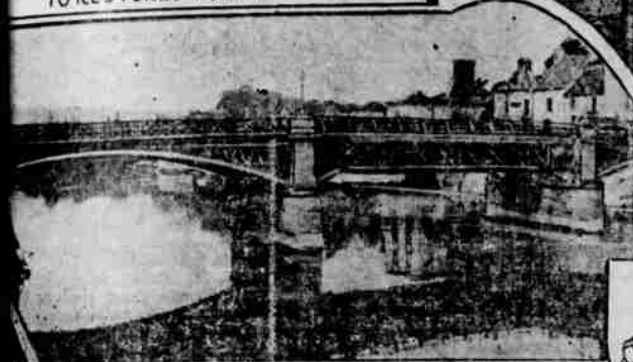


French Revival Amazes World



AGRICULTURE RAPIDLY BECOMING NORMAL—MACHINERY READY FOR SHIPMENT TO RESTORED FARMS



BRIDGE DESTROYED DURING THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE BUT NOW RECONSTRUCTED

By FRANCIS H. Sisson,
President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

FRANCE has accomplished in the last year so stupendous a task in post-war rehabilitation that one marvels how the work has been done. Seven thousand structures had been destroyed or repaired by the end of August, 1919, and 60,000 additional buildings were then under construction. Out of 550,000 buildings destroyed during the war, at the time 80 per cent of the destroyed road trackage had been rebuilt, and 1,500 square miles of shell-riddled, tillable land cleaned up, 80,000 cubic yards of trenches filled, 901,000 refugees returned to their homes, 100 schools reopened and 3,872 civic committees reorganized.

production, 92 per cent of the total iron ore output, 81 per cent of the blast furnaces and 65 per cent of the steel works. This same territory produced before the war about three-fifths of the total value of French woolen goods and three-quarters of the French beet sugar crop.

With the restoration of the Lost Provinces, the territorial and colonial dominion of the French Republic today is an economic unit of nearly 100,000,000 inhabitants, a rich field for French commercial and industrial endeavor.

The restoration of farms and the clearing up of the 4,400,000 acres of tillable land in the devastated regions are progressing rapidly. Sixty-five per cent of the damaged area, in fact, had been restored to cultivation by October, 1919.

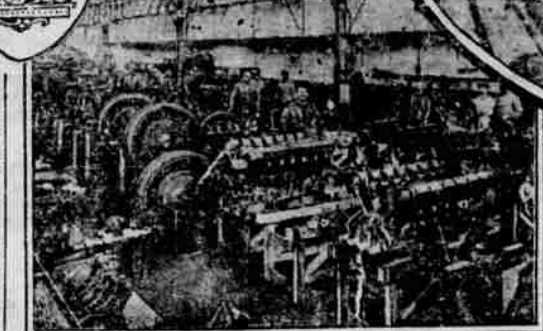
Agricultural machinery and fertilizers are being extensively used to replace the loss of farm labor resulting



MORE THAN NINETY PER CENT OF FRANCE'S WAR-OBBLITERATED RAILROADS REBUILT



VIEW IN RESTORED SECTION OF PERONNE, RAZED BY GERMAN SHELLS



PEACE INDUSTRY IN FULL BLAST—INTERIOR OF A BIG AUTOMOBILE FACTORY IN PARIS

from the war and from the increasing call of the factory. The restoration of Alsace will mean a great deal to French agriculture, as its output of potash in 1913 was 350,000 tons. Extensive development of the iron fields of Normandy during the war gives promise of a considerably enlarged iron output within the pre-war borders of France. With the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, whose produc-

tion of iron ore in 1913 was 29,530,000 tons, the French output will be 45,000,000 tons of iron ore, of which 17,000,000 tons will be free for export, and 9,000,000 tons of pig iron, of which 1,250,000 tons will be available for foreign trade. More than 8,000,000 tons of steel products will permit the sale abroad of 2,000,000 tons. France will thus rank high on the list of the world's steel producing countries.

Every effort is being made to economize coal and to develop hydro-electric power. Today the available horsepower is about double that of 1913 and will reach 1,500,000 horsepower during the year.

The use of fuel oil is being greatly extended in France. The shale-oils of Alsace-Lorraine, producing 51,193 tons of oil per annum, where a new gusher of 30 tons daily output has just been discovered, and the oil wells of Algeria are the main sources of supply.

The cotton industry of France requires about 1,100,000 bales of cotton a year, valued at about \$200,000,000. The supply comes mostly from the United States, although Algeria and the French African colonies are beginning to furnish cotton to the home market.

This industry, employing 300,000 operators—1,200,000, if operators in affiliated industries be included—numbered 7,400,000 spindles and 140,000 looms.

Woolen fabrics exported before the war were in excess of 18,000 tons per annum, the total production occupying 2,000,000 spindles, to which Alsace adds another 500,000 spindles. With Alsace, France will have more than 13 per cent of the world's total number

of looms employed for woolen products.

The main arteries of communication in France comprised in 1913 more than 32,000 miles of railroads, 3,000 miles of canals, 4,250 miles of navigable rivers and 375,000 miles of good highways. To these should be added nearly 4,000,000 gross tons of ocean cargo carriers now under the French flag.

Of 3,500 miles of destroyed railroad trackage, all but 122 miles had been rebuilt by December 1, 1919. Eight-tenths of the damaged waterways also were open to traffic on that date.

The merchant fleet is being increased to 6,000,000 gross tons. Enlarged docks, vast yards and modern electric cranes will reduce terminal costs.

Exports to the United States and her colonies in 1919 were greater than in 1914, with an increase of 191 per cent over 1915.

France is in a particularly favorable position to expand her trade in the Near East and with her colonies. While the depreciation of the French franc in certain countries may be a handicap to the purchase of raw materials or even to the sale of products, it is well to remember that it will prove a great help to France in regaining the foreign markets lost during the war.

The French people have made surprising progress in the period since the armistice in readjusting industry to a peace basis. As early as February, 1919, the Minister of Industrial Reconstruction reported that out of a total of 1,700,000 employees occupied on November 11, 1918, in a group of government and private plants 1,300,000 were then engaged in peace time pursuits.

The government had made on November 15, 1919, advances in excess of 3,000,000,000 francs to the industrial interests of this region for the reconstruction of their factories, and the budget for 1920 provides for the expenditure of nearly 5,000,000,000 francs during the first quarter for the same purpose.

A most significant factor for the industrial future of France is her vast colonial domain. The area of the French colonies and dependencies is 23 times that of continental France, and the estimated population in 1913 was greater than that of France by about 25 per cent.

Deposits in savings banks on December 31, 1919, totaled 7,066,000,000 francs. And it should be remembered that the maximum deposit for one account permitted under the law was 3,000 francs up to October 1918, when the amount was increased to 5,000 francs. Gold holdings by the Bank of France on February 18, 1920, were 5,581,270,275 francs against a note circulation of 37,938,511,021 francs.

The debt of France amounts, at par of exchange, to about \$40,000,000,000, approximately six times her pre-war debt. Only \$6,000,000,000 constitutes the foreign debt.

The great confidence in their government displayed by the French people is evidenced by the wide distribution of national bonds, almost one inhabitant out of every five being a bondholder.

Exchange Temporary Bonds

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has begun to exchange permanent 4 1/4 percent coupon bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan with attach coupons to maturity for the Temporary coupon bonds issued during the fourth loan. Deliveries of the permanent bonds will be made in the receipt of temporary bonds from banks and individuals through the Twelfth Federal Reserve district.

With the commencement of the fourth Liberty Loan exchange, "it is now possible," Gov. John U. Doolittle announced, "to convert and exchange outstanding temporary bonds of all issues described below:

First Liberty Loan, converted 4 1/4 percent temporary coupon bonds may be exchanged for permanent 4 1/4 percent coupon or registered bonds. Second Liberty Loan, converted 4 1/4 percent temporary coupon bonds may be exchanged for permanent 4 1/4 percent coupon or registered bonds. Third Liberty Loan, converted 4 1/4 percent temporary coupon bonds may be exchanged for permanent 4 1/4 percent coupon or registered bonds. Fourth Liberty Loan, converted 4 1/4 percent temporary coupon bonds may be exchanged for permanent 4 1/4 percent coupon or registered bonds.

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Fourth Liberty Loan 4 1/4 percent temporary coupon bonds may be exchanged for permanent 4 1/4 percent coupon or registered bonds on or after January 24, 1921.

All holders of temporary bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan are urged to offer their securities for exchange for permanent bonds immediately through their local banks.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Weather Bureau, local office, Roseburg, Oregon, 24 hours ending 8 a. m.
Precipitation in inches and hundredths
Highest temperature yesterday ... 43
Lowest temperature last night ... 44
Precipitation, last 24 hours02
Total precip. since first of month 2.55
to date ... 25.07
Average precip from Sept. 1, 1920, to date ... 19.28
Total excess from Sept. 1, 1920, to date ... 3.79
Average precipitation for 43 wet seasons (Sept. to May, inclusive) 31.47
Forecast to 8 p. m. for southwestern Oregon:
Tonight and Sunday rain.
WILLIAM HELL, Observer.

Only Owners Can Save Dogs' Lives

A wholesale slaughter of Douglas county dogs is scheduled for next week unless the citizens come forth and dig up the required dog tax, according to the officers. Appeals and pleadings to remit have been met with indifferent silence and now there is nothing for the county officials to do but follow the law.

The dog license tax has never made much of a hit with dog owners, particularly the farmers, who figure that a dog in the country is a blessing, and a dog in the city a nuisance. The city dog owners maintain that there should be no class distinction, and besides the farmer gets all the benefits of the tax, as it is used in paying bounties on varmints that kill sheep and other stock.

Nevertheless, unless the tax is paid forthwith, a number of dogs will depart this earth.

NEWS NOTES OF THE MYRTLE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL

(By Lenore Hurst)
Miss Rhen, who has been much service as a nurse in the great war, has been appointed health instructor for Douglas county, and made her first appearance at the high school here today. She will give the pupils of the high school and of the seventh and eighth grades a course in first aid to the injured and in home nursing. The time set to instruct the class is thirty minutes each Friday. A class of adults is also being organized which meets each Friday afternoon on the mezzanine floor of Rice Bros. & Adams store. Miss Rhen will instruct this class in the different methods of home nursing and of home sanitation.

Mr. Kellogg was in Roseburg on business last Saturday and among other matters saw Mr. McKnight in regard to forming a soccer football league. It had been contemplated that a league would be formed between Glendale, Riddle, Myrtle Creek and Roseburg. Glendale apparently took little or no interest in sports in high school and did nothing, Riddle having a good team and having won two games, was unwilling to go on unless other teams could be met. Roseburg secured some equipment and played two preliminary games, but under the existing conditions, it was found impossible to continue. Myrtle Creek was anxious to go on under any circumstances, but as the others were not, we were obliged to abandon the sport for the season. It is hoped that when taken up again next fall that it can be put on a permanent and standing basis. Having no indoor gymnasium, the boys have fallen back on the great game of American baseball, rain or shine, at the expense of much damage to the equipment.

Two periods of calisthenics have been consolidated. In this period Miss Rice takes charge of the girls and Mr. Kellogg the boys to teach them some of the rudiments of military drill. Mr. Kellogg had charge of a battalion of high school cadets in the Sacramento High school last year.

Miss Eva Ackert has resumed her studies after an absence of six weeks on account of illness. Mr. Kuykendall who has charge of the commercial department of the high school has moved his family consisting of wife and two children here for the remainder of the school year.

Leaves For Dillard—Mrs. L. L. Miller left yesterday for Dillard where she will visit for several days.

To Visit Son—Col. J. G. Day left this morning for Portland where he will visit with his son, L. N. Day.

Visited Grandson—Mrs. F. H. Fisher of Astoria who has been visiting her grandson, R. Lee, in this city, left this morning for her home.

Spends Day at Oakland—Attorney O. P. Coshaw left this morning for Oakland where he spent the day attending to legal matters.

Returns Home—Miss Bernice Rice who has been spending a short time shopping in the city returned to her home in Myrtle creek yesterday.

Goes to Sutherlin—Mrs. W. C. Goodman left on the morning train for Sutherlin where her daughter in law Carrie O. Larsen underwent an operation today.

Returns Home—A. P. Churchill who has been in this city for some time visiting his sister, Mrs. C. C. Alley, left yesterday for Cottage Grove. Mr. Churchill has several of the best mining claims in the Bohemia district, and is contemplating a snowshoe trip to the headwaters of Steamboat creek to visit some of his property.

SUNDAY AT THE CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services are held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock; this meeting includes testimonies of healing. Sunday school convenes each Sunday morning at 9:45. All up to the age of 20 years are invited to attend. The reading room in the rear of the church building is open daily except Sundays and holidays from 2 to 4 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend these services and visit the reading room. The subject of Sunday's lesson is "Love."

Sunday Services at the M. E. Church South.—Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. W. L. Cobb, Supt. This branch of our work is growing rapidly and promises to reach the highest in its history. Divine Worship at 10:45, with a sermon by the pastor. The subject for this sermon will be "The Church in the Home." You will be profited to hear it presented from the pulpit. All the afternoon and evening services give way to the big union meetings now under way. Do not fail to enter the parade at 2:30 o'clock and then attend one of the special meetings, at the tabernacle for men at the M. E. Church, N. for women and at the Presbyterian church for boys and girls. "The Fellowship Hour" at the Presbyterian church at 5:00 as guests of the Christian church and the Young People's meeting at 6 will be preparatory to the great tabernacle meeting at 7:00. We propose dealing definitely with some of the great Bible doctrines especially those related to Methodism as soon as the special meetings close. Our Sunday school and League are growing in numbers, power and spirit. They promise to reach the highest mark and begin a career of usefulness greater than ever. Our Junior League and the Junior Missionary society, with the Young People's Missionary Society, are all promising bodies of people. The presence of Dr. Shangle, President of Columbia Creek Junior college and also of Dr. Bulgin and Miss Bulgin were highly appreciated last Sunday, while the Dr.'s sermon was a rare treat to all of the fine congregation present. You are cordially invited to all these services. J. C. Jones, pastor.

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GEORGE W. SMITH



George Weisinger Smith, mayor of Louisville, Ky., who is considering the purchase of a coal mine and the establishment of municipal coal yards.

We Don't Need Men Like You, Slacker Bergdoll

(By United Press.)
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft dodger, and his chauffeur, Isaac Stetler, who recently fled from the United States, via Canada, issued the following statement today: "We intend to return to America, if America needs us, when again there are honest men at the head of the American government."

Tried to Kidnap Him.
BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The foreign office has begun an investigation into the attempt of two Americans—Charles Neaf of Baltimore and Frank Zimmer of Denver—to seize Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, rich American draft dodger, at Eberbach and the affair threatens to become an international incident. Officials of the foreign office said today that they sought more definite information before taking action.

NOTICE.
My wife, Marguerite E. Miller, having left me without just cause, I will not be responsible for any bills that she may contract.
SAMUEL H. MILLER.

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Miss Alvira Lewis of Dillard left yesterday to spend the week end with her parents. Miss Ruth Bowker accompanied Miss Lewis.

In Our Schools

BY DR. NERBAS, DENTIST

At the Marion school in Cleveland, Ohio, it was discovered by test that the children with defective teeth were backward as regards their physical and mental condition. Don't allow your child to start life with a handicap. Teach it to care for its teeth and take it to a dentist. No charges for examinations, also advice to school children given gladly and without charge. Painless Extraction.

DR. H. R. NERBAS, DENTIST
6 & 8 MASONIC BLDG.

PHONE 488.

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ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

In order to Make Room for our New Spring Line

Saturday, Jan. 29th

All Coats 1-2 Off

(SEE OUR WINDOWS)

All Furs, 1-3 Off

(SEE OUR WINDOWS)

I. ABRAHAM



You'll never look like a "two spot" if we DRY CLEAN your clothes.

Who's Your Cleaner?

Imperial CLEANERS

Try Our Way.
Phone 277

Our Auto Will Call.