

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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FOOD PRICES AND BUDGETS.

In connection with declining wages and declining food prices, the figures made public the other day by a commissioner of labor statistics are particularly interesting.

Using prices current in October, 1920, as a basis, the statistician points out:

If bread drops one cent a pound, it makes a difference to the average family of \$2.25 a year; if milk drops one cent a quart, it means \$2.65 a year; a drop of one cent a pound in the price of flour saves \$4.54 a year; a drop of one cent a pound in sugar saves \$2.65 a year; a drop of one cent a dozen in eggs saves \$5 cents a year; a cent a pound off in bacon saves 55 cents a year, etc.

When all the saving to consumers thus indicated is added up, it appears that the whole amount on a year's food bill would be a reduction of only \$27.61. And in the face of the reductions in prices that have already taken place, he says that a few other prices have risen enough to equalize any decrease in the budget.

It might be a most depressing outlook if the average family were not in a position to be grateful for even such small gains as \$27.61 a year. Also, the tendency downward will undoubtedly continue until more than one cent per pound or loaf or quart is knocked off. Looking at the statistics from the most gloomy angle possible, the consumer is likely to vote in favor of even the one-cent reductions rather than to tell the dealer that it's hardly worth while and he needn't bother about lowering his prices.

Another group of government officials has come out in favor of increasing the interest rate for postal savings deposits. The heads of the conciliation service of the department of labor believe that only by increasing the interest on deposits can the postal savings banks be widely extended in usefulness.

While Roseburg is urging sanitation and civic cleanliness, would it not be well to take some measures to enforce the anti-spitting ordinance? While a watchful eye is kept on speeders and a few other almost universally popular misdemeanors, the man who stands around on the main streets of the city and puts in

his time expectorating on the sidewalk goes unchallenged. It is indeed nauseating for cleanly inclined persons to have to pick their way along the sidewalk on account of the filthy conditions obtaining at times in many places on the business street.

Good Health Magazine is out with a few rules for eating. In this day when the diet is a matter of profound interest, these rules are interesting for their simplicity. Good Health apparently does not think it makes so much difference what is eaten as how it is eaten. More than this, the code laid down is equally good for the fat who wish to grow thin, and the thin who wish to grow fat.

DEER PROFITABLE TO RAISE

Said to Require Little Care and Thrive on Diet of Weeds and Leaves.

Many years ago over most of the United States the deer roamed free and happy; but he has been hunted and driven back to give place to the towns and cities, until, like the Indian, he is a rare sight. In the last few years, however, deer are growing in favor as an easy and profitable kind of stock to raise.

Deer can thrive where a goat would starve to death. They do not eat green grass until there is nothing else to eat. They will reach up six feet to get leaves from bushes and trees. No shelter is required in winter, as for other stock, as the deer prefer to stay out in the open.

Deer have their young in June, usually twins, except the first year. They are by far the healthiest animals there are. A deer is a great hombody. He likes to drink at his own drinking place.

Deer are very contented to graze with the cows, keeping the weeds down in the pasture.—Thrifty Magazine.

MICKIE SAYS

SURE! THEN'S ALLUS TRO ER. THREE BIZNESSMEN WHO GIT THEIR PRINTING DID OUTA TOWN 'S THEN HOLLER LIKE A GANG O' WOLVES BECUZ TH' EDITOR 'AINT RARIN' TO RUN A COUPLA COLUMNS OF STUFF FREE EVERY WEEK. BANNIN' OUT FOLKS WHO BUY A LIT ORDER OF GOODS YOUNG IN A WHOLE FROM A MAIL ORDER HOUSE!



WASTED ENERGY OF THE SUN

Only a Minute Fraction of Its Tremendous Heat Strikes the Earth and Becomes Useful.

A digression on the energy of the past sun may be permitted. All that the earth has caught, for all the millions of years that it has existed, is the merest fraction of what the sun has radiated in the same time, according to a lecture by Sir Oliver Lodge, reported in the Scientific American.

The earth to the sun is like a printer's full stop at a distance of ten feet from a halfpenny. Some of the radiation from a globe one inch in diameter falls on the spot one one-hundredth inch in diameter ten feet away, but that little speck only catches the hundred and fifty millionth part of the whole. What has become of the rest of the solar energy? It must still be careering through space. The ether is perfectly transparent and only when it encounters matter will the radiation be mopped up and turned into heat.

Not our sun only, but all the millions of other suns, have likewise been always pouring out radiation into space. Is there any hope of catching and utilizing it? I trow not. In spite of all this constant flood of energy space is cold; very near absolute zero. The reservoir is so enormous that all these taps, running for ages, have made no impression on it, have not raised the level a perceptible amount.

HISTORY REVEALED BY NAMES

By Them It Is Possible to Ascertain What Races Have Inhabited Different Districts.

In the earliest days of the human family, all known persons, places and groups of human beings must have had names by which they were recognized.

The study of these names and their survival in civilization enables us often to ascertain what races inhabited districts now peopled by those of entirely different speech.

The names of mountains and rivers in many parts of England, for instance, are Celtic.

Ancient local names are, as a rule, purely descriptive. A river is called by some word which merely signifies "the water," a mountain may have a name which means "the peak," "the castle," "the point."

English place names generally state some simple fact, and often denote no more than property; the name of a town or hamlet being formed by adding "ton" or "ham" to the name of some early landholder.

Quite often a bit of even half-humorous description will survive in such a name, as when a stony, starved and weedy district is called Starvacre.

Parisian Mementoes of Napoleon.

The statue of Henri of Navarre on the Pont Neuf, the oldest bridge in Paris, is a memento of Napoleon, for it was cast from the bronze of the emperor's statue which was torn from the top of the Vendome column in 1814. This column was erected to honor the victories of the great soldier, his martial deeds being depicted in a spiral strip which covers the surface of the pillar. His figure, in the robes of a Roman emperor, has since been placed at the top. The Exchange-bridge was erected by Napoleon and still bears his monogram, the arches. The famous colonnades of the Louvre district are his work. He designed them in memory of his native Corsica, where that type of architecture is common.

Overcoming Insomnia.

The treatment of insomnia or sleeplessness is a simple matter. Psychoanalysis or a physical examination discloses the real source of the disorder. Insomnia has its foundation in loss of general health, worries, bad habits, need of ventilation and sunlight. Retire early at night, even if you cannot sleep. This restores the normal habit. Take a glassful of hot milk, a few crackers and a hot bath before you retire. A cold pack to the head and a hot water bottle to the feet help to woo slumber. A triple effervescent bromide tablet or two in a glassful of water before bedtime will usually soothe the sufferer back into the land of Nod and a good eight hours of sleep.

Diamond Thieves Easily Detected.

Diamond stealing in the South African mines is becoming precarious business. The blacks still swallow them or hide them in self-inflicted wounds, but these methods no longer suffice. Coolidge X-ray tubes are so mounted in a frame as to illuminate the whole body of the stripped native standing before them. The entire body of the hundreds of miners can thus be brought into view in the fluoroscope in a few seconds, and any diamond present, even if behind thick bones, is quickly detected. The glow of the diamond under the X-rays, as well as its dense opaqueness, aids in detection, it is said.

Flying Casualties.

Revised figures from the war department show that there were but 583 casualties among American aviators in Europe during the war. Of this number 491 were among aviators with the A. E. F., and the remainder among aviators on duty with the British, French and Italian armies. The casualties are classified as follows: Killed in combat, 208; prisoners, 145; wounded in action, 152; killed in action; 41; missing in action, 29; injured in action, 25; interned, 5.

MOB'S ACTION SELDOM JUST

Henry Watterson Wrote Feelingly on the Brute Nature of Mankind, When Herded in Groups.

The people en masse constitute what we call the mob. Mobs have rarely been right—never except when capably led. . . . It was the mob in Paris that made the Reign of Terror. Mobs have seldom been tempted, even though they had small chance to go wrong, that they have not gone wrong.

The "people" is a fetish. It was the people, misled, who precipitated the South into the madness of secession and the ruin of a hopelessly unequal war of sections. . . .

This is merely to note the mortal fallibility of man, most fallible when herded in groups and prone to do in the aggregate what he would hesitate to do when left to himself and his individual accountability.

Under a wise dispensation of power, despotism, we are told, embodies the best of all government. The trouble is that despotism is seldom, if ever, wise. It is its nature to be inconsiderate, being essentially selfish, grasping and tyrannous. As a rule, therefore, revolution—usually of force—has been required to change or reform it. Perfectibility was not designed for mortal man. . . . —Henry Watterson in "Marse Henry," an Autobiography.

FORGERY A CAPITAL OFFENSE

Under English Law It Was Punishable by Death Until Comparatively Recent Years.

Forgeries are not modern crimes. In 1652, the fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, the British parliament passed a special act against forgery "to amend the small, mild and easy punishment" then in force. By this act any person found guilty of forgery was sentenced to pay double costs and damages, was to be set in the pillory in some open market town, and there publicly to have both ears cut off, his nostrils slit and cut, and seared with a hot iron, "so as they remain for a perpetual mark of his falsehood," the unhappy forger to finally lose all his possessions and be imprisoned for life.

In 1634, according to Edward H. Smith, in the Saturday Evening Post, forgery was made a "capital offense without benefit of clergy," which meant that a man might not escape the gibbet on account of high birth in case he were convicted as a forger. This monstrous law remained in effect until 90 years ago, when many types of forgery were taken off the lists of capital crimes, along with such familiar offenses as burglary, brigandage, picking pockets and stealing bread.

Street Nomenclature.

The practice of giving numbers and letters instead of names to the streets and avenues of our cities is so familiar to us that it excites no thought, except of its convenience. But it is a practice often remarked upon by foreigners as peculiar to the United States and as evidence of the matter of fact, unimaginative character of our people.

Historical dates have been called picturesque names for streets. The French set the fashion in this respect. Paris has its Rue du 29 Juillet and its Rue du Septembre. This fad has spread even to South America. Buenos Aires has its Parque 3 du Febrero, its July Promenade, its 10th of November square and also its 25th of May street.

Tomb a Tramp's Home.

A tramp who had solved the present-day problem of where to live by taking up his abode in one of the old Roman tombs at Arles, on the Rhone, gave two Dutch tourists the fright of their lives. They had gone out to see the remains by moonlight, when suddenly out of a tomb emerged a human form which the moon caused to appear exceedingly ghostlike. The tourists fled at top speed for the town, declaring that they had seen a resurrection. The "ghost" was interrogated by the police and will be prosecuted for the French equivalent of wandering without visible means of subsistence.

Great Secret of Success.

The secret of success is in oneself, not in "pulls," outside influence, capital. This is one of the reasons that the poor young man and young woman who find themselves utterly dependent upon their own effort are largely the ones who win out in life, because their very lack drive them into themselves as their only chance.

The history makers are those who have been forced to make their own way in the world, compelled to "sink or swim" on their own initiative. They are the ones who have pushed civilization up.—Orison Swett Marden in Chicago Daily News.

For a Traveler.

When a traveler returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath traveled altogether behind him; but maintain a correspondence by letters with those of his acquaintance which are of most worth. And let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel or gesture; and if his discourse let him be rather advised in his answers, than forward to tell stories; and let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts; but only pick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad into the customs of his own country.—Lord Bacon.



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"Devil's Darning Needle."

The darning needle, or devil's darning needle, is one of the names given to the dragon fly, which belongs to the order Odonata. Other popular names for this insect are "snake feeders," "snake doctors," "horse stingers," "flying adders," etc., though dragon flies are harmless, as well as useful in killing mosquitoes and little flies. Young dragon flies and the young of other insects, such as many flies, while in the intermediate stage between the eggs and the mature insect, live in water and are called "nympha." Many of them live for a year in this stage in ponds before transforming into adult dragon flies.

Knows All the News.

"Those people never read a newspaper from one year's end to the other."

"That doesn't matter; they've engaged a maid who's lived in about every other family on the block."

"Flower of the Devil."

"Flower of the Devil" is a strange growth upon trees found on the sides of Fuego volcano in Guatemala, one of the few places in the world where it is known to occur. It has beautiful foliage, veining and stem, and appears full blown when just unfolding from the bud. This effect is formed by a parasite which enters the wood and dies after eating portions of it away, a process which in time produces the results described. Tradition, however, ascribes a different origin. Years ago, when the Spaniard ruled the country, a fair Indian maiden was supposed to have betrayed certain tribal secrets to her white lover. Her people threw her into the fiery water of Fuego in expiation of her sin, and once every year, on Midsummer's day, she appears to throw armfuls of the devil's flowers over the mountain's slopes—a solemn warning to all of the sanctity of tribal secrets.

POPULAR COUPLE MARRIED

Ora Wood, a well known popular young man of Washburn and Miss Gertrude Saxin, of this city were quietly married yesterday afternoon at the office of Judge D. J. Stewart, who performed the ceremony. The ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties who will make their home at Chester where the groom holds responsible position with the Las County Light and Water company.

LUMBER

Of all dimensions, at reasonable rates while it lasts. 1/2 block S. of West Side Store, 1267 Taylor Avenue. Phone 325-R.

From California—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Stewart, of San Diego, California, are visiting in this city with Mrs. Stewart's brother, W. W. Ashcraft.

Are You Concerned in Your Telephone Service?

Telephone service is now universally recognized as a necessity in business and social life. In your own business every day a hundred details are disposed of by telephone which would require weeks of time and cost you many times over your present expense if they had to await the slow and antiquated methods of a few years ago. In your home the convenience and adaptability of telephone service make the day's duties easy, which, if the telephone were absent, would prove to be a slow and cumbersome task. In other words, the telephone is indispensable in your office and your home.

This being true, you are concerned in whether or not the Company which furnishes your service can continue and improve and extend that service. You are interested in whether or not money can be obtained to maintain and build up the system which is trying to keep pace with Oregon growth and progress.

Neither the telephone company nor any other public service company can go ahead if its revenues are not sufficient to maintain and operate its property and pay a fair earning on the money necessary to extend its business to meet the public demand.

You are interested—It is your service.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

Underwear Time We Have It--All Kinds At Pre-War Prices New Goods Coming in Daily Dress Coats Shirt Waists and all kinds of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear at the new low price levels BURCHARD'S SQUARE STORE ROSEBURG, OREGON LADIES WEAR FOR USE, BEAUTY AND COMFORT