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**HE LEFT HIS STING.**

Salem business men have been "trimmed" to the tune of some four thousand dollars—cash in advance—by one R. A. Vanderhoff, alleged representative of union labor, who has been working a little advertising scheme among the merchants. Roseburg merchants also subscribed quite liberally to the appeal to "stand in" with union labor by purchasing advertising space in Vanderhoff's publication, evidence of which fact is a copy of the "Pacific Coast Trades Worker" just received at the News-Review office. Now comes the Oregon Labor Press, the true exponent of union labor, branding Vanderhoff and his publication as a fake, so far as it concerns union labor. This bit of information comes a little late to be of any advantage to those who subscribed to advertising space in the journal, as the promoter of the advertising scheme has a method all his own, that of requiring reliable business men to either pay the full year's advertising contract in advance or sign an agreement to do so monthly. In other words, he simply "seeded up" his patrons and trotted off to new fields looking for the unsophisticated. The advertising propaganda put out by Vanderhoff has netted him thousands of dollars. It was a clever scheme. He asked the business man to "buy his way" into the good graces of union labor, and many fell for his alluring efforts in behalf of the paper which is issued in far off San Francisco and distributed in limited numbers to the various cities where advertising space has been sold.

But, regardless of Vanderhoff's method of handling his publication, there is a mighty fine moral pressed out of his manipulations, which is this:

There is no more plausible excuse for a business man to patronize a foreign publication than for the man who has the best interests of the community in mind to purchase goods from a mail order house, for, in either case, the "sting" is usually there.

Then, again, when any individual asks you to buy your way into the good graces of any organization, union or otherwise, the earmarks of blackmail are too conspicuous to savor of a genuine bargain. No union organization would be guilty of such a compact and there is little wonder that the official organ of union labor, the Oregon Labor Press, denounces Vanderhoff's methods in no uncertain tones.

**MORE POWER FOR CHINA**

The election of China to membership in the Council of the League of Nations, should not be overlooked in this country. Japan is much disgruntled by that development, and with good reason. China now is in position to exert as much power in the League as is Japan. The result is going to show in the handling of the Asiatic question.

Japan and China were already represented equally in the League of Nations assembly, as all member nations are. With China, also, in the Council now, and with the rule that any action by that body must be unanimous, Japan cannot hope to "put anything over" on China. The latter will be amply able to take care of herself by blocking any Japanese proposal she does not like. This weapon of obstruction alone should suffice in the council, to make Japan come to terms and treat China fairly.

In the assembly China will have little difficulty, because she evidently has more friends there than Japan has. China's membership in the Council, though "temporary" will last as long as she retains the strength that does the electing, and that is likely to be for a long time.

Asiatic affairs, then, are not going to be dominated by Japan, insofar as the League of Nations has anything to say about them—and it is evidently going to have a great deal to say. As for the relations between Asia and America, they are looking up. America has no better friend on earth than China, and in any diplomatic difficulties we may have with Japan, over immigration or other troubles, we can doubtless count on China's support.

**PROHIBITION VS. REPRESSION**

When the nation takes an inventory the first of the year, it should not overlook prohibition as an asset.

Such obvious benefits of the new regime as decrease in disease, dependency and crime are well known, and are admitted by all fair-minded observers. The moral gain is great, even while the reform is not yet fully established. Freeing the national body, brain and conscience of alcoholic poison is enough of achievement in itself to deserve acknowledgement. But that is not the present point.

Here we are, at or near the bottom of a national business slump. Taxes are heavy. Credit is tight. There is considerable unemployment. There is much pessimism. What is the most helpful and hopeful thing in this critical period?

"Prohibition," answers the Country Gentleman, unhesitatingly, explaining as follows:

"The drink bill of the United States used to be approximately two billion dollars a year. This is more than the vast increase of rates granted to the railroads. It is more than

the interest on the entire debt of the United States. And this gigantic sum, formerly wasted, along with its necessary crime and health costs, now goes into useful trade.

"In no other way could the United States have added so much to its buying power as it did in cancelling the liquor bill. Without it we would have been in a bad way to meet our after-war debts. Even now, in the midst of national deflation, the savings banks all over the country, report a steady growth. Credit prohibition for some of this.

"As a nation, we are sober, financially and otherwise. The big drouth is paying dividends."

**INVESTORS MORALS**

A new note in investment morals has been sounded by an Illinois woman who wrote recently to the World's Work investment bankers, she has found, are equipped with and abundant and accurate information regarding the price, income, average yield, fluctuation, fluidity and other aspects of the security they have to offer for sale. This information they give fully and courteously to prospective investors.

This woman investor, however, wanted information of another kind, which she was unable to secure from any source. In her own words, she wanted to know, before she gave her money into the care of any person or corporation for their spending, "What are the comparative moral standards or business methods of the companies whose securities I contemplate purchasing?"

"Other things being equal," she explained, "I should prefer not to be the beneficiary of a firm whose policy is to sweat its employees, to hire spies and thugs, to prevent labor organizations, to falsify in its tax statements, to sand-bag competitors, and overcharge customers. I seem to be the only person to entertain such prejudices."

"I have wondered if there are not perhaps investment houses who make a specialty of thin-skinned purchasers like me, and make it their business to collect and supply to those interested, reliable information as to the varying degrees of integrity and idealism characteristic of the different enterprises whose financial obligations they handle."

Many people will regard this woman as a crazy idealist with sentiments entirely out of place in the investment world. But is she? Business morals today are far cleaner than they were two or three decades ago. They must keep step with the public ideals of decency and fair play. It is not impossible, therefore, that when there are enough "thin-skinned" investors, who subordinate their desire to make money to a stronger desire, to make it only through decent, humane and civilized channels, the standards of business morals will be discovered to have risen on the same high level.

An international council binding together the war veterans' associations of the allied countries was organized in Paris the last week of November by delegates from France, Great Britain, the United States, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Jugo Slavia, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Roumania and Poland. The idea of the association is "to promote, particularly in times of stress, the unity that existed among the allies during the war." It will carry on the comradeship in various ways, among which will be the observance of an international memorial day (probably our own Decoration day) and the exchange of information concerning disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers. A council composed of one member from each country will meet in Paris as often as seems necessary. The representatives of the council will be maintained in each country, chosen from the veterans' organization of that country, who will keep their organizations and the press of the country in touch with the proceedings of the council. It was a foregone conclusion that some such international association would be formed, and it is gratifying to know that it has been done. It should not only promote the friendship and welfare of the soldiers concerned, but should be a potent force for the preservation of unity between the nations themselves. The war made these men comrades, and in the preservation of that bond of brotherhood lies the hope of civilization.

A number of exchange scholarships and professorships have been arranged between Mexico and the United States. Twenty colleges and universities in this country and seven colleges and high schools in Mexico are participating. This will make it possible for young Americans, who are interested in Mexican business opportunities to learn the language and the business customs at first hand. It will make it possible for Mexican boys from the middle class to gain an education in this country formerly available only to the sons of wealthy Mexicans. Anything that will make for a higher grade of education spread more widely through Mexico will promote stable and self-respecting government. Permanent peace in Mexico, and in most of the Latin-American countries, is chiefly dependent upon the education of the greater proportion of their population. One of Mexico's greatest immediate needs, according to a representative of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City, is "about 10,000 little red school houses." The arrangement of the exchange scholarships shows the feeling among leading Mexicans that education is their greatest need. The 10,000 schools become a less attainable ideal because of this step.

Now the state of Portland has a modern Ponsi in the person of John L. Etheridge—a clever crook with a "good" prison record—which seems to be the necessary requisite these days to put over a personal dividend.

**Masonic Officers Installed Last Night**

The regular meeting and installation of officers of the Masonic lodge was held last night. The lodge session was preceded by a banquet, after which the usual order of business was observed. This was in turn followed by the installation of officers, the following taking office with appropriate ceremonies: John E. Runyan, worshipful master; W. L. Thomas, senior warden; R. A. Wilson, junior warden; Free Johnson, treasurer; W. F. Harris, secretary; Paul Bubar, senior deacon; Floyd Frear, junior deacon; Kenneth Quine, senior steward; C. F. Harpster, junior steward; N. T. Jewett, Tyler. A. A. Wilder served as installing officer, and Napoleon Rice as marshal. Free Johnson, who was newly installed as treasurer, is entering upon his 17th consecutive term in this office.

**Grants Pass Banks Consolidate**

GRANTS PASS, Ore., Dec. 28.—The stockholders of the Grants Pass Banking company and the Josephine County bank have voted to consolidate their institutions and resources and after January 1, 1921, do business as one institution and under a new name.

The consolidation of these two houses comes as a considerable surprise to business circles of southern Oregon. For the past few years the resources of these two banks have been increasing rapidly and they are both in a prosperous condition.

According to the last bank statement issued by them, the total resources of the newly formed banking house will be more than \$1,700,000. Sam H. Baker, present cashier of the Josephine County bank, will be the cashier of the new organization. Frank Bramwell, present cashier of the Grants Pass Banking company, will assume his new office as state superintendent of banks January 1.

If you are interested in Voice Culture call at the Conservatory Wednesday and Saturday to see Mrs. Brand, or phone 399.

**"Ambassador" Is To Be Deported**

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian soviet "ambassador" to the United States, today notified the department of labor that upon instruction from the Moscow government just received he will surrender himself for deportation January 3.

The Moscow advices directed Martens not to appeal from the order for his deportation, signed by Secretary of Labor Wilson recently, but to return to Russia as soon as possible with his entire Russian staff.

Cancellation of all contracts negotiated for the Russian government with American firms, said by Martens to amount to some \$50,000,000, was ordered.

**Printer Imbued Too Much Moonshine**

An interested reader has handed us the following spicy item which he declares he clipped from a weekly newspaper issued in Southern Manitoba:

"'Twas the final day before the curse of Sahara, prohibition, came into effect, and the local printer, together with a friend or two, proceeded to make the most of what liberty remained to them by quaffing huge quaffs of Denon Rum and Red-Eye. It was also the day before paper day, and there remained but two items to set—an auction sale and an account of a wedding. The printer was naturally 'seeing things' after the heroic efforts of the day before, and this is what appeared in the paper:

"William Smith, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Miss Lucy Jones were disposed of by public auction at my farm, one mile east, in the presence of 70 guests, including two mules and twelve head of cattle. Rev. Jackson, for the nuptial knot for the parties, averaging 1250 pounds on the hoof.

"The beautiful home of the bride was decorated with one silky rake, about to farnow, a feed grinder in calf, and 60 sets of new harness of a good laying strain. Just before the ceremony was announced Mendie & Son's mare was rendered by 1 mitch sow and 1 sheep, who carrying a bunch of bridal roses, looked charming on the arm of one roan bull nearby. She wore a light spring wagon, 2 crates of apples, 2 racks of hay and 60 grindstone of maulin de sole, trimmed with 60 bushels of studs. The bridal couple left yesterday on an extended trip. Terms—spot cash."

We are fortunate in securing Mrs. Charles Brand as vocal instructor at the Conservatory.

**FORMER LEADER SENDS REGARDS**

L. P. Harrington, who for many years served as assistant state industrial club leader, and who is now located in Arizona, has written County School Superintendent O. C. Brown asking that he be remembered to the boys and girls of Douglas county. Mr. Harrington was greatly interested in the club work in this county, and it was as a result of a strenuous campaign in the county that his

health was broken, forcing his resignation and change of residence to another climate.

**ATTEND CONVENTION.**

County School Superintendent O. C. Brown and wife left this morning for Portland where they will attend the convention of the Oregon State Teachers' association, which convenes Dec. 29 to 31. Following the meeting in Portland, Mr. Brown will go to Salem to attend the convention of county superintendents. During the time he is absent from the office, Club Leader A. E. Street will take care of the affairs locally.

**New Years Game To Be Humdinger**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—When the University of California football eleven meets the Ohio state team at the Tournament of Roses, in Pasadena, Cal., on New Year's day, the Pacific coast champions will play against an aggregation which has shown itself as probably the greatest "finishers" in modern football history.

"Watch the Clock" is the slogan which developed among Ohio State opponents as the Western Conference season progressed, for the opposition coaches soon learned that while their proteges might hold Ohio state at bay through nine-tenths of the game, the conference champions could not be stopped in the last few minutes of the play.

Followers of the "Big Ten" football, when watching Ohio state play, generally went to the game convinced that for at least three quarters the Buckeyes would play a game, full of poor football, but as the time for the final whistle approached, they would gradually become a super football machine, which always managed to get in its victorious work just a few seconds before the clock hands reached the time when the game must end. Thus the "watch the clock" slogan came into being.

The record of being great finishers was borne out by the record of the past season. Ohio state played 5 conference games, and in four of the games faced defeat until the final minutes, or seconds of the play but each time with a spurt of perfect football, which brought victory and the conference championship to the representatives of the presidential state, came through the game in their last splendid efforts.

**CONGREGATION PRESENTS PASTOR WITH GIFT.**

The congregation of the Christian church in their Christmas social held at the church parlors Friday evening, presented Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Hilton with a beautiful electric floor lamp. Dr. S. L. DeLapp made the presentation speech, in which he spoke of the appreciation felt by the congregation of the faithful work of the pastor and his wife during the past year.

**Prices Seeking a Lower Level**

We are giving them a downward shove. All prices on regular line are adjusted and reduced to the basis of next Spring purchases.

**INVENTORY WEEK IS HERE!**

All Remnants and Broken Lines we do not wish to invoice will be sold at prices far below cost. Our loss will be your gain. In these lots you will find splendid values you cannot afford to miss.

**COME Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.**

Apron Checks per yard <b>15c</b>	Dress Gingham 25c yd.	Yard wide Percales <b>19c per yd.</b>	Yard wide Outing <b>39c Yard</b>	27 inch Outing <b>23c Yard.</b>
Boys Sox <b>2 pair 25c</b>	Men's Sox, per pair <b>19c</b>	Men's Sox, mixed wool, <b>Pair 29c.</b>	Ladies Hose Black <b>19c per pair</b>	Children's Hose Large size only <b>15c per pair</b>
Work Shirts <b>79c</b>	Gray Army Blankets <b>\$3.75 each</b>	Pay Day Overalls, Union made <b>\$1.79</b>	Cotton Sheet Blankets <b>\$1.98 to \$4.98</b>	Wool Middies <b>\$4.98 each.</b>
Good Brooms <b>89c</b>	Calico, per yard <b>12 1/2c</b>	36-inch Pillow Tubing <b>23c Yard</b>	Children's Capes, <b>49c to \$1.25</b>	One Lot Children's Drawers <b>19c to 49c</b>
J. G. Penny Co. White Laundry Soap, 4 bars <b>25c</b>				

**J.C. Penney Co.**  
 A Nation-wide Institution  
 297 STORES

**Will Oregon Pay For Its Telephone Service?**

The Telephone Company is asking the State of Oregon for an increase in telephone rates. As shown by the following figures taken from an exhibit just filed with the Public Service Commission, it is now and for some years past has been operating at a loss.

**Gross Revenue, Expense and Net Revenue Years 1916-1919, Inclusive, Actual; Year 1920---9 months actual, 3 months estimated.**

	Year 1916	Year 1917	Year 1918	Year 1919	Year 1920 3 MONTHS ESTIMATED
Gross Revenue	\$2,269,082.69	\$2,552,351.15	\$2,809,304.05	\$3,445,848.83	\$4,156,700
Expenses	2,004,011.32	2,342,401.99	2,568,314.02	3,482,614.97	4,126,600
Difference	265,071.37	209,949.16	240,990.03 (loss)	36,766.14	30,100
Interest and Dividends to be paid out above Difference	514,778.65	549,064.85	594,675.33	653,412.82	721,500
Deficit	249,707.28	339,115.69	353,685.30	690,178.96	691,400

With such results it is not possible to develop or satisfactorily maintain a telephone plant. Such a showing to the investor will not enable us to obtain the outside funds necessary for extensions and permanent improvements.

Oregon must and will grow. To play its part in this growth the Telephone Company must have added revenue.

We are asking for rates which will enable us to pay a reasonable return on our investment. Adequate rates are necessary to adequate service.

**The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company**

Advertise in the News-Review.