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RED CROSS ROLL CALL

November 11th to 29th

Join or Renew Your Membership

RED CROSS MET TEST IN JAPAN FUND DRIVE

Spirit of Service Demonstrated in Readiness for Nationwide Activity.

When President Coolidge by proclamation designated the American Red Cross as the medium through which contributions for relief of the Japanese earthquake sufferers should flow, the President's desire came as an order to the Red Cross. Immediately the entire machinery of the organization was put in motion and within 24 hours the fund campaign was moving with vigor in every part of the country.

This emergency test demonstrated the peace-time readiness of the Red Cross to cope with stupendous tasks in behalf of humanity. Within a month it had collected upwards of \$10,250,000 in contributions, landed ten cargoes of supplies at Japanese ports and was keeping pace with relief requirements—all without a single dollar of the fund being spent for administration.

President Coolidge, in expressing his thanks to the people, said: "When the news of the tragedy in Japan first reached us, the American Red Cross, pursuant to a proclamation, asked the country for \$5,000,000 to meet the great emergency. The answer to this appeal was prompt and generous; in less than two weeks a sum far in excess of the original goal was given."

The work of the Red Cross for Japan is expected to influence a very large enrollment of new recruits during the Roll Call, which starts Armistice Day.

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Red Cross First Aid Standards Adopted In Great Industries

First aid in an emergency which assures the injured competent attention until the doctor arrives is making marked headway through the work of the chapters of the American Red Cross. In populous centers 234 chapters conduct first aid classes and last year awarded 9,500 certificates to students. Eight big telephone companies have enlisted their workers in first aid classes, police and fire departments in large cities are making the course compulsory in their training schools, and through colleges and high schools large groups of students receive instruction. The Red Cross also gives this course through Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A. and similar organizations, and its standard methods have been adopted by railroads, electric and gas companies, mines and in the metal industries. The aim of this Red Cross service is to cut down radically the average of 60,000 accidental deaths per year in the United States.

"Our country could secure no higher commendation, no greater place in history, than to have it correctly said that the Red Cross is truly American."

—President Coolidge.

Every day is a better one to the man and woman stimulated by the Red Cross spirit. Join now for happiness.

ROSEBURG'S FIRE DEFENSES POOR

In Spite of Low Wind Velocity City Is Apt to Have Serious Conflagration

FACILITIES INADEQUATE

Other Cities Have at Least Two Pieces of Apparatus—Simultaneous Fires Here Could Not Be Handled

(By James Fletcher.)

Some people maintain that because of the substantial nature of the construction in the business section of Roseburg, and because of the low average wind velocity, there is small possibility of a large and disastrous fire occurring in this city. Any fire department or insurance company official knows different.

It is a well known and undisputed fact that Roseburg has a very low average wind velocity but there are times, as everyone knows, when we have real windy days. A fire is more likely to originate and spread rapidly on a windy day than at any other time, and just the one fire, which may develop into a disastrous conflagration, is what we want to guard against. February 5 of this year was a very windy day. The records of the fire department show that three fire alarms were answered on that day. Fortunately, however, the fires in each case were confined to the place of origin and disastrous fires did not result.

The fact that a building or group of buildings is substantially built of fire resistant construction will tend to retard the spread of fire, but they will not by any means prevent the city from having its business section wiped out once a hot fire gains sufficient headway.

This has been thoroughly demonstrated in many cities and no chances are taken where once a fire starts in the high value districts. In practically every city, when an alarm comes into the fire department from the high value district, three to six pumping engines and several ladder truck companies respond to the alarm. If upon arriving they find a fire of any magnitude, a second alarm is immediately transmitted to headquarters and as many more engine and truck companies hurriedly respond. Sometimes even third and fourth alarms are given, which bring to the scene of the fire all available fire-fighting apparatus and firemen. Absolutely no chance is taken with fire, yet day after day, despite this precaution, fires entailing losses of hundreds of thousands to millions of dollars are recorded. Roseburg has but one truck to respond to any fire, and that only a second class truck, without a pump.

That fire will spread and spread quickly through the better class of buildings was aptly illustrated during the large fire in Chicago a year or so ago. In regard to this fire "Fire Protection" of April, 1922, says: "The fire originated in a two story brick building and within four hours after the fire was discovered 54 buildings had been destroyed or severely damaged, causing damage amounting to \$5,000,000. The first engine company arrived on the scene at 12:32 a. m., finding a two-story building to be afire; 309-315, together with 317-319 S. Clinton street burst into flames shortly afterward, followed by 306-318 S. Canal street, and the Atlantic building at 300-304 S. Canal street and the C. B. & Q. railroad office building were both on fire from radiated heat as early as 1:20 a. m., or 50 minutes after the first alarm was given."

The C. B. & Q. building mentioned was a 14-story building of fire-proof construction and was located a distance of 80 feet from the nearest fire, yet was damaged to the extent of more than a million dollars. This building was set afire by radiated heat from buildings across a wide street. In regard to this building

"I well recall the name of the Church of the Holy Zebra," as applied to All Souls' Unitarian church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, New York," writes William B. Hammond, in the New York Herald. "I remember hearing the term applied as far back as the time when that great apostle of Unitarianism, the late Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, presided with all the gift of his eloquence and scholarship over All Souls' patriotic and influential congregation."

Brooklyn, too, had a Unitarian church that was always known, in addition to its regular name, as the "Church of the Holy Turpie," an appellation unquestionably bestowed on it on account of the squat look of the church edifice. Brooklyn also had for years a Methodist Episcopal church edifice known as the "Belpot," because the Brooklyn girls went fishing there for belpots. Another Brooklyn church, an exceedingly influential and at that time wealthy Brooklyn congregation, was known as the "Church of the Holy Ice Cream Freezes." The shepherd of the flock in question, in those who had the inestimable privilege of knowing him, was a most generous, charitable and lovable man. The congregation itself, however, was inclined to be cold, selfish and to take to itself the publishers' term "all right reserved." Hence the origin of the nickname.

"Fire Protection" says: "The C. B. & Q. building was much more worthy of the name 'fire proof' than many buildings advertised as such. It was, comparatively speaking, a well constructed building, and it had what many office buildings have not, enclosures around all floor openings sufficiently substantial probably to have stopped a fire originating on any one floor, from spreading to another floor."

During this fire the eight-story Atlantic building was totally destroyed, although it was thought to be sufficiently protected. In regard to this building the same magazine says: "The Atlantic building had 80 per cent automatic sprinkler equipment supplied by 20,000 gallons of water in a gravity tank and 2000 gallons in each of two pressure tanks, and which was further augmented by water furnished by the fire department through outside Siamese connections and which also is positively known to have been in early operation. But this did not hold the fire, notwithstanding the fact that the building was of heavy construction with stair and elevator openings enclosed in brick with iron doors. The answer is the severe heat of exposed buildings radiated thru the wired glass windows. This wired glass is very fine fire resistive and will melt before breaking."

No matter how substantial the construction of a building or group of buildings, once a fire gains headway it will spread rapidly, and cannot be stopped without an abundance of water and this water under high pressure. The idea that fire can be stopped by dynamiting buildings in the path of the flames has proved to be folly in a majority of cases where it has been tried. The only thing which does the business is water and plenty of it, put into the fire with such force that it will put out the fire and not evaporate in the hot atmosphere as it will do when volume and pressure are lacking. The only way to obtain this volume and pressure in Roseburg is by the use of a motor pumping engine, which will draw the water from the mains and pump it into a fire.

Next in importance to extinguishing a fire which has originated is protection to surrounding property and for this purpose also, during a fire of any size, a large amount of water is needed and sufficient pressure is needed behind this water to cover any part of a building no matter how high it may be. This could not be had in Roseburg under present conditions as the water pressure in the mains is too low.

Roseburg also has quite a number of large wooden buildings, some of them being three and four stories in height. Fire in any of these buildings would spread with great rapidity, and unless the fire department arrived at the fire within a very few minutes after its origin—not after it was discovered—it is probable that very little could be done toward extinguishing the fire with the present fire apparatus because the fire would be so hot that the present low pressure streams would hardly affect it. Streams that could be thrown with the present water pressure would not effectively reach fire in the top of these structures.

If a building of this class burned during the dry months of the year the flying embers would be likely to start fires in many other sections of the city. With one fire truck possessed by the city completely unloading of fire fighting implements and bays at the initial fire, no help could be extended toward extinguishing any other fire that may originate. If two fires should occur in the city at the same time from any other cause the conditions would be the same—probably no assistance could be given toward extinguishing one of the fires.

A large and disastrous fire could very easily occur in Roseburg at any time. The city is without facilities for fighting a large fire. The citizens better provide these facilities at the coming bond election to protect the city.

FULLERTON HALLOWEEN—pic social, Wed. at 7:30 p. m. in school. Good program, inter-room masquerade, contest. Admission free. Pic and supper on sale.

'A WIFE'S STORY'

By JANE PHELPS

CHAPTER I.

I was but 13 years old when I fell in love. "Head over heels," my grandmother declared, just because I wouldn't say I'd wait until I was 20 to marry. The family all objected. Families always do. I have found out, for one reason or another. But Paul was so handsome, just my ideal of what a man should be. Tall, broad-shouldered, narrow hiped, with a great shock of brown hair, and good features. I thought him perfect, although the family said he was selfish that he always thought of himself first.

"It's big 1, little you, with him, Sis," my brother Tom told me. But I never paid any attention to Tom. He was only two years older than I was and had always tried to boss me.

What if Paul did not want to do things that did not interest him? Surely he should not be blamed for that. And what if he did like to choose the places we visited—I never objected, why should the family? As long as I was with him I didn't care where we went, what we did—then.

Once Tom asked: "Has Paul ever told you he thought you pretty, Sis? I'll bet he hasn't. He's too busy thinking of himself."

"I can look in the mirror," I replied snappily. "I don't need to be told what I already know."

"Modest little violet," Tom teased, twinking my ear.

At this moment I became human. I went to the mirror and looked at myself. Ruby Atkins, in the full light from the window. This, with Tom looking on, took courage.

There gazed back at me gray eyes, large and widely opened, brows that arched prettily, an oval face with a red mouth that held little of determination, a pouting mouth, dimpled at the corners; hair that was thick and black in the shadows, almost red where the light rested. I was tall and slender, almost as tall as brother Tom. I was glad of this for Paul was six feet one and a half.

"Satisfied?" Tom asked with a malicious grin as I turned from the mirror.

"Perfectly," I rejoined.

"And you never want Paul to flat-

REDUCTION OF WHEAT RATE IS IMPOSSIBLE

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—No reduction of freight rates on wheat can be made by western railways without compensating advances in rates on other western products. The railway age pointed out today in commenting upon the report made by the Interstate Commerce Commission declining to order a reduction in grain rates and at the same time ordering general investigation intended to deal with the relationship between rates on grain and upon all other commodities.

The situation created is characterized as unprecedented because while all rate controversies in the past have been between the railways and the shippers in the proposed proceeding "the controversy will be between one class of shippers that claims its rates are too high and another class of shippers whose rates the former class of shippers claim are too low."

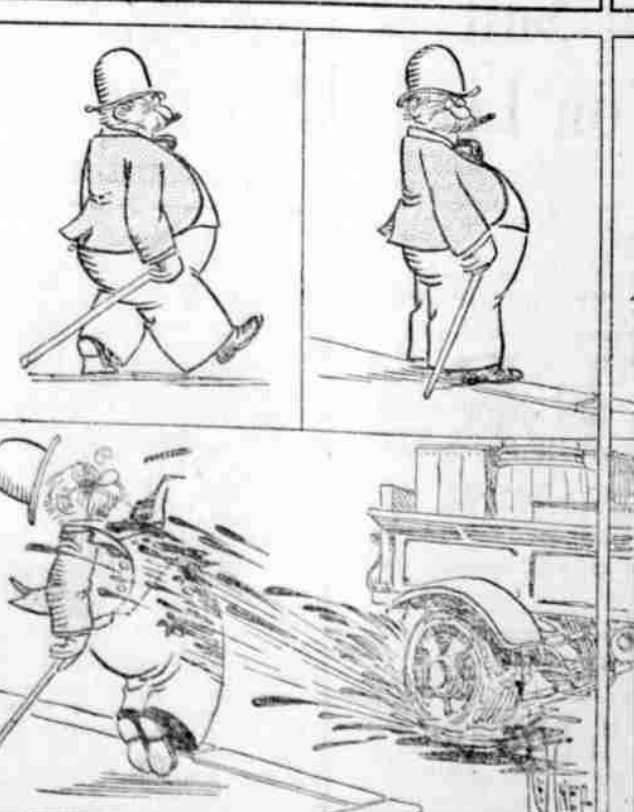
The proposed investigation and hearing will not directly involve the western railways because their rates as a whole have virtually been held by the commission to be too low already.

"They have been and are now earning the commission said, 'apparently less the fair return to which they are entitled under their constitutional rights.' The plain implication of this statement is that continued restriction of the western lines to the net return they have been and are now earning would involve confiscation of their property in violation of the provisions

FUNERAL SERVICE HELD

The funeral services of Mrs. Liberty Short who died at Portland last Friday at the advanced age of 84 years, were held yesterday at the E. H. Pinkston residence at Oakland. The service was conducted by Rev. J. K. Howard and interment followed at the Masonic cemetery.

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