

LOCAL NEWS

License Issued— A marriage license was issued at Salem to R. T. Slater of Roseburg and Edna Davis of Salem.
On Business— R. N. Davidson returned to his home at Dillard Saturday after spending a few hours in this city attending to business matters.
Visitor Saturday— Miss Gladys Hackert spent a day or so in this city last week visiting. She returned to her home at Cottage Grove Saturday.
Rafferty and Family Here Friday— T. A. Rafferty, state traffic officer, and family were visitors in this city Friday and Saturday. They were enroute with the Artisan caravan to Grants Pass.
Abrahams Return From Portland— Mr. and Mrs. I. Abrahams returned to their home in this city this morning, after spending the week end visiting with friends in Portland.
Contract Obtained— R. E. Harness of this city, a member of the firm of Harness & Colby, reports that the firm has received the contract for furnishing gravel and maintenance materials for the Roseburg-Coos Bay highway.
Ball Player Spends Day— George LaFayette, of Oakland, well known to baseball fans, stopped over in this city Saturday and was a guest at the Hotel Grand. Mr. LaFayette was enroute to Portland, where he will play on the Portland baseball team in the future.
Suit is Started— The city of Eugene is being sued by Ulysses and Nellie Flourroy in an attempt to quiet title to property. The plaintiffs in this action were formerly residents of Roseburg, Mr. Flourroy being the son of the man for whom Flourroy valley was named.
Visiting in Portland— Mr. W. A. Fabrique of Lewiston, Ida., and daughter, Mrs. L. F. Clarke and son Robert, are in the city visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Kent. They have been spending the past eight months in Los Angeles—Portland Telegram.
Terminal Men Visit— W. W. Chadwick, president of the Stage Terminal Hotel company, and manager of the Salem terminal, and Richard Shepard, manager of the Eugene Terminal Hotel, were guests at the Terminal Hotel here Friday and Saturday. They were enroute to Klamath Falls on a business trip.
Harry Fletcher Home— Harry Fletcher, who for the past two months has been located in Modesto, California, where he has been employed in a job printing shop, has returned to Roseburg and has again taken a position as a typesetting machine operator in the News-Review office.
Honolulu People Visit— Mr. and Mrs. E. A. R. Ross and son were guests at the Hotel Umpqua Friday and Saturday. They are enroute home to Honolulu, after a trip to Portland and other points of interest in California and Oregon, returning to embark for home by way of the coast highway. They made the trip by motor.
Buys Near North Bend— A. S. Fields, who came here from Roseburg a short time ago and leased a place on Haynes Inlet, has given up his lease and bought the Clark place on Kentucky. This is the ranch north of the inlet being 2500 acres in all, some of which is hill land. Mr. Fields will stock the place with both dairy and butcher cattle at once—North Bend Harbor.
Elopes From Asylum— Angelos Perrini, former resident of Anlauf, this county, who was committed to the state insane asylum a few weeks ago following an injury to his head in a sawmill near Cottage Grove, eloped from that institution last Saturday and is still at liberty, according to last reports. He is about 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs about 145, dressed in working clothes. He has brown hair and blue eyes and is about 42 years of age.
Horners Have Guest— Miss Ollie Skipton comes to Corvallis tonight for Memorial day and will be the guest of Prof. and Mrs. J. B. Horton. Miss Skipton is matron at the Chemawa Indian school near Salem and has been connected with that institution a number of years. She formerly was a resident of this city and her parents were pioneer residents of Benton county. Other members of her family were pioneers of Roseburg—Corvallis Times.

Returns From California— Mrs. Ben Shields has returned to Roseburg after spending a month at Oakland, California, visiting with her daughter, Mrs. O. R. Garner.
Visitors Sunday— Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lewer arrived here Sunday morning from Central Point, and spent the day visiting in Roseburg.
Returns Home— F. W. Hill returned to his home at Hoagland this morning after spending Sunday visiting with friends in this city.
Former Resident Here— Mrs. G. W. Gilbert, formerly of this city, now of Medford, is spending a few days in this city visiting with friends.
In Today— Fred Goff motored from Melrose this morning and spent a few hours here attending to business matters and trading.
No Meeting of W. C. T. U.— The meeting of the W. C. T. U. which was to have been held this week, has been postponed indefinitely.
Myrtle Point People Visit— W. L. McCracken and party motored here from Myrtle Point Sunday and spent the day visiting and viewing points of interest.
In Grants Pass— Mrs. Fred Reidel and Frank Reidel motored to Grants Pass this morning to spend a few days visiting with friends and relatives.
Mr. Roberts Visits— Fred Roberts was among the visitors from points north of this city today, spending several hours attending to business affairs. He is a resident of Sutherlin.
Return From Coast— Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Geddes, Miss Bess Lewis and Miss Janet Ward, have returned to this city after a short motor trip to Bandon last week end.
On Business— J. M. Myers, who has charge of the road work in the North Umpqua district, was here yesterday and today attending to business matters and trading.
Are Visiting at Glenary— Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGehehey and family, of Klamath Falls, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McGehehey, at Glenary, for several days.
Returned to Portland— Mr. and Mrs. Garret Eaton, of Portland, who visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Randolph over the week end, returned to their home yesterday afternoon.
Mrs. King Leaves for Portland— Mrs. S. M. King, of the Specialty Shop, left this afternoon for Portland, where she will spend the next two weeks on a vacation. She will visit at the home of her daughter.
Leaving for Portland— Dr. and Mrs. Lee A. Wells and family will leave for Portland on Tuesday morning by auto to spend the remainder of the week. Dr. Wells will attend the Dental convention there.
Arrives From Seattle— Mary Ibbidick arrived here this morning from Seattle, and was met by Mrs. Theodore Reddick and party of Bandon. The party will motor to the Oregon Caves today to spend a week or so.
Returns Home Today— Mrs. E. L. Bashford returned to her home at Portland this morning after spending the past two weeks visiting at the home of her son, A. Bashford and family.
From Portland— Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McCalley have returned to their home in Roseburg after spending some time in Portland, where they were called attending the illness and death of Mrs. McCalley's father.
Visitors Sunday— Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Oleson, of Pasadena, California, were overnight guests Sunday at the Umpqua Hotel. They are enroute north by auto. Mr. Oleson is a prominent hotel man at Pasadena.
Pioneer Visits City— Lincoln Thrush, a pioneer of 1845, who has resided in this county practically all his life, came in from Camas Valley today to look after business matters. Mr. Thrush says he does not get into town very often and comes only when business requires the trip.
Here From Medford— Arthur Brown, circulation representative of the Oregonian, here from Medford for a few days on business. Owing to a sudden illness, Mrs. Brown, who was to have accompanied him here for a short vacation trip at surrounding points of interest, was unable to come.
Attending Convention— Fred Goff and wife, of Melrose, C. H. Bailey and wife, South Deer Creek, Carl Hill and wife, and John Alexander and wife of Glide, and Robert McCullough of Winston, were among the members of county granges, who left this morning for Dallas to attend the state grange convention.
To Attend State Federation— Five members of the Roseburg Woman's Club left today for Marshfield, where they will attend the State Convention of Federated Clubs, held at that place June 3-4-5. Women delegates from all over the state are attending, many of them passing through here in cars. Going from this city were, Mrs. F. Butler, president of the Woman's Club, Mrs. J. C. Ponsler, President of the Southern Oregon district, Mrs. Wm. Bell, director of the State Federation, Mrs. R. H. Compton and Mrs. Albert Minters.

OAKLAND MAN BURIED Ellis Leeson, a resident at the county home, who died last Friday, was buried yesterday at Oakland, where he resided for a number of years. Mr. Leeson, who was 75 years of age, had been a resident of the home for about two years prior to his death, which followed a period of long illness. The deceased left no family, being survived only by two sisters, one residing at Oakland and the other in the Willamette valley. He was very well known in Oakland, and a large number of his friends attended the funeral services.
Horse collars, collar pads, chain traces and other harness repairs at Wharton Bros.
BORN
BAIRD—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Baird, at their home in Umpqua, Monday, June 1, a boy.
Hay forks, carriers, pulleys and other barn equipment at Wharton Bros.
COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW KNOCKED OUT (Continued from page 1.)
be respected and could not be broken; that under the contract they had acquired property rights through the erection of schools which could not be confiscated or seriously impaired without violating the federal constitution; that teachers in such institutions had employment rights which must be protected; and that it was an inherent right of parents and guardians, guaranteed by the federal constitution, to decide where their children should be educated, subject to the right of the state to require them to be sent to a public school provided they were not adequately educated elsewhere.
Alleging a purpose to promote patriotism by large public school expenditures, the state contended that with an increase of facilities attendance in the primary grades should be increased as proposed in the new law. The state asserted that it was its duty to teach children their true allegiance, and to impress upon young minds that the claims of the government were superior to those of any religion. The authority to require children to attend school embraced the right, the state insisted, to compel them to go to public schools.
Education, important in building up good citizenry, came within the police powers of the state, under their general welfare, jurisdiction, Oregon further asserted, insisting that in such matters the federal government had no right to interfere. It was for the state courts and the people at the polls to remedy any defects which might develop, it said, and not for the federal courts, because local conditions must always control in such matters. Insisting that "some vestige of sovereign power" should remain with state governments, Oregon gave warning that should its law be held invalid, a movement would be started at once for a constitutional amendment.
Summing up Oregon's argument was that the national government was founded upon the theory that church and state should be maintained separate, a principle to be closely guarded in the education of its youth; that the right of a state to control a minor when public welfare required had been thoroughly established in the courts and included control over their education; that private and parochial schools are not superior to public schools, therefore the new law would not deprive them of any rights or privileges or subject them to any disadvantages; that the opposition came from those who wanted children given sectarian religious instruction; that the fight involved the survival of the public schools; that it had been consistently held in the courts that states could at their pleasure amend or cancel such charters without encountering any constitutional prohibition; that the new law would not interfere with religious liberty; that those who desired to send their children to parochial or private schools could do so during the hours when their attendance at the public school was not required; that children in public schools would be excused under the new law a certain number of hours each week for such religious instructions as their parents or guardians might desire; and that the religious views of some parents could not be permitted to destroy the effectiveness of a salient law.
The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Seventh Day Adventists and the American Jewish Committee each filed a brief as friend of the court in support of the position taken by the parochial and private schools. Opponents of the new law declared it a serious menace. They attributed the weakening of the moral fiber of the time to the lack of religious and moral training, particularly in children, declaring that unless present tendencies were restrained, conditions here would be worse than those in Soviet Russia. Oregon's idea of separation of church and state would mean, they declared, no church but only state, because if schools could be prohibited from teaching religion and morality, all religious instruction would be brought within the control of the state.
The parochial schools took the view also that the most effective religious training could be accomplished as a part of the daily education of children. They denounced the new law as not only extremely unwise, but arbitrary, revolutionary, oppressive, and violative of rights which since the foundation of the government have been considered essential to liberty.
Furthermore, the opponents of the new law stated as a fact that no private or parochial school in the state had been deficient or delinquent in any respect; that

none had taught objectionable or prejudicial subjects or unpatriotic doctrines; that if they were inferior in any respect to public schools the remedy was not in legislation which would destroy them, but in acts to regulate them; that the new law would not result in broadening the educational field or in correcting evils, or in promoting general welfare of the people.
They denounced as without foundation the charges made by friends of the new law that the increase in crime among children was due to private schools, and that such schools were conducted by bolshevists, communists and syndicalists. Never before had a state, they declared, attempted to prohibit a distinctly useful business, whose beneficial effects had been unquestioned. If public schools could be prohibited, they said finally, any lawful business in which the people may be engaged, could be destroyed at the will of the state.
Other Decisions.
WASHINGTON, June 1.—The "trade association" method of cooperation within great industries was upheld by the supreme court today over the protest of the federal government.
Laying down principals of far-reaching importance to the business world, the court decided that neither the Cement Manufacturers Protective Association nor the Maple Flooring Manufacturing Association was invalid under the anti-trust laws.
The operations of these two associations had been declared by government counsel to be broadly similar, and typical of a movement among great business concerns to pool their interests in violation of the Sherman act under the guise of merely exchanging trade information. With that contention the supreme court disagreed, holding that both associations were operating lawfully.
Stocks issued by the General Motors Company in its reorganization as a Delaware corporation were subject to a federal income tax, the supreme court ruled today in a case brought by Walter L. Marr, a stockholder.
States cannot validly collect inheritance taxes on gross estates not entirely located within their borders, the court ruled today.
"I'm Not Surprised"—Gov. Pierce SALEM, Ore., June 1.—"The decision is no surprise and was not unexpected as far as I am concerned," said Governor Pierce today, when informed that the United States Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional the anti-parochial and private school bill.
"The Nebraska foreign language decision several months ago really decided the issue. What action will be taken by the friends of an amendment to the federal constitution?"
Child is Parents' Not State's PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—"I am delighted with the decision," said Joseph A. Hill, head of Hill Military Academy, one of the plaintiffs in the suit attacking the Oregon school law, who returned only a few weeks ago from Washington, D. C., where he appeared before the United States Supreme Court while his attorney, John C. Veatch, argued the appealed case.
"We are naturally pleased that the right of the parent to educate his child has been upheld. It should end for all times the argument over who owns the child—the parent or the state.
"Experiments in education are always made by private enterprise—not by state schools. The way is left open for such continued experiments, of which the state has the benefit after the soundness of the theory has been tested by private schools.
"Especially the decision means that Hill military academy, will immediately proceed with a new school on the Rocky Butte site to represent an investment of \$250,000. We expect to get into the buildings during the coming school year."
Judge J. P. Kavanaugh, attorney for the Society of Jesus and Mary, one of the plaintiffs in the compulsory public school law case, said:
"The decision of the supreme court declaring the Oregon school law unconstitutional, is a decision of the first importance.
"It will define the limits of the power of the state to regulate natural rights of the constitution.
"Who is confident that the law was unconstitutional and invaded some of the most sacred rights.
"Not only will this decision determine finally the power of the state with regard to education, but it will declare the extent of the power of the state to regulate other useful occupations.
"There has been a constant effort in many directions to encroach upon personal rights, but this new definition of the liberty and property clauses of the fourteenth amendment will remove many of these questions from the realm of controversy.
"It is a great decision and of national wide importance.
"Apparently no interest was manifested in this controversy in the east than in the west. In the populous centers, private schools of all denominations and classes are much more numerous than in Oregon."
Law Sponsored by Klan PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—The supreme court decision in the Oregon compulsory school law ends three years of fight.
The bill went before the voters in November 1922, with the support of Scottish Rite Masons, together with the Ku Klux Klan. The compulsory education bill, as it was first known was introduced as an initiative measure. George B. Cellars and P. S. Malcolm, officers of the Scottish Rite Lodge and Judge Wallace McCannan, attorney representing the lodge, refrained from commenting upon the decision.
Passage of the bill immediately introduced it to the courts. Hill Military Academy attacked the law as providing for illegal confiscation of property. The Society of Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary followed with a court ac-

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