

Idlelyd Park

THE UMPQUA VALLEY PLAY GROUND. Free Camp Grounds

Store and Restaurant. Guides, Saddle and Pack Horses

BEST FISHING AND DEER HUNTING IN THE NORTHWEST

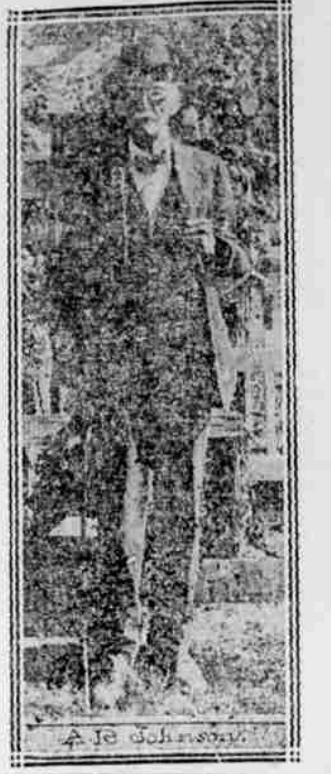
Vosburgh & Wiard Grocery Store

227 N. Jackson St.

Kentuckian Who Lost Eyesight In Civil War Builds a City In Texas

Blind Fighter Refuses to Have Progress Retarded Through Handicap

International News Service. KENTON, TEXAS, Aug. 1.—(Kenton, Tex., Aug. 1.)—Kenton, Tex., and Texas never let progress of blindness retard progress of their achievements. Kentonians and Texans follow the motto: "When it becomes ordained, that they shall build—they build."



A. R. Johnson

Johnson forbids General A. R. Johnson to speak thus, but the tradition of the quoted words holds true to this day. Civil war veteran, minus his eyes, General Johnson built the city of Marble Falls, Texas, and directed therein a water and power plant, a shoe factory, a cotton gin and a school. When he was not building he took occasion to teach Indians and educated his six sons, none of whom he has ever seen because of his blindness.

and when he demanded of the Federal officers that they surrender their supplies they did so promptly. The general lost his eyes during a fight at Grubb's Cross Roads, Kentucky, and was left for dead upon the battlefield. His obituary was published all over the south, but the Federals picked him up, with other wounded, and sent him to Boston Harbor prison. Later he was exchanged and spent the remainder of the war period filling cartridges.

Johnson's record in the war between the states was as brilliant as any after the conflict had ended, although he could see well in the first years of the war. His enemy realized that it was during the part of the fighting that he lost his sight from explosion of a shell. Johnson is one of the few regular generals of the Confederacy who has been a resident of Texas for more than 50 years.

When Johnson came to Texas he built the city of Kentucky being the only one—he had charge of a line of the Overland Mail route, and the line in the Butterfield route between New York and San Francisco. The Comanche Indians attacked and killed the messengers, and in the fights with Johnson always took a hand. He and a few others were saved by the Indians by Sull Ross and Texas Rangers. After Ross became governor of Texas he and Johnson became warm personal friends.

When the war began, Johnson contracted to sectionize 256,000 acres for a railroad company along the river, for which he was given 268 sections. In this work he furthered narrow escapes from the Indians.

Then he began his plans for building Marble Falls, liking the location because of the falls in the Colorado river at that point and the natural dam. Thus the "Blind Man's Town," with its fine waterpower plant and factories became a reality. Not long after the waterpower plant was completed, a flood swept it away. This would have discouraged a man with eyesight, but it did not put a stop to Johnson's efforts, for he began to rebuild immediately. Every day found him on the banks of the river, and he felt of the logs and rocks; felt of the brick foundations and gave directions to workmen. It was after this that the general undertook to erect his school house, the factory and cotton mill, which have proved such successful business ventures that Marble Falls has become a sizable, progressive city. In order to induce a railroad to go through Marble Falls, the general gave up four miles of right of way himself.

When the war came he hurried to Kentucky and joined General Forrest. Johnson had two brothers in the Federal army and having been in Texas so long it was supposed his sentiments were similar to those of Forrest. It was at this time Johnson earned the sobriquet "Pip Johnson." Learning that there were 500 stands of guns at Fort Mifflin, he took but 30 across the Ohio river and found the broken-down wagons and joints of the pipe on the bank. Mounting the pipe on wagon wheels, he was able to deliver the people at Newburg into the hands of his several power-plant men trained upon their town.

Kidder's Camp Destroyed By Fire

The fine camp maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kidder at Winchester Bay was destroyed by fire yesterday, the blaze consuming all of their equipment and clothing and causing a loss estimated at about \$200. Mr. and Mrs. Kidder had two large floored tents with a fly between. As they were prepared for an entire summer's outing, they were well equipped and had some good clothes with them in addition to their outing clothing. They also had several watches, some jewelry and a fine camera which they lost. Mrs. Kidder and Mrs. Sawyers had remained in camp to bake bread while the remainder of the party went up the beach. After completing their tasks they left affire in the stove and went to join the party. While gone the tents caught fire and everything was burned. They saved only the clothes they were wearing at the time. Mrs. Kidder came out yesterday evening with Mayor and Mrs. Walter Hamilton and spent the day buying new clothing and equipment which she will take back tonight. She reports that they are having a fine time at the bay and that there is a large crowd there. Among the Roseburg people are Mr. and Mrs. Kidder and children, and Nellie Maud Bass, Mrs. James Sawyers, Dr. and Mrs. Sether and Mrs. George Bolter, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bellows, Mrs. H. C. Darby and Miss May Baldwin, Mayor and Mrs. Walter Hamilton, and Judge and Mrs. George K. Quine.

Ladies' Notaseme Hose. Every pair guaranteed from rippers—New pair without delay if they do not satisfy. \$1.50. Harth's Toggery

"RAWTHER DEEP, YOU KNOW"

Introducing London's Latest Particular Wheeze as a Test of American Sophistication. Says Sinclair Lewis, back from Europe with the manuscript of a sequel to "Main Street": "If I had the power I'd make Henry Mencken the pope of America. He spreads just the message of sophistication that we need so badly."

How badly we need this sophistication every American home can determine for itself by a safe and simple experiment. Mr. Lewis brought back with him London's latest wheeze. After the dishes are cleared away the head of the family can try it on his flock. It runs like this: One chap says to another: "Oh, I say, isn't that girl at that table the same one we saw last night?" "I can't say. The tablecloth is too long."

MAY BE "LAST OF EMPIRES"

Distinction, in All Likelihood, Has Been Reserved for the Realm of the Mikado. The imperial circle, as it might be called, is narrowing. Russia, Germany, Austria, Turkey have all passed into the twilight. Ordinarily you do not associate the emperor business with King George, because he is the essence of the democratic spirit, and England is to all intents and purposes a crowned republic. Besides, it is not among the impossibilities that self-determination will some day pluck the jewel that Beaconsfield placed upon the diadem of Queen Victoria when he made her empress of India. Japan may be the last of the empires.

So far as it is humanly possible to predict anything in these cataclysmic times, Japan will remain an empire. The zeal for the royal family—it is almost fanatical—leaves no doubt as to this eventually. Thus, unlike some of his European colleagues, Prince Hirohito is sure of his succession if he lives. He need never worry about radical intrigue.—Isaac F. Marzouss in the Saturday Evening Post.

In His Father's Steps.

Several years ago a great man, now gone, walked in Rock Creek park. He delighted to plow through brush, wade in the creek and take unrespecting friends on long hikes. On his return, walking at a rapid pace down Sixteenth street, he always had a smile and a wave of the hand for the children who greeted him along the way. He put the cares of his great office away when he went out to play. The other day three men, one in the lead, came walking up rapidly from Rock creek and cut around the base of the lion house hill in the zoo. The leader was bare-headed and had on an old red sweater. "Come on, Nicky," he called to a man behind him. So the party disappeared around the hill, led by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.—Washington Star.

Musical Increases Egg Supply.

Two young lady graduates of Toronto university are the owners of a poultry farm a few miles east of Toronto. They have been very successful. To lovers of music one of the ladies recently said something that is very interesting. "Do you know that hens love music? Some time ago a rooster got into my henhouse and terrified our hens so much that the eggs fell off from 150 to 75 a day and we couldn't get them back to normal. One day a girl who was staying with us was working for several hours in the henhouse and she sang lustily while there. There was a marked improvement in the number of eggs, and we continued the experiment with success. We afterward heard of a farmer who installed a gramophone for his hens and got 3 per cent more eggs as a result."—Exchange.

Wasn't, but He Did.

One day as I was sitting in the window I saw a man coming up the street dressed like a farmer. Now I had but a few minutes before seen a goose trying to fly over the bushes in the yard. As the man seemed to be looking for something, I called out to him: "Are you looking for a goose?" He stopped short and gazed suspiciously, as much as to say, "Well, it looks as if I'd found one."—Exchange.

Improvement on Tractor.

A new attachment designed to give the small tractor greater bearing area and increased pulling power, replaces the round wheels with two large sprockets, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. Outside of each sprocket is a cast-steel arm which projects forward and downward, carrying at its front end a smaller idler wheel. A track tread passes around the sprocket and idler wheel, giving the tractor increased bearing area.

Not Natural.

There is at present a good deal of criticism of our efforts, but after all one can't expect a chicken to be as wise as an owl.—Boston Transcript.

OPPOSED CREAM IN COFFEE

Frenchman, a Century Ago, Ascribed All Sorts of Human Ills to the Custom. Arsene Thiebaud de Bernand, Frenchman a century ago to the Bibliotheque Mazarin, Paris, opposed with ferocity the then comparatively new custom of adding milk or cream to black coffee. The latter, in the author's language, was "consoling, joyful and I had nearly said, spiritual" in its effects. But let ever so small a quantity of milk or cream be added and the result upon the human economy was most disastrous.

Since the dawn of this vicious custom pneumonia and consumption in the cities had increased one-half and rural communities formerly immune were now beginning to show cases of these ailments. According to Le Progres Medical, which obtained the above information from a new popular review, La Comnaissance, de Bernand claimed that many eminent physicians shared his opinions. He seems to have had an obsession that all mixtures of fluids were injurious, and extended his prescription of milk addition to tea, chocolate and spirits. Sustained by this pre-conceived notion, he was able to publish a long diatribe in 1823, in which he accuses cafe au lait of causing almost every derangement known to medicine. But, mild as he sounds, he was fatuous enough to admit that perhaps 10 per cent of the people might be tough enough to drink cafe au lait without disastrous results.—New York World.

BUILDING UP BUFFALO HERDS

Department of Agriculture Has Had Gratifying Success With This Part of Its Work. Forty-six new buffalo calves are reported on three of the four game preserves maintained by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture for the special protection of buffalo. On the national bison range, in Montana, there are 417 buffalo, including 28 calves born this spring. Fifteen calves are reported at the Wind Cave preserve, in South Dakota, and 3 at Niobrara, Neb.

The department has been very fortunate in maintaining the herds established at these three points and at Sully's Hill, North Dakota. There are relatively few large buffalo herds now scattered over the country, and the biological survey has made special efforts to provide suitable ranges and protection for what threatened a few years ago to become an extinct species of native American animal.

Saw Volcano in Action.

A volcano in action was witnessed about six weeks ago by the captain of the British freighter Bounty, off the West African coast. The skipper said the Bounty was about five miles off shore when he observed smoke pouring high and profusely out of a peak toward the right of Biafra, near the boundary line between Kamerun and Nigeria. Thinking he might be of assistance in the event of disaster to the villages near the seacoast he put in toward shore and went to the land in a lifeboat. He said the smoking peak was about 11,000 feet above sea level and on its westward side he observed large streams of lava. Finding no signs of human life along the shore he went back to the freighter and proceeded on his course.

Put Out Fires With Glass Balls.

A glass ball, the glass being thin and easily shattered, and about the size of an egg, filled with a standard flame-killing liquid, is now being put on the market. Most fires can be extinguished with little danger and little loss if proper means are available for prompt use. Experiments have shown that a few of these new glass balls or fire-outs, as they are called, will quickly snuff out a bad blaze.

In the past most fire extinguishers have been rather high-priced. This new extinguisher is a notable exception—the three balls which comprise a set being retailed for only 30 cents per set. A set of three balls comes in an ingenious carton which can be hung from the wall.

Our marcelling, water waving and manuring department is in charge of an expert with 10 years experience. Facial and scalp treatments also. The Beauty Studio, Roseburg National Bank Building.

CALL FOR CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that City Improvement Bonds of the City of Roseburg, Oregon, Series "A", Nos. 16 to 62, are on the 24th day of October, 1921, called for payment on the 15th day of November, 1921, and interest thereon ceased after that date. Further and additional notice is hereby given that Bonds Nos. 12 to 15, Series "B", were on the 14th day of April, 1922, called for payment on the 15th day of April, 1922, and interest thereon ceased after that date. Dated August 1st, 1922. W. F. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

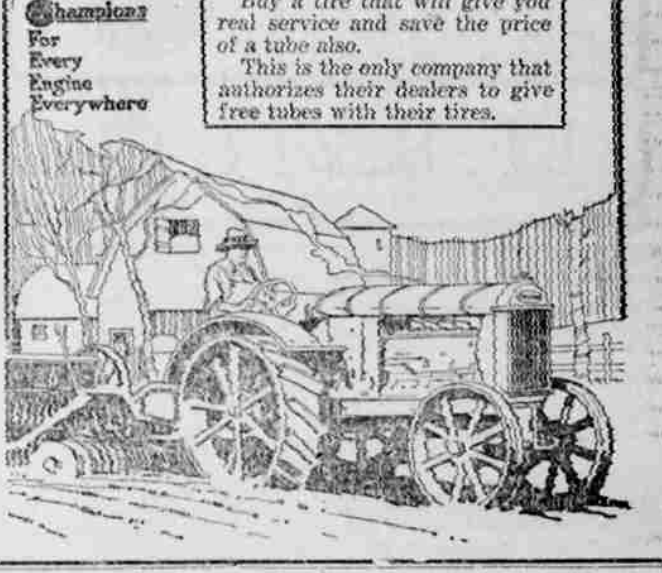
Piles PERMANENT RELIEF. Legal Guarantee Given. No need of Kalls—no pain—continue work. Ask to see One-on-Pile Treatment. L. L. CROCKER, Roseburg, Ore.

C. A. Lockwood Motor Co.



FREE TUBES

We have been notified by the Pennsylvania Rubber Co. that the FREE TUBE DEAL will be in effect for a short time. There is also a reduction on Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tires. Buy a tire that will give you real service and save the price of a tube also. This is the only company that authorizes their dealers to give free tubes with their tires.



Think Club to Meet.

The Woodruff Think club will picnic at Alexander's grove Wednesday afternoon. There will be refreshments and bathing, and a pleasant afternoon will be had.

At the Grand.

Arrivals at the Grand hotel today were H. C. Jackson, Eugene; Pete Sinclair, Wilbur; Mrs. McLady, Oakland; Mrs. L. S. Knox, Idaho; Frank Willis, Canyonville; L. M. Rice, 1885 rd; Fred M. Smith, Alameda; E. A. Hamilton, Los Angeles; A. W. Ream, Glade.

After the Showdown

The great "hayers' strike" of 1920-21, a never-to-be-forgotten event in the economic history of this country, proved a point which must henceforth be recognized as basic and incontrovertible.

It was discovered by merchants and jobbers everywhere, in practically every line of merchandise, that it was the trademarked and adequately advertised brands of goods that got the lion's share of the business there was to get, while the preponderant loss of sales fell on the unbranded and unadvertised goods.

This was a great "showdown" for advertising. Its position as a factor in economic life was on trial. Had it really done what had always been claimed for it? Had it created consumer preference that would hold against the keen competition of a sacrifice price on unmarked goods?

The verdict of the buying public was unqualified. It was not a straw vote to determine popularity. It was the final test of willingness to buy. The ballots were dollars. And the preponderant majority voted with their dollars that they preferred to keep right on buying advertised goods.

With the whole country on a reduced schedule of production and sales, the factories that were able to keep on producing, in anything like normal quantities, were invariably those making trademarked and nationally advertised goods.

All over the country today manufacturers, jobbers and merchants are giving serious consideration to this important and conspicuously demonstrated fact; the public prefer to buy nationally advertised brands of merchandise. And public demand is the last word in all economic situations. No one can go against it and long endure.

This will mean, then, that more and more manufacturers will seek out ways to make their products worthy of a distinctive trademark and a sustained plan of advertising. It will mean that merchants will more and more give preference in their stocks to advertised brands. It will mean that the jobbers will more and more arrange to supply the merchant with advertised brands.

But new advertisers, manufacturers who are finally convinced that their future lies in the direction of an advertised product, will discover that the magic power of advertising cannot be applied overnight. It may require sustained effort to attain a position of equality with competitors who have been advertising for many years. This will be an unwelcome discovery. But it will be found to be the truth, and will be their only hope of gaining a substantial foothold in what, from now on, must continue to be a more keenly competitive market than we have known for a generation.

ROSEBURG NEWS - REVIEW

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