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and usually the quickest is by building a bank account—and what encouragement it gives you to see the deposits rapidly accumulating at interest. Now is a good time to open an account with the Roseburg National Bank.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

The Roseburg National Bank Roseburg, Ore.

RELIEF PROMISED FOR MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, Jan. 27. — Relief was promised today for the mid-

dwest and northwest, which yesterday saw temperatures to bogged to sub-zero marks, while snow, driven by high winds, added to the general discomfort.

The mercury here dropped 22 degrees between 10 o'clock Saturday night and 10 p. m. yesterday, but rising temperature, and moderating winds were forecast for today.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON ALL

MATTRESSES

In order to reduce our enormous stock we are offering a Silk Floss mattress at \$15.00 each, delivered.

POWELL FURNITURE CO.

For STUCCO WORK National Galvanized Fabric

USE THE

This can be applied directly to the studding and minimizes the cracking of the Stucco.

For Sale by

L. W. METZGER

Metzger Building Oak & Pine Streets Phone 362

Save Your Wife!

A SAVAGE WASHER and Electricity will do it!



The Savage is a wonderful new Machine that washes clothes without wearing them out and dries them without a wringer. No heavy lifting, no dripping garments. Ask for Demonstration.

Everybody's Exchange Phone 456

Reduced Again!

Edison Mazda Lamps 100 Watt Size and Over

Table listing lamp wattages and prices: 10 to 50 Watt Size, \$.27; 100 - .50; 150 - .65; 200 - .85; 300 - 1.25; 500 - 2.00

Hudson Electric Store WE DELIVER

GERMANY MAKES GOOD PROGRESS IN YEAR OF 1924

Financial Adjustment Leads to Better Conditions in Country.

CAPITAL COMES IN

Other Countries Making Loans to Aid Industrial Recovery — Good Feeling Created.

(Associated Press Special Wire.)

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The year 1924 in Germany was one primarily of financial adjustment. The economic questions have overshadowed everything else. Strive as they would to create party issues, politicians were never able to get away from the reparations question, which worried all the financial uncertainty that was holding back the new republic.

The year opened with sound money. The rentenmark banished the spectre of worthless paper money and Germany was ready to start on the best year it has had since the close of the war. There was faith in the rentenmark. The money printing presses had been, and Germany was in line with nations which had stabilized their exchange.

The general election in May brought few changes. Dr. Marx still remained as chancellor, although he headed a coalition which did not have a majority in the Reichstag. He had, however, the confidence of the public and handled the German interests in the London conference in such a manner that he not only won world confidence, but also retained popular support at home and was able to get the Reichstag to support the plan evolved in London for putting the Dawes plan into effect.

Seymour Parker Gilbert, general agent for reparations payments, arrived in Berlin in November and the plans worked out in London for the settlement of reparations were gradually being put into effect. The French evacuated sections of the Ruhr and other parts of Germany which they had invaded in protest against Germany's failure to comply with the treaty terms. This evacuation came a few weeks after the London conference in August and helped to clear the atmosphere along the Rhine. Railways were again able to operate more freely in the Rhine districts, and workers returned to their homes.

Capital so much needed by industry for the purchase of raw material, has been coming into Germany rapidly since the acceptance of the Dawes plan. It is estimated in banking circles that the United States has loaned a total of \$100,000,000 to Germany within the last year. This includes loans to municipalities as well as to corporations. The total amount loaned by England to Germany during 1924 is estimated at \$150,000,000.

Living costs are high and sadly out of proportion to wages. There is much uneasiness and uncertainty in industrial circles. Nevertheless there is a hopefulness in the bearing of the average German not discernible 12 months ago, when the financial situation of the republic seemed very black in spite of the stable rentenmark.

Domestic interest rates are still so high that internal business is hopelessly cramped, and prices in the local markets on staple articles stand well above

Ellen Terry Honored by British King



DAME ELLEN TERRY

Ellen Terry, in private life Mrs. Ellen Alice Carew, famous old British actress, is shown reading messages of congratulation that reached her in her London home after she had been created Dame Grand Commander of the British Empire, the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an untitled British woman.

The loans from abroad are gradually bringing interest rates down, but many firms with good security frequently pay from 20 to 24 per cent a year for money.

Foreign financiers have predicted that the United States and England each will have \$1,000,000,000 loaned in Germany within another 12 months.

All eyes are turned toward the United States for money, and the government has been compelled to take steps to prevent wildcat concerns from negotiating loans which are not in the interest of sound business and might prejudice American leaders against legitimate enterprises.

No decisive step has been taken in Germany this year about joining the League of Nations. Overtures were made through the Macdonald government in England to have Germany enter the league, and there has been much discussion of the subject, but no concrete results.

The flight of the ZR-3 to the United States, and the good feeling created between Germany and the United States by the hospitality shown Dr. Eckner, commander of the airship, have outstanding features in the foreign relations of the German republic. With the adoption of the Dawes plan and better relations with nations to the west, Germany is apparently looking less and less toward Russia.

German cities, especially Berlin, took on renewed activity during 1924. Motor traffic has increased to a marked degree. There has been very little tourist business from outside countries because of the high prices, but hotels are crowded with Germans, and there is a general air of hopefulness in commercial circles.

The creation of the so-called Republican army in Germany has been an interesting development of the year. This is an organization designed to offset the monarchist forces and combat the efforts to upset the republic.

General von Seidenich, one of the prominent leaders in this army, attracted much attention during the World Peace Congress in Berlin this year by appearing on the platform with General Verraux of the French army, in support of a general strike on the part of military men to prevent future wars.

Stenographer costs less per pound than butter.

DIRECTORS HOLD MEETING

The executive committee of the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon for the purpose of considering a number of matters pertaining to the work of the organization, and also several legislative matters which are deemed of importance to this community.

For prompt tax service, city or country trips, Phone 14.

ACHES AND PAINS ALL OVER BODY

Mrs. Proctor Reports Great Benefit by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sharpsburg, Pa. "I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all suffering women. I have taken four bottles of it and I feel 100 per cent better. I was dizzy and weak with no appetite, no ambition and with a tired feeling all the time. I had aches and pains all over my body and had the headache a good deal. I saw your advertisement in the Pittsburg Herald and thought it might help me. I have been greatly benefited by its use and highly recommend it for all ailments of women." — Mrs. J. H. Proctor, Box 1, East Liberty Station, Pittsburg, Pa.



PROF. EDWARD L. RICE

Professor Edward L. Rice, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, speaking before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Washington, bitterly arraigned William Jennings Bryan for his opposition to the Darwinian Theory of evolution. Dr. Rice declared Mr. Bryan is a "foe not only of science, but also of religion," and accused him of ignorance of many of the points involved in the old issue of science and religion.

'Scientist Calls Bryan Foe of Religion

From Oregon comes the astounding suggestion that the state gasoline tax of three cents a gallon is a goodly source of funds for highway construction, and as in the past, those desiring such funds look to the motorist and his gasoline as a convenient source of revenue, says the Standard Oil Bulletin.

The gasoline tax was originated in Oregon in 1915, at one cent a gallon. The next blundering session of the legislature—in 1921—doubled it, making two cents, and the next legislature—that of 1923—added another cent, for a total of three.

What has happened in Oregon has happened elsewhere on the Pacific Coast. California adopted a gasoline tax two years ago. The California legislature is again in session, and it is proposed that the tax be increased to 1923—double it, making two cents, and the next legislature—that of 1925—added another cent, for a total of three.

No opportunity has been lost in any of these states to increase gasoline taxes.

The trend of events clearly indicates the dangerous lengths to which this business of gasoline taxation may be carried, and the great burdens which may be loaded upon the already heavily taxed motorist and upon the marketer of gasoline.

WAREHOUSE SPOOK PLAYS PRANKS

CHICO, Calif., Jan. 26.—The famous "ghost" of Chico who made a name for himself two years ago by playfully throwing rocks at all the warehouses in town, and particularly at the one operated by J. W. Charge, is making his presence felt again.

When the "ghost" first started activity two years ago, he hurled rocks nightly onto the roof of the Charge warehouse and every now and then one of the employees would feel a rock whiz past his head. Then he subsided into oblivion as quickly as he had come. Nothing was heard from him until Charge received a letter with which a \$5 bill was enclosed, although his presence had been felt in various ways.

"I had remarked to some of my friends that I believed the 'spooks' had broken the glass in the rear of my automobile," Charge explained, "and a few hours later I got this letter: 'I am sending you \$5 for pay your glass in back your car. You said I did it, but I never, but I send you money anyway, cause you think I did. I know who done it. I saw him do it. Maybe some day I tell you who it was. You are away, so I am using your typewriter.'"

"We have always spoken of our mysterious friend as 'spook' so I guess he has assumed the name himself for purpose of communication."

The "spook" was believed near capture about the time the letter was received when J. H. Priest, who owns a warehouse near that of Charge, saw a half brick rolling toward him from the direction of the Charge warehouse. He thought he saw some one moving about amongst piles on which the rambling structure is founded, and shouting to Charge and the men that he had the spook cornered, started a thorough search. While the men were hunting under the warehouse and among the stacked rice and other grain, an orange, a heavy solid bit of fruit, struck Priest squarely over the heart, nearly knocking him out.

The spook is believed to be of tremendous strength, and has done good turns as well as hurt rocks.

One day Charge remarked to his men that he wanted a quantity of sacked rice moved to another location in the warehouse. The job was to last during the next day. During the night the eighty-five sacks were removed and found neatly stacked next morning in the exact location Charge had designated.

Another time one of the warehousemen in battling with heavy sacks of grain and found that he needed help. While he was trying to get it, the spook very thoughtfully took the responsibility for the job and when the man returned, he found a note pinned to the pile: "Mr. — You are too light for this work."

The spook apparently is a confirmed warehouse dweller. Two men have been discovered through stacked sacks of grain, so arranged that the mysterious visitor might appear at almost any point in the warehouse and then quickly hide himself after throwing his rock, doing a bit of work or whatever struck his fancy at the moment.

Many men have been suspected of being the spook and have been charged with practical jokes on the warehousemen, but in every case have established an alibi. It is not believed that a hobo would have the imagination or the tenacity of purpose to remain so long on the scene as to play the role of ghost.

The best look anyone has ever had of him, has been the vision of a shadowy figure, apparently a man in the semi-darkness under the building or through an aperture in a stack of sacked grain.

Just arrived carload of Page Fence, Square Deal Fence and Monarch galvanized Red Top, Barb wire. Write us for prices. Stearns & Chenoweth, Oakland, Ore.

SIX CENTS GALLON FOR GASOLINE TAX

From Oregon comes the astounding suggestion that the state gasoline tax of three cents a gallon is a goodly source of funds for highway construction, and as in the past, those desiring such funds look to the motorist and his gasoline as a convenient source of revenue, says the Standard Oil Bulletin.

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taxation may be carried, and the great burdens which may be loaded upon the already heavily taxed motorist and upon the marketer of gasoline. The original discussion of a California gasoline tax two years ago concerned one cent a gallon, but when the law was adopted the bill read two cents. Now three cents is proposed. There can be no guarantee that a future legislature will not make it four cents, or five or six—that is no guarantee except the fact that the motorist public is no longer apathetic about its taxes and that henceforth it will register its objections, not only against an increase of two or three cents per gallon, but against any increase whatever.

The true measure of the advisability of any tax, aside from the justice of its imposition, is the necessity thereof. Which brings up the point of whether the existing law in California will not produce the revenues necessary for highway construction. It has been estimated that some \$500,000,000 is needed for all purposes—roughly, one-third to the counties, one-third for maintenance of old roads by the state, and one-third to the state for new roads—for a period of ten years. This is an average of \$30,000,000 annually. Present revenues are about \$21,000,000. It has been stated that there must be new taxation for new money, and it is suggested that by adding a cent to the gasoline tax, \$2.00 to the registration fee, and increasing the truck surcharges by 66 per cent, enough money can be raised.

It would indeed seem apparent that to bring \$21,000,000 up to \$30,000,000 would demand increased taxation; but this actually does not follow. An important factor has been left out of consideration. It is the great increases in revenue which will come from the normal increase in registration of automobiles and the consumption of gasoline.

This company has been engaged in the oil business many years, and from its inception the most vital thing about the business has been an unceasing study of the future of the new and growing markets, of the probable demand for petroleum products. Future business is calculated with great care and upon conclusions reached by the company has spent millions to find new supplies of crude oil, to build and expand refineries to manufacture products for a greater market, to construct new distributing stations and new service stations, to keep abreast, or even ahead, of the growing population and the growing demand.

From what the company believes of the future, based materially upon the past, a great growth in the number of motor-cars and the consumption of gasoline—and hence tax revenues—is inevitable. The increase in motor registrations during the last five years has averaged more than 25 per cent a year. It is believed that 1925 will see a gasoline consumption in California 29 per cent greater than in 1924, due not only to more cars, but also to an increase in travel, which was greatly curtailed by the foot-and-mouth disease restrictions during 1924.

The next year (1926) should show and the two following years 10 per cent each. The past justifies these estimates and the future promises them in various ways. If the percentages recited above are applied to existing revenues under existing laws, with no new taxes, the total sum of money paid by the motorists of the state between now and 1925—the end of the proposed ten-year period—will be more than \$400,000,000, which is considerably in excess of the sum said to be needed.

If the new taxes are adopted—one cent more on gasoline, \$2.00 more on registration, and two-thirds more on weight fees—the total, applying the same percentages of increases, will be between \$600,000,000 and \$750,000,000.

These are huge sums, all coming from the motorist, and they come on top of previous great increases. Prior to the present law motorists paid state taxes of between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000 a year; in 1924 they paid \$21,000,000; this year the bill will be \$25,000,000 or more; next year, if the new taxes are imposed, the sum will be around \$35,000,000.

It is true, as proponents of new taxation point out, that the state itself gets but half the revenue under the present law, the other half going to the counties, and that, under the law, the state's revenue may be spent only for repairs and maintenance. A simple remedy of this situation would seem to be to change the law (which might prove a far easier thing than the passage of a new law) making it possible to spend portion of the enormous revenues which are to come for new construction. In truth, it seems that very soon the present law will be producing far more than can be spent merely for maintenance.—Standard Oil Bulletin, January, 1925.

ASBYS IMPORTED

DIETETIC TABLETS is selling rapidly. Order at once. Mrs. N. C. Ashby, Apt. 6, over Rosa Confectionery, Roseburg, Ore.

Are You Fat?

Thousands of unhappy people have become miserable by following the advice of doctors who recommended Marmosa Prescription Tablets. These little fat reducers are made from the same formula as the famous Marmosa Prescription. It too cost not wait—go to your druggist now and for one-dollar (the same price the world over) purchase a box of these tablets. If you prefer you may secure them direct by sending price to the Marmosa Co., General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich. They reduce steadily and easily. No need for strenuous exercise or starvation diet and no unpleasant effects.

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Exclusiveness of flavor and that magic capacity for seeming to yield more delicious cups to the pound—are the good terms upon which everybody meets Golden West Coffee.

It's the result of selective choosing of the world's best-flavored high-grown coffees—and 40-odd years experience in catering to tens of thousands of good-coffee judges.

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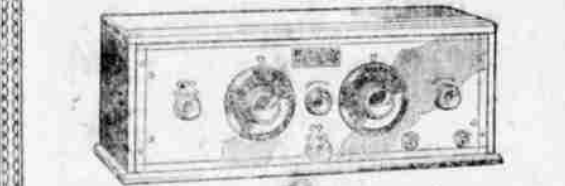
Golden West Coffee

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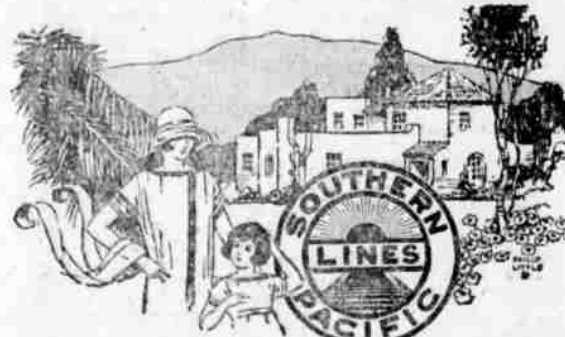
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No. 770 Four-Tube Receiver \$55.00 No. 850 Five-Tube Receiver \$100.00 Ask for Complete Catalogue or Free Demonstration.

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WINTER in Sunswep California

Enjoy this winter the warmth and the beautiful outdoor recreation of California playgrounds.

\$60.75 winter tourist fare to Los Angeles; on sale daily up to and including April 30; return limit May 31st. Travel in secure, cozy comfort via the comfortable, convenient trains of the Shasta route.

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