

FUTURE OF DEMPSEY AT STAKE

Over Wills Means Another Chance to Beat Dempsey.

ER IS UNIQUE

Science or Liking Hard Training, Bull Relies on Brute Force Alone.

Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Luis Firpo, who meets Harry Wills' Thirty Acres, Sept. 11, remains the favorite prize fighter although he won of 22 battles during years of his career.

the giant Argentine, fighting to fight Wills Jack for challenge for the heavyweight championship of the world, his action will be behind an able mask. His chances will rest upon the use of a tremendous right of a powerful body.

ing orthodox methods of ignoring ring technique and using scientific boxing, once a stevedore on the Buenos Aires, employed mental equipment of a heart, a rugged body and a right hand, to battle through waves of criticism knock the marvel of heavyweight champions—out of a ring a year

red body motivated by a lack of mind, a stubborn will and courage, earned for the name of "Wild Bull Pampas" during his rise which constitutes one of the most dramatic romances of the

October 29, 1895, in Argentina, an Italian father and mother, Luis grew up as a street boy, an odd job man, and was introduced to the many occupations of a stevedore. Labor was observers claim that all his heavy work during training periods—and in two months after he witnessed his first prize fight, Firpo the ring was knocked out the first round by Angel Hernandez, now retired.

back only angered the Wills Bull who bowled over amateurs before his professional fight in September, 1919, with an American.

Day, Firpo won by a knockout in seven rounds and held 11 other knockout victories in his record when he first landed in this country in 1922.

was met by no hands or acclaim when he first landed here. Landing unostentatiously in a cellar, off hunger but never of abandoning the career he had chosen. When he came he knocked out Maxted, Italian, Jack Herd and Joe McCann before returning to Argentina, where he first big purse in beating Tracy, an Australian.

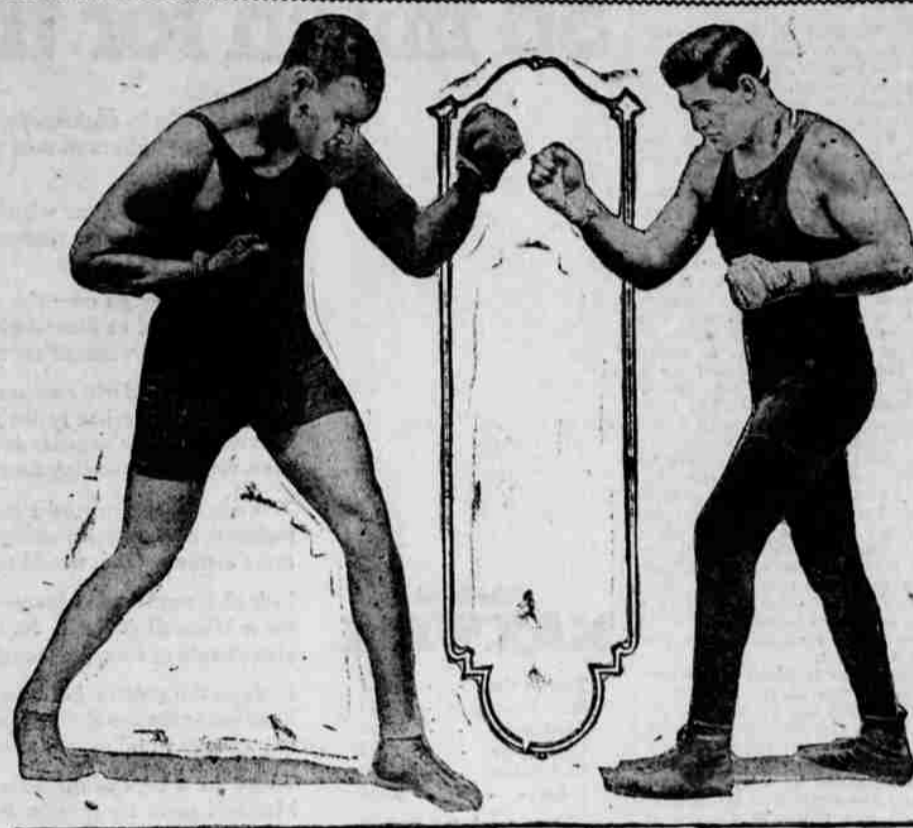
that time Firpo has been in the public eye. He came to this country early in 1923 and fought Bill Brennan, Jack and halted a comeback by Jess Willard. Before his equipment was ready and it was freely predicted that Dempsey would easily beat the workman from Argentina. But the champion was down twice and hurled the ring before he beat Bull to the canvas for the first time, to win by a knockout in two rounds in the spectacular prize fight in

grew in business sagacity advanced in power. He in his own affairs, combats in barnstorming flourishes his financial bouts with Kard and other promoters and almost as much as his fights in the ring.

the midst of negotiations a return match with Dempsey Bull suddenly announced that he was through with the fighting; but when offered more attractive offers, he changed his decision. In his own country he is regarded as a national hero of the attention he attracted in the South American continent. He is now implicated in a legal battle which has in the background.

won 24 of his 22 battles, and seven by decision. His knockout by Dempsey is the only reverse of his career. The coming of Wills is considered by many as a mere preliminary to another championship with Dempsey.

Pampan 'Wild Bull' and 'Black Panther' Meet To Decide Challenger Of Dempsey



HARRY WILLS FIGHTS LUIS FIRPO

Outcome Bout Defies Solution

By Henry L. Farrell (United Press Editor.) NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (United Press).—No heavyweight contest in years has caused the division of opinion among the experts that is found in the advance predictions on the outcome of the Luis Firpo Harry Wills contest to be held Thursday night in Tex Rickard's Jersey City arena. When Jack Dempsey was preparing for his fight in Toledo against Jess Willard there were only a few brave hearts who were willing to argue against the theory that Willard had too much size for the smaller and younger challenger. Dempsey's punching power was recognized and admitted by all. His fighting heart and his savage style of attack had been proved, but he was looked upon as being too small. Difference in size and weight were also factors that had to be figured by the experts when they were forming an opinion before the Dempsey-Carpenter fight. Punching power and boxing skill were also of the most vital importance. Dempsey was picked almost unanimously as the winner because he was bigger and heavier, because he had a two-handed attack against the right-hand wea-

RINGSIDE REPORTS

Round by round, punch by punch, the Wills-Firpo fight will be broadcast from the News-Review office by both bulletin board and megaphone. From the start of the preliminaries, until the champion of the main bout is declared, the News-Review Associated Press leased wire will carry full details for sport fans.

HOW THEY SIZE UP

Table with 3 columns: Firpo, Wills, and various measurements like Neck, Biceps, Forearm, Wrist, Chest, Waist, Thigh, Calf, Ankle, Height, Weight, Reach.

Ring Dopesters Left Puzzling

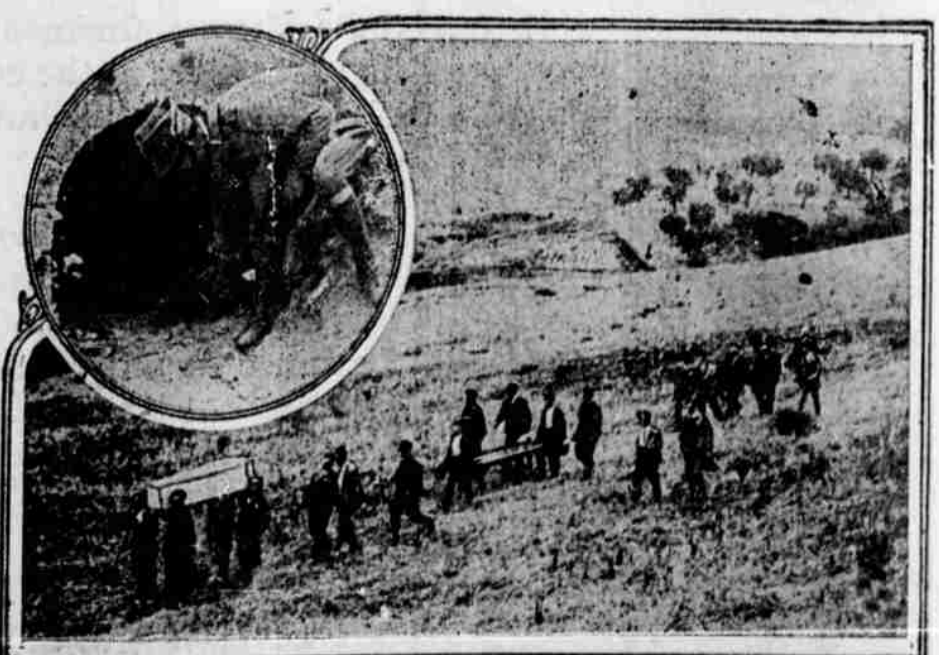
soon Dempsey would win. Gibbons wasn't regarded at all, and the experts bothered very little with any figures on his chances. Skill against brute strength, was held up as the primary factor of the Dempsey-Firpo fight. The critics didn't give Firpo a chance and, as was done at Shelby, the wise "birds" tried to pick the round and the punch. It was a short fight, of course, and some opinions were vindicated, but no one dared even think how many punches would be swapped, how many knockdowns there would be and how much action would be crowded into less than a round and a half of battling. In practically every heavyweight fight since Dempsey won the title there has been an overwhelming sentiment in favor of one of the principals, but the speculation on the Firpo-Wills fight finds almost as many guesses as there are gussers. Wills was installed as a slight favorite when the match was made. But the betting changed when it was learned that Firpo was training seriously and the South American became the favorite. Opinion has been changing so much, however, that it is possible they will be even-money choice when they go into the ring. Tom Gibbons, who he was training for his fight with Dempsey in Shelby was regarded so lightly by the leading experts that they tried to work out the puzzle of what round it would be and how

C. R. Davis, sales representative of the Reed M. Chambers Co., of Portland, is at the Grand today

and will remain here for a few days in the interests of the Rollin car. He is here primarily to assist

the local agents, Klecker & Amert, in arranging their selling campaign for the Roseburg district.

WHERE BODY OF SLAIN DEPUTY WAS FOUND.



MATTEOTTI FUNERAL (Inset) WHERE BODY WAS FOUND

The body of Giacomo Matteotti, anti-fascist Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, whose kidnaping and murder almost resulted in the overthrow of Premier Benito Mussolini, whom Matteotti had been fighting, was found in a fox's cave 15 miles from Rome. Bloodhounds followed scant traces to the cave, where the coat of the murdered man was found. Inside the cave was found the body, torn to pieces by animals, and identified by dental work. The stung picture shows the body being borne to a village cemetery for interment.

MAY CHARGE FOR USE FIRE TRUCK

Council Considering Methods of Taking Care of Country Calls.

MAY ASK DEPOSIT

Neighboring Municipalities May Be Allowed to Call Upon Roseburg By Paying Costs.

Some discussion regarding the matter of taking the city's fire apparatus outside of the city limits, is expected at the next meeting of the city council. During the past two years the company has had eighteen calls from points outside of Roseburg, and has responded to fifteen of these alarms. During the summer the calls have been so frequent that the fire department and council feel the need of some regulation concerning the use of the apparatus. In answering the fifteen calls the department has never received payment except in the case of the fire at the Curry estate, where a gift of \$50 was presented. In spite of the fact that the cost of each call amounts to at least \$10, and often much more, the city and the fire department have been required to pay the expense. In recent months the department has been called for a fire at Winston bridge, where the use of chemicals saved that structure; to the Curry estate, where the home was saved from destruction; to the Bryant home in Unquaga Park, where nothing could be done because of the lack of a bridge to cross the river; to Edenhower where the Rutter prune drier burned, and to several grass fires on a reservoir hill. The department also has responded to calls from Edenhower, when Tom Jennie's house burned; Ten Mile, Mt. Nebo and Edenhower grass fires, and Green Station, when five homes were burned there. The apparatus also went to Wilbur, for the big fire there; to the poor farm and on last Sunday to Green Station again when the Grant Smith place was threatened by a grass fire. In addition members have used their private cars in going to grass fires in various localities. Four or five calls have been sent in, to which the department did not respond. Fire protection is one of the advantages accruing from residence inside city limits. Residents of cities pay a tax each year to maintain adequate fire departments, and obviously it is not right to require these people to pay for protecting those who reside outside and pay no tax. For instance there are such communities as Edenhower, Miller's Addition, parts of West Roseburg, Unquaga Park, etc., where the communities are rather thickly settled and there is more or less damage from fire. These people pay no city tax, although they reside so close to the city that they enjoy most of the other benefits. However, they pay no tax toward the upkeep of the fire department and consequently from a technical standpoint have no right to the use of the apparatus maintained by the city. On the other hand, there is probably not a resident of Roseburg who would not willingly pay the full amount of the tax he contributes each year, if it would save the home of any family, either in the city or outside, from destruction. Then there are the other organized towns of the county, where the residents pay for fire protection, and have their own small fire departments. These municipalities are too small to afford the initial expense and upkeep of expensive apparatus, but in times of emergency are in need of more adequate equipment. Roseburg in such cases should be as willing to furnish help as it would be expectant of assistance should necessity demand a call on Eugene, Medford or some other city for aid. In the case of municipalities of this kind, the matter can be taken care of along the lines adopted in the east. A fixed charge for the use of the apparatus can be made, and the other municipalities can be required to keep a standing deposit with the city of Roseburg, and the local department can be called by any authorized official of the neighboring city. But in the rural districts the problem is a difficult one to solve, but some action will be necessary, as the city taxpayer cannot be expected to pay for the risks of his expensive apparatus in answering country calls.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lasher, accompanied by Mrs. Golden, motor over to Roseburg yesterday afternoon to shop and attend to other matters here.

STATE PRESS COMMENT

In the Day's News Automobile accidents are admittedly numerous—so numerous that many people are beginning to class driving a car as a hazardous occupation. But don't forget that cars are also numerous. Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. David Auld were returning from Seaside. To vary the monotony they kept track of the cars they met and in the first six miles they counted 800. They estimate that between Seaside and Portland they meet 500 automobiles.

On the trip they saw one accident and two near-accidents. Counting the two near-accidents, which were merely narrow escapes and resulted in no damage, the mishaps amounted to one one-fifth of one percent of the cars going only one way on the road. That isn't much to get scared about.—Eugene Register.

He Didn't Mean To Do It

Archie Cody, who ensayed the role of western bad man, and whose badness culminated in the murder of Sheriff Goodman of Harney county, now protests that he never intended to kill his victim. It was all a mistake, of which the sheriff most inconsiderately died. Cody shot merely to wound the officer that he might make his escape. Well, there are certain legal provisions which deny the right of horse thieves to wound sheriffs, and which insist that if any sheriff dies of wounds so inflicted, the man who fired upon him is a murderer. We are not in the least concerned with Cody's amiable motives. We are concerned only with the thing he did. How reasonable the confirmed lawbreaker usually becomes, once he is safely in custody. Cody had a prison record of some consequence. He had lived an idle and vicious life. He was engaged in criminality when Sheriff Goodman sought him out and placed him under arrest. And he made pretense of surrender only to fire upon his unsuspecting captor. He fired again upon his pursuers and yielded only when his horse was shot from under him. A most reasonable fellow, who never intended anybody any harm, and who ceased to resist when he knew that the price of resistance was immediate death.

Overcrowded Colleges

We shall doubtless see the same of greater overcrowding in our colleges and universities this year that we had last. Our student population is out-growing our college housing just as our primary school population is increasing beyond our increase of school room. In the University of Minnesota for example, where the student population this year will be 9000 and the freshman class 3500, a most serious situation faces the state educators. Since the beginning of this modern rush to college, it has been the common experience of colleges that many unprepared pupils present themselves for matriculation. In most universities not much less than one-fourth of the students entering the freshman class are dropped from the roll at the end of the first semester or before, for failure to come up to grade in their studies.—Portland Telegram.

The Cost of Crime

Surety and burglary insurance companies lost in 1913, in burglary and embezzlement cases, about \$3,200,000. Ten years later, in 1923, they lost \$21,000,000. The losses from embezzlement had increased 400 percent; and from burglary 700 percent. Here is indisputable proof of a big increase in crime, from a source not often considered. The crimes in question may not have increased exactly in the proportion indicated in these percentages of loss, because there has been a considerable growth in the volume of this kind of insurance. Yet the proportions will hardly vary a great deal. It is the vice of the time to want money without working for it. Every age exemplifies this vice, but the present age, especially since the war, seems to do so in an unusual degree. It is but another illustration of how the essential immorality of warfare has worked itself out in a thousand ways hitherto set down thought of as necessarily connected with war. The conflict started with the Central European powers trying to grab "a place in the sun," regardless of who owned that place. Nations and individuals are still trying to grab, after the same fashion, just as little waves follow big ones.—Eugene Guard.

Reducing Taxes, Etc.

One way of reducing taxes is to reduce them. Another way is to devise a system of bookkeeping that apparently does so. Certain business industries have become proficient in this, but the government has no business doing so. The bookkeeping should be understood by everybody. Taxes are too high in Oregon and the nation. President Coolidge is finding a real way to reduce them. He has been getting splendid results. We must carry this policy of retrenchment and economy all down the line until we reach and control the lowest tax-making body in our country. Reduction of taxes is a real issue and it must be met by using the pruning knife until it hurts.—Salem Statesman.

Their Only Hope

A dispatch from Geneva says: This is the League of Nations' greatest year and its greatest opportunity. The entire question of organizing world peace is about to be laid before its fifth annual assembly, including plans for guarantees of international security, control of German disarmament and of the demilitarized regions of Germany, for arbitration of international disputes, for international control of arms traffic and for limitation of armaments. At the assembly 54 nations of the world are represented. The premiers of many of the world's greatest nations are there. They are there to provide ways and means of reducing armaments by agreement. They are there to provide for arbitration of international disputes through a disinterested tribunal. They are there to provide guarantees of security. And most of the states of the world are here to deliberate, ready to enter agreements for arbitration, disarmament, security

American Legion Sword for Lieutenant Smith.



PORTER ADAMS WITH SMITH SWORD

Porter Adams, of the Massachusetts department of the American Legion, is shown with the handsomely engraved gold and steel sword bought by the Legion members for Lieutenant Lowell Smith, commander of the American Army Air Service "round-the-world" flier.

and peace.

There has been no gathering which holds as much hope for the future happiness and peace of the world. There can be no heavy taxes in most countries until disarmament by agreement is brought about. But that is to be discussed. There can be no full disarmament until international security is provided for. That is to be discussed. There can probably be no peace in the world until a way for peaceful settlement of disputes is found. That also is to be discussed by representatives of 54 nations, excluding only a few, such as Russia, Mexico and the United States.—Oregon Journal.

STOCK SHOW TO BE BIG FEATURE

Generous Cash Prizes and Many Trophies Listed at State Fair.

PROGRESS MARKED

Juvenile Club Work Becomes Big Factor in Industry, Nation-Wide in Attractiveness.

SALEM, Sept. 10.—(special)

The Oregon state fair long ago outgrew the stage of being merely a community fair, and today it ranks as an exposition of the wealth and progress of the entire Northwest. Its exhibits are drawn from the four corners of the entire state and from numerous other places as well. Its championships are sought by livestock breeders in Washington, Canada, Oregon and states farther east. Many things seem ideal for a fair greater than ever this year. There is a tremendously renewed interest in better livestock and boys' and girls' club work is making giant strides along all lines, livestock in particular.

Little need be said to forecast the big livestock show at the state fair this year, for interest is especially keen this season, and competition promises to arouse the most lively concern. Much of the \$75,000 offered "in premiums and purses," goes to make up prizes in the livestock division and aside from this liberal monetary sum, various Breeders' and Record Associations have offered trophies and cash premiums that sound attractive to livestock men. The Percheron Society of America offers special ribbons for the first, second and third prize animals and special ribbons also in the championship classes. The Shire Horse Society of London, England, offers silver medals for the best registered Shire stallion or colt and for the best registered Shire mare or filly. The American Horse Association will award trophy ribbons for the champion Shire stallion and champion Shire mare, any age.

In the cattle division The American Shorthorn Registry Association will give cash specials up to \$300 and the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association will give one dollar for every three dollars paid by the fair association for Herefords. The Oregon state fair is to receive 20 percent cash from the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, this money to be paid on the general classification, except champions and grand champions, based on current premium lists. This will amount to approximately \$252,300. The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association offers money awards for the grand champion Swiss bull and cow. One of the most coveted special premiums is the challenge cup of the Fisher Flouring Mills Company of Portland, this cup to go to the grand champion dairy cow, all breeds and to be retained as permanent property when won three times, by the same breeder, but with not necessarily the same cow. The American Shropshire Registry Association is giving cash specials, as is also the American Oxford Down Record Association in the division of sheep. The Futurities will be an outstanding feature of the swine show this year, with the Oregon state fair and the Oregon Poland China Futurity committee, cooperating, offering \$1,000 in cash prizes, \$300 on junior yearlings; \$330 on senior pigs; and \$240 on junior pigs. The Chester White Record Association has arranged a classification for the 1924 Futurity to the amount of \$400, and the National Duroc Record Association state futurity show for 1924 will include a cash reward amounting to \$500 for spring pigs farrowed on or after March 1, 1923. This amount is guaranteed jointly by the Oregon State Fair and the National Duroc Record Association. The Chester White Swine Record Association's special for barrows will go to the barrow winning the grand championship over all breeds and for the pen of Chester White barrows winning grand championship over all breeds competing. The boys and girls of the state have not been overlooked in this awarding of special prizes, their industrial club division having announced numerous premiums aside from those regularly arranged by the state fair. Two of the most sought after trophies will be the engraved silver cups to be given by J. R. Linn and F. W. Durbin, prominent breeders of thoroughbred livestock of Salem. The Linn cup will go to the club member exhibiting the champion Jersey, the cup to be won two different years by the same member in order to become permanent property. The Durbin cup—(Continued on page 12)

MARCEL AND CURL LAST LONGER after a Golden Glimt Shampoo.

Arundel, piano tuner, Phone 189-L