

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

Issued Daily Except Sunday by The News-Review Co., Inc.
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BERT G. BATES, Secretary-Treasurer
Entered as second class matter May 17, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily, per year, by mail, \$4.00
Daily, six months, by mail, 2.00
Daily, three months, by mail, 1.00
Daily, single month, by mail, .50
Daily, by carrier, per month, .50
Weekly News-Review, by mail, per year, 2.00

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1925.

NEIGHBORHOOD QUARRELS.

Neighbors have always quarreled from time immemorial. One used to hear in many towns of people who would never speak to a next door neighbor whom they disliked, and would pass them without recognition for years. If such folks had dwelt at opposite ends of the town, they would never have disputed, but as soon as they were brought close together on one street, they could not adjust themselves mutually. Little frictions would come up, the children would play on the neighbor's lawn, or the chickens would invade the garden, etc. From such incidents hot words would arise, and soon a feud would start that might never be healed. If there have been many who could not get along in the comparatively large space given by a country home, a spirit of adjustment is specially needed now that so many of them are dwelling in close quarters and occupying houses together. There are still some people who are far too sensitive to the things their neighbors do. If the folks who occupy the apartment overhead do a little dancing or singing, or if their baby cries, then the people underneath sometimes declare that they can not tolerate such disturbance, and they must have quiet or they will move. But as a whole people are learning to take such things more comfortably. If they want absolute peace, they would better go to some little country village and buy a home on some side street and provide themselves with an alert watchdog, and they will not be bothered much. But if they are going to dwell in a modern town, they must become a little tolerant in the matter of human contacts. If people are doing important work and are interested in their occupations, and are reading and thinking and have normal diversions, they ought to get over a morbid sensitiveness to the acts of their neighbors.

FIRE HAZARDS ARE GREAT.

At no other time during the year are fire hazards as great as during the month of August. The low humidity now prevailing makes conditions alarming and extreme care should be exercised, not only throughout the forests of the state, but in all cities, to guard against careless methods that would lead to the smallest conflagration. People camping and traveling the highways cannot afford to be negligent in the matter. The throwing of cigar and cigarette stubs along the roadway is equal to touching a match to a keg of powder. The woods and dead grass are excellent fodder for starting a most disastrous fire. The slightest neglect on the part of careless persons, at this particular period of the year, would entail great loss to the forests of the county.

A number of serious fires are already raging throughout this county, everyone of which have quite likely emanated from camp fires left burning or the careless distribution of lighted matches, cigar or cigarette stubs. Persons cannot be too careful. Every precaution should be taken to protect the forests and private holdings from destruction, for, once under headway, there is no telling what the result might be, particularly at this time of the year, with numerous forest fires burning throughout the county.

The movement launched by a group of Portlanders, in the form of a corporation, to invoke the referendum on the national prohibition law is not likely to end in success, but in its course it will stir up a lot of discord that communities can well do without. There is no demand for destruction of the Volstead Act, either in its entirety or by so-called modifications, except in such sections—and they are far in the minority—where traffic in liquor is encouraged by the indifference of the authorities. Renewed agitation on the liquor question, like religious quarrels, cannot help but create community discord and neighborhood bickerings, and thereby destroy the pull-together spirit necessary to commercial and social advancement. It is patent that a large percentage of the present generation, habituated to the use of liquor, finds it difficult to do without it, and is willing to take a chance with the law to get it; but the generation to follow, if never introduced to its taste, will never miss it, and it is for their welfare that the war on the stuff should never stop until it ceases to be a menace.

Judging from the amount of merchandise taken from a local store in this city sometime during last night by a bunch of thieves, one would not be surprised to awaken some bright summer morning and find an entire business block carried away—including the foundation. So far as night protection to the business houses of this city is concerned there seems to be no such "animal." When a gang of robbers can drive an automobile up to the rear entrance of a store, undetected, and load thousands of dollar's worth of merchandise into their conveyance, hop into the machine and drive away, it is evidence that even a more spectacular stunt could be carried out without interference.

The idea is sometimes expressed by business women and girls, but they do not get a fair chance for promotion, that when it comes to choosing superintendents and such occupants of the best paid positions, a man will often get the chance, even if a woman is better qualified. A woman is a good deal in the position, when she tries for one of the higher responsibilities, of the college freshman, who fails to get credit among the students for all he knows. But constantly women are succeeding in very high positions, and every such case sets business men to thinking that they need the peculiar gifts created by woman's intuition.

State Press Comment

Just Why?
Why did the Oregon legislature meddle with the school text book law? Why was the change made? As adopted, the original law was a good law. It ended one of the biggest public scandals ever in Oregon—the scandal of the domination of Oregon schools by the school book trust. Under the original statute, text books were adopted every six years. The 1923 legislature changed the law to provide for adoption of one third of the books every two years.

Last November, the textbook commission contracted for books for two years as required by the new law, the supposition being that the book companies would go on supplying the remaining two-thirds for the coming four years at the old prices.

But the book companies refused to contract for the four years' supply of books at the old prices, and are demanding higher prices, to the tune of 10 to 25 per cent. In an effort to repair the blunder the late legislature passed a bill authorizing the state board of education to contract with the publishers for four years' supply. Why the state board of education? Why not the text book commission? It was the text book commission that delivered Oregon from the power of the book trust. It was the text book commission that secured a heavy cut in the cost of school books, that raised the standard of books in use, and that put an end to the school book scandal that had racked the state for years.

Why, then, did the legislature take the control of the selection and contracting of school books out of the hands of the text book commission and put it into the hands of another body? As a result of this tinkering with the law, the state is without a contract for four years' supply of books, and faces a dire prospect. If, as the attorney general says, the text book commission has been robbed of its authority to call for bids and make new contracts. Again, it is pertinent to ask, why was there passed the fool law of 1923 exposing school book buyers to the sweet will of the book companies?—Portland Journal.

Can U. S. Do As Well?

We hear much through the regular news sources of the sinister influence of Bolshevism in China. Doubtless Russia is just now greatly influencing China, but not in the poisonous way we might be led to believe. Let us remember that China and Russia have a common international boundary more than 2000 miles long; and that on the Russian side of that line the people have taken over the government into popular hands, the New Russia being in fact a unit as to government.

Let us note another fact not so generally known: The Soviet government of Russia has renounced all conquests made by Russia under the czar in China, Manchuria and elsewhere; and has restored to China, without any compensation whatever, the mining, forest and other concessions that China was forced to make either to Russia or to individual Russians.

The New Russia has also renounced all privileges whatsoever enjoyed by Russian leaders in China, and has expunged that no person, even a Russian missionary or priest, shall be exempt from the jurisdiction of a local Chinese court.

Can the United States show any better record for international generosity than this? Are we treating Mexico as well as Russia is treating China? Are the Chinese simple minded or foolish in showing a friendly feeling toward a nation as neighborly as this?—Portland Telegram.

Keep Up the Supply

The present building program requiring a great volume of lumber calls attention to the rapidly diminishing reserves of timber. Less than one-third of the original wood and timber supply of the United States remains. Originally half of the land area was forested. The timber stand was estimated conservatively at 5200 billion board feet. Now there remains less than 1600 billion feet and this supply is being consumed at the rate of about 25 billion feet annually while the present annual growth of timber is only 6 billion feet.

In early days when wood was an abundant as to be in the way of progress, trees which would now be very valuable for lumber were burned in order to expedite the clearing of land. This was especially true of the hardwoods including the oak and maple of the southern Mississippi valley states. But that condition passed and for several years the same woods were sold for almost fabulous prices. However, for many years following pioneer days in the various sections of the country the source of wood supply remained close to the market.

During recent years one of the most difficult problems connected with the trees of lumber and wood has been the great distances between the sources of supply and the chief retail sale points. And as a consequence of these distances transportation costs have increased until the prices of lumber have become a real burden. For several years during the war and since the consumption of timber products has been reduced. And now cement, and other composite materials are being increasingly employed in building construction. The increase of over 200 per cent during the seven years preceding 1920 played an important part in reducing the amount of lumber used during those years. And since 1921, there has been slight increase in consumption of this building commodity, although last year the price was 24 per cent above the pre-war level. Although the future consumption

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S. P. LINE GIVEN PREFERENCE OVER ITS COMPETITOR
Klamath Falls, Ore., Aug. 6.—Fourteen Klamath mill owners and operators last night made public a signed statement in which they pledged united support to the Southern Pacific company in its battle with the Oregon Trunk for supremacy in the Klamath country and Central Oregon.

The statement gets forth that in their opinion the projected extension of the Oregon Trunk from Bond to Klamath Falls is not needed if the Southern Pacific is permitted to carry out the building program it has mapped out. The Southern Pacific has planned in this section, the statement goes on to say, and for that reason it should be protected in its efforts to provide additional rail service in order that any competitor line might not step in and take advantage of the opportunities which have come as a result of the gradual development which the Southern Pacific has aided.

We have some specials in ship flooring, ceiling and siding. The specials are limited. See us today. Page Lumber & Fuel Co.
MISSISSIPPI BIDS FOR THE SERVICES OF OREGON COACH
Eugene, Ore., Aug. 6.—Mississippi college, at Clinton, Miss., is seeking Charles "Shy" Huntington, former University of Oregon football coach, to guide the grid-iron destinies of that institution.

Premier Defends Course Averting Big Coal Strike
LONDON, Aug. 6.—Premier Baldwin faced a crowded House of Commons when he arose today to move the government's supplementary estimate of 19,000,000 pounds sterling to finance the subvention plan in the coal mining industry.

Wet Farmers of Eagle Point Ask Longer Security
SALEM, Ore., Aug. 6.—The Eagle Point Irrigation district of Jackson county today applied to the state irrigation securities commission for a state guarantee of interest on the district bonds for 18 months in addition to the 2 1/2-year guarantee already granted by the state. If the 18 months additional guarantee is allowed, it will make the full five-year guarantee allowed by law. The district's bond issue is \$400,000. About 2500 acres of the project are under cultivation and 500 acres more will be under cultivation this year.

Lane County Wheat Crop Showing Decreased Yield
EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 6.—The wheat crop on the bench lands in some parts of Lane county is running short, according to word from the harvest fields this week. In the river bottoms the crop is as good as was expected, but the long dry spell burned the benchmark grain, it is said. In some instances the crop is running from five to fifteen bushels to the acre.

Painter, Varnisher, Shingle Stainer, Kalsomina at Page's. Phone 242. 10 per cent discount this month.

BREECH OF RIFLE BLOWS OUT; COOK MAY LOSE SIGHT
Klamath Falls, Ore., Aug. 6.—Roscoe Largent, a cook, may lose the sight of an eye and possibly permanent injury to the other as the result of an explosion of a defective rifle bullet while he was shooting at a target near Irony late yesterday. The breech of his rifle was blown out, the bullet grazing his temple and the powder being imbedded in his eye. The injured man will be rushed to San Francisco this morning for an operation in the hope of saving his sight.

SELF-STYLED KIN OF DEAD ACTRESS FACING CHARGES
BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The hearing of the case of Mrs. Iva Blankenberg, who claims to be the daughter of Lotia Crabtree, and is endeavoring to obtain a part of the famous actress' fortune left for philanthropic purposes, today was continued until Monday by Judge Frost at the request of defense counsel to enable him to make a more complete examination of specifications filed by Assistant General W. Boston.

Canneries Halt Prune Shipments in Salem District
SALEM, Aug. 6.—With local canneries cutting into the green prune tonnage to a terrific extent, Roy Hurst, local manager for Denny & Company, announced today that the green prune deal for that concern is off for the year.

Belgians Arrive for Conference on Big War Debt
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Negotiations for the refunding of Belgium's \$500,000,000 war debt to the United States will be initiated next Monday between the American debt commission and the special Belgian commission which arrived last night at New York.

Antlers Theatre
An astonishing and history-making film is produced in "So This is Marriage," Herbert Henley's production for Metro-Goldwyn, which is coming to the Antlers theatre today. It is not only a shrewd study of married life as lived today, but also shows that similar conditions confronted young couples in the time of the ancients. A marvelously beautiful interlude is used to illustrate this part of the story, dealing with the old biblical tale of King David and Bath-Sheba. This section has been photographed in natural color.

Liberty Theatre
The greatest rider of them all, Yakima Canutt, world's champion rope rider and bulldogger, sweeps like an avenging Nemesis through a thrilling story of the western ranges in "White Thunder," which will be shown for the first time at the Liberty theatre tomorrow and Saturday. Taking the part of a mysterious night rider who is running down the murderer of his father, Yakima has a splendid opportunity to indulge his world-famous horsemanship in sensational chases, relays, and breakneck stunts. This is unquestionably the best picture which Ben Wilson has produced starring the hero of the cowboy country, and Kingsley Henley's story makes a corking vehicle. Nell Brandley proves delightful in the heroine's role, while the rest of the cast, which includes

Daily Weather Report
U. S. Weather Bureau, local office, Roseburg, Oregon, 24 hours ending 5 A. M.
Precipitation in inches and hundredths:
Highest temperature yesterday 92
Lowest temperature last night 69
Precipitation, last 24 hours: 0
Total precip. since 1st of month 0
Normal precip. for this month 33
Total precip. from Sept. 1, 1924, to date: 11.01
Average precip. from Sept. 1, 1924: 21.10
Total excess from Sept. 1, 1924: 10.09
Average precipitation for 24 months, inclusive: 21.48
Fair tonight and Friday; continued warm.
C. W. NORMAN, Observer.

Assorted Colors
Bowl with Black Glass Base
This Beautiful Bowl, an attractive ornament in itself, will be specially priced

Saturday Only 98c
On display in our window until Saturday. Every woman will want one of these bowls, so be on hand early

Churchill Hardware Company
The Iron Mongers

Majestic Theatre
George Leacey, Lew Meehan and William H. Turner, are all fine.
Lola Weber, adapter and director, Claude Gillingwater, famous stage and screen star, Jane Mercer, phenomenal child actress, who is hailed as screenland's newest discovery, and Clara Louise Burnham's noted novel, "Jewel," all combine to make one of the most interesting picture plays of the season, in "A Chapter in Her Life," adapted from the aforementioned story for the Universal-Jewel production now playing at the Majestic theatre.
Great names and a great story; great acting and a great principle in life underlying the dramatic tale—these are the secrets of the big crowds that nightly gather for "A Chapter in Her Life."
It is a simple story, a glimpse into the innermost soul of a little girl that works a miracle. The play has no villain.

THEATRES
Antlers Theatre
Liberty Theatre

National Law, Now Anti-Evolution Objective

Advertisement for National Law, Now Anti-Evolution Objective. Features portraits of W. D. Upham and F. W. Ballou. Text: "Even if nothing comes of the suit begun in Washington by Loren H. Wittner, government employee, to bar the teaching of evolution in District of Columbia schools, the capital will be the center of the anti-evolution fight from now on. Representative W. D. Upham, Georgia, promises to introduce a national anti-evolution bill in congress. In this, it is supposed, he will have the support of Rep. J. W. Summers, Washington state, who introduced the 'rider' to an appropriation bill upon which Wittner's action is founded. The Wittner suit is directed at Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools in the capital, where the biology textbook written by Dr. George W. Hunter, which led to the Scopes indictment in Tennessee, is also used."