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COMET-FINDING NOW EASY PECULIAR IN PLANT WORLD

Work of Picking Up "Heavenly Visitors" Has Been Reduced to a Scientific Basis.

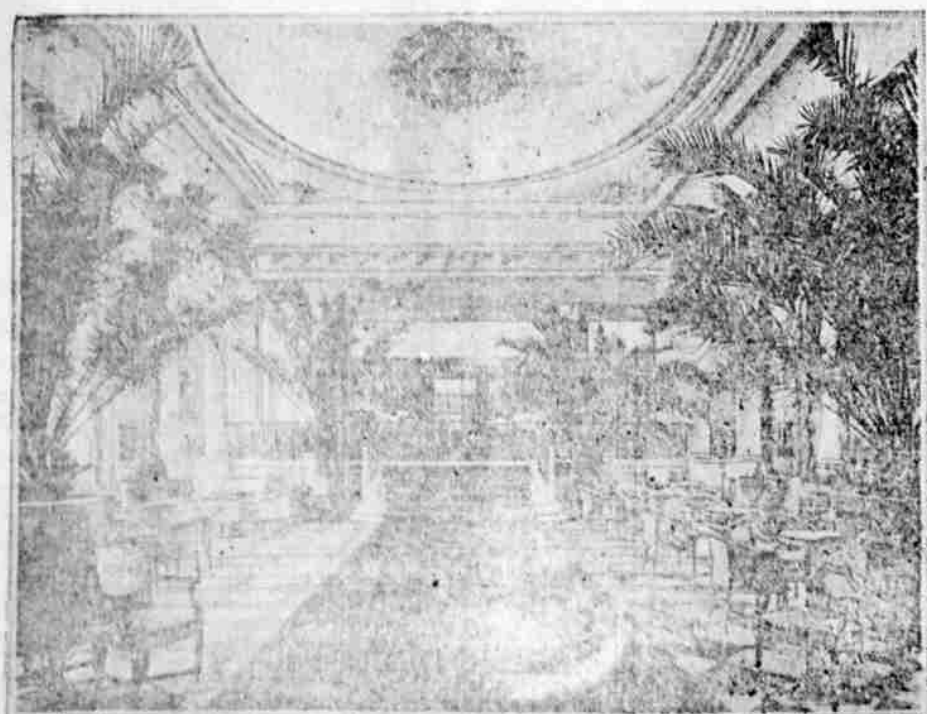
Seven comets which have been seen on previous occasions are expected to return to the vicinity of the earth this year. If they all keep their appointments, and the average number of new comets turn up, astronomers will have at least a full dozen under observation between now and December 31. But there is reason to fear that some of the seven old comets have met with mishaps while heading along through space, and that they have either been shattered into unrecognizable debris, or diverted into quite different orbits. There is, however, little romance now in comet-finding, as was the case when heroic comet-hunters swept the skies all night in the hope of dropping on one. Now they set traps for them—combination of telescopes and cameras turning in unison with the rotation of the earth on its axis—and go to bed until morning, when they develop the plates and examine them for the tell-tale marks which betray any comets that may have entered the region of the sky thus photographed.

Plant's Remarkable Growth.
 A recent note in science records what is believed to be the temperate zone record for a single season's growth of a shoot of the tree type of woody plant. This quite phenomenal shoot grew from the stump of a be-headed Paulownia and reached a height of 21 feet 6 inches, a circumference of 10 inches at the base, and had 24 leaves, one of which, measured in late July, was found to be 35 inches long in the largest dimension.

Strange and Valuable Property Possessed by the "Compass" Indigenous to America.

One of the world's most curious plants and one that is indigenous to this country alone is the compass plant, which was first brought to the attention of the scientific world by Gen. Benjamin Alvord in 1842. It received its name from the strange property exhibited by its leaves of presenting their faces to the rising and setting sun.
 This remarkable species, says the New York Post, is a perennial plant of the order composite. The first year it bears only radical leaves; the second year and after it is a flowering herb, with four or five leaves from 12 to 30 inches in length.
 It is found in the rich prairies of the Mississippi valley, from Minnesota to Texas. The polarity of the leaves was known to hunters and settlers long before General Alvord discovered it, and they would resort to it when lost on the prairies on dark nights, as by feeling of its leaves they could easily get their bearings. Many lives have been saved by this plant.
 By the movements of the "weather plant" an expert is able to foretell the weather and warn of forthcoming storms, cyclones, earthquakes, fire-damp and volcanic eruptions. This plant, which bears the scientific name of *Alchemilla*, is a native of Cuba. It bears no flowers, and consists merely of a long stalk from which branch numerous twigs containing rows of delicate looking leaves. The leaves frequently change color or close, while the twigs bend themselves into curious positions.

Palm Court on the Great Majestic



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP, WHITE STAR LINE

When in the Palm Court of the Majestic—the Rialto where the ship's world of fashion passes in review—one can scarcely conceive oneself to be afloat. Great palms, tall Corinthian columns, broad windows softly curtained in muslin and ebony, a carpeted promenade, furniture like that of a country club piazza, make the setting perfect to complete the illusion of being on shore. After dinner coffee is served here both to patrons of the Main Dining Saloon and the Restaurant.

HOW TO SECURE BETTER SERVICE ON RURAL PHONE LINES

By J. R. Farrington, Roseburg Manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

This is the third and last of a series of articles covering the financing, building, and maintaining of rural telephone lines.

It is a recognized fact that telephone plants deteriorate rapidly and frequent repairs are necessary to keep the lines in working condition. It is unfortunately true that many rural telephone companies, that have built a good substantial telephone line, overlook the necessary arrangements for the line being kept clear of trouble, and the line being properly maintained.

For the most part the maintenance of farmer lines has been considered as the joint responsibility of all farmers receiving service on the line and it has usually worked out that what it proclaimed as the responsibility of all actually becomes the responsibility of no one, and the result is that farmer line maintenance has been irregular and inefficient. Some lines have varied the plan by making each individual on the line responsible for a specified section of the line, with the result that the maintenance of the line is measured by the weakest section or the one least maintained. Neither plan is satisfactory and abandoned in favor of a plan which will get definite results, namely, make one man responsible for the maintenance of the entire line and compensate him for time devoted to such maintenance.

The first rule of good maintenance is to cure a bad condition before it actually menaces service on the line and, to this end, the maintenance program should provide for periodic inspection of every foot of the line, in order to detect and correct conditions which, if allowed to continue, will sooner or later put the line in trouble. The trouble man should be provided with the proper tools and a small quantity of material necessary for ordinary maintenance of a telephone line. If he will call at the office of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, where a lineman or wire chief is regularly employed, our men will gladly give him all instruments necessary for ordinary line and instrument maintenance and will show proper methods of wire splicing, tying in line on insulators and other repair work.

Testing Service Available.

In telephone exchanges where a wire chief is stationed there is in place testing apparatus and men skilled in its use who readily locate faults on lines and stations. This testing service may also be used by farmer line repairmen and they are cordially invited to make use of it in locating line and instrument troubles. Ask the central office operator for "Wire Chief" and when connected explain the problem to him and, doubtless, time, patience and energy will be saved in observing his instructions that will follow the tests for trouble he will make.

It is necessary to maintain good insulation between the wires and the ground, and this is particularly true in a damp country. Wires should not be in contact with the trunks or limbs of trees or in contact with brush or poles. Cutting brush and trimming trees away from wires and poles is one of the jobs we seldom neglect. It is an unescapable task if good talking and ringing circuits are to be had.

Broken insulators and pins should be replaced. Bare wires should not be in contact with farm buildings unless made fast to insulators. Loose ends of wire should be cut off to avoid possible trouble from crossed or grounded wires. Loose connections are the most difficult of all trouble to locate on outside wires, and largely the principal cause of poor rural telephone service. As a matter of fact, we class poor line connections first of all causes for

unsatisfactory rural telephone service. Many of the service faults charged to central office operator that may be listed as failure to promptly answer calls, failure to properly ring bells and cutting off from your party during conversation, may be traced to poor connections in the line wires. A noisy line cutting out and in during conversation with a person is usually found to be caused by a loose connection. Connections between the entrance wires going into farm house and the line wires making fast to the house are locations where faulty connections are very often found, because the copper is wrapped around the iron line wire and copper in contact with iron sets up a chemical action which forms an insulation medium. This trouble can be avoided by soldering all connections between copper and iron wires.

Poor Connection Causes Trouble.

A poor connection will frequently be found that will measure in line resistance the equivalent of several miles of iron wire. If there were found five loose connections in a telephone line measuring the equivalent of five miles of No. 12 iron wire it would have the same effect on talking and ringing over a line as adding 25 miles of No. 12 iron wire to the line. We have removed many poor connections from farmer lines which have far exceeded in resistance five miles of No. 12 iron wire.

There are many things to do that may be classed as chores to keep a telephone line in good condition, but the two most important things are to watch for and correct any poor insulation of the line and loose connections.

Individual subscribers should be cautioned against attempting repairs on telephones. In any difficult or repeated case of instrument trouble, if the telephone is brought to our central office it will be thoroughly tested and repaired. On instruments brought to our office one-half hour's work will be performed without charge and parts of the telephone damaged will be replaced at actual cost of material.

The replacement of dry batteries should be done at regular intervals by the rural lineman looking after the repair work, and should not be left to the discretion of individual subscribers. The lineman should be provided with a Western Electric No. 35 battery gauge, and all dry batteries more than six months in use or testing less than normal, as shown by the gauge, should be replaced.

It requires a careful patrol of the line and an inspection of the instruments from time to time to locate and remove the faults mentioned, but it will be found the time and money involved is well expended. Rural subscribers observing the practices herein outlined will be appropriately rewarded in more satisfactory talking and ringing, and calling parties will be encouraged to transact business over the line that will

MME. SAMUEL GRACIE



Mme. Samuel Gracie, beautiful wife of the first secretary of the Brazilian embassy in Washington, is one of the popular members of the diplomatic circle.

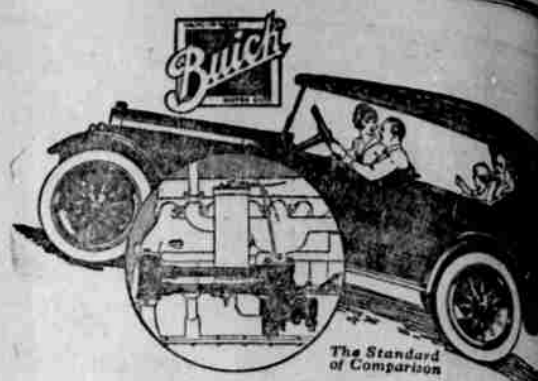
be to the mutual advantage of the farmer and those who buy his products. Good telephone service plays an important part in the business of conducting a successful farm.

ALTON S. FREY AND SONS

Are ready to furnish any lumber and timbers needed for any building as low as anyone. See us before buying elsewhere. Patronize Roseburg labor. Phone 324.

Woman's Club to Give Lawn Social

At a call meeting of the Woman's club held at the home of Mrs. D. E. Carr last week, plans for holding a lawn social were discussed. In consideration of the fact that Thursday, July 6, is also the date of the band concert, it was decided to start the club affair at 6 o'clock so that people might go from there to the concert. A good, substantial lunch will be served by the club women at 6 o'clock on the A. C. Marsters' lawn. The grounds will be decorated and entertainment has been arranged. It is hoped that everyone will plan to attend, and that the club will get a good start on its \$500 pledge to the library.



It is Always Summer for a Buick Motor

The Buick motor is constant in power, in acceleration and smoothness because its carburetor automatic heat control functions equally well in summer or winter, under every motoring condition. All the heat required for the proper vaporization of present day low-grade fuels is supplied automatically as the throttle is opened and closed.

The carburetor automatic heat control is just one more of the exclusive features that make the Buick owner dissatisfied with anything but a Buick.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
 FLINT, MICHIGAN
MOTOR SHOP GARAGE
 ROSEBURG, OREGON.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

HURRY FORCIBLY BOBS WIFE'S HAIR; DIVORCED

(International News Service).
 KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 30.—Because her husband was a cave man and bobbed her hair in defiance of her wishes, Mrs. Mae G. Tork was granted a divorce in Judge Thomas J. Buckner's court here.
 Mrs. Tork testified that her husband, John Tork, forcibly bobbed her hair.
 "Don't you like bobbed hair?" Judge Buckner quizzically asked.
 "Well, it may be stylish, but I don't care for it, and besides my husband put glue on mine after cutting it," the plaintiff explained.

COME TO THE HAT SHOP

"Look Around," the new slogan is buy a Hat Shop hat at your own price.
STATISTICS ON HATS
 (International News Service).
 WASHINGTON, June 30.—Early Irish potato crop on June 28, 78 per cent of normal, according to the Department of Agriculture was an improvement of the average for the seven years.
HAT SHOP HATS
 Attractive hats at attractive prices.
 Arundel, piano tuner. Phone 189-L. The Hat Shop.

Making an Asset of Difficulties

A great opportunity is now before American business—the opportunity of making a big and permanent asset out of the very difficulties of the present situation. The conviction that this can be done is extremely heartening. It is enough to put a new thrill of life and activity into every form of industry.

From one point of view the present situation is by far the most desirable, the soundest, the sanest, and the most hopeful this country has ever seen. Why? Because it brings into bold relief, through sheer necessity, the latent power to create conditions as we would like to have them.

The curtailment of Demand for the products of industry brought us face to face with the question, hitherto ignored, as to what causes demand. Then it was discovered that Demand was a created thing, and that more of it could be created in almost any direction—if enough of the right effort were applied. Chief among the means of creating

Demand is now seen to be Advertising. Wherever you find a big demand for any product you find, invariably, that the demand for that product has been stimulated by human effort, and chiefly through advertising.

It is obvious to any one who will think it through that the present demand for any product could be substantially lessened if it were possible to eliminate all forms of advertising—including pictures, displays, and word of mouth, as well as printed and painted messages—and just let that product depend on the natural or unstimulated demand.

And it is equally obvious that a demand for any worthy product can be created and stimulated by means of Advertising.

This fact puts within the hands of the business man the means of creating his own market. That would be the biggest asset he could have—an assured market for all he could produce.

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

The Buyer's Guide.
 Read by 20,000 people daily.