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THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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ARMSTICE DAY IN SPRINGFIELD

Citizens Join With Service Men In Commemorating November Eleventh

The people of Springfield made a great day of Armistice Day. It was made a general holiday. All business was suspended, as far as it could be.

It was not made a day of hideous noises, as the origional Armistice Day and the day of the false rumor preceding it were. The observance of the day and the bearing of the people throughout were as orderly as on any occasion of such general interest and importance which has been observed here for years. The events which have transpired since the war and those which are looming up just before us tend to fill the minds of our people with the solemnity of the day and the interests which it represents, and yet with hope and gladness.

The burial of the unknown soldier as a feature of the national observance both in this and other countries, gave to the day something of the solemnity of a funeral occasion, in which all the people of the nation were mourners. Yet it was a solemnity tempered with rejoicing at the prospect of world-wide peace as the fruit of the sacrifices of those who fell and of the efforts of those who risked their lives and survived to join in this celebration.

The power plant siren sounded a long blast at the historic hour of 11:00 as a reminder and as a call to preparation for the later exercises.

Sixth and Main was the place appointed for the general gathering and the formation of the parade. There was but little evidence of any care for precedence or for personal or class display. The difficulty was to persuade men to fill the places that must be filled. The uniforms of recent wars were not made for display. The uniforms of the men of the world war are being rapidly retired to the closet, and they are as glad as any body of the prospect that they shall never be called upon to don a military uniform again.

The order of the march was as follows, or approximately so:

Marshal of the day, band, Colors, American Legion and Spanish War veterans, Legion auxiliary, Gold Star Mothers in cars, G. A. R. in cars, Ladies of the G. A. R., Speaker of the day, in car, Civic Bodies, Cantons, Schools. The schools made by far the largest body, there being 280 child-ren in the line.

The high school auditorium and gallery and all the available space in reach were filled and there were many who could not get near.

The exercises at the auditorium were opened with an invocation by Rev. James T. Moore.

Kipling's famous Recessional: "Lest We Forget," was rendered by a double quartet.

A poetic recitation, "November Eleventh", an expression of the feelings of a group of American soldiers who were shown as if looking out over No Man's Land after the Armistice, was given by Walter Gossler.

An amusing scene in a French cafe was then presented: a hungry Yankee soldier (Walter Gossler) trying to order his dinner of a French maid (Miss Helen Stevens).

Some impressive tableaux of war scenes were put on at this point: "My Belgian Rose", a Belgian maiden, in national costume with the Belgian flag, by Miss Bessie Beach; "the Rose of No Man's Land", the Red Cross girl, by Mrs Beatrice Ewbank; and "Mother O' Mine," a soldier's mother, by Mrs. Nancy Conrad.

The speaker of the day, Wm. Moil Case, was introduced by W. F. Walker.

His address was a fine one, to which we cannot do justice in the limited space which we can give to it. It was not merely pleasing and entertaining, but gave deep satisfaction as an address befitting the occasion and helpful to all who heard it. Having been on the field himself in Red Cross work, the speaker was prepared to enter into sympathy with an appreciation of every phase of the soldier in the field; and he did not hesitate to follow him up in his life in the home field with a little courageous admonition as to the part he might play and ought to play in the community life and in dealing with the problems which the war has entailed upon us as a people and upon the world.

[illegible] tableaux representing [illegible] of the national flag [illegible]

A BOLD PROPOSITION

It was fitting that the United States should lead off in a proposal to the other nations of the world to meet her in conference looking toward a general reduction of armaments. This country has conducted itself toward other nations in the past thirty years or more in such a way as to gain their confidence. An initiative proposal coming from the United States would have more weight than one coming from any other power.

The United States being the initiating power and the host of the conference, it was fitting that it should meet the conference, with a definite proposal which should be the keynote of the discussion. Propositions equally bold, no doubt, have been hurled into the arena by many a nation or ruler, in many ages, as a preliminary to war, or offering war as an alternative; but we doubt if as bold a proposition has ever been submitted to the world in the interest of peace as that laid before the disarmament conference at its opening by Secretary Hughes, the proper spokesman of our government.

Our government took the initiative in proposing that naval reductions should be the first thing considered, and made a definite proposal as to just what that reduction should be. No other nation could have done that so well as we without being suspected of speaking in its own interest. This proposition, coming from us, puts the United States in a stronger position before the conference than any other initial proposition could have done. The cause of peace will be strong before the conference in proportion as the position of the United States is strong. Let us consider wherein this proposal strengthens our position.

Our great army dissolved after the war, but our navy remained intact and continued to grow. It is probable that it would now or in the coming years over match that of the British Empire on any field of action where the two might come into clash. Our foriegn possessions and our foreign commerce are not so vital to us as England's are to her. In all the wars we have had, including the first, we built a navy as we went that met the needs of the time. We could do it again. We are better prepared to meet a great emergency than any of the other nations. In the program submitted to the conference, we are leading off with a proposal to resign an advantage we already possess. We are proposing to sacrifice almost as much as we are suggesting to both England and Japan, the only nations that approach us in naval armament.

Let us note a few details of the proposed program of reductions; we cannot go into it extensively:

The United States to scrap all capitol ships (battleships and battle cruisers) in all stages of consruction, including two already launched—15 ships, on which $332,000,000 has already been spent. Also 15 of her older battleships. Total, 30 ships, tonnage, 845,740.

Great Brittian to stop the construction of 4 new capitol ships not yet laid down, and scrap certain of her older capitol ships, of the three leading classes, up to a certain specified point. Total, 19 ships, tonnage, 583,375.

Japan to abandon the plan to build 4 battleships and 4 cruisers, not yet commenced; also, to scrap three battleships and four cruisers in various stages of construction and ten of her older capitol ships. Total, 17 ships, with a tonnage of 448,028.

This reduction to be accomplished within three months after the agreement is entered into. None of these powers to build any more combat ships for 10 years. After that, capitol ships not to be replaced under 20 years old. Each power entering the agreement to give full information to the others of any contemplated replacement building, whenever that is due.

Reductions on the part of France and Italy to be left to the consideration of the conference.

SENATOR STANFIELD INVITES CALL FOR SEEDS

The News is in receipt of the following circular note from Senator Stanfield, which explains its self:

Dear Mr. Editor: The Congress and the Government have often been criticised for the policy of distributing vegetable seeds free.

Upon investigation I find the actual cost to the Government is $360,000, and the Department of Agriculture estimates the products grown from this distribution of seed at $140,000,000 per year.

Whether the policy is wise or not, I have been allotted for distribution a quantity of vegetable seeds (five kinds in a package) and a few flower seeds.

In that the Government is spending good money for these seeds, I do not [illegible] see them wasted, and [illegible] do not want to distribute them indiscriminatingly, but I shall be glad to send them to any one in Oregon desiring them for use.

If you will kindly let the people in your community know that I will send them upon request, I will be very grateful to you. These requests should be received by December 1st, and the seeds will be mailed out shortly after January 1st.

Most sincerely yours,

ROBERT N. STANFIELD.

[illegible] ted by G. M. Dority, a soldier of the Civil war; I. D. Larimer, of the Spanish war, and Arnold Tomseth, of the World war. The scene closed with the recitation of James Whitcomb Riley's: "The Name of Old Glory", by Mrs. Adams.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. T. Moore.

NO SCHOOL NEXT WEEK IT IS INSTITUTE WEEK

The Lane county teacher's institute will be held in the Eugene high school building on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, November 21, 22 and 23. A strong program is laid out. A number of prominent educators of the state will take part. Good music will form part of the program. On account of the institute, according to the custom prevailing in this county, the Springfield schools will be dismissed for the whole of the week.

U. OF O. AND O. A. C. TO MEET SATURDAY NOV. 19

University of Oregon, Nov. 16—Expectations of football fans from one end of the Pacific coast to the other were upset when the University of Oregon not only held the strong Washington state college team to a 7 to 7 tie in a game played at Pullman, but also chalked up another touchdown against the Cougars which was not allowed by the referee.

Previously Oregon had been classed as one of the weaker teams of the coast conference and when W. S. C. held the powerful California eleven to a 14 to 0 victory, after the Bruins had deafeated Oregon 39 to 0, football fans saw at least a 21 to 0 victory for the Washingtonites when they tangled with Oregon.

The game found Oregon settling into stride after a slow season of preparedness during which injuries had no small part in causing the poor showing made in pre-season games.

Members of the Oregon eleven are now in prime condition. They went through the Washington state game without serious injuries and each night finds coaches Huntington, Spellman and Mitchell putting the squad through long, gruelling work-outs in preparation for the yearly state classic November 19 when Oregon meets her time honored rivals, O. A. C., here as a feature of the annual Homecoming of the university. O. A. C. has the strongest team it has had in years and the 10 to 0 defeat the aggies suffered at the hands of Stanford only increased their determination to break precedent this year and defeat Oregon.

No forecasts can be made about the Oregon-O. A. C. game. A survey of the past many years shows a continuous upsetting of "dope" for no matter what is the past season showing of the two teams they are always equal when they line up against each other. The resultant battle never fails to be a bale royal with a low score or tie game telling the final tale.

An entire new section of grandstand seats is now being constructed in a circular shape around one end of Hayward field, giving the field the appearance of a huge saucer shaped stadium. This section together with other seating arrangements will give Hayward field a seating capacity of 15,000 people. The 1919 saw the previous largest crowd in attendance at the annual state classic when 9,500 people saw Oregon defeat their time honored opponents 9 to 0 as the initial game to be played on Hayward field.

Reserved seats were put on sale November 8. Those desiring to secure seats may do so by writing direct to Jack Benefield, graduate manager, Eugene, Oregon. Prices are $2.50, $2 and $1.50.

NOTE OF APPRECIATION

The officers and members of Springfield Post No. 40, American Legion, wish to express their thanks to the G. A. R. and veterans of other wars, fraternal and civic organizations and citizens of Springfield, and the Cantons of Eugene for their participation in the exercises of Armistice Day; and especially to Wm. Moil Case and James T. Moore for their services so kindly rendered, and their fine words and inspiring thoughts. It was an excellent demonstration of patriotism, and shows that the spirit of 100 per cent Americanism runs high in Springfield.

FRED E. LEMLEY, Acting Commander Springfield Post No. 40 American Legion.

LIBRARY BENEFIT FRIDAY EVENING

Remember the library benefit at the Bell theatre tomorrow evening at 7. A moving picture drama entitled "Madam X" will be given, with a comedy entitled, The Matrimoniac" as an afterpiece. There was an error in the statement of prices last week. There are only two prices: adults 30 cents; children, 15 cents. It is expected that 100 new books will be bought. Every one who pays his 30 cents for admission can feel that in return for that outlay he has a chance at all the new books that are added to the library.

BEHAVIOR OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC PLACES

Complaints have come in from several different sources of disturbance of the Armistice Day exercise at the high school auditorium by children clattering up and down the inclines and talking loudly in the hallways. The direct address of the speaker of the day to the boys and girls in the gallery, at the opening of his general treatment of the theme of the hour, seems to have come as a surprise to the audience, and was doubtless taken generally as a mere effort on the part of the speaker to establish a good understanding with the juvenile part of his audience before the inevitable period of restlessness broke his grip upon them. But reflection probably soon convinced the more thoughtful that it was the skillful move of an experienced speaker to "quiet the animals", as they used to say at the circus, so that he might be heard and understood from the first by those who came to listen.

The position of the auditorium, with an open door on each side leading into a passage-way connecting with all the open spaces in the building, and the hollow sound produced by the stroke of a heel on the inclines are such that there can be no enjoyment of a speech in that auditorium if rude movements or loud talking are going on outside. It was said in the last days of the old building, as an encouragement to hope for the future, that the pupils could not be expected to have any respect for "that old shack"; but that when we had a new and respectable building we should find that the pupils would take pride in it and take better care of it. Well, we have a fine, new building but we shall have to wait awhile yet to see the great improvement in manners, as those who know best can tell you.

People may theorize as they please about such matters; they may excuse their incompetence as parents by the claim of greater kindness and tenderness; but the fact stands out just as boldly as it did fifty years ago that children that come out of well-regulated homes are rarely found playing the ruffian in public places. Children that are taught, really taught, to obey and respect their parents at home, treat other people with respect when they are away from home and out from under the parents eyes. Children that are taught to respect their own homes will generally respect other people's homes, respect the public places where they may gather and respect public and private property.

A great reformation is needed in these matters the country over, and it is needed in Springfield as badly as anywhere else. It will have to begin with the parents. We need schools for the training of parents in this country about as badly as we need any other class of educational institutions.

W. J. MORROW AND FAMILY SETTLING IN SALEM

W. J. Morrow, who was reared on a farm up the McKenzie, lived several years after his marriage, in Southern California, and later near Lookingglass, Douglas county, has entered Kimball College of Theology, a Methodist institution at Salem as a student. After taking their furniture to Salem, and engaging a house, he joined his wife, who was visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Travis, and their family, for a day or two, returning to Salem Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Travis took Mrs. Morrow and her two little boys to Salem in their car, Tuesday returning yesterday.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Legion fellows, don't forget that tomorrow night the Clean-up Squad is to meet with us at the W. O. W. hall.

The board of directors of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce met at the city hall and discussed a tentative program for the coming winter.

Vin Williams has built a garage.

The health report for the Springfield district for the month of October showed 10 deaths and only 4 births. The population would diminish at that rate. Three births and two deaths occuring during the month were not reported by the physicians in time to be included in the monthly report.

Jealous eyes watched—tragedy followed—but even death left the debt unpaid. "Earthbound", a moving story of two worlds, made possible only by the remarkable inventions in modern photography. Bell, Saturday, November 19th.

Miss Nina Boesen, who is now a student at Willamette university, at Salem, spent the week-end with friends here.

Want a taxi, phone 2. The taxi that always gets there.

Miss Irene Forsythe, of Woodburn, formerly a teacher in the Springfield schools, spent the week-end with friends here.

Dr. S. Ralph Dippel, dentist, Springfield, Oregon.

Miss Eva Counts, of Cottage Grove, with her little girl, spent the greater part of last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brattain, here.

J. R. Stepter, an inmate of the county home, died there Friday evening, November 11th, 1921, aged 75 years. He fell from his chair while at the supper table. Funeral services were conducted at Walker's chapel, by Rev. T. D. Yarnes, at 2.30 p. m. Monday. The burial was at Laurel Hill cemetery. Mr. Stepter's wife, Mrs. Ada Jane Stepter, also an inmate of the home, died at the Springfield hospital October 21.

Zane Grey's story, "The Mysterious Rider", at Bell Sunday, November 20. He never wrote a story that moved at faster pace; Benj. B. Hampton never crowded so very many production values into one picture as are contained in "The Mysterious Rider." The pictures surpass "The U. P. Trail. Special music by local orchestra.

Rev. and Mrs. B. B. Beckett returned, Tuesday afternoon, from a visit of a week or two with their children in and about Portland.

W. O. W. meets every Tuesday evening at W. O. W. hall.

Two men built their lives on this creed: "No God—no sin— no future life". It flung one headlong into the future he scoffed at. It put the other on trial for his life. "Earthbound", Bazil King's powerful drama of the unseen world. Bell, Saturday, November 19th.

The president has issued a proclamation fixing Thursday, November 24 as Thanksgiving Day. According to the usual custom of fixing the last Thursday in November, this is the earliest date on which it can fall.

Dr. S. Ralph Dippel, dentist, Springfield, Oregon.

Tom Billings, who has been engaged in logging work in the Tillamook country for several months, is here with his mother for a few days. He likes that country for summer, and there was plenty of work; but he thinks of seeking work elsewhere for the winter. His son Ray, who is now making his home with his aunt, Mrs. Alexander, at Corvallis, visited here with him over Sunday.

ANNIVERSARY SURPRISE SUPPER

On Wednesday, Nov. 9, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. McElhaney of Pruneville, invited a number of friends, all neighbors or former neighbors, to such a supper as the McElhaney home is famous for. It was a surprise to Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Kellogg, the 42d anniversary of their wedding at Watertown, S. D. Mrs. Kellogg is a sister of Mr. McElhaney. Those present besides hosts and honor guests, were Mrs. Alice [illegible], Mrs. Clara Male, Mr. and [illegible] H. Neal, Mr. and Mrs. Ed [illegible], Mrs. Chas. Myers, and daughter [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cline [illegible] Mrs. Fred Cline, son [illegible] Bernice, Mr. and [illegible] and R. W. [illegible]

ARMSTICE DAY IN OTHER PLACES

Various Modes of Observance In Washington, London And Paris

The streets and avenues of Washington City, where the march of great columns of men is as common as the ordinary funeral procession in Springfield, were so choked with the throngs of people who turned out to witness the march of the procession to the memorial services and burial of the "Unknown soldier" that distinguished men with important services to render on that occasion had difficulty to reach the appointed places at the appointed times.

President Harding and General Pershing marched on foot behind the casket of the unknown soldier. Ex-President Wilson joined the procession in a carriage. This was said to have been his first public appearance since he left the White House; and it was remarked that his appearance indicated that he was doing this at some risk to his health, or even to his life.

President Harding's memorial address was characterized by strong practical sense, fitness of expression, and fine adaptation to the demand of the time for which he is becoming noted. The reading of it does not convey the idea of a strained effort at oratory. He spoke as the mouthpiece of the American masses in the calm expression of their patriotic fervor, their tenderest emotions and their deep longing for an abiding peace. His address will not be put to shame by comparison with Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Though much longer it was not too long.

Arlington cemetery, across the Potomac from the capitol, the place of the unknown soldiers burial, is the great national burial place of military and naval heroes.

Among the tributes to the unknown American soldier from foreign sources one of the most striking and most touching was this: General Jacques, of Belgium, tore from his own breast the medal of valor which had been pinned there by King Albert, and laid it on the casket of the unknown American.

The dispatches from London indicated that, in the cities of Great Britain, services of an exclusively religious character, suitable to a funeral occasion, were held everywhere. In London, by previous understanding and by signal, everybody wherever he was at the stroke of 11, paused and stood silent, as if in prayer, for the space of two minutes.

An "Unknown" British soldier was buried with simple ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, the place where those whom the British people delight to honor—great soldiers, statesmen, poets, scholars and other distinguished public servants and benefactors—have been buried during the past centuries.

It was the plan of the French government, heartily cooperated in by the people, that every Frenchman and Frenchwoman, on November 11th, should be conspicuously busy. Memorial services were held here and there. But the national observance of the occasion was postponed to Sunday. The intention in all this was to convey to the world the idea that the French people are devoting themselves, above everything else, to the task of repairing the wastes and ravages of the war. An "unknown" French soldier was to be buried on Sunday under the Arc de Triumphe, which was erected to commemorate French victories, and has been devoted to the burial of French heroes.

An unknown Italian soldier was buried with military honors under the Altar of the Fatherland, in Rome a sacred shrine to the people of Italy.

LIVE WIRES GIVE BACKWARDS PARTY

"The Live Wires", R. E. Moshier's class of young people of high school age, in the Christian Sunday school, held what was called a "backwards" party in the banquet room of the church last night. Everything in the order of occurences in the evening, from the arrangement of their dress to the serving of the refreshments, was arranged in the reverse order to the usual, as far as possible. The lunch came first, and the toothpicks and the dessert were served at the beginning, and the napkins at the close. It was suggested that the home-going be the first feature of the program, but they could not make that work. That occured after midnight. There were about 75 present.