HARRY Service Garage DAVIS

FIRST---

The only difference between the cars listed here and new care is the low price. Cars are in good shape-ready to go and at prices that we absolutely know cannot be equaled anywhere.

1918 DODGE

.... 1919 DODGE **1917 BUICK** 1918 FRANKLIN 1916 FORD 1917 FORD 1919 FORD

1920 Harley Mortorcycle and Side Car

SECOND---

And listen-before you buy ANY MAKE OF CAR, be sure to see us and get our PLAN.



Remember tht the Service Garage is the largest institution of its kind in Lane County dealing exclusively in used cars.

RUSSELL Service Garage JACK DAVIS

PHONE 786 ... EUGENE

NINTH & OLIVE

High Gradt Fertilizer Cheaper

the state horticultural college to pur- ties they serve. chase the high grade brands-running 14 per cent or more in plant food con- influence national affairs some but tent. "The foods, nitrogen phosphor it is the country community that deus and potassium," says their report termines things. in Commercial Fertilizers, in administering the laws for sale of fertilizers thods of computing the plant food papers are read through. . value of a properly labeled commerfered in Oregon markets. The depart. ment must report each year in December for the following year.

SPREADERS HELP SPRAYS

Improving the physical properties of spray solution by addition of suitable spreaders improves the efficiency of the sprays by increasing the covering and wetting power and the adhesiveness. The spray solution without spreader finally settles on a waxy surface in irregular blotches, overthick in some places and thin or lacking in other. A good spreader makes it settle evenly over the whole sur-

~ MILITANT. MARY~ They say that business is the salt of life, well that's all RIGHT But there is such a thing as OVER-SEASONING A.MITE!

Don't forget to read the News wantads, they may prove of value to you.

SMALLER PAPERS PATRIOTIC

The smaller city dailies and the Users of commercial fertilizers in country weeklies are the great force Stition was 87 per cent. Oregon are advised by chemists of for good in developing the communi-

The big metropolitan dailies may

Many people have formed the habit of merely scanning the headlines of in Oregon. The report gives the me- the big city dailies, while smaller

In the recent election the contest cial value of the various brands of was between an extension of state socialism and real Americanism, big ity papers boosting socialism. *

The smaller city and country press s patriotic and conservative, and loes not rush hostilities with other Dakota and Wyoming, and the 83 per

countries that lead to war. There are big metropolitan papers that would force our country into war with Mexico and Japan for what

McMinnville -- County puts up \$10 .-00 for new armory.

hey could make out of it.-Ex.

Portland factory turning out 20 to 5 ready cut houses a week.

Eugene.-W. O. W. to erect large new temple



PUBLIC OPPOSES **GOV'T OPERATION**

Canvass of 5,154 Editors Shows 4,466 Communities Against Socialistic Experiment.

OPPOSITION GROWING

Eighty-seven Per Cent In 1920 as Against 83 Per Cent In 1919 Think Public Is Opposed to Radicalism.

The American public is more intensely opposed to Government operation than it was a year ago, according to the newspaper editors of the country. Out of 5,154 editors replying to a questionnaire sent out by the Press Service Company of New York, 4,466. or 86 per cent, gave it as their Judgment that the people of their communities were overwhelmingly against the Government competing in business with its own citizens.

In 1919 the Press Service Company conducted a similar canvass of editors on the government operation of railroads. That questionnaire showed that 83 per cent of the editors considered their communities against Government operation of public utilities.

Apparently, then, if editors estimate public opinion accurately, that opinion in a year, considered by communities, has swung 3 per cent farther away from socialistic experiments.

Eleven Million Circulation.

The combined circulation of the pa pers whose editors replied is 11,428,-817, which means, according to the usual estimated ratio between circulation and readers, a constituency of at least 44,000,000. And this constituency la pretty evenly scattered throughout the country, no considerable section of any state being unrepresented. The estimate of opinion based on this thoroughly diffused 44 per cent of the country's population may, therefore, be considered a fair representation of the people as a whole.

Another feature of the result is its evident lack of partisan blas. The major political affiliations of the papers represented are fairly evenly divided, being 1.857 Republican and 1,350 Democratic, There are also 1,485 independent and 462 miscellaneous, including labor organs, etc.

How little the results are affected by the politics of the papers is shown in an analysis by sections. In the Southern section, for instance, where replies came from 65 Republican papers and 389 Democratic, the percentage against Government operation was 88, in the Great Lake section. with conditions reversed, 478 Repubtlean and 155 Democratic, the oppo-

Replies from the West, Middle West and Southwest show that it is a mistake to consider those sections vastly more favorable to vadical Government experiments than the East. The rnd icals can get little comfort out of the 89 per cent of thumbs down-2 per cent above the average in the South west, including Arkansas, Louislana, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Tex as. Texas, once supposed to be much given to Government regulation experiments, returned 92 per cent of unfavorable replies. Out of the 244 editors replying from that state only three edited Republican papers. The 82 per cent opposition of the North west, including Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South cent veto of the Far West group, inciuding Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Colorado, Utah and Washington, are significant of the prevailing conservative sentiment on this question even in the more radical sections.

Judgment Apparently Unbiased. The questionnaire closes with a request for the editor's personal opinion on certain concrete cases as follows:

"Do you personally believe that the Federal Government should own and operate competitive industries to provide: (a) Fertilizer? (b) Clothing? (c) Automobiles? (d) Farm implements? (e) Foodstuffs?

Substantially all the editors who gave estimates of their renders' opinions also expressed their own by replying to this last question. Proof of considerable effort to avoid personal bias is found in the fact that in many cases the editor differed from the opinion he credited to his community. The percentage of "nos" ran: (a) 76; (b) 83; (c) 86; (d) 82; (e) 79.

While the questions were based on general principles involved in the Government participating in competitive business, the so-called Muscle Shoals Bill now before Congress was used as a concrete example of a Government operation scheme. Under this bill a Government-owned corporation would be given broad powers to operate and develop Government plants and properties. It would produce at Muscle Shoals various fertilizer products and sell them in competition with producers and merchants in the ferillizer business.

The scrength of the opposition to Government operation is indicated by the replies from Alabama, where the Muscie Shonls war plant is and where, of course, there is intense interest and local pride in getting its expected peace-time operation under way at the earliest possible date. Fifty editors from that state replied, of whom 38 were opposed to Government operation, 8 in favor and 4 doubtful.

Mother's Cook Book

The common things of life are all so dear.
The moon's soft rays that through the leaves doth shine.
The morning's sun on glistening waves so

clear, The clouds of gorgeous hue, are mine and thine. -Edith I. Farrell.

HOLIDAY GOOD THINGS.

As Christmas draws near we turn to the good old fashloned cakes and

Gala Cake.

Cream one-half cupful of shortening. add one cupful of granulated sugar. Bent two egg yolks until light, atld to them one-balf cupful of sugar. Beat the egg and sugar mixture into the butter and sugar, and when thoroughly blended add one cupful of milk alternately with three cupfuls of flour. sifted with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Bent well and fold in the stiffly beaten whites and pour into a single loaf cake pan, buttered and papered and bake thirty minutes. When cool, spread with

Gala Frosting.

Dissolve four tablespoonfuls of molasses, two cupfuls of granulated sugar in one-half cupful of bolling water. Cook to the soft ball stage. then pour in a fine stream over the whites of two eggs beaten dry. Return the frosting to the saucepan, set it over boiling water and beat constantly, keeping the frosting moving from the bottom and sides of the pan until the mixture thickens, then spread over the cake. Do not try to smooth it; leave the frosting rough.

A Christmas Bowl.

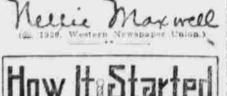
Bake six greenings and three Baldwins without removing the skins or cores. When tender add four quarts of boiling water, the thin yellow rind of three lemons and four oranges and two buy leaves. Let simmer twenty minutes then strain through a bag. pressing out the juice. Boll three cupfuls of sugar with a pint of water 20 minutes. Add to the liquid with one cupful of black ten infusion and set aside to become cold. Then add the fruit juices and a small bottle of maraschino cherries with the syrup. Let stand several hours before serving.

ctorn Balls.

Pur three tables confuls of butter into a saucepan and when melted add we cupfuls of molasses and two thirds of a cupful of sugar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved. Bolt until the mixture is brittle when dropped in cold water. Pour over six quarts of popped corn. Butter the fingers and shape into balls before it gets too cook

Peanut Brittle.

Mote a cupful or more of sugar in & smooth frying pan stirring south a good brown; pour over a pan of peasuts and put to coot.





PEN-KNIVES.

THE handy little knife you carry in your pocket was evolved of necessity in the days when people wrote with quill pens instead of steel. The quills were down or broke, and it was necessary to reshape them. Scriveners found it unhandy to have a straight knife always with them, so the present folding article was invented to fill the want. The name survives though the use has gone.

(Copyright.)



PERFECTION "I suppose your idea of a perfect woman is one who has no faults." "No, merely one who acknowledges



HOW DO YOU SAY IT? By C. N. Lurie

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

THE USE OF "GOT."

THE word "get" and its deriva-tives, "got" and "gotten," have their proper place in the English language, but they are frequently overworked and misused. "Ger" menns "to acquire, to gain, to obtain, to procure," and it does not mean to have or to become. To say "He got a fortune," meaning that he acquired one, is correct usage, but it is not correct to say "He's got a fortune" when one means "He has a fortune." Say "I have a cold," but do not say "I have got a cold" or "I've got a cold."

Some authorities permit the use of "have got," meaning "have," but they call such use colloquial, meaning that It is common but is not recognized as standard. It is, however, sometimes defended on the ground that long usage has made it a part of our common speech.

"I did not get to go there," and slmilar expressions, are heard sometimes, but they are examples of another faulty use of the word "get." Say, "I could not go there," or "I had no opportunity to go there."

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