

FIGHT CAUSES TALK

Willard-Moran Bout Will Attract a Big Crowd

TRAINING QUARTERS POPULAR

Willard Will Receive \$40,000 Regardless of Whether He Wins or Loses—New York People Much Interested in Bout

NEW YORK, March 21.—The mere matter of fifty thousand dollars or so will never interfere with Tex Rickard's plans for the Willard-Moran fight.

The character, smiling promoter, backer of the biggest fight enterprise in the history of the game, the Jeffries-Johnson bout, is ready almost any time to dig into his tailcoat jeans for Tex doesn't wear corduroys nor a sumpbore—and toss up a shower of bills to overcome obstacles.

Tex lays no claim to gambling sense or unusual generosity with his money. He simply works on the principle that if an enterprise is big enough to attract him in the slightest, it is big enough to command his resources, mental and financial. In the Willard-Moran fight, Rickard has been called on half a dozen times to show his gameness and the color of his cupid's foot.

First, Willard demanded \$40,000, a price the mere mention of which would have sent most promoters up to Harry Thaw's old rustic manse at Matteawan. Then Tex fiddled around with a case of crump, bouncing the plans in the air day after day while Rickard's fortune depended upon him. Meantime Rickard was stuck for dozens of long-distance calls between Chicago and New York, and those calls don't come for a nickel a throw. The phone bills ran into four figures, it was understood at the time. Tom Jones, Willard's wealthy manager, squeezed the luscious fruit of the champagne again when it came time to leave for New York.

By all the rules of the game, Willard should have paid the fares of himself and his retinue, but Jones developed unusual leniency of a sudden, possibly realizing what would follow, and Rickard told him to "hurry up and I'll pay the freight."

Frank Moran received \$2,500 as bonus and training money and Willard \$7,500. Moran swung wide the portals of his training quarters, entertaining guests at Saratoga for weeks at a time if they wanted to stay.

In New York he holds open house letting in the public to watch his training at a fee. Rickard is paying his training expenses. Rickard is paying Jose Willard's training expenses too, but no one ever tried to horn into the Pioneer A. C. while he was on, without dropping two bits in Tom Jones' outstretched hand.

That training money of Willard's ought to not another brace of dia-

monds in the glittering head of Tom Jones' walking stick.

It's a safe bet the Easterner thought some caustic things when Jones announced he was going to charge admission to his training quarters, but he never peered and so far as any word from him is concerned, he is perfectly satisfied to have his big attraction shielded from the public.

Experienced promoters agree that it's bad for the box office to let a reigning soubrette be seen very often outside the theater. The same goes for movie people, too.

Something in the psychology of the crowd prescribes that celebrities shall be shied as much as possible when not performing for a price, if their popularity is to stand. The public often finds, perhaps, that the soubrette has a wart right on the end of her nose, that the constant use of paint has given her a skin like the hide of an alligator and that her complexion is not at all what it has been famed.

But in the case of a heavyweight champion the crowd reverses itself. The crowd wants to see a champion on the street, to witness a man who is able to swing a mallet and hammer in the docks he ever got that scrambled ear.

Joe Gans was once a popular champion and an example of crowd curiosity. Though a negro, and of a retching, shrinking disposition off-stage, Gans one day choked Madison street, Chicago, for a whole block when someone discovered him and shouted his name. It was just after Gans had beaten Kid Herman, the victory following his first fight with Battling Nelson, whom he beat on a foul. A cop crashed his way through the crowd and elbowed up to Gans, prepared to arrest a murderer or nab a safe-cracker. When he learned it was Gans, the cop's jaw fell and he was just as awe-stricken as the smallest kid in the crowd.

If Willard were to show himself along Broadway now and then, and shake hands with a few of the hundreds who are going to pay \$25 each to see him step ten rounds, it is a safe conjecture that he would be much more popular. Only the business of the town is going to sell out the house on the night of March 25; Willard's popularity will have little to do with it.

The boxing commission handed Rickard another money hazard in the rugged course he had run in preparing the big fight. The commission heard he planned to pay Willard his money before the bout to aid Willard in avoiding some legal complications. This was an irregular procedure, the commission held, and the boys' fight alone ordered that the money be left in a bank until after the fight. Just to comply with the ruling and at the same time to please the champion, Rickard is expected to advance Willard nearly \$50,000 out of his own original roll before the bout and take the Willard share of the purse for himself.

Rickard is of medium height, and dressed like any ordinary, trim, twenty-five-year-old man. He does not talk loud and doesn't carry a diamond-studded cane. But he is one of the greatest pluggers ever known to sport.

Sugar Puss with the fresh from the garden flavor. You will not find the equal of Del Monte Sugar Peas. Buy 'em by the dozen at the People's Supply Co.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY

Growing of Flax Will Mean Much to Western Oregon

PEOPLE HERE ARE INTERESTED

Soil Experts Declare That Southern Oregon Is Well Adapted to Growing the Best Flax in the United States

Nineteen-fifteen apparently marks the beginning of a new interest in Western Oregon in the flax crop. This crop, so important in other states, seems quite well suited to our conditions. The Oregon Agricultural College began an extensive variety trial of flax for both seed and fiber, in order to discover the best varieties for Oregon and to learn improvement work with those varieties. Already very encouraging results have been secured with both seed and fiber. Flax has been made in this state for years, the state of Oregon set aside fifty thousand dollars to be used in part in flax production and in the manufacture of fiber from the flax straw. Arrangements were made that the expensive hand operations in the field and in the manufacturing of the fiber should be cared for by the inmates of the penitentiary. Over two hundred acres were produced last year with varying results as to yield and quality of straw for fiber. Considering all things, however, such as soil, time of planting, rate of seedling out, the crop, in general was a success.

The next step to be worked out is the successful manufacture of the fiber, and while this is still in the experimental stage, the outlook is promising where cheap labor can be procured.

The Flax Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce has become quite active and has taken steps to establish a flax industry at some point in the valley. With the experimental evidence gathered by the Oregon Agricultural College and Experiment Station on production and varieties, together with the results of the large experiment on the flax industry being conducted by the state and the establishment of a flax flax industry at some other point in the Willamette Valley through the efforts of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, we should soon have all points with reference to the flax industry cleared up and know definitely which phases of it are possible and which should be dropped. Evidence gathered so far indicates that the crop may be successfully produced. There is a well established market for the flax seed in the state at the present time. The Linseed Oil Factory, in Portland, is now told, is able to run from one to two days a year on Oregon flax and the rest of the time is forced to purchase flax seed from outside points.

With our ability to produce flax seed proved and a well established market for the seed, it would seem that we can profitably engage in the culture of that crop. From the fiber point of view, we are able to produce a good quantity of fiber per acre. Fiber experts tell us that the quality is of the highest. Therefore, when proper conditions are followed out we need not fear about the production end of the flax industry.

The one part which has not been fully worked out is the feasibility of manufacturing the fiber from the straw under Western Oregon conditions.

Our long, cool, moist growing season with a dry period for harvest is ideal for the production of either fiber or seed flax. Flax is not droughted and therefore requires rich soil in available fertility and in good physical condition. It thrives best on soils that are heavy to slightly heavy in texture. It is better suited to the heavier than the lighter types of soils. It always thrives best where there is a good supply of organic matter. Badly run-down soils incapable of producing grain crops are not suited to the culture of flax either as fiber or for seed. Such soils produce short straw and a small harvest of seed. Soils capable of producing a good crop will under most conditions produce a very good flax. Land that has been in clover and subsequently in a cultivated crop is usually in very good condition for cultivation of flax. A flax, firm seed bed is necessary to prevent trouble with disease and to guard against seedling too deep. If the seed bed is too loose and mellow it should be pulled previous to seeding.

The best results at the Agricultural College for seed have been secured with North Dakota Resistant No. 1 and the other purposes with flax flax secured from the Oregon penitentiary and a similar variety from a large manufacturer of flax seed. While there may not prove best in the long run, the single year's trial has indicated the marked superiority of these varieties.

Seed cooperation is one of the most vital points in successful flax production. All small and flax seeds should be eliminated by putting seed through a sowing mill. Only the flax seeds which are capable of producing seed, big vigorous plants. All flax seeds should be given the terminal treatment before sowing. The amount of fertilizer should be dissolved in four to five gallons of water. Not more than five bushels of flax seed is sown at one time. The sowing is sprayed on with high pressure with a compressed air sprayer which delivers a fine spray. One person applies the solution while the other takes

the seed vigorously with a garden rake. This gets the seed thoroughly wet without making it soak up too much of the liquid. Spraying the solution is more effective in that it kills more of the disease and prevents caking of the seed. As the seed dries, it should be raked over from time to time in order to prevent the seed from sticking together. This treatment eliminates flax canker and controls to a considerable extent the flax wilt.

The flax is seeded as early as possible after danger of heavy frost is over. From the tenth of April to the first of May in various sections is a good date for planting. Flax cannot withstand very heavy frost. For seed purposes, thirty to forty-two pounds of seed are drilled at a depth of about one inch; for fiber purposes, from eighty to one hundred pounds of seed are broadcast and harrowed in lightly with a weed-er or light harrow.

Flax is cut for seed with a self-sunder with a hatching attachment instead of the ordinary binding apparatus or with a self rake reaper. It is ready for harvest when the bolls are well filled and the seed has turned brown. After drying, it is threshed with an ordinary threshing machine.

Flax that is to be kept for seed for use in the field the following year should be kept dry, as moisture either from the ground or from rain helps to spread disease over it. Flax for fiber purposes is usually pulled shortly after the bloom period and just when the seeds are beginning to be well formed. In other cases, it is cut with a mowing machine, having a short platform behind the cutter bar or in still other cases, it is cut with a self-rake reaper. Flax cuts with considerable difficulty and the machine must be very sharp and in good working condition. It is only practicable to cut flax under conditions where the ground will be dry when the flax shocks are set up. If the flax is set up on wet ground it causes a rotting of the lower end of the straw which injures its fiber quality.

After the flax is cut and bunched and dried all further operations are usually cared for at the plant where it is to be manufactured into fiber.

We have secured a yield at the Oregon Experiment Station, of approximately nineteen bushels of seed per acre at the machine, and from one to two tons per acre of pulled fiber flax.

Successive crops of flax should not be produced on the land. It should be produced in a carefully planned rotation, not that it is any harder on the soil than an ordinary cereal crop, but that diseases get started and accumulate and soon cause low yields of flax. A suggested rotation is as follows:

Cultivated crop; as, corn or potatoes; followed by flax; followed by clover (the clover is seeded in the spring with flax as the nurse crop); for clover, another cultivated crop; followed by small grains; as, wheat, oats or barley; followed by clover, using grain as the nurse crop, then cultivated crops; followed by flax. In this way, the flax is cropped only once in six years and will work into good cropping system.

We can greatly expand on our acreage of flax for seed purposes and still not meet the demands of the local market. The crop offers promise as a cash crop for many of our medium to slightly heavy soils.

NEW TRIANGLE-KEYSTONE FEATURES FORD STERLING.

Famous Film Maker, in "His Father's Footsteps," Presents a Lively Comedy at Antler's

Ford Sterling's comic facial expressions and bodily contortions will be seen at their best in the new Triangle play at the Antler's Theater tonight and tomorrow. As a would-be stern parent he is ludicrous enough, but Sterling is almost killing when he fields to the charms of his boy's sweetheart.

The father finds out his son's situation through a quarrel between

Run-down?
—Tired?
—Weak?

Every spring most people feel "all out of sorts"—their vitality is at a low ebb. Through the winter months shut up a great deal in heated houses, offices, or factories, with little healthy exercise in the great outdoors—eating more than necessary—the blood becomes surcharged with poisons! The best Spring medicine and tonic is one made of herbs and roots without alcohol—that was first discovered by Dr. Pierce—years ago. Made of Golden Seal root, blood root, with glycerine, it is called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Ingredients on wrapper. It eliminates from the blood disease-breeding poisons, it makes the blood rich and pure, and furnishes a foundation for sound, physical health.

Sold by medicine dealers, in liquid or tablet form, or sent 30 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a large trial package of tablets.

WHEN "RUN-DOWN."

Salon, Oregon.—"As a spring tonic, to build up a weakened, run-down system and to give one an appetite, I found Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery good. A friend had recommended it and I found it all that she claimed for it."—MRS. JAKE GINGER, 400 S. Bellview Street.

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the youth and the landlord of the hotel where the family, as well as the girl, are living. There is a scene in the girl's room, where the father starts to get the girl to give up his son. Instead of that, the older man becomes infuriated, himself. By agreement he meets her in a cafe, and they are having a great time dancing until his wife and son appear on the scene.

The married couple next appear in their apartments, where the wife is packing her handbag to leave. The son acts as peacemaker and reconciles his parents, and his father in turn agrees to his son's marriage. The clerk comes on the scene with a bill for the girl's room rent. There is a violent quarrel, in which the lamp is upset, the room set on fire

and the father thrown out of the window. He is saved from death by

On the same program with "His Father's Footsteps," is a five-reel Triangle Fine Arts feature entitled, "Sable Lorena." This is the story of a Chinese Tong War and is full of most exciting scenes and incidents. It is a most interesting film and is sure to be greatly appreciated.

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—NUF CED

A Town becomes a City

Absolutely according to the patronage accorded its home industries.

THE STABLE BOY FEELS THAT ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

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