

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924.

Editorial Program

- I. Make Springfield the Industrial Center of Western Oregon. II. Develop a Strong Trading Point; Build a City of Contented Homes. III. Improve Living Conditions on the Farm. Promote the Raising of Purebred Livestock and the Growing of Fruit; Work for Better Markets. IV. Tell the World About Oregon's Scenic Wonderland.

WHERE SOME MERCHANTS FAIL

Community building presents many complex problems. The most perplexing seems to be the arrival of the public mind at the happy medium between sleepiness and inactivity, and impetuous action which has brought so much of trouble to small communities, saddling them with heavy debt, weighing the people down with tremendous taxes and strangling at birth the growth of potentially healthy villages and towns.

SHAKE HANDS WITH GOOD TIMES

Every city, town and village in the country will feel the benefit of trade improvement as a result of the adoption of the Dawes plan. Some will benefit more than others, profit accruing in proportion to ability displayed, the vision of the community and the willingness of the business man to grasp his opportunity.

Good times are ahead for the business man; it does not matter much what happens to the gambler. He never has and never will help build a nation.

THE CONSTITUTION

This week, September 14 to 20, is to be known as Constitution week, and churches, schools and lodges are requested to provide exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The setting aside of days and weeks for special causes has been overdone and very properly there is a growing impatience with these celebrations; there are too many of them.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land; it is the statement of the great principles that underlie all our laws, traditions and history.

When promulgated it was an epoch-making document, and its appearance announced the opening of a new era. It is the embodiment of liberty, justice and fraternity.

Every citizen should understand its principles, be informed concerning its provisions, know something of the history of constitutional government, and imbibe its liberal spirit.

An earnest revival of interest in its teachings would bring a rebirth of patriotism. American ideals are sure insofar as the people lovingly abide by the doctrines of democracy inscribed in the Constitution.

Some of the booze running automobiles have about 60 white mule power.

Sheriff Frank Taylor is rough on moonshiners and bootleggers. The biggest army in Lane county history is billeted in the county jail and the courthouse basement looks like a brass foundry.

The Lane County fair was positive proof that a great variety of farm products can be raised in the Willamette valley. Diversified farming might make money for the farmers in some of the lines there is a scarcity of products this year.

A Chicago girl says she will marry the man who will pay her father's debts. There hasn't been any takers. Doubtless young men have found out who made the debts.

Springfield's enlistments of defense day was a splendid manifestation of this city's patriotism. More than 150 signed up for duty with the coast artillery battery.

Wives don't throw rolling pins like they once did. Reason, rolling pins are not so plentiful.

Divorces are increasing in Germany where two can starve more cheaply than one.

If we are going to pave Mill street this fall it is about time we started.

How about a law fining every citizen who fails to vote.

Editorial Comment

LaFOLLETTE'S RECORD.

The following letter signed by members of the Portland post, American Legion, appears in the Pacific Legion weekly for September:

Portland, Ore., August 21, 1924.

To the Editor—Have we so far forgotten the stirring days of 1917 that we are content to sit idly by and permit this man LaFollette to gain votes at the expense of the patriotic thought of the country?

Turn back, if you will, the pages of memory to the days of 1917, when the country was at war and hear LaFollette saying, as he did in September of that memorable year, that the United States should never have been a war and hear him again defend the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Who is crying abroad in the loudest tones?" demanded LaFollette. "Business, which is making money. The new projects of patriotism are masquerading in the livery of heaven, while you are serving the devil."

"I wasn't in favor of beginning this war. We had no grievance."

Cries of "Yellow," stopped the senator, who was speaking at the closing of the producers and consumers'

conference at St. Paul September 20, 1917.

Roosevelt rose to the occasion a few days later, September 24, 1917, at Kansas City, Mo., when he said: "Senator LaFollette is at this moment loyally and efficiently serving one country—Germany. He is acting in such fashion as to make him one of the most potent enemies of this country and a most sinister enemy of democracy. He is doing everything in his power to enthrone autocracy under the German flag throughout the world."

LaFollette did not go unrebuked in other quarters. Nicholas Murray Butler said at Atlantic City September 27: "There is a provision in the constitution providing that Congress may expel a member by a two-thirds vote. What are they thinking of to sit there and permit themselves to be contaminated by Senator Robert M. LaFollette?"

"Gentlemen, you might just as well put poison into the food of every boy who goes to his transport as to permit this man to make war upon the nation in the halls of Congress."

Nor is this all. Senator Kellogg of Minnesota presented in the Senate of the United States the demand of the governor of Minnesota and the state public service commission requesting the expulsion of LaFollette from the Senate. It was referred by Vice-President Marshall to the Senate privileges and elections committee. Four other communications were received the same day demanding the impeachment of LaFollette and were presented to the Senate.

"A teacher of disloyalty and sedition, giving aid and comfort to our enemies and hindering the government in the conduct of the war," was the way these charges against the Wisconsin Senator read.

And now, the war safely over, this man has the effrontery to become a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people. Are we prone to forget that we will lend our ears to this man and his supporters, that we will forget for one minute his treachery to the nation when it faced the peril of a major war?

Signed, JOHN A. BECKWITH, CHESTER A. FULLER, J. J. CROSSLEY, LANE GOODELL.

In the several fires we have had near here in the past few days men from this town have responded immoderately to calls for help from the various parties concerned. Last Thursday when the LaDuke residence burned and set fire to adjoining timber over 100 men from here rushed out and helped put out the flames. The next day many of the same men answered the call and put in several hard nights fighting. Risking ones neck in a fire is no pleasure and the men who cooperated with the forest service officials and the lumber men in the Salmon Creek blaze are deserving of lots of credit.—The Oakridge Review.

PSALM OF LIFE

Tell me not in mournful numbers Advertising is a dream For the business man who slumbers Has no chance to skim the cream. Boston Transcript—The Japanese are talking of deporting all Americans, but you can't scare an American much by proposing to send him to the United States.

BIG SAVINGS MADE IN LIGHT COSTS

Electricity for lighting in 1923 cost the country \$175,000,000, according to the Public Utility Information Bureau. In 1923, three times as much was spent, or \$525,000,000, which purchased 13 times more electricity than in 1907.

If the 1923 quantity of energy had been bought at 1907 rates, it would have cost \$2,275,000,000, or 1200 per cent, more.

More than a billion and a half dollars annually is saved electric consumers through the progress and developments made by the electric industry as between costs in 1907 and 1923.

THRIFT

—is largely a matter of right buying. You buy right, here.

Eastman Grocery PHONE 66



going away

To the Annual Oregon State Fair SALEM - September 22-27

Rely upon Southern Pacific comfortable, convenient and economical service to take you to the fair this year. See: The Interesting Exhibits—The Gay Crowds The Horse Races—The Many Free Attractions Pleasure, Recreation, Education For full train information, communicate with C. OLSEN, Local Agent Phone 65

Southern Pacific

Eugene Merchants' Autumn Fashion Pageant and Window Display Week

Window Opening MONDAY NIGHT SEPTEMBER 22

8 O'clock A Gala Event Don't Miss It

Sept. 22 to 27 Inclusive Monday Night Music I.O.O.F. Band

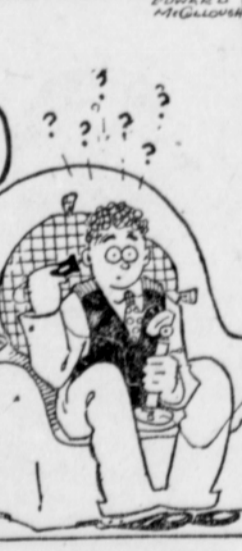
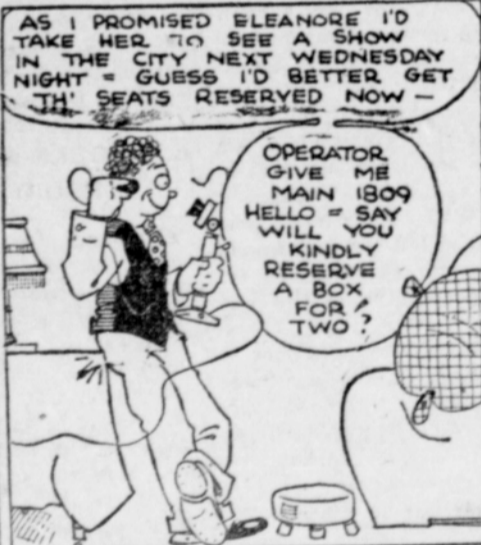
AMERICAN LEGION DRUM CORPS WILL PARADE

THERE'LL BE A CROWD

THE EUGENE MERCHANTS EXTEND A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL LANE COUNTY PEOPLE

FOLKS IN OUR TOWN

The Wrong Number By Edward McCullough AUTOCASTER



YOU NEED NOT FAIL

I have told you so often about boys with "no chance" who conquered difficulties and hardships and thereafter rose to fame and fortune that it is only fair now to tell you about a woman who won success. She is Mrs. Josephine Duble Miller of New Orleans.

In 1908, when Mrs. Miller was twenty-one, her young husband died. Death had followed a long illness and in its wake came extreme poverty, large unpaid debts, the problem of what she, sickly and weak and inexperienced, was to do, and a future almost devoid of prospects. Mr. Miller had been a locksmith.

During the same year of her husband's death Mrs. Miller determined to become one of the most talked locksmiths in the world and to that end she went to work as a locksmith's apprentice. Marine locks were her specialty. To get business she canvassed the docks and personally interviewed the masters of ships whose vessels docked at the port of New Orleans. Results of a paying nature were slow and poverty was keen, but she stuck to her chosen work and during the spring of the following year she entered a bid against a number of competitors to completely overhaul and rebuild the locks of a steamship which had put in for repairs. She was given the contract. From that day her fame began to spread. It became the custom of the port when she was called a specialist.

