

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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REPORT SHOWS INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

About three-fourths of the women workers in the state of Arkansas are agricultural laborers or are working as servants, or laundresses, according to a report which is about to be issued by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This report shows that there are not many women in the industries of Arkansas, principally because that state is not an industrial one, ranking only thirty-sixth among the states in the value of its manufactured products. But women in the manufacturing industries of the state have increased 176 per cent during the last ten years, while the number of saleswomen in stores have increased 75.6 per cent, and the Women Bureau considers that these increases show that it is important to study the problems and the condition of women's employment in the state while these problems are still in their infancy.

The reports emphasize the fact that the state laws safeguarding the health and safety of the women workers are comprehensive and satisfactory, but that the actual conditions found in the industries, in respect to both hours and working conditions, show the need of a more adequate inspecting force, which under the guidance and supervision of the state commissioner of labor and statistics will permit of careful and frequent inspections. "Bricks cannot be made without straw," states the report in conclusion, "and to expect careful collecting of facts and enforcement of the laws without providing the means by which these things shall be accomplished is not only unreasonable but impossible. The will of the people of Arkansas is shown by their laws; that these laws, to be thoroughly effective, must have sufficient supervision and enforcement, is shown by the figures represented in this report."

The study on which the report is based was made in February and March, 1922, by the Women's Bureau, at the request of the commission of labor and statistics of the State of Arkansas. 115 plants employing 3,117 women in 14 cities and towns of the state were visited by agents of the Women's Bureau who found that only about one-tenth of the women were scheduled to work 48 hours or less during a week, although nearly half of them were scheduled for less than 9 hours a day. A study of the earnings of the women investigated showed that half of the white women earned less than \$11.00 and half of the negro women less than \$8.85 during one week. The report compares these earnings with the minimum wage rulings for the state—\$13.25 for the women in mercantile establishments in Fort Smith and \$7.50 a week for all other women in industry—quotes a budget which showed the items which went into the decision for \$13.25 a week minimum ruling in Fort Smith, and compares the wage rulings in other states which are very much higher than the amount set in Arkansas—\$13.50 and \$14 in Massachusetts, \$16 in California, and \$11 in Kansas. Considering the earnings in the different industries studied the survey showed that more than half of the women manufacturing wood products and candy earned less than \$9 a week while in printing and general mercantile establishments, more than one-half of women earned \$14 and over. In one or two groups earnings were considerably higher, 25 per cent of the women in general mercantile establishments and 9 per cent of those in garment manufacturing having earned \$20 or more during the week.

The negro women included in the survey were employed chiefly in laundries, where their earnings were not very high, half of them receiving less than \$9.55 during the week studied.

An interesting section of the report is devoted to a study of the effect of experience on earnings. It was found that in 5- and 10-cent stores the women who only from two to three years of experience had the highest earnings, while in manufacturing industries, the highest earnings went to those who had from 5 to 10 years of experience, in laundries from 10 to 15 years and in general mercantile stores from 15 to 20 years of experience.

Other sections of the report deal with earnings of women employed in telephone exchanges, and in hotels and restaurants. Special consideration is also given to the working conditions which prevailed in the establishments investigated and to the personal histories of the women whose records were secured. In this connection a striking fact brought out was that more than one-fourth of these women were married and that another one-fourth were widows or were separated or divorced from their husbands.



THE VILLAGE RHYMESTER
 by Carlyle Emery

A traffic cop is William Brown with face so set and stern, you listen to obey his law and quickly you will turn the way he shows you with a hand, that seems to have a voice, that tells you when to stop and go, and leave no other choice.

His voice is gruff, his words are few, his eye is hard as steel. To see him break congestion up, is bound to make you feel his capable of bigger things. To watch him is a treat, to fall within his clutches is a thing that's far from sweet. His cats are deaf to arguments, egotists make him sick. The moment that you break the law, you feel the hand-cliffs click. He's there to do his duty and he does it with a vim, no other traffic cop I've seen can measure up to him.

But when he sheds his uniform he sheds his sternness too. Another personality is then brought to view. The lines about his nose relax, his eyes grow soft and kind; at home he finds it worth the while, another law to mind. He'll kiss his wife and kiddies and to show he'll often say "The horses and the autos were naughty boys today."

I know it sounds like foolishness to play this childish game, but don't make fun of William Brown, you know you do the same.

PRUNE PICKIN'S

BY BERT G. BATES

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—

Ye ed. went fishin'
 This a. m.
 And brot home
 A can of sardines.

DUMDELL DORA THINKS

Pianoforte is where the soldiers
 lived.

HO-HUM

We pull a jest
 And do our stint;
 They'll chase us fast
 We raise the rent.

'T WAS A STORMY NIGHT.

He—This storm may put the light
 out. Are you afraid?
 She—Not if you take that cigarette
 out of your mouth.

An open mind is all right if your

mouth isn't that way too.

A negro was being led to the gal-

lows, when he yelled, "What you all
 running for? Nothing winds happen
 till ah gets there!"

"What do you mean by 'southern

exposure?"

"The way the girls dress at Palm

Beach."

Some wise one remarks, that if

trifles annoy you, remember it isn't
 the can that worries the dog, but
 the fact that it's tied to his tail.

"The hand that wields the lipstick

seldom wields the whisk broom." Ye
 ed. expresses surprise at this being
 the opinion that the lipstick kind is
 the one that buys vacuum cleaners,
 percolators and such like.

It's only a few weeks, now when

some of us will be too sick to work
 and still well enough to go fishing.

So far as the European lecturers

here are concerned, it is time for
 somebody to kick the prop from under
 the propagand.

It seems as if Henry Ford and the

people who make noiseless typewriters
 might get together and confer
 with mutual advantage.

Advertising is "The lifeblood of

prosperous trade," says Samuel
 Smiles.

He to fair maiden sitting on the

running board of stalled car: "What's
 the trouble?" She: "It's the thing-
 um-bob in the what's its name; what-
 ever it does, it doesn't."

The question of the hour to us: is

Germany tottering or tottering?

A certain Roseburg girl has arrived

at a pleasant solution of a certain
 problem, in her opinion. She had an
 offer from a magazine for a year and
 a half price which would mean a sav-
 ing of two dollars. She threw the
 letter in the waste basket and saved
 three dollars. Total saving, five dol-
 lars.

"What is heredity?"

"Something a father believes in un-
 til his son begins acting like a darn
 fool."

A whole lot of birds seem to think

the Golden Rule was intended for
 someone else to obey.

Possibly American money don't last

long because so many people are
 chasing it all the time.

WHEN THE MISGIVINGS BEGIN

Nearly every man has faith in him-
 self—up to the moment when he is
 told by some government understrapper
 that he has blundered in making
 out his income tax return.

WOULD YOU?

Jane's beau is speedy, fast and slim,
 My beau is fat and jolly,
 Jane's beau drives in a Rolls-Royce
 car.

Mine takes me on the trolley.

Jane's beau is rich—he gambles, too.
 My beau works hard, he's good.
 Do you think I'd swap my beau for
 Jane's?

—You know darned well I would.

Learning to write movie scenarios

is like learning to write checks. Cash-
 ing in one is either the hard part.

The cinch job of the universe is

acting as circulation manager for the
 Congressional Record.

"Trim new spring suits are begin-

ning to appear for milady, notes an
 editor fearfully, "and friend hubby is
 the one who gets the trimming."

As an example of cheerful optimism,

Prune Pickin's points to the tea ket-
 tic which, though full of hot water up
 to its neck, continues to sing.

One thing about winter. We can

have our arguments without getting
 overheated.

—Wouldn't it be great if the air got

so full of static that a henpecked hus-
 band couldn't hear his nagging wife?

Life Pickin's Sign

To know
 how good a cigarette
 really can be made
 you must try a—



TONIGHT
 CHRISTIAN CHURCH
 Children's chorus, orchestra,
 quartette, illuminated cross,
 chart sermon. An interesting
 service.

ANNOUNCE LOCAL BOY'S ENGAGEMENT

According to information received from Corvallis today, the engagement of Theodore Abraham of Roseburg and Miss Zella Steele of Creswell, has been announced. Both are students at the Oregon Agricultural College.

Mr. Abraham is the son of Attorney and Mrs. Albert Abraham of this city, and is a graduate of the Roseburg high school. He is a senior in pharmacy at O. A. C., a member of the Phi Chi honorary pharmacy fraternity, Seaboard and Blade, an honorary military organization, and the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. His name has been on the honor roll for high grades for the past three years.

Miss Steele is a senior in Home Economics, a member of Sigma Kappa sorority, president of the Home Economics club, member of the Y. W. C. A. cabinet, and Omicron Nu, an honorary home economics organization. Her parents reside at Creswell where they have a large fruit ranch.

Mr. Abraham is planning on attending Portland Medical school upon graduation, and Miss Steele will teach school. Both young people are very popular at O. A. C.

CONCERT!
 Moore Music Studio, under auspices Parent-Teachers, Wednesday, April 8, 10:15 p. m. at school auditorium. Canyonville. Popular prices.

IN BANKRUPTCY

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon. In the matter of Ray Cunningham, Bankrupt. To the creditors of Ray Cunningham of Reedport, in the county of Douglas, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of March, 1923, the said Ray Cunningham was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in Roseburg, Oregon on the 21st day of April 1923, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 5th, 1923.
 C. L. HAMILTON,
 referee in bankruptcy.

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN

by MRS. ELLSBURY
 (Address all communications to Mrs. Ellsbury, care of News-Review.)

Dear Mrs. Ellsbury: Can you tell me what is the correct length for a dress this year? Is there any difference in the length of sport and formal dresses? What is correct for sport wear for this summer? Thank you for answering all these questions.
 BOBBIE.

Ans: The correct length of street dresses is ankle length at least. In that respect they are not any shorter this year. Sport clothes are being generally worn shorter, several inches above the ankles, or any comfortable length. There is a variety of correct costumes for sport wear this season. The stores are showing many sport suits of camelhair, and other fabrics. The two piece knitted dress is also shown again, and clever brightly colored dresses of sport flannels. The ever popular sweater and skirt is somewhat varied this year, the slip-on being out in popularity in favor of the sweater buttoned all the way down the front.

Dear Mrs. Ellsbury: A girl friend of mine who is here visiting me is very fond of playing golf. I do not play, but does my husband, who has some young unmarried friends, that do. Wouldn't it be all right for him to ask them to take her out?
 PATTY.

Ans: It certainly would be all right, and a delightful way of entertaining her. Why not have a luncheon for them, and ask several others in who play golf, or give them a dinner afterward?

STATE PRESS COMMENTS

INFIT FOR WORK

The physical condition of school children applying for working permits in a middle-western city is so bad that only 27 per cent of the applicants in the last six months have been passed into industry unconditionally.

Of the children who applied 55 per cent were found to be handicapped with one or more physical defects. Forty-nine per cent were denied permission pending the correction of defects, 9 per cent were given conditional permits, and 15 per cent were straightaway turned over to the proper authorities for medical treatment.

Unfortunately the class of children thrust early into industry more often than not are the least fitted to take up the burden, because of the ignorance of hardship, or both, which have characterized their bringing up. They need more than the children from good homes, the advantages of good care and the usual term of schooling. By reason of their undeveloped mental and physical powers their wage-earning ability is very limited throughout their working life.

It is fortunate for such children, and for those who must be dependent on them, when public authorities intervene to prevent them from being driven to work too early. But the mere act of prevention is not enough. It must be followed up with the care and schooling under competent supervision which the home has failed to supply.—Albany Democrat.

"DOUBLE-CROSSED"

As a protest against the appointment of F. Roy Davis of Medford president of the Crater Lake Rod and Gun club, as state game commissioner, the rival Jackson county Game Protective association has ousted Governor Pierce from the life membership conferred upon him when he addressed that body in February last.

The news will be received with regret, for Governor Pierce was admirably qualified for membership in the Jackson County Game Protective association, because he never hunts or fishes except for votes and is in no sense a sportsman. The association is a bloc organized for political spoils and has managed for some years to make the Rogue river fish a joke in legislative records as the mighty hunters ganged for "double crossing" the association, which if true is another proof of his qualification for membership.—Capital Journal.

FISHING FOR FACTS

Every state administration in recent years has been bedeviled by the wrangles over fish and game matters. In the hope of peace there was separation in Governor Olcott's time of commercial fish administration from the administration of hunting and fishing as sports.

Has the separation proved a benefit to the interests of rod and gun men? Is it helping to repopulate field and stream with the life that constitutes one of the first attractions of the great outdoors? Is there a stronger administration of the game code and a more effective enforcement of game law than before?

And what about the commercial fish commission? Is it helping to rebuild one of the state's important industries in a more resultful way than in the past? To what extent is preparation of salmon, and other commercial fish being placed on a self-supporting basis? How long will it be until breeding salmon will cost the Oregon taxpayer no more than breeding calves?

And what about the separation of property acquired under joint administration? What about the big hatchery at Bonneville, which was once devoted to propagation of both salmon and trout but which is now exclusively under the administration of the commercial fish commission? Has the game commission received for investment in other facilities its share of the value of the Bonneville hatchery?—Oregon Journal.

GOING UP.

It cost 11 per cent more to live in February, 1923, than in the same month a year ago, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the department of labor. Food, drugs and medicines, and chemicals, and furnishings for the home showed considerable gains, and cloths and clothing increased 14 1/2 per cent. Fuel and lighting were 11 per cent higher in February this year than in February 1922.

Metals and metal products were 2 1/2 per cent and building materials 22 per cent above the levels they attained in February, 1922. These are commodities on which the Fordney-McCumber tariff law imposed rather duties.

Farmers have to buy cloths and clothing, which are up 14 1/2 per cent; tools, wire, hardware, implements and vehicle, which reflect some 24 1/2 per cent of the new tariff; drugs, chemicals, paints and oils which have risen all the way from five to 20 per cent, and lumber, fence posts, shingles, and furniture which have jumped 25 per cent.

While the farmer is paying these large increases, for what he consumes that is, the commodities which take about two-thirds of his outlay for his family and his farm, the products which he had for sale have increased in price only about eight per cent.—East Oregonian.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL

They wanted the government to buy a hospital in Portland for \$3000 a bed, but when the government hesitated and it looked like the deal might fall through, they the owners reduced the price to \$1500, a bed showing how the profiteers were figuring on gouging up a big war on the pretext of being anxious to take care of disabled war veterans. That's one reason why the government

Kearney's Groceries
 300 Cass Street
Saturday Specials

- Libby's Tomato Soup, per doz. cans
- Campbell's Assorted Soup, per doz. cans
- White King Washing Powder, small size, 2 pkgs.
- White King Washing Powder, large size, per pkg.
- Corn Starch, 3 1/2 lbs. for
- Rice Flour, 4 lbs. for
- Potato Flour, per pkg.
- Gallon Cans Apricots, per can
- Gallon Cans Peaches, per can
- Gallon Cans Pineapple, per can
- Gallon Cans Apples, per can
- Gallon Cans Tomatoes, per can
- Gallon Cans Catsup, per can
- Gallon Cans Peas, per can
- Gallon Cans Ripe Olives, per can
- Nice Ripe Bananas, per doz.

Serve Yourself and Save at
Kearney's Groceries
 The Store That Brought 'Em Down

FARMERS PROTEST AGAINST SUGAR RISE

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A close organization in the sugar producing industry was advocated today by the farmers' union, in a statement attributing present sugar prices to a "criminal manipulation" of the market.

"Some of the hard-pressed and wronged people of the cities," said the statement, "are thinking that the farmer is sharing in the proceeds of the robbery. Nothing could be farther from the facts. All the sugar of the past season has long since been marketed and the supplies are in the hands of men who never grew an ounce of the commodity."

"There is something radically wrong with an economic system that permits the calm fleecing of more than one hundred million American people. The remedy for such situations as have been created by the unconscionable manipulators is not far to seek. It is quite possible to so organize that we will be able to refine our own sugar and market the finished product. We can stabilize the sugar market just as we have stabilized the cotton market, the prune market and the raisin market. We can do it by being our own salesmen, our own middlemen and our own financiers.

"In the meantime the farmers demand the prosecution of the men responsible for the recent raid on the

costs so much—most people think public business a private snap when it comes their way.—Eugene Guard, a sack.

Don't "Kid" Yourself in Battery Buying

Batteries are like everything else—a good article costs no more than a poor one.

You can buy cheaper batteries than Willards—although Willard makes the lowest priced good battery on the market.

Every Willard Battery is built to give you the most protection against repair expense possible, and prices are based strictly on energy-value and durability.

AUTO ELECTRIC STATION

OAK AND PINE STREETS
 PHONE 136

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 (THREADED RUBBER INSULATION)
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 (WOOD SEPARATORS)