MARKETS

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

(By Associated Press).

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—Hogs and sheep were reported steady in the markets here today.

Butter and eggs prices remain steady with no indication of increase or decrease.

Cattle prices are steady.

Calves are $1 to $1.50 higher.

PORTLAND MARKET

	Prices.
CATTLE—	
Prime steers	$7.00@ 7.50
Medium to good steers	6.25@ 7.00
Common to medium steers	5.75@ 6.25
Common to fair steers	4.75@ 5.75
Prime feeders	5.00@ 5.50
Medium to good feeders	4.50@ 5.00
Prime cows and heifers	5.50@ 6.10
Medium to good cows, heifers	5.00@ 5.50
Common to med. cows, heifers	4.25@ 5.00
Canner cows	3.25@ 4.25
Cutters	2.25@ 3.25
Bulls	3.50@ 5.00
Prime dairy calves	10.00@11.00
Medium light calves @	9.00@10.00
Common light calves @	7.00@ 9.00
Heavy calves	5.50@ 7.00
HOGS—	
Prime light	9.25@ 9.50
Medium heavy, 200-300 lbs.	8.50@ 9.00
Smooth heavy, 300 lbs. up.	7.50@ 8.50
Rough heavy	5.00@ 6.50
Stags	3.00@ 9.50
Prime pigs	8.75@ 9.00
Under pigs	4.00@ 6.50
Sows subject to dockage	
SHEEP—	
Prime of mountain lambs @	9.25@10.00
Prime valley lambs	8.25@ 9.25
Medium lambs	4.75@ 6.25
Ewes, prime to good	6.75@ 8.25
Medium Oregon feeders	7.00@ 8.00
Prime yearlings	7.50@ 8.00
Heavy yearlings	6.50@ 7.50
Prime wethers	6.50@ 7.00
Heavy wethers	4.50@ 6.00
Ewes	3.00@ 6.00

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.	Jan.
WHEAT—	
Red white	$ 1.12
Hard white	1.10
White club	1.10
Red winter	1.12
Northern spring	1.09
Western White Walla	1.06
BARLEY—	
Feed white feed	27.50
Feed gray	26.50
MILLRUN—	
Spring	26.00
Standard feed	24.00
BRAN—	
Per E. Y. shipment	24.00

FLOUR—Family patents, $7 per barrel; whole wheat, $6.20; graham, $6; Oregon hard wheat, $6.90; bakers' system patents, $6.40; valley soft wheat, $5.45; straights, $5.25.

MILLFEED—Price f. o. b. mill: Millrun lots, $22; mixed cars, $21; straight cars, $20 per ton; middlings, $30; rolled barley, $34@36; rolled oats, $36; scratch feed, $44 per ton.

OATS—White, $32; cracker, $35 per ton.

HAY—Buying price f. o. b. Portland: Alfalfa, $19@20 per ton; cheat, $10.50@11; clover, $11; timothy and vetch, $14.50; clover, $11; valley timothy, $14@15; eastern Oregon timothy, $16@17.

Dairy and Country Produce.

BUTTER—Cubes, extras 32@33c per pound; parchment wrapped, box lots, 38c; cartons, 39c. Butterfat, buying prices: No. 1 grade, 34c, delivered at Portland.

EGGS—Buying price, 32c case count; jobbing prices, case count, 32c; candled ranch, 31@38c; association firsts, 38c; association selects, 40c; association pullets, 36c.

CHEESE—Tillamook triplets, price to jobbers, f. o. b. Tillamook, 26c; Young Americas, 27c pound.

POULTRY—Hens, 15@24c; springs, 22c; ducks, 22@28c; geese, 20c; turkeys, live, nominal; dressed, 42c.

PORK—Fancy, 12c per pound.

VEAL—Fancy, 16½c per pound.

Fruits and Vegetables.

Portland jobbing quotations:

FRUITS—Navel oranges, $3.50@4.00 box; lemons, $5@6.50; grapefruit, $4@7 per box; bananas, 8@9c per pound; apples, $1@3.25 per box; cranberries, eastern, $18 per barrel.

POTATOES—Oregon, $1.50@1.75 per 100 pounds; Yakima, $1.75@2.25 per 100 pounds; sweet potatoes, 5½@5¾c per pound; Nancy Hall, $2.50 per crate.

ONIONS—Yellow, $6@7 per 100 lbs.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, 2@4c per pound; lettuce, $3@3.75 crate; carrots, $2@2.50 per sack; garlic, 15c per pound; green peppers, 40@45c per pound; beets, $2@2.50 per sack; celery, $7@8.50 per crate; cauliflower, $2@2.25 per crate; squash, 4@5c; sprouts, 17½c; turnips, $2 per sack; parsnips, $2.50@3 per sack; tomatoes, $5.50 per lug; artichokes, $1.85@2 per dozen.

Who is the prettiest girl in Roseburg?

Wild beasts are committing havoc in some of the mission stations in the central provinces of India.

At one of these stations at Sironcha, a wild jungle district at the junction of the Godavery and Pranthila rivers, conducted by the Women's Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, there are four missionaries, all women, and they look after 170 girls, 100 boys, numerous babies and 45 widows, many of them famine victims. Work of such a kind is the raison d'etre of the mission, but in addition the women have lately had added to their duties the responsibility of preserving themselves and their charges from attacks by wild beasts.

Six persons have been killed and twenty seriously injured, in addition to many animals, during one month, by panthers and leopards in Sironcha. Every day lately brings its tale of visitation, attack and loss of some kind. The villagers, and their children especially, are never safe. The beasts tear down the mat doors of the village houses and get inside before the occupants are even aware of their nearness, they are so stealthy.—Exchange.

FARM NEWS

(O. A. C. Experiment Station.)

Spring seeding for pastures may be made at this time. A good mixture on well drained lands of western Oregon is English rye grass, 6 pounds, Kentucky blue grass 3 pounds, meadow fescue, 3 pounds, timothy, 2 pounds, red clover, 3 pounds, and white clover 1 pound.

Growers come to the plant pathology department each year from farms who have lost their peach crop because of peach leaf curl. This disease can easily be controlled with a thorough spraying with bordeaux 6-6-50 applied before the buds open. It is best to choose a bright day in January for this work.

Eastern Oregon farmers reseeding parts of partially frozen out wheat should use spring varieties as nearly similar to the partial stand as possible. Federation, hard federation, Bluestem are good to sow with forty-fold. Marquis and even Hybrid 123 may be used in reseeding Turkey. Hybrid 143 is a good variety to use in reseeding white clubs of the winter habit.

Fruit trees that are allowed to grow thick and bushy from lack of proper pruning cannot well be thoroughly sprayed. See that the spring pruning leaves the trees thinned out enough to admit an abundance of air and sunlight as this practice will tend to prevent the development of diseases and will make the regular spraying more effective.

Spray Controls Woolly Aphis.

Woolly aphis on fruit trees can be controlled by spraying with a combination of lime-sulfur and miscible oil applied in late winter. Regular dormant strength lime-sulfur, 1 to 100, is used, to which is added 3 gallons of heavy miscible oil to each 100 gallons of dilute spray. The oil should be diluted with an equal quantity of water, while agitated vigorously. The oil emulsion is then added slowly to the spray mixture when the tank is nearly full and while the water is well agitated. Use a period of clear settled weather for the application of the spray.

Fruit Canners Helped.

Northwest fruit canners and packers have a chance to attend the first canners school ever offered in the Pacific Pacific district, beginning January 30 and ending February 24. This is a service course designed to give the college horticultural products section, the first and oldest in the United States, to the canner. How to control organisms in fruit and vegetable products, their relation to canning and preserving, bacteria in food preservation, and other problems fundamental to the canning industry, will be explained in the light of recent investigation by the college experiment station. Adjustment and repair of seaming machines will be in charge of a representative of the American Can company.

O. A. C. Jersey, Front.

Eight cows, half-sisters sired by Maple Park Chief, an O. A. C. station registered Jersey, have completed their first-calf records with an average yield of 8278 pounds milk and 441.4 pounds butterfat per year at 2½ years of age. The dams of these cows were all sired by Golden Glows Chief and averaged 555.4 pounds of fat at 5½ years. These yields are equivalent on a mature basis to 574.7 pounds fat for the mothers and 693.3 pounds for the daughters—a gain of 7 per cent in one generation.

January is a good time to sow sweet clover for pasture on the dry hills of southern Oregon. Usually 12 to 15 pounds of yellow flowering biennial sweet clover per acre are used for pasture seeding.

In fire blight sections this is the time to clean out all hold-over cankers and root blight that were not found during the growing season. Tools used in this work and all cuts made should be sterilized by applying a solution made up of one part mercuric chlorid, one part mercuric cyanide, and 500 parts water by weight.

Well fed and well kept calves are less likely to be injured by lice than those that are allowed to run down. The simplest remedy for lice infested calves is raw linseed oil brushed well into the skin. Keep the calf out of the sun and weather for 24 hours after treating. Repeat the application after 10 days, being careful to rub the oil well into the neck, armpits, and top of the shoulders. Three applications are usually sufficient.

An hour or two with a shovel will empty the dead furrows and prevent the drowning out of many young crops this winter. Standing surface water is harmful to both the soil and the crop, hence the surface drains should not be neglected.

Fondant Best Bee Feed Now.

Any feeding of bees at this time of year should be with soft candy of fondant rather than syrup as it is easier to feed, is more economical, and keeps down moisture in the hive. A good formula for bee fondant is:

Granulated sugar, 12 pounds.
Liquid glucose 1½ pounds.
Water 1¼ quarts.
Cream of tarter ¼ teaspoonful.

Heat the water and stir in sugar slowly until dissolved. Add the glucose boil and then add cream of tartar. Remove and stir until thick enough to pour into molds.

Pictures Shown To Farm Bureau

The farm bureau meeting closed yesterday evening with a showing of the farm bureau films "Spring Valley," showing the farm bureau workings in all departments. Yesterday afternoon George A. Mansfield spoke for a short time on various matters pertaining to the agricultural industry. Mr. Mansfield is president of the state farm bureau and is also a director of the national farm bureau and consequently had a very interesting message for the farmers of the community. He dealt largely with the subject of taxation and the relation of agriculture to the financial side of governmental affairs. Farm land bears too great a share of the tax paid, he said, while other businesses bear a light proportion. Mr. Mansfield is a fluent speaker and with a topic that reached home to every farmer he commanded close attention throughout his talk.

In the evening the farm bureau motion picture machine was used to display the films which were very interesting. There was a large attendance at all of the sessions yesterday.

Juniors of P. T. A. Organize

At the last meeting of the Fullerton P. T. A. the program was given by the teachers and parents. Following the able remarks by the teachers there were four parents responding. Mrs. Arundel showed "Playground" slides issued by the University of Oregon, and gave a few suggestions for the betterment of the school, including a magic lantern, a phonograph and a close supervision of the home reading of the pupils, by both teachers and parents. Mrs. Kohlhagen spoke on the value of the Health Crusade work, Mrs. Peterson on the value of close acquaintance between the teacher and the parent, as their problems are closely related, and Faster Butner entertained all in his characteristic humorous way. The music consisted of two violin solos by Ernest Arundel, accompanied by his father.

After the pictures were shown the children retired to another room, where they organized a junior branch of the Fullerton P. T. A., under the able supervision of Mrs. Runyan and Mrs. Guthrie. Their officers are as follows: President, Ruth Ritter; vice president, Edward Perrin, secretary, Gladys Finley; treasurer, Andrew Fisher; and their committees are program and membership. The junior association will meet whenever their parents meet with the teachers.

The playshed was reported finished, except the graveling. The following committees were appointed: Playshed; entertainment; book; and sewer.

The total attendance was 66. Light refreshments were served. The next meeting will be in February, when the program will be in charge of the park committee. XX.

Buy coal at Page's and be comfortable and sweet tempered.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. Weather Bureau, local office, Roseburg, Oregon, 24 hours ending 5 a. m.

Precipitation in Inches and Hundredths

Highest temperature yesterday	46
Lowest temperature last night	41
Precipitation last 24 hours	.58
Total precip. since first of month	2.86
Normal precip. for this month	5.70
Total precip. from Sept. 1, 1921, to date	14.10
Average percip from Sept. 1, 1877	18.38
Total deficiency from Sept. 1, 1921	3.98
Average precipitation for 44 wet seasons, (Sept. to May, inc.)	21.23

Forecast to 8 p. m. forsout hwestern Tonight and Wednesday, showers.

WILLIAM BELL, Observer.

Stages, Jitneys, Trucks

The last State Legislature passed an act by which all stages, jitneys and trucks operating on the public highways in the state of Oregon must furnish a Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance Policy and a Good Faith bond which must be filed with the Public Service Commission at Salem.

Trucks must carry the same Insurance as well as Insurance on the goods which is being transported by them.

For full particulars regarding this act and the Insurance and bond to be furnished

SEE

Rice & Rice

Insurance Brokers

ROSEBURG, OREGON.

CHER-RO

HARD WHEAT

The auto's froze up every morn,
We can't even seem to blow the horn.
The gas is cold, and won't warm up,
It's worse by far, than a horse and pup.

FLOUR

Satisfaction guaranteed at your grocer's.

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollers a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain a detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Profits, Wages and Prices," to seek a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

Dr. and Mrs. George C. Wagner of Tacoma, Miss M. B. Edwards and C. A. Edwards of Santa Barbara, Cal., were registered at the Hotel Umpqua Sunday night. They are enroute north by automobile.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

ALL NEW CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND ON LAST PAGE UNDER HEADING "NEW TODAY."

WANTED.

OLD RAGS WANTED—At News-Review office.

WANTED TO RENT—Furnished house, no children. Phone 124-L.

WANTED—A few Black Minorca roosters. Phone 37-F11.

WANTED—A woman to do housework for an elderly woman. 246 No. Rose St.

WANTED TO BUY—Several turkeys. Will pay reasonable price. Address W. H. McNary, Route 2, Box 91-A, Roseburg, Ore.

WANTED—Washing. Will call for and deliver same. Also housework done by the hour. Work needed. Mrs. Bragg, care Salvation Army. Phone 279-R.

WANTED—Second hand power spray. Bean or Hardy make; must be in good shape and in running order. State No. of pumps and size of engine. Address Box 132, Sutherlin, Ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAILORING and dressmaking of all kinds. 528 S. Main. Mrs. Guthridge.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Comb for woman's hair. Owner may have same by calling at this office and paying for adv.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Typewriter. Roseburg Book Store.

FOR RENT—5-room furnished flat. Phone 431-R.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms. 246 So. Parrott St.

FOR RENT—Safety deposit boxes. Roseburg National Bank.

FOR RENT—3 furnished housekeeping rooms; some garden ground. 1399 Umpqua Ave. Phone 20-F12.

FOR RENT—Large heated sleeping room, suitable for 2 gentlemen. Close to S. P. depot. Very reasonable. 304 Spruce St.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. 217 Chadwick street. 3 blocks east of Umpqua hotel. Adults only.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Victrola. 112 Brockway.

FOR SALE—Dry oak and fir wood. J. M. Judd.

FOR SALE—Dry fir and oak wood. Phone 13-F12.

FOR SALE—Oak and laurel wood. Phone 11-F23.

FOR SALE—Calf, 1½ Hull, one mile east of city.

FOR SALE—Hay. Edenbower Orchard Tracts. Phone 26-F3.

FOR SALE—New Woodstock typewriter. Phone 876-R after 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—Block fir $3.50, block oak $4. Boyer Bros. 14-F14.

FOR SALE—Oak wood; 1300 lb. horse. Phone 8-F23. C. W. Groves.

FOR SALE—Good home, close in. Must be sold. A. S. Hunt, 521 E. Lane St.

FOR SALE—Electric washing machine and sewing machine. 531 E. Lane St.

FOR SALE—One registered Belgian stallion. E. L. Hoskins, Melrose, Ore.

FOR SALE—Few White Leghorn cockerels. Also eggs for hatching. 625 2nd Ave. South.

FOR SALE—One good stump puller. Also one fine Holstein heifer, fresh soon. J. M. Judd.

FOR SALE—Young Holstein cow, calf at heels. Address Geo. Morris, 1918 Military St., Roseburg, Ore.

WOOD FOR SALE—4 ft. second growth, $5 per cord f. o. b. Curtin, Oregon. A. Larson, Curtin.

FOR SALE—300 Angora goats, all bred to full blooded billy. J. N. Bramhall, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

FOR SALE—Good house, large lot, fine place for chickens. Cheap if taken at once. Address A. B., News-Review.

FOR SALE—Bean No. 9 Magic hand sprayer, second hand, just overhauled, fine shape, everything complete. See it at Churchill's.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Owner leaving town. Will sell immediately modern furnished house, consisting of living, dining and breakfast rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath, screened in porch. Quantity of cluded in sale price. Phone 484. canned fruit, jelly and pickles, in-

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

All persons owing the Hamilton Drug Co. are requested to call and pay or remit at once, as we have sold our store.

Unless accounts are paid or satisfactory arrangement made for settlement by Jan. 31, they will be placed in the hands of our attorney for collection. H. C. DARBY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

New Oregon plants, $5 per thousand f. o. b. Roseburg. Inspected and free from root weevil. W. J. Meredith, Looking Glass. Phone 23-F2.

Venette Clinger, son of W. O. Clinger of Days Creek, underwent a nose and throat operation at the Mercy hospital Saturday morning with Dr. Seely in charge.

J. H. SINNIGER

All kinds of sheet metal work, warm air furnaces, both pipe and pipeless. 119 Oak Street.
Phone 423. Roseburg, Ore.

A PLEASANT ECONOMY

"CLEANLINESS is next to Godliness."

Let us keep your suits or frocks in immaculate condition and it will intensify your charm.

Besides, it's true economy to have your clothes Dry Cleaned as it adds months of enjoyment and service to their life.

ROSEBURG CLEANERS

J. F. DILLARD

308 N. Jackson St. Phone 472

A SURPRISE

Our Spring and Summer line of Woolens just arrived. Come in and look them over and be sure of first choice.

THEY'LL PLEASE YOU.

Imperial CLEANERS

Our Auto Will Call

Phone 277

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. L. A. WELLS, Dentist, 317 Parkins Bldg. Phone 312.

MRS. F. D. OWEN—Cut Flowers. Phone 249. 109 So. Jackson St.

DR. M. H. PLYLER — Chiropractic Physician. 222 W. Lane St.

DR. LOUIS A. DILLARD, Dentist. Rm. 6, 1st State and Savings Bank Bldg. Phone 187

LODGE DIRECTORY.

THE SECURITY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION meets in the Maccabee hall the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.

I. O. O. F., Union Encampment No. 9.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Wednesday evening. Visiting brethren always welcome.
WM. WETHERELL, C. P.
GEO. RADABAUGH, H. P.
OLIVER JOHNSON, R. S.
JAMES EWART, F. S.

NEIGHBORS OF WOODCRAFT—Ilahee Circle No. 49, meets on 1st and 3rd F. day evenings in Moose hall. Visiting neighbors invited to attend.
BELLE CRENSHAW, G. N.
LEONA McDONALD, Clerk.

B. P. O. Elks, Roseburg Lodge No. 326—Hold regular communications at the Elks' Temple on each Thursday of every month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
ROY BELLOWS, E. R.
J. G. DAY, Jr., Secy.

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—Roseburg Lodge No. 1037 meets first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in the Moose hall. All visiting brothers are invited to attend.
C. W. CLOAKE, Dictator.
H. O. PARGETER, Secretary.

REBEKAHS — Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows Temple every week on Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.
SUSIE JACKSON, N. G.
EVA LENOX, Secy.
ETHEL BAILEY, Fin. Secy.

EAGLES—Roseburg Aerie meets in Moose hall on Jackson St. on 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing always welcome.
A. J. WULFF, W. P. P.
W. M. LA MERE, W. P.
B. F. GOODMAN, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M., Laurel Lodge No. 13.—Regular communications 2nd and 4th Wednesdays each month at Masonic Temple, Roseburg Ore. Visitors welcome.
W. L. THOMAS, W. M.
W. F. HARRIS, Secy.

W. B. A. O. T. M.—Roseburg Review No. 11 hold regular meetings on second Thursday at 2 p. m. and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visiting sisters invited to attend reviews. Maccabee Hall, Pine and Cass streets.
MRS. BELLE STEPHENSON, Com.
JESSIE HAPP, Col.

O. E. S., Roseburg Chapter No. 8—Holds their regular meeting on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. All sojourning brothers and sisters are respectfully invited to attend.
MRS. ELIZABETH RUNYAN, W. M.
FREE JOHNSON, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., Philerian Lodge No. 8—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting brethren are always welcome.
M. M. MIDDLETON, N. G.
A. J. GEDDES, Rec. Sec.
J. B. BAILEY, Fin. Sec.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Camp No. 135, meets in Odd Fellows hall in Roseburg every 1st and 3rd Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
FREDERICK FORTUNE, C. C.
M. M. MILLER, Clerk.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Alpha Lodge No. 47, meets every Wednesday evening in Douglas Abstract Hall, corner Jackson & Washington Sts. Visitors always welcome.
RUDOLPH R. RITZMAN, C. C.
ROY O. YOUNG, M. F.
E. E. WIMBERLY, K. R. S.