

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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PETTY STEALING.

A lady who lives in a pleasant neighborhood in another city was telling the other day of the loose idea of property rights entertained by many children in her town. She has flower beds closely adjoining her house, and the children come right into the yard and pick and carry off flowers from those beds. Her place is fenced in, and there is a gate closed by a latch, which well brought up children ought to consider a notice to keep out. But they do not mind any such little things as that. The loss of these flowers is of course trifling, but such a condition indicates that a lot of children are coming up with loose ideas about stealing. A boy or girl who forms the habit of this petty thieving, gets loose ideas about other people's property and sometimes is tempted to go on to more serious deeds and real crime. The stealing of fruits and flowers indicates a great thoughtlessness. Children ought to realize that owners have put a lot of time and some money into developing home gardens, and are entitled to the fruit of the same. The parents of such children would probably not justify their doings. They would make light of them, and say that boys will be boys, and that children always have stolen fruit and flowers and always will. But that is not so. There are a lot of careful parents who take pains to instruct their children in the idea that they must respect the rights of others, and most of these children do so. It is unjust to children to let them form these habits of petty dishonesty. When they grow up it makes them unscrupulous, and soon people become suspicious of them and refuse to trust them or give them responsible work to do. You can't violate the fundamental laws of life without paying some penalty. A little serious talk to such children, making them see the injustice and unfairness of petty thieving would change their point of view.

The department of commerce announces results of the inquiry into the causes of blindness, made in connection with the 1920 census. Schedules, or questionnaires, were mailed to all persons reported in 1920 as blind. Of the 53,567 blind enumerated, there were 40,913 who returned these schedules. Of these 35,788 reported the cause of blindness. In 13,816 or 38.6 per cent of these 35,788 cases for whom the cause was reported, the blindness was caused by some specific disease of the eye such as cataract or glaucoma; and in 5,623 cases or 15.7 per cent it was a result of some general disease such as measles, meningitis, or scarlet fever. Accidents accounted for 5,913 cases or 16.5 per cent of the total. There were 1,429 persons in this number whose blindness was caused by explosives or firearms. Cataract, the leading cause, was reported by 4,896 or 13.7 per cent. Glaucoma, which ranked next, was reported by 1,932, or 5.4 per cent. Atrophy of the optic nerve was given as the cause by 1,756, or 4.9 per cent. Ophthalmia neonatorum, or "babies' sore eyes," was reported by 1,198, or 3.3 per cent of the total number reporting. That there has been a marked decrease in the relative amount of blindness due to this disease is indicated by recent statistics of admissions to schools for the blind, which show that only 14.7 per cent of the new students admitted in 1917-1918 were reported as blind from ophthalmia, as against 24.2 per cent of the students then attending who had entered in previous years. This decrease reflects the more general adoption of scientific methods of treatment, and especially the routine use of silver nitrate drops in the eyes of infants. The campaign to eliminate trachoma appears also to be meeting with success, as trachoma and "sore eyes" (which is usually in fact trachoma) together were reported by only 3 per cent of the total for 1920, as against 5.2 per cent for 1910.

One of the worst nuisances in community life is the person who takes a piece of paper and tears it all into bits and scatters it in the street. It is bad enough to throw away pieces of waste, but this stripping it into little pieces and then throwing them away, is a piggish act that shows how little sense a person has. No matter how much pains may be taken to keep the streets looking neat and presentable, there are always some people who will throw away their candy bags and paper wrappers, and some of them make the dirt worse and create trouble by this habit of tearing stuff up before broadcasting it. Any person who is seen doing such a trick should be reported to the police, and such a person should be required by the authorities to visit the spot and pick up every piece thus scattered. Sometimes these offenders are quite young school children, if so they need instruction. But often this thing is done by people old enough to have acquired more sense and decency.

Economical taxpayers who think their city can't afford money for playgrounds have no conception what such spaces mean to the young folks. In Utica, New York, last year, total attendance at 12 playgrounds for two months was 189,499. These figures show what an enormous amount of young activity goes into sports and games on such open spaces. What would have become of that energy if those playgrounds had not existed? The majority of those boys would have been loafing around the streets, getting habits of idleness. The girls would have spent the time in aimless pursuits. That city is safer, the young people are healthier and better prepared for life work, where ample provision for playground activity is made.

Wilbur Pavement Not Yet Open

The pavement between Winchester and Wilbur has not been officially opened, as was announced yesterday. According to Headman Engineer J. H. Xant, a low car passed over the highway without authorization after a party of tourists had broken down the barriers, which evidently was responsible for the county roadmaster believing and stating that the road had been thrown open to travel. Mr.

Need says that the barriers have been erected again and that the pavement will not be open until the 4th. The gravel and protecting surface is being removed from the concrete, extra teams having been put on this morning to hasten the job. All concrete pavement is allowed to set for 28 days and the tips for this section will be up on August 4, when it will be opened to travel in the event there are no delays.

The section between the Dene place and Winchester will be opened about August 12.

Arundel, piano tuner. Phone 133-L.

Prune Pickin's



By BERT G. BATES.

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—

Now that the "garden sass" Season is well under way We are looking forward With keen anticipation To receiving a few donations Of gastronomic delights From our admiring readers In appreciation of our Dashing literary style.

A. Conan Doyle says there is no hell. Well, if there isn't we'd like to know what this summer is as hot as.

The remainder of the office force told ye, that they wouldn't need a vacation if we'd just take one.

Henry Harth was out on the gawlf links with his caddy the other day. Henry drew back with his club several times as if to swat the pill but never completed the swing. The caddy, becoming nervous, said: "Say Mr. Harth, ya ain't waitin' fer me to say 'go' are ya?"

Some of the vets used to walk in the moonlight with one arm full. Now they walk the floor with both arms full.

Another little trouble with the country is that too many people think happiness is quoted f. o. b. Detroit.

Once a big mollicpan Saw a bitty lum Sitting on a surbhone Chewing gum. "Hi!" said the mollicpan. "Will you sibe me some?" "Tinnny on your nintyne," Said the bitty lum.

We heard a Roseburg lady say the other evening that she will never have more than three children because every fourth child born in the United States is a Chinese. That's what we get for putting out statistics.

"Dija see Lucille's Peekineese?" "Yesh, she powders 'em."

Ours is no infant republic, but wearing up from the bottle is nevertheless a tedious and costly process.

"Well, well," ejaculated the tourist who stopped to pick up a fellow walking by the roadside. "So you were going to walk ten miles to town in your bare feet. Aren't you a pretty big fellow to be going barefoot?"

"Yep," responded the Canas Valley feller, half out of breath as he clambered into the buggy. "I'm nearly twenty year old, stranger, an' I did wear shoes for a year or so, off an' on, but the dad blamed things make me so clumsy I just can't run down a rabbit to save my life."

When we walk by one of our readers who happens to be perusing this column at the time we always feel like stopping and apologizing or hurrying on home.

The 7 serenaders quivered a mean saxophone last eve at the dance and the local hip tappers demonstrated a few of the "catch as catch can" holds.

We have very little to say about our Most Beautiful Jean Contest today because we said too much yesterday. That's the trouble with a small town.

LAFE PERKINS SEZ: "Stomach trouble is usually caused by reading patent medicine testimonials."

State Press Comments

THE RECALL ELECTION. The result of the recall election was an emphatic rebuke of the Ku Klux Klan. Instead of being a political asset, the victory of Sheriff Terrell demonstrates that in Jackson county K. K. support is a serious—very serious—liability.

This is as it should be. There is no rightful place in this county, no rightful place in this state for a secret society which seeks to gain political control of the government. Regardless of the peculiarly insidious features of this particular secret organization, inevitable government of any kind is now and always will be a serious menace to American institutions. And whenever the issue is clearly involved, as it was in the special election, the people can be depended upon to proclaim in no uncertain terms that they are competent to handle their own affairs, and want an underground influence or a single empire to interfere with them.

The defeat of the Ku Klux Klan is the more striking when the situation is carefully analyzed. For the Lowe vote is far greater than the actual K. K. strength. Hundreds of people who voted for Lowe have no use for the Klan as such, and on any clear-cut issue of upholding or condemning this organization would have voted for condemnation, but by

the propaganda issued, they were led to believe that Lowe represented strict enforcement of the prohibition law and Terrell didn't, and on what they conceived to be the best moral grounds, they voted for Lowe.

In addition to this, Lowe undoubtedly received the discontented vote, the vote of those who are vaguely dissatisfied with conditions as they are, and found in the recall of Sheriff Terrell an outlet for their resentment.—the Klan menace to them being largely disregarded.

Subtracting these votes from the Lowe total and the Klan political strength certainly dwindles to a decidedly pathetic figure.

Unless all signs fall the time is not far distant, when the wide-spread report that Jackson county is a hotbed of Ku Kluxism can be finally and permanently denied, and southern Oregon can regain her former well deserved reputation of being one of the most united and progressive communities on the Pacific coast.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

LIVING WAGE FOR EVERYBODY

In this time of disturbed industrial conditions, of strikes and threatened strikes and lockouts, the wage question is naturally to the fore-front. It must be admitted by all men who are fair that everybody who does a fair day's work is entitled to fair pay, based on the American standard and cost of living, although it would seem that some large corporations, intent only on large dividends, fail to recognize this right of the workers to just remuneration. Taking the question from another angle, Farm Life wants to know what should be the farmer's wage. That paper says:

"There is much talk now, among railroad men, miners, and other organized workers about the living wage. It is an appealing phrase for the reason that men generally recognize its justice. Opinions may differ as to what constitutes a living wage, and it is inevitable, perhaps, that there should be disputes now and then between the man who works and the man who pays—but few persons have the hardihood to deny the laborer's right to a decent home, with sufficient food for himself and his family, education for his children, and a bit left over to the prudence for a rainy day.

"This standard of income, it should be remembered, is not alone the right of the organized industrial worker. It is the right of every worker. The farmer is entitled to it. He should and does insist upon it, and he should be willing to concede it, not only to the city laborers, but to those who help him in his farming operations, whether hired hands or members of his own family.

Those who will not pay the living wage cannot themselves expect to receive it. This was made clear last year, when farmers, producing low-priced crops under high-cost conditions, were unable to keep the factories running, and the city worker found himself out of a job. The farmer did not get a living wage, and things went wrong. The business world learned its lesson, and neither the business world nor the farmer should forget that lesson now, when wage disputes are rife.

"It is a good time to remember the Golden Rule. Its practical application is easy, even though it may seem to be difficult. Every worker should have a living wage, whether he is employed in city or country. The workers who, as a class, get less, are a drag upon the country, and a menace. The workers who receive more than the living wage are taking their surplus out of the pockets of some other class."—Eugene Guard.

SAVE THE HIGHWAYS

A logging truck, investigated by traffic officers near Oswego, had a weight of 12,000 pounds on one rear wheel and 10,000 on the other.

Cracks in the paving were mute evidence that the truck was far too heavy for the highway. That kind of thing means that it is but a matter of time, and short time at that, until many a stretch on the highway will be broken to pieces by overloaded vehicles.

That should not be allowed to happen. Means should be devised to see that it does not happen.

The people have entrusted the authorities to spend many millions upon the highways. Every dollar of these millions comes ultimately out of their pockets and the people look to the authorities to see that their investments in highways are adequately and fully protected.

The authorities have engineers who know the maximum load the roads are built to carry. Their responsibility for proper use of the roads cannot be escaped. If a great road scandal presently sweeps over the state through disintegration of the costly highways the state highway authorities will be in the midst of it and the butt of it.

The highways must be protected against overloads. They must be maintained. They must be preserved. This is not an edict of The Journal, but the united mind of the people of the state.—Oregon Journal.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON

When recently Chief Justice Taft was presented by the King of England he refused to don the court dress prescribed for that occasion for reasons that will readily appear to those who study a photograph of the justice standing clad in a judicial gown beside Colonel George Harvey, United States ambassador to the Court of St. James dressed in official court costume.

Justice Taft, as we know, is endowed with a mortal frame of considerable proportions, his weight being within hailing distance of three hundred pounds avoirdupois. Such a physique remains safely dignified within the folds of a judge's gown, but taken out into the open in a swallow-tailed coat, knee breeches, silk stockings and patent leather pumps, it runs unnecessary risks, and these risks Justice Taft declined to take.

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Thicker tread—thicker side walls.

Better traction, longer service, more mileage.

And the tax is absorbed by the manufacturer.

The new and better USCO is a tire money's worth that was impossible a year ago.

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Cowan's Garage, Yoncalla

Telegram.

WASH THE CANS

There is one gospel which spreads with surprising slowness considering its importance. It is the one which urges that all empty food containers of glass or tin be washed before they are thrown upon the rubbish heap.

Many a woman who washes and disinfects her garbage can as faithfully as she washes her dishes, and many a man who would not tolerate a scrap of paper or an old bone on the lawn, will throw out cans from which meats, fish, vegetables, or fruits have been taken, but leave part of the contents sticking to the sides. So long as this continues, the battle against flies, rodents, evil odors and disease will proceed but slowly.

A pile of clean cans may be unsightly, and even this is unnecessary if a little thought is given to disposal, but it will be nothing more than an offense to the eye. Let those same cans be decorated with particles of decomposing food and the pile becomes offensive to the eye, nose, and health. It may seem like a small matter, but no amount of front-door grace will make up for the bad house-keeping which neglects this simple fact of sanitation.—Albany Democrat.

Brother Local Man In Germany

Peter Jones has received a very interesting letter from his brother, John, who is now in Germany visiting at the Weis Baths for the benefit of his health. His home is in Los Angeles. In his letter, Mr. Jones says: "I am taking baths here at the 'Koch Brannen'. There are bathers from all over the world here. This is a city of about 120,000. Mainz, where I stop, is 120,000, and Frankfurt is said to contain 600,000 persons. Weis is about 40 miles away and the cost from Mainz is 4 cents railroad fare. I have a week's ticket from Mainz, which cost 12 marks or 4 cents. I can ride on it as often as I please, about a dozen times daily. It is a 20-minute ride, about 15 miles. Baths cost 7:50 marks, a little over 2 cents each. That includes a wash-towel. The cost without is one third less.

There is much to be seen in all of these cities. The French black soldiers (Mocorors) are here. They have also the Tonkin Chinese soldiers here, which is French territory. I stopped at Coblenz where our American soldiers are. They are a fine lot and there is the greatest friendship between the German people and our U. S. soldiers. They don't want to have Germany. I saw 450 of them sent back to the United States 10 days ago. There was a big crowd at the station to see them leave. The soldiers had a big banner on their cars which read 'I am coming right back.' It showed the love there is between the soldiers of the United States and these people. There are lots of French soldiers at Coblenz who were to take the place of our soldiers. None were at the station to bid them farewell. There is no love between them."

Let us demonstrate EVERPLAY phonograph needles. Plays 27,000 records. We handle pianos, also, all small musical goods. Moore Music Studio, 224 N. Jackson St.

Hard time dance at Winchester, Saturday, August 5th.

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 88
Lowest temperature last night 50
Total precip. since first of month 6
Normal precip. for this month 23
Total precip. from Sept. 1, 1921, to date 27.45
Average precip. from Sept. 1, 1921, to date 21.10
Total deficiency from Sept. 1, 1921, to date 6.65
Average precipitation for 44 wet seasons (Sept. to May, Inc.) 21.59
Tonight and Thursday fair.
WAYLAND BAILEY, Observer.

'You May Hold Dead Men for Saturday'

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