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ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW, JULY 1, 1922.

A LIVING WAGE.

The strike of the railroad shop crafts this morning is a matter which cannot be taken lightly. It is a matter affecting not only our own community, our own city and state, but the entire nation is concerned. There are always two sides to any question and the individual who occupies a neutral position should not be influenced to the extreme of either one side or the other without first investigating all of the facts concerned.

It is true that laboring men cannot expect to retain the high rate of wages which existed during the times when laborers were scarce and materials were high, it is equally true that those controlling the capital of the country cannot expect the laboring man to see his loved ones suffering for the lack of the necessities of life without entering a protest.

Any man who makes his living by the toil of his hands is entitled to a wage which will permit him to provide himself and his family with at least the necessities of life and to enjoy the happiness which these comforts afford. Any movement which tends to reduce the worker to a position bordering on slavery, without recompense which will provide some of the comforts of life, is not in conformity with the principles of humanity.

The wage question is one of paramount importance to this nation. Living costs have been reduced to a certain extent but they have not yet reached the low level of pre war times. There is a positive connection between living costs and wages and as one is lowered the other drops also. In the light of past events it is not believed to be policy to lower one out of proportion to the other. There must be an adjustment of both and in this adjustment the principle of humanity and the right to the ordinary comforts of life must not be overlooked.

MONEY AND MARKETS.

Industrial stability has been more nearly attained in the past thirty days than at any time since the beginning of the World War, according to published reports. Some industries have shown moderate gains, in others conditions have altered but little and in a few lines a seasonal dullness has occurred. The unfavorable factors in the situation are the continued deadlock in the coal strike and in the textile mills of New England and threats of strikes by those classes of railroad labor affected by recent decisions of the United States railroad labor board.

Iron and steel output for May showed further gains, and the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation have increased. Automobile production during May established new high records. The rubber manufacturing industry is sharing in the activity in automobile manufacturing. Conditions in the hide market are not yet satisfactory but stocks are not large and both tanners and manufacturing consumers of leather feel reasonably sure that prices of hides and skins will not go lower. Stocks of leather are heavy but the market is becoming more active for all classes. In the shoe industry there is evidence of a slowly improving demand which is being felt not only in the middle west but in New England, where heretofore the industry has been especially depressed.

In the textile and related industries, the foremost problem is whether the higher prices resulting from rising costs of raw materials can be passed on to the consumer. The wool manufacture is operating nearly at capacity. The cotton textile industry in the south is active but strike conditions continue to prevail in New England. There is evidence of a slightly improved demand for broad silks but taking the country as a whole, this division of the silk industry is probably at little more than 50 per cent of capacity.

The cement, lumber and brick industries have met with some difficulty in satisfying demand because of the large volume of building and construction under way throughout the country. The distribution of agricultural implements continues to be fairly active, although the industry is still affected by the curtailed purchasing power of the farmer. The June estimate is for a wheat crop somewhat larger than the average of the five preceding years. This offers promise of an improvement in conditions in those areas where wheat is the leading crop. Large yields of oats, barley and rye and a heavy hay crop are also forecast and pastures are excellent. Weather conditions for corn and cotton have not been satisfactory thus far, and both are late.

Conditions in the retail dry goods trade vary considerably in different parts of the country. In some of the strike areas, business has fallen off heavily. As yet the improved outlook in agriculture is not reflected in any marked increase in buying, agricultural betterment thus far being primarily one of sentiment. On the other hand, a definite improvement is reported in retail trade in those cities where unemployment is being reduced and payrolls increased. Wholesale distribution in many lines was not satisfactory during May, but is now beginning to improve.

Prune Pickin's



By BERT G. BATES.

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—

That picture in the Colyum next to us ought to be in this colyum.

The shopmen walked out this a. m. which proves that there is some independence left in this old world after all.

A bald-headed fellow, who was disgusted with the United States and its cess-pools of iniquity lectured at the chau'qua last night for two solid hours on his home town of Chicago, which he has been trying to mop up.

"Flappers look good to ex-senator," says a headline today. And the ex-senator was 100 years of age. If the flappers look good to him we'll bet the younger birds get quite thrilled.

The city council's streets are being oiled this p. m. with skid grease so that the village hoof artists can skid to their hearts' content at the baseball benefit dance tonight.

The American mothers are missing a wonderful opportunity. The thin clothes the girls are wearing now would make spanking wonderfully effective.

Employer (hiring new man): "You are not afraid of early hours, I suppose?"
 New Man: "No, Sir. You can't close too early for me."

When they perfect the proposed visible radio telephone no lady will dare to take a bath in her own house.

HIS FUTURE.

"I declare!" obfuscatively ejaculated Mrs. Kidd. "I don't know what to do with Lester! Nothing pleases him but making his playmates miserable. He thinks he is superior to all the other children, and—"

"By George!" triumphantly cried Mr. Kidd. "We'll make a chauteauqua lecturer of that boy."

Once in a while some crab in human form gets hold of an automobile and has no one to ride in it but himself.

We never know when an idea may strike us, and some of us never know when we're struck.

TRYING A NEW ONE.

"But that is not the same tale you told me a few days ago, you know, my man."

Cheerful Beggar: "No, Mister; you didn't believe that one."

We're glad that the globe hasn't shifted its axis or done any real damage to itself. We expect Henry Ford to bid on it sooner or later and we can get a better figure from him if it's in shape.

HIS BUSIEST WEEK.

Father—"Listen, Marie! I understand that that young Van Dusen chap is a loafer."

Daughter—"Listen, papa! I met him Monday, he took me motoring on Tuesday, swore eternal devotion Wednesday, proposed Thursday, and is going to break the news of our engagement to you tonight, which is Friday. If you call that loafing on a job, I'll give up."

LAFE PERKINS SEZ:

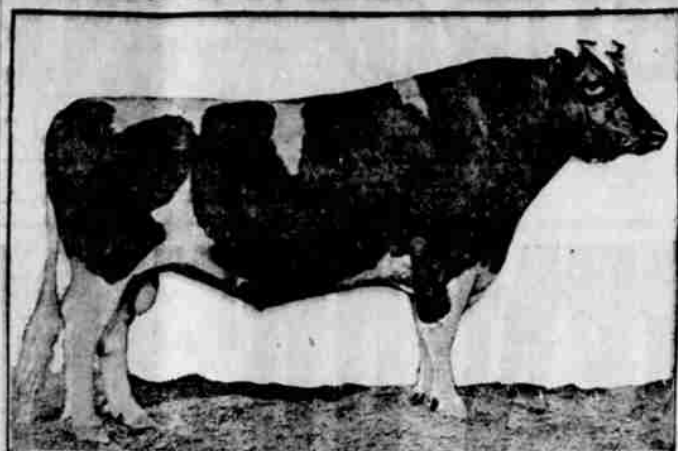
"Tonight's bath night and Maw'll be surprised to see how clear little Willie is in spite of her warnin's agin swimmin'."

Six O'clock Dinner at Parslow Home

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lintott, of Aurora, Illinois, were the guests of honor at a 6 o'clock dinner last evening given by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parslow at the Parslow home on South Main street. For the occasion, Shasta daisies and ferns were used in decorating throughout the house. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. William Bursell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lintott, Miss Mariona Miller and Miss Jeanetta Lintott, of Aurora, Raymond Parslow, and host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parslow. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lintott came here several days ago to be present at the wedding of their son, Russell Lintott, whose marriage to Miss Frances Parslow was an event of last month. They left this morning on the return trip to their home in Aurora, Illinois, by way of the southern route.

At the Uniqua—
 Among the guests at the Hotel Uniqua are the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Killian, Portland; H. H. White, McMinnville; A. E. Palm, Portland; W. P. Quicker and wife, Medford; C. F. Sowersby, Biddle; Archie Oliver, Cottage Grove; S. S. Schell, Myrtle Point; Edward Nelson, Bandon, and Mrs. K. S. Clinkinbeard, Marshfield.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY INDUSTRY AIMED AT BY RECENT CONFERENCE



There is a Decided Need for Improvement in Dairy Animals and in Making the Best Use of Those Now Available.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of the conference of representatives of the purebred dairy cattle associations held in Washington, May 5, at the call of Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, a number of important recommendations were made for the improvement of the dairy industry, especially the purebred dairy cattle business. Each of the breed associations, including the Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, and Jersey, was represented by two or more delegates. The subjects of discussion had to do with the improvement of dairy cattle, advanced registry, fairs, and sales.

No conferences of this kind had been held for several years, and the representatives expressed the desire that this one might result in the formation of a permanent organization to fresh out problems of mutual interest and to work for the general betterment of the industry. Figures prepared by the department showed a decided need for improvement in dairy animals and in making the best use of the improved animals that are now available. The average production of the cows of the United States is about 4,000 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of butterfat a year, while the average cow in some other countries produces almost twice as much. There are 30 million grade and scrub dairy animals in the country and less than a million purebreds. There are 4,500,000 American farms having dairy cattle, and only 208,251 of these farms have purebred dairy cattle. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 purebred dairy bull calves born each year are not needed on the farms where purebreds are kept. Of the purebred animals that were registered last year, about 150,000 were females and less than 75,000 males, which indicates that not half of the purebred dairy bulls are registered.

Recommend Better Sires.

Among the recommendations made by the conference were those expressing approval of plans for increasing the use of purebred bulls in scrub and grade herds, and of the plans for cooperative bull associations as being the best known means for distributing surplus bulls and introducing them into new territory. Although there is a place in this country for all the purebred dairy cattle that may be produced for some time, it was the consensus of opinion that an expert business in purebreds would help to stimulate interest among farmers at home.

A number of questions related to advanced registry were brought up. Co-ordination of effort by and between the agricultural colleges and the breed associations was suggested, and it was recommended that these organizations and institutions make special efforts to cooperate. In this connection it was suggested that the various representatives ask their associations at their earliest meetings to appoint committees to meet with the Dairy Science association to see if an improved plan for making official tests of cows can be worked out, which will be agreeable to the breeders, the associations, and the colleges that send out the official testers.

The showing of dairy animals at fairs and expositions received a good deal of attention from several angles. It was decided to recommend to the associations that they cease giving money prizes at these shows, but spend the funds in putting on educational exhibits; that more attention should be given to production records in awarding prizes at fairs and shows; that the associations represented should give more attention to educational exhibits showing the economic advantage of purebreds in dairy practice; that each association has a distinct duty in connection with the selection of suitable persons to act as judges of the various breeds of dairy cattle at fairs and shows; that no animals should be admitted to fairs and expositions unless they are from herds accredited as being free of tuberculosis or in herds under federal or state supervision, and that fairs not enforcing such a rule should not be favored with animal sales exhibits.

Live Stock Sales Discussed.

Questions relating to private and public sales were discussed, and it was decided to suggest a meeting at an early date of all the dairy cattle associations with a view to drafting a code of ethics for sales that would eliminate some of the undesirable conditions. Since an excessive amount of attention is given to a few high prices to the neglect of average conditions, it was also agreed to recommend to the associations that they send in to the bureau of markets and crop estimates of the department regular re-

ports of prices paid for purebred dairy cattle.

The representatives were well pleased with the accomplishments of the conference and were in favor of holding similar ones at frequent intervals. During their stay in Washington they were received by President Harding and were addressed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the bureau of animal industry, attended the meetings and addressed the conference. A part of the second day was spent in a visit to the department's farm at Beltsville, Maryland.

The list of associations and their representatives taking part in the conference is as follows:

- Ayrshire Breeders' association: Paul O. Reymann, president, West Virginia; C. L. Burlingham, secretary, Vermont.
- Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' association: A. E. Bower, president, Ohio; L. E. Hull, Ohio.
- American Guernsey Cattle club: Robert Scoville, president, New York; S. M. Shoemaker, Maryland; Karl B. Musser, New Hampshire.
- Holstein-Friesian Association of America: Fred Pabst, Wisconsin; H. W. Norton, Jr., Michigan; D. D. Altken, Michigan.
- American Jersey Cattle club: M. D. Munn, president, Minnesota; R. M. Gow, secretary, New York; O. H. Baker, New York; C. J. Tucker, Missouri.

REFILLING SACKS IS PROHIBITED BY LAW

Food and Drugs Act Is Violated by Some Feed Dealers.

Federal Officers Have Been Instructed to Watch for Interstate Shipments of Feeds Adulterated or Misbranded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Some feed dealers are refilling used feed sacks stamped or printed with the name of the manufacturer and the brand name of the feed that was originally in the sack, so that the names and brands are not true in reference to the feed in the sack after refilling, according to officials of the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs act.

A feed dealer of Iowa was recently cited to a hearing under the Federal Food and Drugs act for shipping into interstate commerce a molasses feed in bags which he had refilled but which bore the name of another feed manufacturer. The sacks also bore a brand name under which the original owner of the sacks sold a stock feed of much higher grade than the feed with which the sacks were refilled. The Federal Food and Drugs act does not require the name of the manufacturer or the brand name to appear on sacks of feed coming within its jurisdiction, according to officials of the bureau, but if the name of the manufacturer and brand are given on the sack they must be true. The Food and Drugs act prohibits the use of any statements on foods or feeds that are false or misleading in any particular.

A dealer who contemplates refilling used feed sacks on which is printed the name of another manufacturer or any statements that are not correct when applied to the product he uses in refilling the sacks should be very careful to see that all such statements are obliterated.

Inspectors have been instructed to look out for interstate shipments of stock feeds which are adulterated or misbranded in this or any other particular. Appropriate action will be taken in all cases found to be in violation of the law, it is said.

BEES PLAY IMPORTANT PART

Especially Valuable to Orchard Owner During Rainy Season in the Blooming Period.

Bees play an important part in the production of fruit in cross pollinating and fertilizing the flowers. They carry and distribute pollen. Prof. W. A. Price, entomologist at Purdue, says bees are especially important to the orchard owner in rainy, backward seasons, during the blooming period. When it is rainy the flies, butterflies, and the wind, pollinating agents, may not function, but the bees work between showers and are often responsible for the success of the fruit crop.

A Real Tire for Less The Prudential

30x3 Fabric	\$ 8.50
30x3 1/2 Fabric	9.25
32x3 1/2 Fabric	13.00
31x4 Fabric	14.00
32x4 Fabric	16.00
34x4 Fabric	17.10
30x3 1/2 Cords	12.50
32x4 Cords	22.00
34x4 Cords	23.50

No War Tax. We adjust these tires right here—no delay.

C. A. Lockwood Motor Co.

Mrs. C. M. Sinko, well known in Roseburg but who has been residing at Newport, has been seriously injured and has been rushed to Corvallis. Mrs. A. J. Peterson, who is Mrs. Sinko's daughter, left for Corvallis this morning. It was im-

possible to ascertain the cause of the accident.

The worst dirt is embedded in the rug, not on it. The Royal gets a Hudson Electric store.

Pick What You Wish

All the delicacies of the season displayed before you, Cafeteria style. You'll like it best.

Cafeteria Dinner, 11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Short Orders and Cream Waffles at any time. Best of table service.

The Roseburg Cafeteria & Restaurant

W. R. WARNER, Proprietor.

The House of Good Eats

Served Family Style
50c

MRS. A. J. PETERSON
 Roseburg Hotel Cor. Lane and Sheridan

Southern Oregon Gas Co.

Announces: To the People of Roseburg

that a first class gas and good service is at their disposal. Gas is the best, surest, and quickest fuel that can be used. Fifty million people in the U. S. A. are using it exclusively for fuel and heat.

From now until the 15th of June we will extend our mains 200 feet for a customer and run the service 40 ft. inside of the property line.

THOS. D. PETCH, General Manager

NOTICE

New Life for Your Clothes
 Oft times one doesn't realize how dirty and soiled a garment becomes. The cost of cleaning is reasonable and the results are so satisfactory and delightful.

Cleaning and Pressing, \$1.50
 We specialize in delicate summer finery.

ROSEBURG CLEANERS
 J. F. DILLARD, Prop.
 Phone 472 208 N. Jackson

AROUND THE TOWN.

Going On Vacation—
 Frank Poole, a local mail carrier, is leaving tomorrow for Bandon and other coast points where he will spend his vacation.

Bought Ranch—
 W. G. Patterson, formerly of the Patterson and Riggs Grocery Store here, has purchased a ranch near Canyonville and will move to that place in a few days.

Day in Gleggery—
 Mrs. J. J. Cawfield and daughter, Mrs. W. S. Cawson of Portland spent a day this week with Mr. and Mrs. John Stenson of Gleggery. They en-

joyed a fine dinner and a pleasant days visit.

To Diamond Lake—
 J. F. Bonebrake and family left here last evening for Diamond Lake where Mr. Bonebrake has been employed by the government to take charge of that section of the government reserve for the summer.

Visited Here—
 Stoney Cawfield of Camas Valley spent a short time in this city with his mother, Mrs. J. J. Cawfield a few days ago. Mr. Cawfield painted and remodeled the Cawfield home here before returning to Camas Valley. Mrs. W. S. Cawson of Portland accompanied Mr. Cawfield to Camas Valley to visit for a few days. Mrs. Cawson is a sister of Mr. Cawfield.