

## ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

Issued Daily Except Sunday.

B. W. Bates is Publisher. Bert G. Bates

Subscription Rates

Daily, per year, by mail, \$4.00  
Daily, six months, by mail, \$2.00  
By Carrier, per month, .50

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Entered as second-class matter May 17, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VEHICLE LAWS  
ARE EXPLAINED

Many of the Smaller Details  
of the Motor Laws Are  
Not Observed.

## TRUCK DRIVERS FINED

Overloaded and Speeding Trucks  
Will Be Carefully Watched, State  
Traffic Officer States—Will  
Arrest Offenders.

There are a great many of the laws and rules relative to motor vehicles that are daily violated by a large number of people. J. J. McMahon, state traffic officer, states. Many of these violations are caused by a lack of knowledge concerning the law and the state does not desire to deal harshly with offenders until they have had an opportunity to learn the law in respect to their violations. For their own protection he advises persons driving motor vehicles to procure copies of the state vehicle law and study them carefully. These may be procured from any peace officer or by writing to the secretary of state.

One frequent violation is in the driving of horse-drawn vehicles. All such vehicles must carry lights at night, Mr. McMahon says, and the driver is liable to arrest and fine if a light is not displayed in compliance with the law.

It is also provided that approaching automobiles must dim their lights. The state recognizes no patent lens and even if such lens are in use dimming must be observed.

Another rule which is little known and seldom observed governs pedestrians along public roads and highways. It is commonly thought that pedestrians should keep to the right and in following the highway should go in the same direction as the traffic. This, however, is not correct, Mr. McMahon states. Pedestrians

**111**  
one eleven  
cigarettes

The  
Three Inseparables  
One for mildness, VIRGINIA  
One for mellowness, BURLEY  
One for aroma, TURKISH  
The finest tobaccos perfectly  
aged and blended

**20 for 15¢**

The American Cigarette Co.  
★ III FIFTH AVE.  
NEW YORK CITY

INCOMES TAKE BIG  
JUMP IN 5 YEARS

Buying Power of Dollar How-  
ever Has Dwindled Dur-  
ing Same Time.

## MANY EVADE GOV. TAX

Big Difference is Noted Between In-  
come Tax Returns and the Find-  
ing of National Bureau of  
Economic Research.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—(United  
Press.)—The total national income  
of the United States in 1918 was 61  
billion dollars, as compared with

## Prune Pickin's

By Bert G. Bates

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—  
This is the time of year when you  
discover the leaks in your ceilings.

Once there was a farmer who  
didn't think he could move to town  
and run a grocery store and get rich.

BELLIGERENT BALLADS.  
I'd like to throttle

The far from few  
Who show their learning  
By saying, "Beaucoup."

WOULDN'T IT BE FUNNY IF—  
Dave Shambrook would learn to  
do the fox trot?

"I don't like your heart action,"  
said Dr. Wade, applying his stetho-  
scope to a local ex-service man.  
"You've had some trouble with an-  
guine pectoris, haven't you?"  
"You're partly right, doc," an-  
swered the young man sheepishly,  
"only that ain't her name."

WE HAVE WITH US TODAY

In awarding the velvet-handled  
cream-puff opener for the best joke  
of the week, we feel constrained to  
select the following as our choice,  
with due credit to the Washington  
Star from whence it came:

"Unemployment is a great prob-  
lem."

"It is," replied the radical agi-  
tator. "Unemployment by itself is  
easy enough to learn. The hard part  
of the proposition is to make it pay."

"Money makes the mare go," was  
the old proverb, but it's the city  
council that keeps the mayor going.  
At any rate, that's what Walt in-  
formed ye ed. of Prune Pickin's.

A woman may defend her no-  
account husband before her friends,  
but she surely does not miss any  
words in telling her husband what  
she thinks of having to do it.

Ye ed. is beginning to think Prune  
Pickin's items in regard to the South  
Stephens street mudhole have been  
in vain.

Once a year we print a fall clas-  
sic. Here it is:

Our Palm Beach suit has got the  
chills.

Our straw hat's got the ager;  
There's frost upon Mirandy's frills,  
And icy thoughts enrage her.  
We'll have to work that camouflage,  
And thus appease her mighty rage.  
Or else give up our summer's wage  
And with new duds assuage her.

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, our  
eminent and widely suspected draft  
evader, is writing a book. Getting  
under the cover again, eh Grover?

A ROSEBURG FABLE.

One time there was a fair young  
thing with bobbed hair and plucked  
eyebrows and everything, who had  
two gentlemen friends—Daddies, as  
they call 'em now. One of them was  
an easy spender, loose as ashes. He  
drew pay Saturday evening and had  
it all spent on the girl by Sunday  
evening—the usual thing you know:  
flowers, motor rides, theaters, candy,  
all such. The other fellow never  
gave the girl anything but the light  
of his countenance. He was tighter  
than 17 bootleggers, but he was  
reputed to have saved enough to pay  
the national debt of Patagonia.  
When the time came for Lizzie (yep,  
her name was Lizzie) to make her  
great decision, she figured it this  
way: "If I get hooked up with this  
amateur Santa Claus, I will always  
be hungry because he will always be  
broke. He would willingly spend his  
last nickel on me, but a nickel will  
be all he will ever have to spend. On  
the other hand, if I marry the other  
bird I will never be able to pry ten  
cents out of him, and will go thru  
life wearing cotton stockings and a  
martyred look."

So saying, she got a job in the  
laundry, gave both suitors the air,  
and lived happily ever after.

The head that is loaded with wis-  
dom never leaks at the mouth.

KILLERS TAKE NOTICE.

An editor was murdered in Ar-  
kansas the other day and the mur-  
derer was sentenced to ninety-nine  
years in prison, while a fellow who  
killed a lawyer got off with seven  
years. Prospective murderers, please  
take notice.

Two probably can live as cheaply  
as one—but the fellow with seven or  
eight kids knows that two is the  
limit.

Send in your name NOW for Prune  
Pickin's Winter Annual.

LAFE PERKINS SEZ:

"Safety pins are not safety pins  
when swallowed—unless they are  
closed."

34.4 billions in 1913.

But this increase in dollars did  
not represent a like increase in pro-  
duction. Most of it was due to the  
rise in prices, for the dollar of 1918  
and 1919 was a much less efficient  
dollar than that of 1913. The ac-  
tual total of commodities produced  
increased very little, if at all, and a  
large part of those which were pro-  
duced were war materials, not of a  
kind really benefitting consumers.

Consequently, individual incomes,  
estimated on a per capita basis, ris-  
ing from \$340 in 1910 and \$354 in  
1913, to \$586 in 1918, represented  
more dollars but little or no real in-  
crease because the \$586 of 1918 is  
equivalent to only \$372 in terms of  
the purchasing power of 1913.

These are the most important find-  
ings of the National Bureau of Eco-  
nomic Research, made public today  
in advance of the formal publication  
of the results of a year's study of  
"Income in the United States." This  
study, the most exhaustive ever made  
of the income question in this coun-  
try, has been conducted by Wesley  
 Clair Mitchell, Willford I. King,  
 Frederick R. Macaulay and Oswald  
 W. Knauth, under the auspices of  
 a board of nineteen directors, includ-  
 ing men prominent in many fields of  
 business, education, labor, agricul-  
 ture, economics and practical statis-  
 tics, and representing many diver-  
 gent points of view.

Distribution of Income.

The report says that only one out  
of a hundred (1 per cent) income re-  
ceivers in the United States in 1918  
had incomes of \$5000 or more, and  
that this one per cent had 14 per  
cent of the national income. Five  
per cent, representing incomes above  
\$2200, had 26 per cent of the total.  
Ten per cent, including incomes  
above \$2300, had near 35 per cent

of the total; the most prosperous 20  
per cent, including incomes above  
\$1750, had about 47 per cent; 80  
per cent of the income receivers had  
incomes below \$1750, receiving  
about 53 per cent of the total in-  
come.

Shares of Labor and Capital.

In most of the years since 1913,  
the bureau finds that in the prin-  
cipal organized industries, wages and  
salaries were about 70 per cent of  
the total income; while capital (in-  
cluding management) received about  
30 per cent, out of which were paid  
rent, interest and profits; but these  
proportions varied materially with  
relative prosperity and depression.  
In 1916, for example, the share of  
capital increased to about 35 per  
cent, with 65 per cent to labor, while  
in 1919 capital's share fell to about  
22 per cent, while labor got 78. Of  
the total payments to employees in  
the highly organized industries,  
about 92 per cent goes to the man-  
ual workers and clerical staffs, while  
8 per cent goes to officials.

Share of the Farmer.

The farmers, who, during the past  
decade, have made up about 16 per  
cent of the total of the gainfully em-  
ployed, had from 12 to 13 per cent  
of the national income in the years  
between 1910 and 1916 inclusive;  
since 1917 they have been receiving  
16 to 17 per cent, or a somewhat  
higher proportion, as the following  
figures from the report show:

|           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1910..... | 12.9 per cent |
| 1911..... | 11.9 per cent |
| 1912..... | 12.3 per cent |
| 1913..... | 12.6 per cent |
| 1914..... | 12.9 per cent |
| 1915..... | 13.1 per cent |
| 1916..... | 12.8 per cent |
| 1917..... | 16.3 per cent |
| 1918..... | 17.0 per cent |

## Stop, Look &amp; Listen

Have you a set of Weed Chains for the  
muddy and slippery roads? Better see  
us before you are sorry, and get a set.

## C.A. LOCKWOOD MOTOR CO

1919.....16.5 per cent

Source of Production.

As for the sources of the national  
income, the bureau finds, taking a  
general average since 1910, that the  
agriculture contributes about 17  
per cent of the total, manufacturing  
about 30 per cent, transportation  
about 9 per cent, government about  
5 per cent, mining a little more than  
3 per cent, banking a little over 1  
per cent. The many miscellaneous  
employments, professional men, re-  
tailers, jobbers, merchants, domes-  
tics, etc., too numerous to list speci-  
fically, contributed 33 per cent. In  
other words, our highly-organized  
industries, even if we include all  
manufacturing, mining, transporta-  
tion, banking and government ac-  
tivities, such as education and road-  
building, produce only about half of  
the national income. The rest is  
due to the efforts of the small in-  
dependent workers.

Income Tax Discrepancies.

The report estimates that the num-

ber of persons in 1918 having in-  
comes over \$2000, was 5,300,000,  
and that their total income was over  
23 billion dollars. Income tax re-  
turns, however, showed only 2,900,  
000 persons having over \$2000, and  
their total reported income was less  
than 14 billion dollars. This dis-  
crepancy is due in part to technical  
evasions and straight illegal with-  
holdings, but also in part to the ex-  
isting tax-exempt income, which the  
bureau estimates at 1 1/2 billion dol-  
lars. What this means in terms of  
the income tax is that the govern-  
ment received in 1918 about half a  
billion dollars less than it would  
have, if all persons receiving over  
\$2000 had paid their full amount.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Starmer of  
this city on October 27, a 9 1/2 pound  
boy. Both mother and baby are do-  
ing nicely.

SUITS RELINED, and any kind of  
alterations done right at the Rose-  
burg Cleaner. Phone 472. We call  
and deliver.

No other Phonograph  
can do it!

No other phonograph even dares the test which  
the New Edison underwent last Monday, before  
a large audience at the Presbyterian church.

That fact is something for you to think about.

The test of comparison with living artists is  
the only phonograph test which means anything.  
It is the only way in which a phonograph can  
irrefutably prove its realism. It is the most  
drastic of all phonograph tests. To sustain it,  
requires absolutely perfect realism—nothing  
less.

Last Monday eve, the New Edison stood by  
Helen Clark's side in the Presbyterian church. If  
you were there, you heard the living voice and the

Re-Created voice brought into direct comparison.  
You know that there was no difference between  
the two voices.

A similar test was made by Joseph Phillips  
with Re-Creations of his baritone selections.  
Again the same astonishing result—there was no  
difference between Re-Created voice and living  
voice.

By this wonderful performance, the New Edi-  
son has placed itself apart from all other phono-  
graphs and talking machines. It alone has sus-  
tained this drastic test. It alone has proved con-  
cretely and conclusively, that it gives you the  
living performances of great artists.

## The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

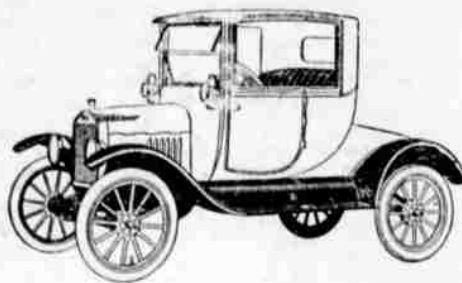
Any Official Laboratory Model you buy in our  
store will positively sustain the test made at the  
Presbyterian church. We will give you our guar-  
antee to that effect.

Come in and hear this instrument in some fur-  
ther tests of its realism. Learn that you can  
have an Official Laboratory Model of your own,  
on a very small cash outlay. We will make a  
gentleman's agreement with any music lover.

## OTT'S MUSIC STORE

ROSEBURG, OREGON

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



THE FORD CAR is so simple in  
construction, so dependable in  
its action, so easy to operate and  
handle that almost anybody and  
everybody can safely drive it.

THE FORD COUPE, permanently  
enclosed with sliding glass win-  
dows, is cozy, and roomy—mo-  
dest and refined—a car that you,  
your wife or daughter will be proud  
to own and drive.

And of course it has all the Ford  
economies of operation and main-  
tenance.

Call and look over the Ford Coupe.  
Reasonably prompt delivery can  
be made if you order at once.

**C. A. LOCKWOOD  
MOTOR COMPANY**

ROSEBURG, OREGON.