

# THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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### ECONOMY A CIVIC DUTY

In the great campaign for readjustment to a sound peace basis there is no higher civic duty than personal economy.

We wasted, or as good as wasted, for economic purposes, twenty billion dollars on the European war, expanding prices twenty billions more.

If every family of five persons in our country would save and lay by in the banks a thousand dollars this coming year that would be made up.

There would be abundance of capital to build railroads, undertake great reclamation and irrigation works, build homes to relieve the house shortage and extend mining and utilities.

Without economy on the part of the individual there will be no storage or reserve capital to undertake development and keep labor employed.

Suppose in a county of 50,000 people a great public improvement were needed like a railroad or an irrigation

project and no money available.

If half of the people would save and deposit in the banks \$200 each there would be at the end of the year five millions of stored capital available.

Two thousand communities at this rate would store ten billions of available capital and all this capital would seek investment at interest.

Is not individual economy the highest and most patriotic civic duty under the circumstances and is not economy what our nation most needs?—Oregon Manufacturer.

The nation has a vital interest in the fair treatment of ex-service men. There are nearly five million of them and with their families it is estimated that they are easily one-tenth of our population. They form a substantial bulwark against unpatriotic or disintegrating forces. They stand firmly for justice and a square deal in every case. The government should see to it that they are given a chance to get homes, to have employment, or to secure land.

### WAGE PRINCIPLES ARE SET FORTH

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you will hardly be deterred by disagreements upon detail or permit such disagreements to take on other than their real relative importance. For the interests of the several parties being in a degree conflicting—since they are essentially the interests of the buyer and of the seller—there must be differences of opinion.

#### Compromise Called For

"We think, therefore, that since the principles have been agreed upon, the details will call for a succession of compromises. This we would take to be a happy and not an unhappy result, for it is our thought that a fairly arrived at compromise commonly contains a greater content of justice than a complete agreement.

"In arriving at a fair basis for the remuneration of the employes under your agreement we find it necessary to suggest in the beginning that you constantly bear in mind the basic economic facts upon which the agreement is founded—even if some of the acts are implied rather than formally set out in the text. What we are all about is an attempt to find not only the worker's but also the employer's fair share in the fruits growing from their co-operation in industry.

"The worker's share we call a wage. Let us keep in mind that it is a share and not a payment made by the employer and the amount is not to be fixed in any arbitrary fashion. The wage is not paid by the employer; he merely markets the

product and acts as an agent to pay the worker for the part he has done. The wages are paid solely out of production.

"Of course these goods have to be sold. The actual selling is the concern of the management, but since continued sales depend upon workmanship, quality, style and price—that is, upon the appeal to the buying public—the turning into money of the goods as they are manufactured is an intimate concern of labor to a much larger degree than is commonly imagined. Since neither wages nor profits can rise to a permanent higher level of buying power unless a larger per unit production is constantly achieved, the wage must be responsive to the production which it helps to cause. Therefore fair wages are not to be considered apart from production, but in connection therewith.

"If we bear in mind what a wage is, then the problem ceases to be expressed in dollars but in terms of production. If we then get units of production and for each unit determine the contribution of labor in units we have only to multiply the units by the dollar value which for the time being is agreed upon for the unit in order to gain the wage. Thus we avoid the confusion of thinking in dollars of changing value and work in proportions which are readily translated into dollars. The wage rises and falls according to the production of the worker—but only within certain limits, for we further agree upon an inferior limit below which in any given case the wage can-

not fall. That limit we call the minimum wage.

(Continued next week.)

Comparative data in basic industries for September and August 1920 show an increase of employment in four industries and a decrease in ten. The largest increase is in the woolen industry, 27.9 per cent which comes by reason of many mills reopening after shutdown.

Five Americans with families are to take the place of an equal number of Japanese laborers employed by the Guerrier mill, near Forest, Wash., as the result of a visit by F. S. Murphy, field officer. Only Americans are to be employed in the future.

The Chas. K. Spaulding Logging Co. at Salem, Ore., on October 11 announced reductions in lumber prices from \$2.00 per thousand feet to \$5.00. The company urged more building as a means of keeping the mills in Oregon in operation.

The Johnson and Reedsport mills of Reedsport, Ore., were shut down temporarily early in October while improvements were made. The boilers were repaired and smokestack raised at the Reedsport mill, while general repairs were made at the Johnson mill. Both mills are filling their booms with logs preparatory to a steady run.

The new hall at Walton, Ore., is kept busy, according to secretary M. F. Kobe. Dances are put on every two weeks, and a mask ball was a feature on Halloween. Mr. Kobe says it is the best floor between Eugene and Marshfield, but floor space is limited. Forty five couples at a time is the limit, so the hall is to be enlarged. It is used on Sunday for church services and Sunday school. The Local is 100 per cent.

The 4L hall at Wendling is to have further improvements and addition. Three bowling alleys are shortly to be installed and the necessary addition made to the building to accommodate them. The alleys have already been purchased, and work on the addition will shortly be begun. The showers were also made available during October. The painters finally finished their work.

#### 4L Insurance Now Ready

The 4L Benefit Fund now announces that it is ready to open its doors for actual business. Those desiring the insurance are requested to make application to the 4L Benefit Fund, Third and Oak streets, Portland, Ore. State laws will not permit the business to become a going concern until 500 applicants have paid the initiatory fee and premium. Letters have already been sent out to those who signed agreement to make application, urging attention to this matter. The first 500 in will constitute the charter membership of the fund.

#### Ambitious Andy

Long Andy is a logger from—well, never mind where. Recently Andy blew into town and ran into the proverbial friend with forbidden liquids. Thereafter he went to a movie and was ejected because of the lush he was carrying. Subsequently a bull found him at the rear door squashed cosily over a soap box and carrying a big armful of flowers. He ran Andy in on general principles. "What's the matter with this bird?" asked the sergeant, when the copper brought in his prize.

"Near as I can make out," said the officer, "he was waitin' to take Mary Pickford home."

The board of directors recently passed the following resolution: "In 4L operations 4L members shall have preference in employment, promotion and retention."

#### Reflections of A Flunkey

"I said the guy from Ohio would be elected.

The only worker that hasn't kicked for an eight-hour day is mother.

All the donkeys are not in the woods; some are in private offices.

An agitator's talk and the buzz of a saw make a lot of noise, but don't add to production.

Any employer can make a foreman, but it takes God to make a boss. A ten-day stiff and a log carrier are always running, but they don't get anywhere.

An angry woman's tongue, like a double-bitted axe, has two cutting edges.

A red never finds out how much he loves this country until he is about to be deported.

Some people make an awful fuss

## That Awfully Good

Graham flour you have been bragging about is Springfield Graham flour.

The reason its so good is that we grind the whole grain in an old fashioned stone burr.

Most Graham is made by mixing low grade flour and bran together. Our's is different.

Ask your dealer for Springfield Graham.

### SPRINGFIELD MILL AND GRAIN COMPANY

about the length of the new skirts. Not me! My eyesight's good.

On the 25th we should thank the great God that granted us the privilege of being citizens of these United states.

—WHR in 4L Bulletin, Nov. 1920.

#### FUTURE OF LUMBER

IS O K SAYS KNAPP  
President Knapp of the Peninsula Lumber Co., speaks optimistically about the future of the industry in a review recently published in the Fall, 1920, Business Digest of the United States National Bank of Portland. While Mr. Knapp is not unaware of the cheerlessness of the present immediate outlook he is able to say:

"The great period of the after-war building that the world has anticipated since the signing of armistice has not yet actually begun. Meantime, requirements for world construction are piling up every day. A cumulative demand must be met some time. The magnitude of this problem in Europe can be partly realized by glancing at the vast extent of the building program proposed by the British government for England alone, which program will require an expenditure of approximately four billions of dollars.

"Referring to our domestic needs, carefully prepared statistics show an actual shortage today of 2,500 homes and 1000 hotels. The erection of these buildings will draw from lumber manufacturers of the country the equivalent of the entire production of the mills of Oregon and Washington for a four year period. Add to the above the requirements for factory construction and for rehabilitation of the railroads, and you have a demand which will tax the capacity of the lumber manufacturer over an extended period. I believe we will enter this period of prosperity about January, 1921."—4L Bulletin, Nov. '20.

#### Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen's Directory

Officers: President, Norman F. Coleman, Portland, Oregon; Secretary and Manager, P. L. Abbey, Portland, Oregon; Treasurer, E. N. Wightman, Portland, Oregon.

Board of Directors. Following are the employe members for the different districts:

- No. 1, W. H. Ferguson, Marshfield, Oregon; 2, W. D. Smith, Hult, Oregon; 3, W. A. Pratt, 1215 E. 33rd st. N., Portland, Oregon; 4, R. E. White, Raymond, Washington; 5, Steve

- Brown, Hoquiam, Washington; 6, Frank Wilson, Tacoma, Washington; 7, A. D. Chisholm, Enoqualmie Falls, Washington; 8, J. A. Johnson, Everett, Washington; 9, William H. Harker, Deer Park, Washington; 10, Fenimore Cady, Couer, d'Alene, Idaho; 11, Joel Brown, Emmett, Idaho; 12, G. B. Smith, Bend, Oregon.

Employer Members in district No. 1, A. C. Dixon, Eugene, Oregon; 2, Geo. Gerlinger, Dallas, Oregon; 3, E. D. Kingsley, Linton, Oregon; 4, R. H. Burnside, Gasco bldg., Portland, Oregon; 5, J. C. Shaw, Hoquiam, Washington; 6, J. C. Buchanan, North End Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington; 7, E. T. Verd, Seattle, Washington; 8, Herbert Clough, Everett, Washington; 9, J. P. McGoldrick, McGoldrick Lbr. Co., Spokane, Washington; 10, Huntington Taylor, Couer d'Alene, Idaho; 11, C. T. Early, Oregon Lbr. Co., Portland, Oregon; 12, T. A. McCann, Bend, Oregon.

Local No. 70, Dist. No. 1, Springfield, Oregon.  
Officers: Chairman, Geo. Davenport, Eugene, Oregon, Motor route B; Vice-Chairman, Earl N. Dillard, Springfield, Oregon; Secretary, Geo. H. Ditto, Springfield, Oregon; Treasurer, J. W. Coffin, Springfield, Oregon.

M. G. Atkin, Safety Engineer for the Oregon and Columbia river district of the National Council of Safety gave an interesting and instructive talk at the last meeting of the 4Ls.

The National Council of Safety is an association of a majority of the large manufacturers throughout the country for the prevention of accidents, fire, unsanitary and unhealthy conditions.

This is being accomplished by co-operation between the employer and employe.

The 4Ls have endorsed this movement and at the plants of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company they have in each department a committee of three employe members. It is the duty of this committee to endeavor to prevent accidents to their fellow workmen by instructing, (especially new employes), as to the dangers of

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## SCHOOL DAYS

—as my uncle showed me how to take his wing bone on polish it up into a pipe an you kin blow on it exactly like a wild turkey callin his wife, an you kin take his wishbone an some silk thread an make the dandiest little bag, an there's a lot o bones in his neck that look exactly like twifles after you've eat all the meat off em— which do you like but—white or dark?

Dark? Never eat so much. You got sick? I did, last Thanksgiving. I et both of his drumsticks, a big slice of his breast, his wings! an one of his wings! Gosh, I had bust! Gonna have pumpkin pie?

The undertakers Copyright

### MANY MEN MAKE IT A PRACTICE

to take a box of our superior confectionery with them on their week end visits to wife and kiddies or to Her father's house. And nothing better or more acceptable could be imagined. Put a good big box in your grip or bag this week. Believe us, its contents will be highly appreciated.

## EGGIMANN'S

"A Good Bakery"