

TOWN AND VICINITY

Donaldson Improves—J. T. Donaldson, who has been ill for some time, is slowly improving.

In From Fall Creek—Charles Neet of Fall Creek was a visitor here Saturday.

Natron Man is Here—Glenn Scott of Natron spent a part of Monday visiting in Springfield.

Moves to Eugene—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lazarus, who have been living at the R. W. Smith place on D. Street, have moved to Eugene.

Visit Here From Bandon—Mr. and Mrs. Sharman at Hospital—Tom Sharman is entering the veterans' hospital at Portland.

Mrs. Brattain Improved—Mrs. Paul Brattain, who has been confined to her home with illness for three weeks, is recovering and is again able to be around.

Baby Daughter is Born—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Robinson, who live southeast of the city, on March 10 welcomed a baby daughter. She was named Barbara Jean.

Welcome Baby Son—Mr. and Mrs. Mike Rodakowski of Springfield on March 12 welcomed a baby son. The newborn tipped the scales at 5 1/2 pounds.

James Clark Here—James Clark, a former Springfield resident and brother-in-law of Harry Stewart, visited here this week. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are enroute to Montana, where he is interested in oil development near Selby. While here they stayed at the residence of Mrs. Maude Bryan.

Robert Kidd Here—Robert Kidd retired grocer of Roseburg, visited in Springfield this week. Among those called upon was W. A. Taylor, local grocer, who followed Mr. Kidd in the Roseburg business. Mr. Kidd has been visiting in valley towns for several weeks.

Norval Orr in Hospital—Norval Orr is in the Pacific Christian hospital, where he underwent an operation on his injured knee Monday afternoon. Injured when a pile of lumber fell on him some time ago, Mr. Orr has suffered continually with one of his legs, and Monday's operation, it is hoped, will prove successful.

Frese On Masonic Program—Paul Frese, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frese, gave a vocal selection on the program at the meeting of Eugene Masons last Saturday night. Miss Winifrid Tyson accompanied. The number was well-received by the large audience present.

WRITER TO SPEAK AT UNIVERSITY IN MAY

University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., March 17—(Special)—Upton Close, writer and lecturer on China, will speak at the student assembly May 19 on the "Revolt of Asia."

Upton Close whose real name is Josef W. Hall, is a professor at the University of Washington and author of "The Land of the Laughing Buddha," which deals with China since 1916. He is returning to the United States in a short time from further observations in China, on which he will lecture.

From 1917 to 1919, Mr. Close journeyed through Shantung in Chinese clothing, gathering reports on conditions in that province. It was while engaged in this work that some of his copy was labeled "Up close," meaning that he was near the scene of action. The words were misconstrued by an editor receiving his copy to mean the name of the author of the article, and it was from this accident that the pseudonym Upton Close was evolved.

Commenting on the speaker, Walter Barnes, professor of history, said: Upton Close has an unusually quick understanding of the Chinese character, and has many interesting ideas on the comparison of Oriental and western civilization.

Upton Close recently assisted Dr. H. H. Gowan, professor of Oriental literature at the University of Washington to revise his book "Outline History of China."

ANNUALS FOR OREGON GARDENS BEING STARTED

Annuals for Oregon gardens are being started now by forward gardeners, says the landscape gardening department of the state college. They are planted in flats or boxes where they are left until the first true leaves appear. They are then transplanted to another flat, allowing 2 inches between. When the plants are well started they are put into 3 or 4 inch pots to continue growth until proper growing conditions prevail outside, when they are removed into the garden. Transplanting the plants into the pots may be unnecessary if outdoor conditions are favorable to their growth before the plants begin to get "leggy" in the flats.

A campaign to sign up 1000 acres of Willamette valley lands for sugar beet growing during the year 1927 was launched at a mass meeting held at the Salem chamber of commerce. The beets would be shipped to the Bellingham plant of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company for processing.

War Waged on Corn Pest By Government

Written Specially for The Springfield News By A. F. WOODS Director of Scientific Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Through Autocaster Service.

Washington D. C., March 17—Your Federal Government has financed, drawn up battle lines and a herculean fight is now under way against the European corn borer which threatens the great corn areas of the United States.

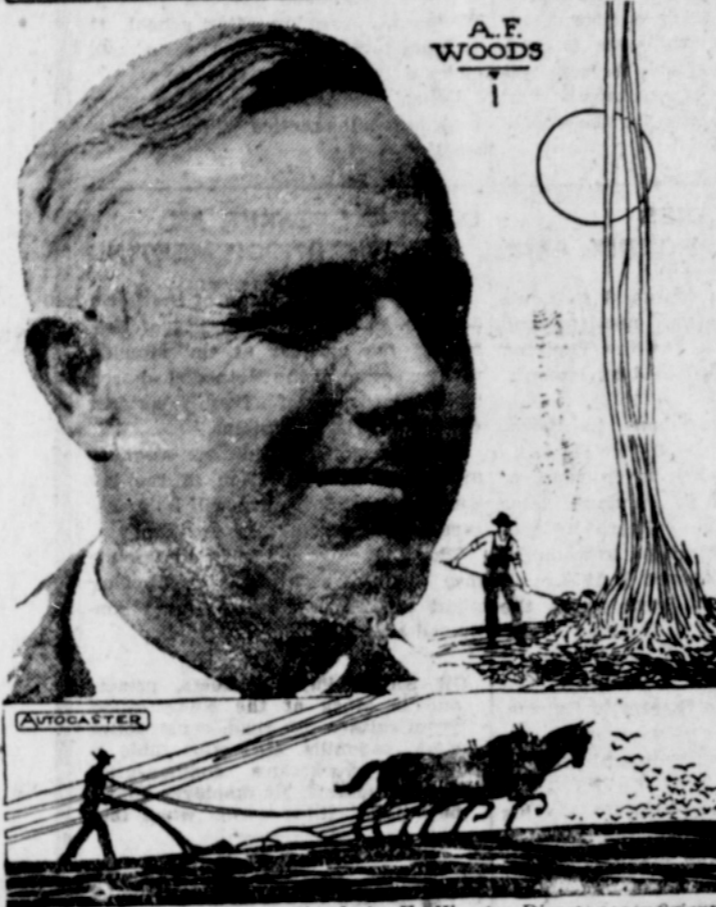
The enemy, which first made itself felt in Massachusetts, Maine, and the New England States and invaded Canada, last

and systems are subject to the approval of the officers in charge.

The regulations will doubtless require that all lands in infested areas on which corn was grown in 1926 which are to be used for oats or other small grains, grass, or millet crops, in either spring or fall seeding, must be prepared with a stubble beater or by plowing under of corn refuse completely, in a manner satisfactory to the officials in charge, before the crop is planted.

Federal reimbursement will be made to farmers for labor costs incurred in the clean-up work which are over and above the costs incurred in normal farm operations.

Now In Smoke of Battle Against Destructive Corn Borer



Under direct command of A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work, Department of Agriculture, and backed by a \$10,000,000 Federal appropriation, the government force are making a determined effort to stamp out the European corn borer which threatens our crops. Destruction by fire before May 1 of all corn stalks, cobs, and stubble in the infested areas is the only effective method.

year swept down from the north into New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and as far west as Northwestern Illinois. The infested areas were so numerous that drastic efforts were deemed necessary.

One of the most extensive campaigns ever launched against a plant pest is now under way. The Federal appropriation of \$10,000,000 provides for a thorough clean-up on every farm in the western portion of the infested area.

This clean-up campaign necessitates the destruction, by fire or burning, of all remaining corn stalks and other refuse on and about corn land and in feeding lots and pastures.

Corn stalks, corn cobs, and other fleshy-stemmed plant material which might offer a harboring place for the corn borer must be destroyed before May 1 in order to reduce the number of borers that pass the winter in such material and prevent emergence of the moths in the late spring.

Full co-operation is necessary on the part of all Federal and State officers, educational agencies, the press, agricultural organizations and especially the farmers themselves, to stamp out this pest.

While it is not certain that the effort will be wholly successful it is reasonably certain that it will result in a very great reduction of the borers carried over the winter.

It is certain that in the future farmers will have to adopt methods of corn cultivation that will result in the destruction of corn stalks that may contain borers before the first of May. Such systems are now being worked out.

The methods now adopted of destroying the corn borer in corn stalks and debris left standing in the field consists of plowing, raking, and burning of such material, to be followed by plowing so as to turn under any surface material previous to putting in the season's crop. This is being done in all infested areas at the discretion of the officials charged with the enforcement of the act.

Exceptions to the requirements for plowing, raking, burning and plowing previous to planting will be where fields were well plowed last fall or where methods of spring plowing and the condition of the fields are such as to secure equally efficient methods of destruction. All such methods

Who'd a-Think It



Last October the idol of baseball fans as leader of the first World Champ Cardinals—and five months later in New York Giant uniform Roger Hornsby—greatest of National League batsmen, can tell you the wheels of fate turn fast.

What Price Beauty?

by Miss Flo

HAIR BLEACHING A DANGEROUS PRACTICE

"Dear Miss Flo: Please tell me what to do to keep my hair from getting darker. It is bobbed, naturally curly, and somewhat oily. I have been using lemon after a shampoo, but it does not keep my hair light. Everybody says I should have my hair bleached, as I have a naturally fair complexion. Please tell me of something harmless that I can use indefinitely without danger."

"M. L." In my opinion, when blonde hair begins to grow dark, the wisest thing to do is to let nature take its course, because it looks 100 per cent better when it is dark than when it is bleached, and there isn't a woman in the world who deceives any one but herself about the true color of her hair. It is a fact that we use cosmetics quite obviously, and we have grown so accustomed to pink cheeks and ruby lips that a face without make-up looks washed out and faded. But while a touch of rouge and lipstick gives freshness to even a mature face, dyed hair has quite a different effect. It hardens and coarsens the face, makes every line deeper, and every blemish more prominent. I know of no bleach that will not dry and kill the hair if used constantly. Of course, preserving the natural color of the hair is quite different from bleaching it. Sometimes an egg shampoo is very good for keeping hair light. Four eggs beaten up are used in place of soap for cleansing and lathering. The lemon rinse, while recommended usually as a preservative of the light tints, is not as satisfactory, as a rule, as it is claimed to be. Camomile tea is excellent for retaining the natural color of the hair and can be used with perfect safety. Take about three tablespoonsful of the tea leaves—which you can purchase at any drug store for about fifteen cents—and steep them in a pint of water to which is added a little borax. Strain and use this as a rinse after the hair is thoroughly washed and free of soap. A few drops of peroxide may be used instead of borax. It is added after the tea leaves have been strained. The drying effect of the peroxide is offset by the camomile. As a matter of fact, if the hair is smartly done its tint doesn't matter a bit so long as it's natural and the hair is beautifully groomed. FOR SALE—Carbon paper in large sheets, 26x39 inches, suitable for making tracings. The News Office.

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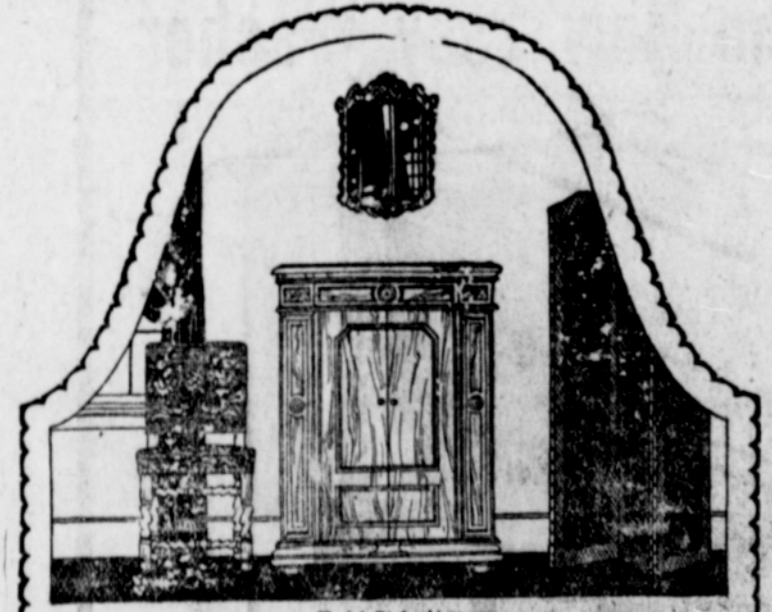
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The 37th regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid April 20, 1927, to shareholders registered on the books at the close of business March 30, 1927.

Subscriptions for shares on the cash plan received prior to March 28, 1927, will entitle purchaser to the full dividend of \$1.75 per share for the quarter beginning January 1st.

Outstanding partial payment accounts upon which final payment is made before March 25th will receive dividend No. 37 on April 20th.

PRESENT PRICE, \$102.00 per share, to yield 6.86% per year

Orders for shares must be in our hands before the close of business March 28th in order to avail yourself of this dividend, but payment may be made up to April 15th, for cash sales.

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