.05 for a dozen eggs, in mid-summer, the cheapest season of the year?

The general policy of the French government since the signing of the armistice has been to discourage the importation of products from other countries as much as possible in order to maintain the exchange value of the franc and to encourage the re-establishment and building up of French industries.

Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are now admitted to France without tax.

Government officials state that livestock can be imported from United States and that there are no sanitary regulations against such importations.

Certain sanitary regulations, however, such as requiring a health certificate, will be effective and regulations no doubt will be formulated from time to time as it may be deemed conditions make them necessary, but the ministry of agriculture realizes the need for livestock and livestock products, and it is believed that only the regulations necessary to guard against disease will be made.

Chickens are very scarce and prohibitive in price, ranging from \$3 to \$4 for a chicken of ordinary size.

Owing to the scarcity of fresh milk, much of France seems to be using condensed milk, particularly the large cities.

It is to be hoped that with the period of readjustment overseas the prices will soon begin to fall, so that nourishing food will be within the reach of everyone.

## UNCLE SAM HAS A HOME FOR YOU

The District Forester has just approved the survey of twenty summer home sites on the east shore of Lake of the Woods, Crater National Forest. This is the second survey of summer home lots to be approved on this lake. The popularity of Lake of the Woods as a recreational place has grown to such an extent that thirty-seven lots previously surveyed are now nearly all accepted under permit, and the new survey has been made to provide sites for future applicants.

This lake is about three and one-half miles long and one mile wide, with a fine gravel beach along the east shore, where all of the lots thus far surveyed are located. Fine views of Mount McLaughlin may be had from any of these lots. Permission to use these lots for erection of summer homes may be secured from the Forest Supervisor, Medford, Oregon, at five dollars each per year. The lake is accessible by automobile from Ashland and Klamath Falls by way of the Dead Indian road.

Besides the summer home sites which may be used under permit, several popular camp grounds are provided for in the surveys. Here tourists may establish temporary camps and enjoy the playground facilities without charge. The lake affords excellent opportunities for bathing, fishing, and boating. Boats may be rented at a nominal cost per day.

## FRANK B. HAMLIN ELECTED SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Frank B. Hamlin (who it is alleged never smoked a cigar in all his life) was elected superintendent of the Springfield schools last night at a meeting of the directors, with one dissenting vote. Prof. Roth was also a candidate for the position, but, inasmuch as he had been known to smoke a cigar, the directors (with one exception) decided he was not eligible, it is said.

The new superintendent will receive a salary of \$1,700 per school year of nine months, whereas Mr. Roth would have been perfectly satisfied with \$1,485, the salary formerly paid Mr. Baker.

Consistency—thou art some jewel!

## HOSP. SGT. HUBERT TRAVIS DISCHARGED—RETURNS HOME

Hubert Travis, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Travis, arrived Thursday evening from Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he has been stationed for the past two years. Hubert enlisted in June 1917 and was sent to Vancouver, from there to Camp Fremont, and then to Camp Dodge. For the past 18 months Hosp. Sgt. Travis has been the Top Kicker, or chief Mogul of the whole Shebang, and for the past 21 days has been on a recruiting tour of several of the eastern states. On August 20, Mr. Travis was discharged and states that this date has been set aside by him and will be honored every day of his life as a legal holiday.

## WILL FURNISH LOGS FOR THE BOOTH-KELLY MILL

The Booth-Kelly Lumber company has entered into a contract with Kirby brothers, the well-known logging firm of Lane county, to furnish the Springfield plant with 3,000,000 feet of logs to be taken from land owned by the logging firm on Lake Creek, which is located near the mouth of Indian Creek in the western part of the county. Supplies have already been ordered for the new camp, which is to be established in a few days.

The logs will be floated 17 miles down Lake Creek next winter at flood stage to Siboco, a station on the Coos Bay branch of the Southern Pacific Lines on the Siuslaw river, where they will be loaded on the cars and sent to Springfield.

## ADVERTISING DETERMINES VOLUME OF BUSINESS

Failure to bring his store news before prospective customers is the reason why the local merchant fails to stop the mail order concern, says Fred P. Mann, president of the North Dakota Retail Dealers association, Devils Lake, N. D. Mr. Mann investigated trade practices and conditions in 100 cities and towns, and found that in most of them the merchant fails to use his strongest weapon—advertising. Editors of weeklies in Wisconsin have organized a league to obtain foreign advertising. Their purpose, says the secretary, Walter J. Strong, Elkhorn, Wis., is to promote their own interest. If the volume of business is determined as Mr. Mann suggests by the advertising who will do the business in those towns where the weeklies run chiefly Secretary Strong's imported advertising?—O. A. C. Press Bulletin.

Articles of incorporation of the Springfield Mill & Grain company, which recently bought the flour mill in this city, were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The capital stock is \$30,000, and the principal place of business is Springfield. The directors are L. A. Welk, of Portland; G. G. Bushman, O. C. Caswell, and C. A. E. Whitten.

## To Improve Your Digestion

"For years my digestion was so poor that I could only eat the lightest foods. I tried everything that I heard of to get relief, but not until about a year ago when I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and got a bottle of them did I find the right remedy. Since taking them my digestion has improved."—Mrs. Blanche Bowers, La Grange, Pa.