

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW
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 Roseburg, Oregon, October 25, 1920

LUMBER MARKET REVIEW

"The tendency of the lumber market has shown no marked decline," says the American Lumberman, Chicago. "Declines in price are more numerous than advances and buying is light. The feeling generally prevails in the trade that the bottom of the market, at least for most grades has been reached."

"Prosperity in the lumber industry always attends activity in the building line. In a normal year approximately 65 percent of the lumber produced is consumed in building operations. However, the United States does not face a normal year in building, but is faced with a period of unprecedented activity in building, at least of homes. The United States Housing Corporation estimates that the country is shy 5,000,000 homes. The general impression that it takes many thousands of feet of lumber to build a home is erroneous, for, in fact, the average house as it is built today, even when built entirely of wood, will not need to exceed 12,000 feet. If the total number of houses short in this country, namely 5,000,000, were all to be built entirely of wood—which, of course will not happen—there would be required sixty billion feet of lumber, estimating 12,000 feet to the house. The production in 1920 will probably be in the vicinity of thirty-two billion feet, although more could have been produced, had the demand been keen. Normally, approximately twenty one billion feet were used in home building and thus if an attempt were to be made to overcome the housing shortage in one year, approximately three times the ordinary amount of lumber could be required for building. Therefore, it is easy to see why lumbermen are optimistic and why they believe that the future of the industry is bright. Lumber prices have come down, the lumbermen believe, about as much as can be expected and if other building costs were to be reduced in like measure, the cost of building would be materially lessened. Today, in a house built entirely of wood, the lumber and millwork does not exceed, broadly speaking, 33 percent of the total cost."

The tenement house commissioner of New York, after prolonged study of the housing situation, declares that it is one of the chief causes of the present social and political unrest. If this situation is not met, and the conditions remedied, he suggests "people of large wealth and interests may find themselves deprived of their wealth and interests by a sudden turn in the form and system of government." "The wealthy," he argues, "should realize the needs of investing in housing in order to avert this discontent and unrest. Employers of labor should make up their minds that it is just as essential to invest in housing as it is to invest in factories and machinery."

He is undoubtedly right in the principle of the thing. And if men with capital are unconcerned for any revolutionary menace, they may as well be influenced by the immediate, computable profit of such a policy. As the commissioner points out, "the net results from such investments will be greater because of more efficient labor, plus the stability brought by satisfactory conditions."

The world isn't all joy and sunshine, but if you act like it is, you may fool others into thinking so.

When a really dignified man seeks to unbend and become human, the gods weep at his efforts.

Who remembers when you could taste ham in a restaurant ham sandwich?

One of the longest strides in education is in the methods of handling the bad boy. First it was discovered that as a rule the boy was no worse than the home he came from. Next it was found that if the boy was put into a school which gave him some sort of an environment which he would have had in the average, good American home, he generally stopped being a bad boy and became a useful, fairly agreeable citizen of the child world. This led to the establishment of the "parental school."

Many communities are installing this as a part of their school systems, these parental schools for boys. The troublesome boy who cannot be kept in the regular school is sent here. He is given his usual school studies and is required to keep them up. He is also given training along industrial lines, gardening and physical

training, and allowed to have a pet or two, and taught how to care for them. If he needs disciplining, he feels it, but it is the constructive discipline of the intelligent home, not the destructive brutality of the ignorant. When the boy is fairly squared away, he is put back in his regular place in the public schools, but he is never abandoned. If his parents cannot be trusted to carry on the good work which has been begun with him, he is placed with people who can. The best proof of the efficiency of the system is the high percentage of boys who are returned to association with their fellows as normal, decent beings, and who stay that way.

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AROUND THE TOWN

Returns to Yoncalla—Mrs. William Klotzer, who sang at the republican rally last night, left this morning for her home.

Candidate in City—H. W. Long, democratic candidate for county commissioner, spent the day in the city meeting the voters of Roseburg.

Goes Home—Mrs. A. C. Wilson of Yoncalla, returned to her home this morning after a short visit in this city. She was accompanied by Mrs. G. W. Pettie of West Roseburg, who will visit with her for a few days.

Donald Casper Parker
 Pupil of
HENRY L. BETTMAN
 of Portland.

Announces that he will return to this city about November 15th and will start classes in violin instruction. Studio arrangements will be announced later.

The next candidate for county clerk is that of Douglas county, is the republican nominee. It is widely conceded that there should be a change in the office of county clerk. New blood is needed in that department of our county government. The present incumbent and his family have enjoyed the office many years. If the people vote the constitutional amendment now pending the man elected this fall will hold the office for four years. It is the right time to start with a new man, especially when the voters have a chance to choose a man like Mr. Riddle, who is a trained and experienced lawyer, having had years of experience as an official court reporter, and knowing in every detail the work of the county clerk. During the war Mr. Riddle was extremely active in every patriotic work. His office was headquarters for many of the "drives" and he himself was chairman of some of them. His son Julius served for 18 months in France. Mr. Riddle will conduct the office of county clerk in the interest of the taxpayers, and in the appointment of assistants, fitness, industry, and ability to earn the pay given will guide him rather than the master of relationship or personal friendship. All signs indicate the triumphant election of Mr. Riddle.

The republican nominee for county surveyor is Floyd C. Frear, who has resided at Roseburg for many years. Mr. Frear is a well-trained and capable engineer, who was deputy under the late M. B. Gernould. On the death of Mr. Gernould, Mr. Frear was appointed by the county court to succeed him, and now holds the office, and under appointment of the court is also county roadmaster. Mr. Frear is well acquainted with the roads of Douglas county and all the duties of his office. He is entitled to receive and will receive a handsome majority at the polls.

The republican party presents to the voters of Douglas county not only a splendid national and state ticket, but local candidates who possess the confidence of the people, and who are known to be capable and worthy citizens.

For United States senator Robert N. Stanford is now well known to the voters of Douglas county. He is able and will well represent Oregon in the United States senate. His presence there is vitally necessary to hold up the hands of President Harding.

For state and district offices many of the republican candidates have no opposition, hence we do not discuss them here. For public service commissioner there is Fred G. Buchtel, who is a commissioner at present, able and experienced and sure of election.

For state senator B. L. Eddy is again nominated by the republicans. He had no opposition in the primaries, and has behind him the solid strength of a large part of the good citizenship of the county. His record as a legislator and advocate of clean government is without a blot. Many of his fellow senators are advocating his selection as president of the senate, and his chances of success in that direction are excellent. The honor will be appreciated in Douglas county. Senator Eddy was recently offered by Governor Olcott the position of attorney-general of the state. He is a hard fighter for what he considers right, and he never dodges any issue. He has the general confidence of the people. During the war he gave up a large part of his time to the duties of county food administrator, without pay, and also did other war work. As a legislator he worked hard for the welfare of the returning soldier. His only son served a year and a half in France and was a sergeant in the 23rd engineers. Senator Eddy needs little introduction to the people of Douglas county, who are not ready to dispense with his legal training and long legislative experience. It is only a question as to the size of his majority.

The next candidate for sheriff is Sam W. Starmer, who is a native of Douglas county, is the republican nominee. It is widely conceded that there should be a change in the office of county clerk. New blood is needed in that department of our county government. The present incumbent and his family have enjoyed the office many years. If the people vote the constitutional amendment now pending the man elected this fall will hold the office for four years. It is the right time to start with a new man, especially when the voters have a chance to choose a man like Mr. Riddle, who is a trained and experienced lawyer, having had years of experience as an official court reporter, and knowing in every detail the work of the county clerk. During the war Mr. Riddle was extremely active in every patriotic work. His office was headquarters for many of the "drives" and he himself was chairman of some of them. His son Julius served for 18 months in France. Mr. Riddle will conduct the office of county clerk in the interest of the taxpayers, and in the appointment of assistants, fitness, industry, and ability to earn the pay given will guide him rather than the master of relationship or personal friendship. All signs indicate the triumphant election of Mr. Riddle.

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Official Republican Statement
 By Douglas County Republican Central Committee.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

WARREN G. HARDING

For President—Warren G. Harding.
 For Vice-President—Calvin Coolidge.
 For U. S. Senator—Robert N. Stanford.
 For Member of Congress—W. C. Hawley.

State and District.
 For Secretary of State—Sam A. Kuser.
 For Justices of the Supreme Court—Henry J. Bonn, Henry L. Benson, Lawrence T. Harris and Thomas A. McHale.
 For Dairy and Food Commissioner—C. L. Hawley.
 For Public Service Commissioner—Fred G. Buchtel.
 For Senator—B. L. Eddy.
 For Representative—Arthur H. Marsh and A. E. Shirra.
 For Representative, Douglas and Jackson Counties—Chas. F. Hopkins.
 For District Attorney—George Neuner, Jr.

County.
 For County Judge—D. J. Stewart.
 For County Commissioner—A. F. Stearns.
 For Sheriff—Sam W. Starmer.
 For Justice of the Peace—George Jones.
 For County Clerk—Ira B. Riddle.
 For County Treasurer—James E. Sawyer.
 For County Assessor—Frank L. Calkins.
 For Constable—F. W. Dillard.
 For County Surveyor—F. C. Frear.
 For County Coroner—M. E. Ritter.
 For County School Superintendent—O. C. Brown.

For representatives in the state legislature the republicans have happily selected two men representing different parts of the county and different interests. Arthur Marsh is one of those sturdy, industrious young men whom the people delight to honor. He is engaged in farming and fruit growing. A. E. Shirra is an experienced business man, in middle life, widely known and highly respected. These two men will make a team of which the people of Douglas county will be proud. With them in the house will be Chas. F. Hopkins, who is nominated for joint representative for Douglas and Jackson counties, and who has no opposition.

Judge A. F. Stearns, of Oakland, is the republican nominee for county commissioner. He is known throughout the county, having years ago served as county judge. He is a clean, capable, and successful business man, and he will stand for the lowest possible tax consistent with county progress. The people will make no mistake in electing Judge Stearns to the important office of county commissioner.

The next name in order on the ticket is Sam W. Starmer for sheriff. Sam Starmer was at one time chief deputy sheriff under Geo. K. Quinn, who has rendered long and valuable service to the county as its fearless and able sheriff. Mr. Starmer therefore knows the duties of the office, and he is as fearless as his former chief. He will enforce the law without partiality, and he will not set himself up as a law-maker. His duty will be to enforce the laws of the state of Oregon as he finds them, and that duty he will perform without fear or favor. Certain enemies of Mr. Starmer have circulated false and silly reports that he will prohibit the making of cider, shut up certain places of business on Sunday, search houses, and so on. The laws of Oregon permit the making of cider, and therefore no sheriff can stop it, or would try to stop it. The laws of Oregon do not permit the searching of a man's private dwelling, except upon a search warrant issued out of a court, after a showing made. No sheriff would set himself above the law in this respect. Under the laws of Oregon business houses are not required to close on Sunday, hence no sheriff would seek to make them close. In short, Sam Starmer as sheriff of Douglas county will do his duty and nothing more. Nobody has any strings on him to prevent him from doing that duty. He will go into office an untrammelled and impartial officer of the law, treating all alike. As a soldier in the Spanish-American war he learned what the word "duty" means.

The next candidate for county clerk is that of Douglas county, is the republican nominee. It is widely conceded that there should be a change in the office of county clerk. New blood is needed in that department of our county government. The present incumbent and his family have enjoyed the office many years. If the people vote the constitutional amendment now pending the man elected this fall will hold the office for four years. It is the right time to start with a new man, especially when the voters have a chance to choose a man like Mr. Riddle, who is a trained and experienced lawyer, having had years of experience as an official court reporter, and knowing in every detail the work of the county clerk. During the war Mr. Riddle was extremely active in every patriotic work. His office was headquarters for many of the "drives" and he himself was chairman of some of them. His son Julius served for 18 months in France. Mr. Riddle will conduct the office of county clerk in the interest of the taxpayers, and in the appointment of assistants, fitness, industry, and ability to earn the pay given will guide him rather than the master of relationship or personal friendship. All signs indicate the triumphant election of Mr. Riddle.

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HER DAUGHTER AND HIS SON.
 BY IDAH McGLONE GIBSON

Ann's First Day in the City.

The next afternoon I hurriedly locked the doors of the only house I had ever known, not daring to linger over the task lest memories of other days weaken my courage, and I hurried toward town. Just before the bank closed I slipped in and drew out my money. A little later I boarded the train for the city. I did not tell Kenneth or Mr. Halsey that I was going. I had said so many "good-byes" to old friends of my childhood that I felt I could simply bear no more. I was lucky enough to get a lower berth at the station and went directly to bed.

Before I left home I had mailed a note to Mr. Halsey, asking him not to think me ungrateful and telling him that when I arrived at my destination and was settled in my new life I would let him know where I was and what I was doing.

Looking back on all this now, I saw how foolish, how childish I was, but it was a mistake of youth. If my mother's death had happened now, instead of when I was seventeen, I would have accepted all the help that Mr. Halsey could give me. This would give him pleasure and me immeasurable benefit. But just at that time it seemed to me that it would be cowardly to allow anyone to do anything for me. I remembered how many girls of my own age had gone out into the world with absolutely nothing and made their own way. Little did I think as I composed myself to sleep in my berth that theirs would be my predicament very soon—that I would have nothing.

I planned the little bag containing the thousand dollars, which seemed immeasurable riches, on the bosom of my night dress and resolutely sent my mind into the future and away from the past.

I did not awaken until nearly noon the next day and although still some distance from the city where I had determined to make my start, I arose and dressed, and taking a few dollars out of my little board for the day's expense, I placed the rest in my stocking, feeling very grown up and moderately womanish in so doing. I had heard so much of the "steeking bank" had read so much about it in the papers that it seemed to me for the first time in my life that I was being very worldly as I pushed the chambray bag toward the top of my shoe.

I ate my luncheon leisurely and marveled somewhat at my appetite,

which I satisfied with fruit and cereal, bacon, eggs and toast. As I neared my destination I began to get a little nervous. Where should I go? It was nearly dinner time and beginning to get dark. I determined to pick out the best hotel for the night and leave the details of securing permanent quarters until the next day. I learned the price of rooms at the hotel with consternation, but nothing daunted, decided it would be best for me to stay where I was for the night at least. I made up my mind that I would go to some restaurant for dinner, even though I was alone, and it was with great trepidation that I entered one of the largest restaurants in town, and as I found out afterwards, one of the most expensive. As I looked over the menu, I realized for the first time that a thousand dollars meant very little to begin life upon and I began to be apprehensive. I found that I did not have enough money, outside my stocking bank, to pay for the most modest little meal. Telling myself that I would begin to economize the next day, I ordered steak and potatoes, as I was hungry, and determined to have ice cream for dessert. As I waited for my dinner, I looked about and wondered if among the young women who seemed so gay and were so beautifully dressed, so apparently happy and care-free, there was one whose heart was as heavy as mine. I was the only young woman in the room who was unescorted and

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