

HAVING YOUR FORTUNE TOLD

By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

I HAVE always liked to have my fortune told, though I think I am, perhaps, less superstitious than the average. I have no feeling about black cats running across my path or roosters crowing in the morning, or spilling the salt at table, or any of these popular superstitions, but whenever at the county fair, or the carnival, I saw, when I was a boy, the fortune teller's booth or the astrologer's advertisement, or whenever I ran onto a gypsy camp, I always fell for their bunk. Whether it was palmistry or the gazing ball that was employed to wrest the secrets from the future, it always interested me.

I knew it was all a fake, but that did not affect the situation materially for me. There was an exhilaration in hearing about mysterious people who were to cross my path and money that was to fall into my hands and travel which I was to enjoy, and it was something more than a momentary pleasure which I derived. The constant thinking upon the thing which had been predicted made it more possible of attainment, I believe, and so was a regular and worthy incentive to accomplish something.

I read a story only a few weeks ago of a woman discouraged and down on her luck who paid fifty cents to have her horoscope read, and who, believing in the fortune which the fakir had predicted, gained new courage and new inspiration and accomplished everything which had been prophesied, and to a certain degree the same thing happens to all of us who have our fortunes told by our teachers or our friends, or by ourselves, for that matter.

We most often predict our own fortunes and carry them out for that matter, too. I know a lot of men will fail in some endeavor within the next two weeks because somebody, sometimes they themselves in fact, have said that they are going to do so. And I know others who will succeed for the same reason. Our fortunes are very largely in our own hands; we may make them, within reason, about what we wish. Faith, and energy, and desire, and persistence will bring good fortune to each of us.

We can tell our own fortunes and then make them come true.

Went to Salem—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adrain and little nephew, Francis Adrain of Eugene, went to Salem.

Took Trip Sunday—Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Rowe motored to Santa Clara Sunday and took an auto trip of several miles.

Here From Westfir—Bert Doane was in Springfield from Westfir over the week-end spending the time with his family.

Went to Salem—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adrain and little nephew, Francis Adrain, of Eugene, went to Salem Sunday to spend the day with Mrs. Adrain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Meyers. They motored back Monday night.

Returned From Salem—Howard Freeland returned from Salem Sunday after spending two weeks there.

Went to Cottage Grove—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Oliver went to Cottage Grove Sunday and spent the day with the Charles Trent family.



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Likely Olympic Jumper



V. W. Pickard, shown in the photograph, a student of Hamilton College, Ontario, is a close rival of D. D. Francis of Toronto university for pole vault honors. Pickard claims to have cleared two inches higher than Francis at a recent exhibition. Both men are likely to go to France for the Olympics.

Visited at Lebanon—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilson motored to North Lebanon Sunday, returning in the evening. While there they visited their old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Latham B. Propst.

Recovering From Illness—Frank Gordon, who was stricken with a sudden attack of appendicitis Sunday evening is slowly improving.

OVER PRODUCTION NOT SUPPORTED BY FACTS

State Agent Finds Imports in Farm Products Large; Co-operation is Remedy

(By C. E. Spence, State Market Agt.)

This country raises too much. The newspapers and periodicals of the land proclaim this. We raise too much wheat, too much of all dairy products, too much fruit, too many vegetables, too much everything. We have "over-production" and a great "surplus" must be marketed abroad, and the inexorable rule of supply and demand fixes the low price of all agricultural products and puts the farmer in his present plight.

So we should "diversify," the learned economists and editors tell us. We should change about and raise more of what we do not raise, and less of what we do raise. And the other farmers should do the same. And then our statesmen at Washington get busy on legislation that will permit us to borrow more money to change our system—and run a little deeper into debt.

And in the face of this great deluge of "over-production" the U. S. Department of Agriculture broadcasts the facts that we bought \$36,000,000 of dairy products from other countries in one year—\$9,000,000 more than we exported; that we bought six and a half million dollars' worth of eggs abroad; that in 1923 we imported a million and a half dollars' worth of hay; over a million dollars of potatoes, \$1,700,000 of tomatoes, almost

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a half million dollars of turnips, \$118,000,000 of hides and skins, and so on with lists of imports of products that we have a "surplus" of that would fill a newspaper column.

With the wage scales and living standards of nearly all countries far below those of this nation; with the market values of the currencies of these nations dropping each day, and with nearly all nations trying to sell to this country in order to get money with value in it, how can the American farmer hope to get production cost from his products in competition? Why shouldn't we have a "surplus" when we import billions of dollars worth of the same goods we raise? And why shouldn't we have European prices when the prices of these imported products are used to fix the home markets?

Between tariff schedules and combination strength the manufacturers, utility corporations and others maintain profit prices, and the financial statements of many large concerns show amazing earnings, while the soil producers get but production prices, and less, and have to pay the high prices of the protected. This condition makes two standards, two dollars—an absolutely unfair and unjust system.

The farmer should be protected to the extent of other industries. If the deluge of agricultural imports had the same duty as many manufactured articles, and if the farmers had the same organization strength of other industries, there would then

be one standard dollar, and all industries would be on an even footing. If the millions of tons of farm products now imported, and produced under low wage and low living standards, had the tariff protection of manufactured articles, the deluge would be greatly lessened and the products now imported would be grown here.

When farmers are organized as strongly as other industries they will get the same protection. When they do their own marketing they will be able to cut out the thousands of middle profit takers that prey on them. When they control both production and marketing they will have an even break with the rest of the country. The "over-production" hobnobbing is but the pretext of the middle interests.

Sanitary Meat Market

The best meat at a price that will bring you back and make you a regular customer.

FREE DELIVERY 9:30 a. m. DAILY

Holverson Bros, Props.

National Biscuits

We now carry the National Biscuit line of Cookies and Sweet Goods.

Community Cash Store

W. M. Green, Prop.

Have you tried Crispettes

They are the best thing yet

Ask your grocer or confectioner for them BUT! Be sure, oh be sure, that they are V & W Chispettes.

Look for the Oak Leaf

Manufactured by V & W Co., 688 Olive St. Eugene, Oregon

Farmers Exchange

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WE SAVE YOU MONEY

ON EVERY PURCHASE

We carry Shoes from best makers in the United States for the whole family.

We show you the neatest and the best makes the factories can produce—we are here to serve you.

We buy the best that can be obtained to please you. All we ask you is to give us a trial.

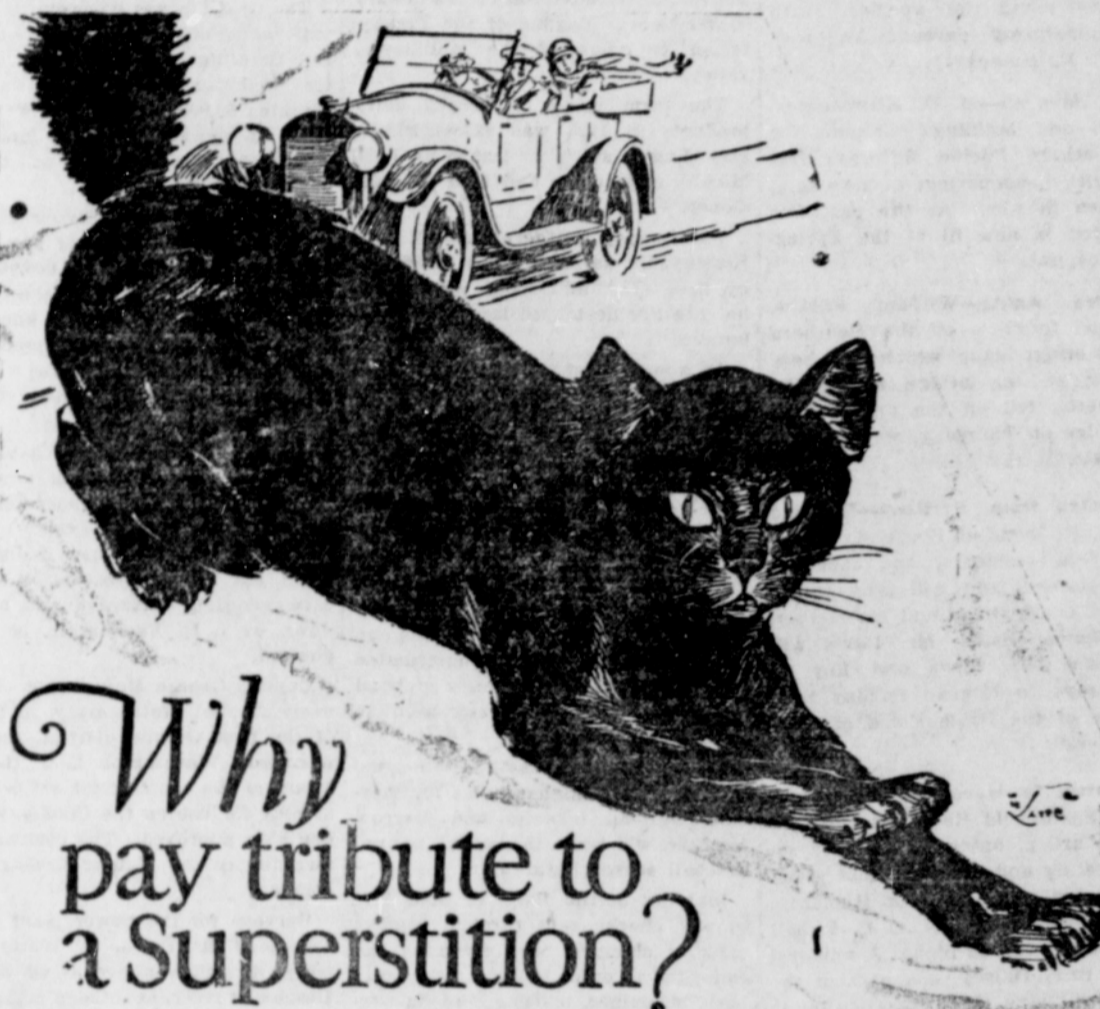
In this establishment every pair of shoes is guaranteed to be 100 per cent leather and to give satisfactory service.

In Shoes---We Lead Others Follow

Farmers Exchange

"The Store of Springfield"

SPRINGFIELD, OREGON



Why pay tribute to a Superstition?

That is a that "eastern" motor oils—merely because they cost more—are a some mysterious way "better" is just as baseless as the superstition about the black cat crossing the road, illustrated above.

Automotive engineers have long recognized that the most suitable crude petroleum so far discovered from which to manufacture a motor oil is the Pacific Coast. It is Naphthenic Base Crude.

Thinning Down an Advantage

The motor oil (Zerolene) which is refined from this crude has characteristics somewhat different from those eastern paraffine base oils. It "thins down" more rapidly for one thing, and this fact is often cited against it. But this is really an advantage instead of a defect. Because it thins down more rapidly, it reaches an effective lubricating body sooner, and follows more closely the changing bearing clearances of the engine as it warms up.

Highway Commission Find the Facts

Some time ago the engineers of the California State Highway Commission decided to subject this anti-western bogie to the brutal test of actual comparison. Read the summary of these tests, printed in the 1921 Biennial Report of the California State Highway Commission:

"Although thinning out more rapidly, the (western) oil does not show any greater breaking down under high working temperatures than the (eastern) oil, nor was there any greater deposit of carbon. Neither did the viscosity after use increase or decrease any more in the case of one than in the other."

A Better Oil Even if It Does Cost Less

Zerolene, because we employ only selected crude and hold the patents on our high-vacuum refining process, is, we are convinced, one of the most carefully manufactured oils on the market, whether of eastern or western origin. Yet it costs about one-third less than eastern oil.

In seven years the sales of Zerolene have increased seven-fold. The more experienced the motorist, the less likely he is to pay tribute to a superstition. He insists on Zerolene even if it does cost less.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(CALIFORNIA)

