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ROSEBURG



REVIEW

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

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FACES AN ASSAULT

Pinchot's Policies Unpopular With Coast Delegates

AT IRRIGATION CONGRESS

Startling Mortality Statistics Read At Tubercular Congress in Washington, D. C.

Special to the Evening Review.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 29.—A bitter attack on the national forest reserve policies of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot threatens to disrupt the sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, which convened here today.

Delegates from all over the United States and some from foreign countries are present at the congress, which is scheduled to continue through the week.

An exposition of irrigated farm and forest products, covering over 100,000 square feet, is being held in connection with the congress, and forms a remarkable object lesson of what has already been accomplished in the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid portions of the country.

A notable feature of the congress will be the discussion of the report of a committee appointed at last year's meeting in Sacramento, relative to the desirability of organizing an international congress having a broader and more comprehensive scope and covering all matters touching the conservation and use of natural resources of all the countries

of the globe. During the sessions, which will continue through the week, many prominent men and reclamation authorities will address the congress on topics connected with the development of practical methods of conserving the great natural resources of the country, extending the habitable area, increasing the products of the land and developing internal trade and commerce.

White Plague's Harvest. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—"The great 'white plague' costs the people of the civilized world \$1,000,000,000 a year," was the statement made today by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, in a paper read at the international tuberculosis congress. Prof. Fisher estimates that consumption kills on an average of 138,000 a year in America alone. He declared that 5,000,000 persons in this country are doomed to fill consumptive graves and that by their deaths 20,000,000 more people would be rendered miserable.

Calls Surveyors Together. BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 29.—N. A. Utter, surveyor general of Idaho, today issued invitations to the surveyors general in Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada and Utah to meet in this city at a date to be set later to consider a uniform plan for conducting their work.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR PRESERVING OUR FUTURE.

As Bismarck believed, for he was wont to say "Wer die Schule hat hat die Zukunft." (Who has the schools has the future). The man who welded the empire together, using blood and iron in the process, was a great admirer of education. He had read history. Its best revelations were the works of its schoolmasters. It was the work of Vater Jahn, Stem and Schamherst, as schoolmasters, that had made Bismarck, Von Moltke, the Kaiser and the Hohenzollern empire possible. They had prepared the blood and iron out of which by means of a Spartan-like education in discipline. The great Chancellor was only partly right. Not

to the schools alone, but to schools plus the raw materials, the great natural resources of mines, farms, forests, etc., must one turn for permanent success. Germany has the best industrial and industrial-art school system on earth, but no very great amount of natural resources. The whole land is not as large as Texas, and by no means comparable with California in richness of soil or charm of climate. To its schools it must turn. If it is to continue its success. Here we have everything the world wants or the nations need. We are producing a large part (20 to 25 per cent) of the world's wheat; of its cattle 35 to 40 per cent; of its corn 80 to 85 per cent.

By the side of a superficial success a waste is going on that is simply appalling. Education is needed to stop that waste. Whereas, we have coal deposits good for 2500 years, at an output of 400 million tons a year, experts like Mr. Carnegie, Prof. Shaler and others are warning us that our wasteful habits may lead to a loss of our entire coal supply in less than 300 years. There has been wanton waste in our woods. We are face to face with a lumber famine, whereas a little wisdom, based upon education, upon what might easily have been learned, would have made our forests a constant source of power and profit.

Our educational system is sul generis. In buildings and equipment we beat the world. In pay, no nation touches us. It costs us more to keep up our educational plants than 100 cents for nearly all the educational plants of continental Europe combined. What is put into armies over there we put into schools. We pay our teachers dollars to the quarters paid by others. We furnish schools apparatus, books and instruction free. What is the result? When we want high grade workmen we have to go abroad for them. Very few of our boys and girls graduate from our colleges—only one out of every 120.—J. C. Monaghan, in American Industries for September.

FOR SALE—A Savage rifle, in good condition. Enquire at this office. W.

A story of heart interest, "The Power of Labor," at The Crescent Theatre tonight.

FISHING THROWN OPEN.

Status of Columbia River Must be Decided in Supreme Court.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 28.—By a restraining order issued yesterday afternoon by Judge Wolverton in the United States court, the long-drawn controversy over salmon fishing in the Columbia River between the Washington and Oregon salmon fishers is at an end until such time as the United States supreme court has decided the Chris Nelson case, which will be some time in December. This means that fishing for salmon on the Columbia river is thrown wide open to regularly licensed fishermen, and it sets at rest all of the turmoil and strife caused by the conflicting laws that have occasioned Master Fish Warden McAllister so many sleepless nights and legal entanglements.

Chris Nelson, around whom the present fishing controversy hinges, was arrested so long ago that only salmon fishermen remember. He was a Washington fisherman and used a purse seine, a fishing apparatus permitted by the laws of Washington, but prohibited by the laws of Oregon. He was arrested by the Oregon authorities and convicted in the lower courts. The case was carried to the State Supreme court and Judge Bean sustained the decision of the lower court, but the Washington authorities agreed to carry the case to the United States supreme court, which was done after a long delay and where it now rests.

TO UNVEIL FOUNTAIN.

Ceremonies Wednesday Afternoon Commencing at 2:30 O'clock.

The public drinking fountain presented to the City of Roseburg by the '35 Mental Culture Club and W. C. T. U. will be formally unveiled at the site of its emplacement at the intersection of Cass and Main streets next Wednesday afternoon. The unveiling will be a public affair and will be marked by fitting ceremonies, the program of which, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, follows:

- 1.—Selection by the Roseburg band.
2.—Prayer, by Rev. J. K. Hawkins.
3.—Address, by Hon. Dexter Rice.
4.—Vocal trio, Misses Arrie and Alice Black and Lucy Bridges.
5.—Poem, I. C. Hill, composer, read by Mrs. W. A. Smick.
6.—"America," by the band.
7.—Presentation address on behalf of Mental Culture Club, Mrs. S. C. Flint.
8.—Presentation speech on behalf of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. A. C. Marsters.
9.—Acceptance on behalf of the city, Mayor E. V. Hoover.
10.—Address, by Hon. Binger Hermann.
11.—Selection by the band.

COFFEE

What is essential to good coffee? Good bean ground fresh, and a woman of common sense.

Your grocery returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we pay 25c.

THE PATIENT FARMER.

Now help Roseburg grow.



Covered With Taxes, As Job Was Covered With Boils; but, Unlike Job, He Doesn't Know What Hurts Him.

COURTESY TO TAFT

While in Lincoln No Pictures of Bryan Will be Shown

DEMONSTRATION PLANNED

Miles and Schley to Stamp Indiana For Democrats—Steamer Goes on Rocks in North

Special to the Evening Review.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 29.—Chas. Bryan today received a telegram from his brother, W. J. Bryan, saying: "Ask the democrats in Lincoln to take down my pictures while Taft is in town, and have them show him every possible courtesy."

Taft will arrive in Lincoln tomorrow night, and a big demonstration has been planned in his honor.

To Stamp for Bryan.

LAFORTE, Ind., Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Central committee was advised today that General Nelson A. Miles and Admiral W. S. Schley will stamp Indiana for Bryan. They expect to travel in a special train.

Steamer on Rocks.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 29.—The steamer Humboldt, Capt. Bagham owned by the Pacific Steamship Company, is on the rocks at Active Pass, several miles north of Victoria, B. C. Four feet of her bow is torn away, but the vessel can be floated on high tide tonight. The accident which occurred during a fog, was without a fatality and the cargo is safe.

Blaze in Chinatown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Chinatown was threatened with destruction today, when a fire started in the basement of a building occupied by a big Chinese firm. The building was gutted and quick work on part of the firemen saved a number of Chinese from perishing in the quarters under ground. The loss is \$50,000.

Escape With Burns.

MONTEREY, Calif., Sept. 29.—Five men sleeping in the new launch Sagamore narrowly escaped being burned to death today, when the gasoline tank exploded, transforming the craft into a floating furnace. The men succeeded in climbing into a skiff and pulling ashore. They are all slightly burned.

Don't be afraid to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to your children. It contains no opium or other harmful drug. It always cures. For sale by Hamilton Drug Co.

WHY JAPANESE WON.

Moral Strength Predominated, Says Kuropatkin, Russian General.

According to Napoleon, three-fourths of an army's success in war is due to the moral character of its soldiers. Now, more than ever, says Gen. Kuropatkin, in the October McClure's, must a successful war be a popular war. Continuing he says: "The recent contest in Manchuria was a popular war for the Japanese, but not for us. The Korean question, and the question of naval supremacy on the waters of the Pacific, involved vital Japanese interests, and the immense importance of those interests was so clearly understood and so fully appreciated by the Japanese people that the war for their protection was a national war. Japanese soldiers, deeply conscious of the hearing that their exploits might have on the future of the country, fought with a self-sacrificing devotion and a stubbornness that we had never seen in any war in which we had previously been engaged. Sometimes, in villages that we had taken by assault, a handful of Japanese soldiers would barricade themselves in native houses and die there rather than retreat or surrender. Japanese officers who fell into our hands—even wounded officers—generally committed suicide.

In some cases Japanese mothers even killed themselves, when their sons, on account of weakness or ill-health, were denied admission to the army. Hundreds of men volunteered to undertake the most desperate enterprises, in the face of certain death; and many officers and soldiers before going to the front, had funeral ceremonies performed over their bodies, in order to show that they intended to die for their native land.

Military history shows that, in all wars, the antagonist who is strongest morally wins the victory. The only exceptions are such contests as that between the English and the Boers in South Africa and that between the North and South in America. The English were weaker than the Boers morally, but they put into the field an overwhelming force, and, in spite of many defeats, they finally conquered. In the American war, the army of the South was in the same position that the Boer army was, and the Northerners had to put a superior force into the field in order to overcome it.

NOTICE TO R. A. M.

Special meeting of Laurel Chapter No. 21 tonight (Tuesday) at 8 p. m. Work in Mark Master degree. Everybody come. HIGH PRIEST.

IS THIS A SQUARE DEAL?

That's the Squarest kind of a square deal as every fair minded man knows. But the Red Cross Pharmacy can afford to make this offer because he knows that Mi-o-na tablets are a worthy stomach remedy, and that the makers will back up the generous offer.

And so we say to all readers of The Review suffering or ailing with any stomach trouble, try Mi-o-na. It has such a mighty and powerful influence on the stomach that it immediately refreshes and relieves, then invigorates and cures.

It strengthens the stomach walls, puts the stomach in such perfect condition that it can digest food without pain or other distressing symptoms. It cures by removing the cause, and it removes the cause 96 times in a hundred.

A large box of Mi-o-na tablets only costs 50 cents, and relief will come in 24 hours.

"Mi-o-na tablets are truly great for any one that has stomach trouble. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me."—Mrs. W. D. Bennett, Jacksonport, Me.

THE RED CROSS PHARMACY WILL GIVE YOU YOUR MONEY BACK IF MI-ONA DOES NOT CURE DYSPEPSIA.

That's the Squarest kind of a square deal as every fair minded man knows. But the Red Cross Pharmacy can afford to make this offer because he knows that Mi-o-na tablets are a worthy stomach remedy, and that the makers will back up the generous offer.

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Now help Roseburg grow.

For good printing of all kinds The Review leads.

3,125 KILLED; 5,316 HURT.

The Coal Mining Casualties in 1907 Beat Record of 1906.

Accidents in the coal mines of the United States in 1907 resulted in death to 3,125 men and injury to 5,316 more—an increase of 1,023 in number of deaths and 516 in the number of injuries over the record of 1906.

The reports received indicate a death rate per thousand employees of 3.31 in 1906 and 4.86 in 1907, and the number of tons mined for each life lost decreased from 194,950 to 145,471. The State which had the lowest death rate per thousand (0.85) in 1907 was Missouri, where 499,742 tons of coal were mined for each life lost.

West Virginia reported the largest death rate in 1907—12.35 per thousand—and the lowest production for each life lost—65,969 tons.

Of the total number reported for the last calendar year, 347 deaths and 343 injuries were caused by gas and dust explosions, 291 deaths and 416 injuries by powder explosions and windy shots, 1122 deaths and 2141 injuries by falls of roof or coal; 855 deaths and 2416 injuries were ascribed to other causes. The figures for 1907 show, however, that explosions of gas or mixtures of gas and dust have comparatively fallen in number, the number killed in this way during the year being three times as great as the number injured.

Accident Prevention.

Commenting on this record in his report upon the coal production of the country, published by the United States geological survey as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1907," E. W. Parker, the coal expert and chief statistician of the survey, says:

"It has been said that there is only one way by which accidents in coal mines can be entirely prevented, and that is by ceasing to mine coal. There is no doubt, however, that the number of accidents may be greatly lessened, and much benefit anticipated from the action of Congress in appropriating \$150,000 to enable the United States Geological Survey to investigate the cause of mine explosions and make recommendations in relation thereto.

CHOLERA CASES INCREASE.

Hospital Attendants in St. Petersburg Sliced With Paule.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The cholera epidemic in Russia is increasing, says a cablegram to the marine hospital service from a European report of that bureau today.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—A number of new cholera cases in the municipal hospitals for the 24 hours ended at noon today was 263 and the deaths 103. The statistics for the previous 24 hours were 268 and 143, respectively.

Eight hospital attendants have come down with the disease and the other attendants are in a state of panic. Great difficulty is being encountered in persuading them to remain at their posts.

Premier Stolypin has written a sharp letter of censure to the Mayor of St. Petersburg regarding the conditions existing in the principal hospitals of the city.

For a Sprained Ankle.

A sprained ankle may be cured in about one-third the time usually required, by applying Chamberlain's Liniment freely, and giving it absolute rest. For sale by Hamilton Drug Co.

GARBAGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons dumping rubbish or garbage of any kind along the public roadway south of Roseburg will be vigorously prosecuted. J. M. SCHAFFER, 1m Road Supervisor.

For good printing of all kinds The Review leads.

Advertisement for Josephson's Sweater Coats for Men. Moderately Priced--\$3 to \$4.50. THE FOREMOST DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN OREGON.

Advertisement for THE PATIENT FARMER clothing store. COAT 33 CTS PER POUND AND 60 PER CENT OF ITS VALUE. HAT 44 CTS PER POUND AND 60 PER CENT OF ITS VALUE. SHIRT 60 CTS PER POUND AND 60 PER CENT OF ITS VALUE. TROUSERS 33 CTS PER POUND AND 60 PER CENT OF ITS VALUE. SHOES 25 PER CENT.

Advertisement for THE ROSEBURG NATIONAL BANK. Established 1908. CAPITAL, \$50,000.00. Safety Deposit boxes for rent. By the year \$2.00, or will rent by the month. Our conservative management offers substantial advantages to present and prospective patrons.