

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

SIXTEENTH YEAR

SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1919

NUMBER 33

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

Thursday night of last week the directors of School District No. 19 held a meeting at which all members of the board were present. The principal business coming before the board was the election of a man to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of former Superintendent N. A. Baker.

Following Mr. Baker's resignation some time ago, a number of applications for the position were received by the board. Among them was an application from Prof. Bennett, superintendent of schools at Sutherlin, Oregon.

At the next meeting of the board Prof. Bennett's application was discussed, as was also that of Prof. Roth, but the latter's name was not considered at all by Mr. Fischer and Mr. Weber for the reason, it is alleged, he smoked in the privacy of his own home, and a pupil had been known. It is said, to smoke in his office while the professor was absent and without his knowledge.

Professor Bennett was then elected by unanimous vote of the board to fill the position, at a salary of \$1600 per school year of nine months, and he was so notified of the board's action. However, there was a clause in Mr. Bennett's contract with the Sutherlin district calling for 60 days' notice in event of resignation, and when he applied for the position in Springfield he expected the Sutherlin board would let him off. This the Sutherlin board refused, however, and he was compelled to refuse the offer of the Springfield board.

A special meeting of the Springfield board was then called the next night and again Mr. Stevens endeavored to have Mr. Roth's name considered, but he received the same argument as before—Mr. Roth smoked.

Mr. Hamlin's name was then brought up by Messrs Fischer and Weber and much discussion ensued, with the result that no action was taken at the meeting.

The next day, Mr. Fischer telegraphed Mr. Hamlin, asking if he would accept the position at \$1600. This was done without the knowledge of Mr. Stevens. He replied, saying he wanted \$1800. Then Mr. Fischer wired again, without knowledge of Mr. Stevens, asking if he would accept \$1700, and he replied he would.

An adjourned meeting was then held in the evening. Attorney J. M. Williams, of Eugene, a friend of Mr. Hamlin, talked with the members preceding the meeting, highly recommending Mr. Hamlin for the position. Again Mr. Stevens endeavored to have Mr. Roth's application considered, but Messrs Fischer and Weber presented the same old argument—Mr. Roth smoked. After a lengthy and heated discussion the matter was put to a vote and Mr. Hamlin was elected, the vote standing: Fischer and Weber for; Stevens, against.

After the vote was taken Mr. Stevens addressed the board and stated he would tender his resignation at the next meeting, giving as his reason that he did not intend to be a party to a school board fight.

Now the News has nothing against any member of the school board, nor Mr. Hamlin, whom we don't know from "Adam's off ox." So far as we can learn he is a thoroughly competent man for the position, coming highly recommended from other boards in the state, but we do question the motive of Messrs Fischer and Weber in not giving due consideration to the application of Mr. Roth. To say he is a victim of Lady Nicotine in the privacy of his own home, and that this is the only excuse they have for disqualifying him is rather far fetched, and is no excuse at all. Prof. Roth is qualified to hold the position, and to point blank refuse to consider his application without giving a legitimate cause is reasonable and savors of personal prejudice, and the action of Messrs Fischer and Weber without further explanation cannot be differently construed. And from the taxpayers' point of view, we are more than ever opposed to the selection of any other man considered, for the reason that Mr. Roth would have accepted the position for the same salary Mr. Baker received, viz., \$1485 per year as against \$1700 given to Mr. Hamlin without the knowledge or concurrence of Mr. Stevens.

While it is true the difference in amount of salaries is not great, the fact remains that every dollar of increase in the operation and upkeep of the school district at this time is of

AMERICAN LEGION POST TO ORGANIZE TONIGHT

Ex-Servicemen of Springfield Will Meet in Stevens Hall at 8 O'clock

Tonight is American Legion night. If you have been in the army, navy, or in the air, you are invited to be there and bring all ex-servicemen with you, who have not heard of this meeting. The American Legion is at present, in comparison to its enormous future, in what you might call its embryo, but after the November national convention in Minneapolis it will be organized to permanency whereby it will become the most powerful factor in the United States. Think of belonging to an organization of four million men, each and every one a true blooded American, striving to perpetuate and crystallize the spirit that carried us through this great war, in all its phases both here and abroad.

You will probably read this and say either, "I had all the war I wanted and I am through with the army," or else, "I am not going to anything where some one can use me as a political tool." Well for a first argument, let us tell you that the American Legion disregards all rank and is strictly a civilian organization. Any man whether a private, or a sergeant, or a colonel, or a general, or a sailor, or a marine, or a lieutenant colonel, or a private in the marines and the last a lieutenant colonel.

For a second brand of the argument—that of politics: The American Legion is strictly a non-partisan organization, and will not tolerate politics of any description, but it will have policies and those policies may be explained in one sentence taken from our constitution, "To foster and perpetuate 100 per cent Americanism." So, gentlemen, think this over and think of its enormous possibilities, whether business problems or social activities are involved.

When W. F. Pollett, who is a member of the national executive committee, and at present state organizer, arrives in Springfield tonight, let us show him by our attendance at the Stevens Hall that the men of Springfield are ready to further a movement that will enable Uncle Sam, in these and future troublesome times, in casting off his accounts to put down as the chief item under "cash on hand"—The American Legion.

Bring your buddy with you.

Miss Sybil Young became the bride of Harold Hill on Thursday evening, August 28th. The ceremony was read by Rev. A. M. Spangler, in Eugene. The wedding came as a complete surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the bride. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and has lived in Springfield a number of years. Mr. Hill is a resident of Eugene. His father is proprietor of the Hill's 5-10 and 15 cent store. They left immediately for Portland.

Miss Sybil Young became the bride of Harold Hill on Thursday evening, August 28th. The ceremony was read by Rev. A. M. Spangler, in Eugene. The wedding came as a complete surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the bride. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and has lived in Springfield a number of years. Mr. Hill is a resident of Eugene. His father is proprietor of the Hill's 5-10 and 15 cent store. They left immediately for Portland.

Miss Sybil Young became the bride of Harold Hill on Thursday evening, August 28th. The ceremony was read by Rev. A. M. Spangler, in Eugene. The wedding came as a complete surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the bride. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and has lived in Springfield a number of years. Mr. Hill is a resident of Eugene. His father is proprietor of the Hill's 5-10 and 15 cent store. They left immediately for Portland.

Miss Sybil Young became the bride of Harold Hill on Thursday evening, August 28th. The ceremony was read by Rev. A. M. Spangler, in Eugene. The wedding came as a complete surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the bride. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and has lived in Springfield a number of years. Mr. Hill is a resident of Eugene. His father is proprietor of the Hill's 5-10 and 15 cent store. They left immediately for Portland.

Miss Sybil Young became the bride of Harold Hill on Thursday evening, August 28th. The ceremony was read by Rev. A. M. Spangler, in Eugene. The wedding came as a complete surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the bride. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and has lived in Springfield a number of years. Mr. Hill is a resident of Eugene. His father is proprietor of the Hill's 5-10 and 15 cent store. They left immediately for Portland.

Miss Sybil Young became the bride of Harold Hill on Thursday evening, August 28th. The ceremony was read by Rev. A. M. Spangler, in Eugene. The wedding came as a complete surprise to the many friends and acquaintances of the bride. Mrs. Hill is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Young and has lived in Springfield a number of years. Mr. Hill is a resident of Eugene. His father is proprietor of the Hill's 5-10 and 15 cent store. They left immediately for Portland.

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.

Third Installment

Agate Dr. Gulick says on page 14:

"If, as Asiatics, they maintain their traditional conception of God, nature and man; of male and female; of husband and wife; of parent and child; of ruler and ruled; of the State and the individual; the permanent maintenance in Hawaii of American democracy, American homes and American liberty is impossible."

Japan Retains Control of Her People

The theory of the Japanese Government has always been that once a Japanese, always a Japanese, and that the children of Japanese; wherever born, and under whatever circumstances, are Japanese, subject to the power of the Japanese Government. Even where an individual Japanese claims the right to expatriate himself, he is subject to the requirement that though he might be naturalized by another Nation, if he had not already served his term in the Japanese army, he must respond, no matter where he might be. In the same way, all children born of Japanese anywhere are considered subjects of Japan; and she exercises in California and in Hawaii the same rigid discipline over them as to schooling and other matters, as would be exercised in Japan itself.

Dr. Gulick says, in the pamphlet already quoted, at page 38:

"The Japanese alone, of all immigrants, educate their children most earnestly in their National language and customs."

The Japanese Parliament, some two years ago, passed what was called the Nationality "Option" Bill, under which foreign born Japanese children might declare at the age of fifteen whether they wish to remain Japanese, or become citizens of the land in which they were born; but Japan reserves the right to grant or withhold permission. So that even in this bill Japan specifically calls attention to the fundamental principle that a child born of Japanese parents anywhere is a Japanese subject, with the duties and obligations thereof, and may not renounce those obligations save with permission. It should be noted, too, that this bill, like all bills passed by the Japanese parliament, does not become operative unless and until promulgated by the Emperor; and so far as my knowledge goes, it has not yet been promulgated.

ARTICLE II

Present Conditions as to Asiatic Immigration—Hawaii Half Japanese—Japanese Votes Will Soon Rule Where Japanese Influence Now Dominates—Japanese in United States Multiplying—With "Picture Brides"—White Industries and White Communities Displaced—California's Experience.

Explanation has been made of the endorsed plan of the Federal Council of the Churches of America and of the League of Constructive Immigration Legislation, as proposed and promoted by Sidney L. Gulick, "professor in Doshisha University and Lecturer in the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan," and as now presented by him on behalf of the organizations named, to the American public and to the Congress of the United States: the organization of the two associations has been some time into and some time given as to the probable interest which their chief promoters have in the subject of "constructive immigration" legislation, as formulated as to carry out the "new Oriental policy" of Dr. Gulick; the probability of making good American citizens out of Japanese, even if born here and educated in our public schools, has been considered; and, on the authority of Dr. Gulick, himself, that probability appears to be so remote that, unless the Japanese change their present characteristics and customs, "the permanent maintenance in Hawaii of American democracy, American homes and American liberty is impossible."

The White Race or the Yellow

The admission of Japanese to this country under such conditions as would permit their increase means the ultimate surrender of the country to them, as Hawaii has already been

surrendered, and as California will be unless protective measures are at once adopted. It would then be only a question of time before the desirable sections of the United States, one after another, are peopled and controlled by the Japanese, and the land of the free and the home of the brave becomes a province of Japan.

Dr. Gulick insists that his plan will effectually limit the influx of Japanese and other nationals to a number which can be readily assimilated. I do not attempt to discuss the application of the measure to European nationals whom we may invite to come.

But so far as concerns Asiatics generally, and particularly Japanese, it is certain that this Nation cannot with safety assume that any number, however small as compared to our population, can be admitted with hope of assimilation or without grave danger to some or many American communities.

It must be remembered that the Japanese are the most prolific Nation with which we have to deal in immigration; that their births exceed their deaths annually by 700,000 or more, and that they are driven by necessity to find place for that excess population. No European Nation faces any such condition. The Japanese naturally are looking for the most desirable location for their people. But do we wish to surrender this country to them? Or shall we insist that this country shall be preserved for the white race? The issue is squarely before us, and we can not afford to evade or compromise with it.

An Economic, Not a Racial Question

In this connection it must be remembered that the opposition to Japanese immigration on the part of those who have studied it is not based on racial prejudice, but on unanswerable economic grounds. Because of different standards of living, different tastes and different discipline, the Japanese easily drive the whites out of any community in which the two civilizations meet in economic competition. It is for this reason that the Japanese is an undesirable immigrant, for it is assumed that the American Nation desires to retain this country for the white race.

The economic factor referred to is recognized by the Japanese in their own environment. They forbid by very stringent laws the immigration into Japan of Chinese and Korean labor. The reason which they assign for this policy is precisely that offered by the Pacific Coast, and by Canada and by Australia for excluding the Japanese. They say that the standards of living of Chinese and Koreans are very much lower than the Japanese, and they cannot, therefore, in fairness to their own people, permit this cheap labor to come into Japan in competition. And because of the greater differences in various ways the American Nation needs more protection against Japanese immigration than Japan needs against Chinese or Koreans.

In December, 1918, 200 Chinese coolies were imported into the Prefecture of Hiroshima, Japan, to work in a charcoal factory under contract for two years at one yen (50 cents) per day. Under instructions from the Government in Tokio the Japanese Provincial Governor refused to sanction their stay. Early in January, 1919, the coolies were shipped home from Shimoneski, and the entire expense of the enterprise (\$25,000) had to be paid by the Chugoku Iron Works of Hiroshima, which imported the coolies.

The Herald of Asia of Tokyo, in commenting on the facts, said, in its issue of December 28, 1918:

"This is the first importation of Chinese labor into Japan. We hope that it will be the last experiment ever to be made. If it is brought into this country in any large force the welfare of our laborers will be seriously affected."

Japan's demand before the Paris conference for "racial equality" was simply for the purpose of establishing

(Continued on page four)

CONVENTION OPENS MONDAY

COMMISSION MAY REMOVE TOLL CHARGE TO EUGENE

Mayor Morrison Believes 10c Charge on Phone Calls Will Be Discontinued

Mayor Morrison returned from Portland last evening where he went to appear before the Public Service Commission Wednesday in company with City Attorney Immel to present Springfield's complaint concerning increased telephone rates and the 10 cent toll charge between Springfield and Eugene in particular.

Mr. Morrison believes the commission will order the toll charge discontinued, although it will probably be six or eight weeks before an order discontinuing the charge will be made.

OLD-TIME SPRINGFIELD CITIZEN KILLED IN MILL AT CORVALLIS

Fred Rich, who for many years was an employee of the Booth Kelly lumber company, and well known in and near this city, was struck by a piece of flying timber while at work in a mill near Corvallis, Oregon, and instantly killed Thursday, August 21.

The piece of lumber which was a scrap from a log which he was sawing struck him squarely on the right side of the face and completely severed the right ear and scraped a piece of flesh and hair from his head covering several inches.

Mr. Rich was head sawyer in the Coburg mill for several years, and left that place about 25 years ago to take up similar work in the mill here, which at that time was located just south of where the old flour mill now stands. This mill was torn down some time later and rebuilt in the old Booth-Kelly mill, which burned down a few years ago on the site where the new mill now stands.

Mr. Rich was the first to install a pool and billiard parlor in Springfield. This was in a building on Mill street just north of the old livery barn and across the street from the undertaking parlors. He operated the business for some time before he left for Newport, where he lived for a time before moving to Corvallis.

The house now occupied by the Manchester family, between Third and fourth on A street, was built by Mr. Rich, and at that time was about the only house in that part of the city.

Mr. Rich leaves a wife, two sons, Harold, of Dallas; and Rex who lives in California, and one daughter who is married and also lives in California. One of his sons died in Springfield about 23 years ago.

Mr. Rich was a member of the I. O. O. F. in Coburg and of the W. O. W., and Rebecca lodges in Springfield for several years, and was a very prominent member.

The remains were shipped here for interment in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. Rev. Leavitt had charge of the funeral services at the Walker chapel and the Odd Fellows conducted the rites at the grave. Mr. Rich was 69 years of age.

On Saturday evening, August 23, at her home on Sixth and A streets, Mrs. J. J. Bryan entertained with a surprise slumber party for her daughter Miss Crystal Bryan and her house guest, Miss Lenice, Herrick, of Portland. The entertainment consisted of games, funny stories and music. Refreshments were served at 11 p. m. 3 a. m., and breakfast at 8 a. m. It was not until late in the evening that the young ladies began to realize that their guests had come to remain for the night. Those who enjoyed Mrs. Bryan's hospitality were: The Misses Alene Larimer, Dorothy Ditto, Alice Mortensen, Charlotte Stewart, Winifred Long Cornelia Hutchinson Molly Doane, Lillian Baker Lenice Herrick and Crystal Bryan.

"BLIND PIG" RUMORED TO BE RUNNING IN SPRINGFIELD

For several days it has been rumored a blind pig has been running in Springfield. Yesterday a representative of the News made an investigation and found the rumor to be true. What are the authorities going to do about it?

REBEKAHS, NOTICE

The Annual Rebekah Convention will be held in Springfield, Oregon, on Sept. 1, 1919 from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. All members are requested to be present.

The annual district convention of Rebekahs will open in Odd Fellows Hall Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and will continue in session until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Active preparations are being made by the local lodge members to give the delegates a royal reception. It is expected more than 150 delegates will be in attendance.

An interesting program has been prepared, which will be combined with the business coming before the convention; and for the evening a big supper is planned.

The program follows:

- Address of Welcome—Springfield Lodge.
- Response to Welcome Address—Coburg Lodge.
- Degree Work—Eugene Lodge.
- Reading—Cottage Grove Lodge.
- Music—Springfield Lodge.
- Duties of Opening Lodge—Junction City Lodge.
- Examining of visitors for other Jurisdiction—Harrisburg Lodge.

WILL ERECT OVERHEAD CROSSING AT M'VEIGH POINT

Guy Pyle, who has the contract to lay the pavement between Springfield and Goshen, says the work is now progressing rapidly, and expects to have the work finished in 30 days if the weather remains favorable.

Mr. Pyle will not pave the approaches to the railroad crossing at McVeigh Point, a short distance south of West Springfield, for the reason that it is the plan of the highway commission to erect an overhead crossing there. It is estimated that this structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

MARRIED (Oregonian)

Two popular and well known Brownsville young people, William Johnson and Miss Florence Calloway, were wed here Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. McLean Davis of the Presbyterian church performed the ceremony.

Mr. Johnson has for several years been in the employ of the Mountain States Power company in charge of the local office, but for the last few months he has been in charge at Junction City and Springfield.

After their honeymoon the newlyweds will make their home at Springfield. Miss Calloway is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Calloway of Brownsville. She has been the operator for the telephone company for several years. The young couple are making an auto trip to California for their honeymoon, and they expect to visit Mr. Johnston's parents at Long Beach.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS ENJOY OUTING

A jolly bunch of Epworth Leaguers made merry at an evening picnic at Coburg Bridge last Saturday evening. After the picnickers arrival at the grounds exploration excursions were instituted and everyone visited the surrounding points of interest. Then the party was once more assembled and lively games played until the welcome call of "eats" was sounded, thereby causing a veritable stampede in the direction of the campfire. Sandwiches, pickles, potato chips, cake and watermelon (consumed in true negro style) constituted a real picnic feed.

Following are the ones who were late arising the next morning: Lena Brewer, Leota Rodenbough, Olive and Lucile Smith, Rita Johnson, Alma Smith, Lottie and Lettie Whitaker, Frances Bartlett, Myrtle Copenhagen, Ruth Scott, Ruth Lundberry, Audrey Perkins, Ben Davidson, Ivan Male, Paul and Randall Scott, Bill Hill, Harvey Woolley, Verdon May, Mark Lansbery, Ira Nice, Bill Rodenbough, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, and Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn.

G. W. Millican, of Leaburg, was in town Saturday.

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 relief I needed. Since taking them my digestion is fine."—Mrs. Blanche Brown, Leaburg, Pa.