ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

Issued Daily Except Sunday by The News-Review Co., Inc.

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Entered as second class matter May 17, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

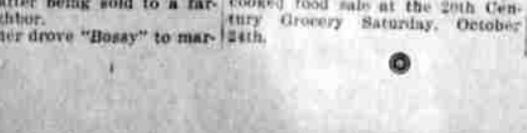
Daily, per year, by mail	$4.00
Daily, six months, by mail	2.00
Daily, three months, by mail	1.00
Daily, single month, by mail	.50
Daily, by carrier, per month	.50
Weekly News-Review, by mail, per year	2.00

ROSEBURG, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1925.

BRAINS, NOT JOB HOLDERS, NEEDED.

Advocates of public ownership of private industry often use as an argument the fact that private companies pay enormous salaries which, if the property were publicly owned, could be eliminated. No stronger argument could be advanced against public ownership than the foregoing statement, remarks an exchange. The government may conscript labor and material and put it to work in time of war, but it cannot conscript energy, ambition and brains for a business undertaking in peace time. The men who make the best soldiers, the best engineers, the best army officers and the best doctors during a war give their services without thought of pay as a duty to their country; but in time of peace the motive which moves them to greater endeavor and greater accomplishments is the reward which follows personal achievement. A man commanding a salary of $25,000, $50,000, $100,000 or $150,000 a year, who can give the nation a universal telephone service, an unlimited supply of gasoline, the cheapest automobiles in the world, electric motors, incandescent lamps, modern insurance safeguards, a perfect railroad system, electric washing and ironing machines, electric refrigerators, the marvelous radio, or numerous other conveniences which are commonplace to the American home and luxuries in European countries where government ownership and control has been the practice in many lines of industrial development, is cheap at ten times his salary. Of what advantage are low-priced government employes to the people if they fail to develop the service which private enterprises and initiative strive to provide? The greatest corporations pay the largest salaries, because by so doing they secure the brains which enable them to furnish their products to the masses at the lowest possible price.

The personnel of the budget committee named by the city council could not be improved on—they are all good business men—and the problems before them are not hard to understand. The city needs, according to Mayor Houck's statement of several days ago, about $10,000 more in revenues than it receives now for properly financing present and future needs, and under the legal limitation not more than $1,900 additional can be raised the first year. The law allows, however, separate taxation for fire and police protection, but such a tax must come from voluntary action by the electorate. The city at present has a total bonded indebtedness of $127,000, and only $25,000 of that amount is being taken care of by a sinking fund and is to be liquidated after a period of 40 years, at a total disbursement in principal and interest of $75,000. An amortization plan should be put into effect to meet the remaining $102,000 worth of bonds when they mature, and there is no apparent reason for further postponement of action in that respect. True, a debt of $102,000 is not a very heavy obligation on a city with $3,300,000 worth of taxable property, but as Roseburg progresses and grows, which it is doing steadily, the necessity for further obligations will naturally arise, and it is advisable therefore to make arrangements for liquidating those already incurred. The sum of $1,900, the revenue increase allowable for the first year under the 6 per cent limitation fixed by law, would not go very far toward relief, but it would be a start anyway, and the start should be made now.



THE JESTER

He was big and full of vigor, and he laughed when people said, "Death will some day pull the trigger of his gun, and you'll be dead; Death, he gathers in the giant, as he gathers the infirm; though you're strong and self reliant, you can't whip a deadly germ. You are making no provision for your wife and children two; when you've gone to fields Elysian, what, we ask you, will they do? You're a man of great endurance, you are healthy, you are strong, but you carry no insurance, which is foolish, which is wrong. For old Death, he swats the healthy, they're the sort of game he likes, and his footsteps are so stealthy you don't hear him till he strikes." He was always joking, joshing, when insurance was the theme; and his widow takes in washing, and his hungry children scream. While he lived their lot was easy, they had hats of proper size, in his careless way and breezy he provided priceless pies. In the larder there was plenty, there were always iron men, and he'd often hand her twenty when she only asked for ten. In his business he was clever, by competitors admired; but he thought he'd live forever, and insurance made him tired. But a large and loaded lorry climbed his person on a day, and his widow, sad and sorry, washes duds for meager pay. Linen things and things of cotton she is hanging on the line, for her welfare was forgotten when her man was feeling fine.

"BOSSY" DECLINES TO REMAIN SOLD; RETURNS TO OLD STALL

COLD ASH, England, Oct. 21.—As dogs are known to have returned to their master after long spells of enforced absence, so did "Bossy," one of the best cows on any farm in this section, return to her old stall after being sold to a faraway neighbor.

Her owner drove "Bossy" to market and disposed of her to a farmer 12 miles away. The buyer took her home. But when milking time came next morning "Bossy" was back home in Cold Ash, a little tired from her long walk, but seemingly happy, in a bovine sort of way.

The Bellview club will hold a cooked food sale at the 20th Century Grocery Saturday, October 24th.

PRUNE PICKIN'S

BY BERT G BATES

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—
When it comes to some
Of these new fangled
Breakfast foods
We'd just as soon
Eat a whiskbroom.

✣ ✣ ✣

DUMBELL DORA THINKS
Eatin' June peas causes pods under one's eyes.

✣ ✣ ✣

'Bout all the gals have on their knees these days is a knee-cap.

✣ ✣ ✣

A lotta the legion fellers who have been braggin' that they couldn't carry a tune had to help hoist a piano up one story to the club room yestiddy eve.

✣ ✣ ✣

There's one thing they can't accuse ye ed. of and that's shootin' a deer outa season. 'Fact is—we never shot one in season.

✣ ✣ ✣

A feller told us today that he's goin' to marry a good girl and a good cook. If he does they'll have him arrested for bigamy.

✣ ✣ ✣

One swallow may not make a summer but a few swallows make a warm winter.

✣ ✣ ✣

The cow stood on the railroad track
A-lookin' at the sky.
Down the track came the Espee;
Oh, see the butterfly!

✣ ✣ ✣

Freddie Jones, ice-cream soda addict at the Terminal hotel continues to wear that sheik sweater in spite of the complaints of the roomers on the top floor who howl about the noise.

✣ ✣ ✣

Over in the Palace of Sweets window they're displayin' a chicken hawk. There oughta be some other chicken hawks cooped up with that bird.

✣ ✣ ✣

Henry Harth played a game of golf the other p. m. and broke the course record. It's too bad he was playin' alone.

✣ ✣ ✣

Dock Stewart was treatin' one of our buddies for poison oak and asked him how it scratch himself, so the feller came over to our sanctum to get us to do it for him.

✣ ✣ ✣

Yestiddy eve as the legion football squad was practisin' the captain took Willie Dolan aside and asked him if he knew the difference between a pigskin and a skinned pig and Willie said he didn't and the captain said, "Well, wouldn't you make a heluva football player?"

✣ ✣ ✣

The town loafers have changed to their red flannels and to see 'em rubbin' their backs up adin the buildin's a feller would think they were practisin' the Charleston.

✣ ✣ ✣

OUR DAILY MAIL
Kind Editur: Plese tell me how I kin keep postage stamps frum stickin' together. LILLIE WHITE.
Friend Lil: Buy 'em one at a time.

✣ ✣ ✣

"Just because a gal has trimmed many a bozo is no sure sign she's a manicurist."

Heat with gas

STATEMENTS OF KELLEY AFTER CAPTURE GIVEN

(Continued from page 1.)

about 10 miles north of Goldendale, Wash.

The deputy declared that the two convicts had stolen an automobile and articles of food in Bingen, Wash., and that they were eating a lunch alongside an abandoned road when surprised. At the time of their capture, Willos had a .38 calibre revolver on his person and Kelley said that he had thrown his gun into a slough near Portland, Christofersen said.

Several of the state's witnesses during the afternoon session gave testimony in support of the state's contention that both Willos and Kelley were armed during the break and that they participated in the shooting.

There is little indication that the case will go to the jury before the end of the week, although the state expects to rest its case by noon today. The defense has a long list of witnesses to be heard, including four convicts at the penitentiary who have been fellow prisoners of the defendants.

Large electric heaters this week $4.25. Crowell's Electric Shop.

INQUEST OPENED INTO LA GRANDE AUTO TRAGEDY

LA GRANDE, Ore., Oct. 21.—C. H. Getchell, La Grande, who was driving the car that struck an automobile and James Reming, 27, of Baker, instantly killing the latter, near Hot Lake Monday night, testified at the coroner's inquest last night, declaring he applied brakes when he saw the car, but was unable to clear the obstruction. The inquest, which was continued until 7 o'clock tonight, developed that Mrs. Getchell was in her husband's car and suffered cuts about the face. Coroner's officers with a subpoena found her unable to attend the inquest.

CONGRESS TO HEAR BILL ON O. AND C. GRANT

(Continued from page 1.)

would produce the best results. The timber was to be sold as rapidly as reasonable prices could be secured in a nominal market. When sales of stumpage from these lands reduced the timber remaining thereon to less than 300 M. ft. B. M. for 40 acre subdivisions, such lands thereupon fall into class 3, except that homesteaders will not be required to pay the charge of $2.50 per acre. The lands in class 3 were open to homestead entry subject to payments of $2.50 per acre.

Value of O. and C. Lands

The O. and C. lands are confined to 18 counties in Oregon. Douglas county has 29% of the area and 33% of the timber. Jackson and Lane are second and third for area but with a total only equal to that of Douglas. Lane is second for timber with as much as Douglas. The following table gives some idea of what these amounts are together with the amounts inside the national forest in Douglas county. These figures necessarily include 93 thousand acres of Coos Bay land grant in Douglas and Coos counties, but which have nothing to do with the bill which I will afterward mention.

Untimbered acres, total for state, 1,134,756; total for Douglas Co., 229,550; total for Douglas Co., inside national forest, 30,775.

Timbered acres, total for state, 1,322,384; total for Douglas Co., 480,037; total for Douglas Co. inside national forest, 37,789.

Total acres, total for state, 2,467,140; total for Douglas Co., 709,587; total for Douglas Co. inside national forest 104,574.

Douglas fir M. B. F., total for state, 32,548,578; total for Douglas Co., 11,366,581.

Total timber M. B. F., total for state 36,487,450; total for Douglas Co., 12,060,841; total for Douglas Co. inside national forest, 1,764,672.

Approximate value, total for state, $35,000,000; total for Douglas Co., $12,000,000; total for Douglas C. in side national forest, $1,800,323.

Reference to value: Local land office sells Douglas Fir for from $1.50 to $2.50 per M average slightly less than $2.00.

O. and C. Fund

The bill of 1916 established what is termed as the O. & C. fund. All the receipts from the O. & C. lands go into this fund. No county is entitled to share in any of the receipts from the grant until the delinquent taxes paid by the government to that county and the amount necessary to make up the deficit between prior receipts by the railroad company and the value of the revested land in that county at $2.50 per acre has been recovered. This last amount is to go to the railroad company. After these prior equities have been liquidated within the county by receipts from sales of lands and timber in said county, the further receipts will thereafter be apportioned as follows:

(a) Twenty-five per cent to state treasury, to become a part of the irreducible school fund of the state.

(b) Twenty-five per cent to the county in which earned, for common schools, roads, bridges, and port districts;

(c) Forty per cent to the U. S. reclamation fund;

(d) Ten per cent to the U. S. treasury.

The amount of delinquent taxes was $1,300,000.00. The amount due the railroad was to be determined by court and has been variously estimated at from $2,500,000.00 to $5,000,000.00. The latest court decision which has been appealed by the railroad would award them approximately $4,000,000.00 in addition to the delinquent taxes. The total receipts up to July 1, 1924, were $2,407,842.00. This leaves a total of approximately $3,000,000.00 yet to be received from the lands before the counties can begin to share in the receipts. Some counties are more nearly paid up than others. It is impossible for me to give the figures showing the amount which must be paid from lands in Douglas county before she can share in the receipts. On a basis of averages it must be approximately $1,000,000.00. Since the value of the O. & C. lands in Douglas county is estimated at approximately $12,000,000.00 this amount leaves a nice margin.

The Proposed Bill

It has been suggested that the Chamber of Commerce resolve to the respective congressmen as favoring a bill which would provide that all the O. & C. lands within the exterior boundaries of the national forest shall be transferred to the forest service and that the value of these lands shall be paid into the O. & C. fund for the respective counties by ten annual payments to be taken from the national forest receipts. A copy of such a proposed bill is hereby attached.

Advantages of the Bill

The advantage of this bill for Douglas county is that approximately $1,800,000.00 would be paid into the fund for Douglas county within the ten year period. This is probably $800,000.00 in excess of Douglas county's share of the liabilities against the fund. Under the provisions of the bill Douglas county would receive $200,000.00 of this amount. Douglas county would also continue to receive her share of the receipts from the remaining 600,000 acres of O. & C. lands outside the national forest which are not affected by this proposed bill.

It is pointed out that that portion of the O. & C. lands within the national forest are those which are furtherest from the railroad, the least accessible to the market and which under ordinary procedure would probably be the last to cash in for the benefit of the O. & C. fund. This bill provides for liquidating this resource almost immediately.

The O. & C. lands inside the national forest are located on alternate sections, the other sections being national forest lands. The O. & C. lands are administered by the department of interior and the national forest lands are administered by the department of agriculture. This confuses administration of fire protection, timber sales, grazing and other uses. It is not only confusing to the departments administering the land but it also confuses the users of the areas. For instance it is very confusing to a timber sale operator to be operating on an area where alternate sections are administered under rules and regulations prescribed by separate departments of the government.

A copy of the proposed bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled: That all lands within the exterior boundaries of the national forests in the state of Oregon, the title to which revested in the United States under the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218) are hereby added to and made parts of those national forests within which they are situated, and are made subject to all laws, rules and regulations relating to the national forests not inconsistent with the provisions of this act: provided, that this act shall not prevent the perfecting of any valid claim made under existing laws to any of the lands hereby added.

Sec. 2. That the secretary of the interior, in cooperation with the secretary of agriculture, is hereby authorized and directed to appraise the lands hereby added to the national forests, at the earliest practicable date, utilizing therefor, the information regarding said lands and the timber thereon hitherto obtained by the secretary of the interior, and to certify to the secretary of the treasury the total value of said lands and the timber thereon in each county in the state of Oregon, as determined by said appraisal.

Sec. 3. That the secretary of agriculture shall maintain a separate record, by counties, of all receipts derived from the use of said lands hereby added to the national forests or the sale of products therefrom and at the close of each fiscal year shall furnish a certified statement of such receipts to the secretary of the treasury who shall credit said receipts to the "Oregan and California Land Grant Fund," prescribed by Section 10 of the said act of June 9, 1916, for distribution under the provisions of said act, until such time as the total amount credited to said fund shall equal the amount certified to the secretary of the treasury under section 2 hereof, after which time said receipts shall be deposited and distributed as are other receipts from the national forests: provided, if the receipts from said revested lands hereby added to the national forests do not during any single year amount to one-tenth of the total appraised valuation certified to the secretary of the treasury under section 2 hereof, that officer is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the credit of said "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" such part of the receipts from the national forests of the United States for the same fiscal year as may be necessary to make the amount credited to the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" for that fiscal year equal to one-tenth of the amount certified to the secretary of the treasury under section 2 hereof, or such lesser part thereof as may be necessary to make the total amount credited to the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" equal to the amount certified as provided in section 2 of this act.

FIRE NEAR SCOTTSBURG

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

EUGENE, Ore., Oct. 21.—A forest fire of some proportion was reported late yesterday at the office of the Siuslaw national forest here. The blaze, which covers approximately 100 acres, mostly of small green timber, is near Scottsburg.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED FOR KLAMATH GROCERY ROBBERY

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Oct. 21.—Police last night arrested two men giving the names of R. W. Carlson and S. W. James and are holding them as suspects in connection with the holdup of the Redfield grocery store here Saturday night. The proprietor of the store made a partial identification today, according to the police. The holdups took $50 from the cash register after subduing the proprietor at the point of a gun.

HAYSEED DANCE AT RAINBOW GARDENS SAT.

The Hayseed Ball at the Rainbow Gardens on Saturday night is expected to be an interesting event. The hall is being decorated in cornstalks and autumn leaves and the orchestra will appear in hayseed costume. All dancers are invited to attend in costume also. If sufficient interest is shown, the management will put an old time square dance on the program.

33RD MASONIC DEGREE FOR GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Former Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon and Isaac Blair Evans of Salt Lake City, Utah, were nominated by the Scottish Rite Masons today for the honorary thirty-third degree.

Chas. S. McElhinny
"The Widow's Friend"
Oregon Life
248 North Jackson

JARDINE SOUNDS WARNING TO WHEAT GROWERS OF U. S.

(Continued on page six.)

WASHINGTON, Octgon 21. — Pointing to increasing foreign competion in the wheat market, Secretary Jardine, in a statement today, told American farmers, that they "may wisely look beyond this year while seeding or preparing to seed for next year's wheat harvest."

"From intentions expressed by the farmers, it appears that the prices for wheat at the beginning of the season were causing them to plan to increase the area seeded," the secretary said. "It is mainly, however, a partial crop failure which has reduced the production of many classes of many classes of wheat below domestic needs and which together with the tariff, has caused farmers to receive prices somewhat better than at the beginning of the season last year.

"It seems probable that the market has already discounted all the bearish factors in the wheat situation for this year.

"As stated in the outlook report issued by the department in September, if farmer carry out expressed intentions to plant more wheat and realize normal yields, all wheat next year may be up on an export basis and have to meet competition in foreign markets, without tariff protection."

Cook with gas.

Notice of sale of government timber, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23, 1925. Notice is hereby given that subject to the conditions and limitations of the acts of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), February 26, 1919 (40 Stat., 1179), and June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., 738), and pursuant to departmental regulations of April 14, 1924 (50 L. D. 376), the timber on the following lands will be sold Nov. 16, 1925, at 10 o'clock A. M. at public auction at the U. S. land office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value as shown by this notice, sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The purchase price, with an additional sum of one-fifth of one per cent thereof, being commissions allowed, must be deposited at time of sale, money to be returned if sale is not approved, otherwise patent will issue for the timber, which must be removed within ten years. Bids will be received from citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens, and corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or any state, territory, or district thereof only. Upon application of a qualified purchaser, the timber on any legal subdivision will be offered separately before being included in any offer of a larger unit. T. 17 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 11, SW¼ NE¼ fir 1200 M., hemlock 40 M., NW¼ NW¼ fir 1635 M., hemlock 100 M., SW¼ NW¼ fir 1300 M., hemlock 85 M., SE¼ NW¼ fir 985 M., hemlock 60 M., NE¼ SE¼ fir 1160 M., hemlock 70 M., SE¼ fir 1710 M., SE¼ SE¼ fir 1000 M., cedar 140 M., SW¼ SE¼ fir 1060 M., hemlock 40 M., NE¼ SW¼ fir 1325 M., NW¼ SW¼ fir 1570 M., SE¼ SW¼ fir 1160 M., hemlock 80 M., cedar 45 M., SW¼ SW¼ fir 925 M., hemlock 120 M., cedar 60 M., none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than $1.50 per M. for the fir, $1 per M. for the cedar and 75 cents per M. for the hemlock. T. 18 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 25, Lot 5, fir 420 M., Lot 6 fir 360 M., T. 17 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 31, SW¼ NW¼ fir 230 M., T. 28 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 31, Lot 2 fir 240 M., white cedar 60 M., Lot 3 fir 510 M., white cedar 80 M., Lot 4 fir 200 M., white cedar 100 M., red cedar 30 M., SE¼ SW¼ fir 280 M., white cedar 35 M., SW¼ SW¼ fir 195 M., white cedar 105 M., NE¼ SE¼ fir 345 M., white cedar 245 M., SE¼ SE¼ fir 640 M., white cedar 420 M., SW¼ SE¼ fir 280 M., white cedar 90 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $2 per M. for the fir and red cedar and $1 per M. for the white cedar. T. 29 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 15, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 400 M., T. 21 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 29, NE¼ SW¼ yellow fir, 250 M., red fir, 175 M., NW¼ SW¼ yellow fir 225 M., red fir, 275 M., white fir 15 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. for the red and yellow fir and $1 per M. for the white fir. T. 25 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 27, NE¼ SW¼, old growth fir 475 M., cedar 40 M., hemlock 200 M., spruce 25 M., NW¼ SW¼ old growth fir 400 M., second growth fir 400 M., hemlock 100 M., SW¼ SW¼ old growth fir 600 M., second growth fir 630 M., hemlock 200 M., SE¼ SW¼ old growth fir 1025 M., cedar 50 M., hemlock 200 M., NE¼ SE¼ old growth fir 500 M., second growth fir 150 M., cedar 25 M., hemlock 25 M., NW¼ SE¼ old growth fir 400 M., second growth fir 400 M., cedar 150 M., SW¼ SE¼ old growth fir 300 M., second growth fir 450 M., cedar 175 M., SE¼ SE¼ old growth fir 500 M., second growth fir 175 M., cedar 25 M., hemlock 25 M., Sec. 25, NE¼ NE¼ old growth fir 3850 M., cedar 50 M., hemlock 550 M., NW¼ NE¼ old growth fir 2340 M., hemlock 1170 M., SW¼ NE¼ old growth fir 3250 M., hemlock 550 M., SE¼ NE¼ second growth fir 2400 M., cedar 40 M., hemlock 75 M., NE¼ NW¼ second growth fir 2910 M., hemlock 140 M., NW¼ NW¼ second growth fir 3430 M., SW¼ NW¼ second growth fir 3425 M., SE¼ NW¼ second growth fir 2850 M., hemlock 150 M., NE¼ SW¼ second growth fir 4450 M., NW¼ SW¼ second growth fir 2900 M., SW¼ SW¼ second growth fir 3690 M., SE¼ SW¼ second growth fir 4470 M., NE¼ SE¼ second growth fir 4190 M., NW¼ SE¼ second growth fir 4660 M., hemlock 100 M., SW¼ SE¼ second growth fir 4560 M., SE¼ SE¼ second growth fir 2175 M., cedar 125 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $2.50 per M. for the spruce and old growth fir, $2 per M. for the cedar and second growth fir and 50 cents per M. for the hemlock. T. 26 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 1, SW¼ NE¼, pine 275 M. fir 40 M., Lot 2 pine, 275 M., fir 100 M., Lot 4 pine 70 M., fir 470 M., SE¼ NW¼ pine 275 M., fir 100 M., none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than $2.50 per M. for the pine and $1 per M. for the fir. T. 27 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 21, SE¼ SW¼ yellow fir 450 M., white fir 300 M., hemlock 100 M., SW¼ SE¼ red fir 1500 M., white fir 200 M., red cedar 75 M., SE¼ SE¼ yellow fir 1250 M., red fir 750 M., hemlock 25 M., red cedar 50 M., T. 28 S., R. 12 W., Sec. 23, Lot 5, red fir 480 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $2.50 per M. for the red and yellow fir, $1.50 per M. for the red cedar and 50 cents per M. for the white fir and hemlock. Thos. Havell, Acting Commissioner.

WHEN IN ROSEBURG
STOP AT
Hotel Umpqua

BEAUTY CHATS

by EDNA KENT FORBES

BEAUTIFYING THE EYES

I say very little about beautifying the eyes, for unless they are cared for very intelligently it is better that nothing be done to them. Some people advise washing them every day with boric acid water, for instance. I don't, unless there is some definite eye trouble and the doctor has suggested this daily antiseptic bath. After all, Nature has provided a fairly constant washing of the eyes; if dirt gets into them, one knows soon enough! And women are too busy nowadays to spend time on useless beauty ceremonies.

Occasionally, when your eyes are tired or feel gritty after a long dusty trip, wash them with an eye cup and a weak solution of boracic acid. Try hot and cold compresses too, when they are tired, or when they look dull and you want to brighten them. Spend as much time as you wish on the eyebrows and eyelashes, you'll beautify the eyes by such care, and you will accomplish the little you can in improving them.

Use a tonic for thin eyebrows and the tweezers for thick ones. All hairs growing out of line above the eyebrows can be pulled out, and though they are bound to come back, they won't come at once and can bleach them with peroxide so they grow in inconspicuously. Use your manicure scissors with the points away from the eyes, to cut short the hairs that grow out of alignment under the eyebrows. Eyebrow pencils are quite harmless if you want to shadow the brows. But keep the color on the hair, don't get it on the skin.

To make your eyelashes seem longer and thicker, rub them with cold cream. This is perfectly harmless, good for them in fact, and accentuates them wonderfully.

Daisy — I will be glad to send you a formula for a hair tonic if you forward a stamped self-addressed envelope for mailing and repeat your request.

The tonic will not affect the dye in your hair, and it will help the condition of your scalp to some extent.

I think your hair is falling out and the scalp becoming dry and scaley because you have dyed it so much; if this is the case nothing much could help.

Young Mother — Gritting the teeth in sleep sometimes means indigestion, not necessarily worms.

Miss F. J. H. — In the large cities it is possible to play golf indoors at the "golf schools" where you drive into a net, and have the length of your drive measured by a chart. You might find bowling a good indoor sport at the club you mention. Possibly you could get this pastime introduced if the club has no alley.

Tomorrow—Attractive Eyebrows.

Efficient Housekeeping

BY Laura A. Kirkman

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE FANCYWORK

TOMORROW'S MENU

Breakfast
Oranges
Cereal
Boiled Eggs — Toast
Coffee

Luncheon
Baked Rice and Cheese
Lettuce Salad
Stewed Peaches — Rolls
Jam — Tea

Dinner
Cream of Lettuce Soup
Escalloped Oysters
Baked Potatoes — Lima Beans
Raisin Pie — Coffee

As usual, I have gathered the "latest wrinkle" in fancywork ideas so that my housekeeper readers who do handiwork to put into shops and woman's exchanges to sell on commission, may see what other women have made:

"Don't Kiss Me" signs for the baby—These little slogans of sanitation were painted on celluloid rattles and on small celluloid discs which hang about baby's neck on a ribbon. I see no reason why the three important words of warning should not also be embroidered on the infant's bib or other apparel (although I did not see them so embroidered).

Hollyhock Decoration on Shopping Bags—Homespun shopping bags (made square and flat, with two handles) are much in vogue in all colors. The prettiest I saw, had hollyhock stems embroidered on them in green silk, but the tops of the hollyhocks (the flowers) consisted of small discs crocheted out of pink silk and then sewed onto the tops of the stalks, giving a realistic effect.

Snap-Purse Handkerchief Bag—Buy an inexpensive snap-purse, such as are sold at ten-cent stores, and cover it, all but the nickel part at the mouth, with two colored silk handkerchiefs folded in the center and this center part sewed onto the purse. When completed the article looks, from one side, merely as if you were holding a handkerchief up by grasping its center—with the four points hanging down—except for the little nickel ridge with the purse-snapballs rising above the handkerchief. A child would admire such a gift as this for Christmas.

Potato Emery—I passed a store window and in it saw what I thought, at first glance, was a small, brown potato. But on closer inspection I saw that it was made of brown China silk (stuffed with emery powder) and its "eyes" were brown embroidery silk caught deeply into the brown silk, here and there tied, and cut off close. It would be an amusing little article for one's work basket.

Doll Laundry Bag—This is just a long bag with a slit in it (through which soiled clothes are put) and, at top, decorated with a small, inexpensive doll. At first glance the article appears to be a doll, hung up by a cord around her waist, and wearing very long skirts (the "skirts" being the bag). It would be especially pretty in a child's room.

Tomorrow—Preserves and Pickles.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

OPPOSES FREE TEXTBOOKS

Editor News-Review:

The agitation growing against the present high prices being paid for school books is growing and the next issue will be free text books for Oregon. Have already heard arguments pro and con. I have had my share of free text books as a trustee and custodian.

I can not say anything good about it. In Texas as in Oregon, the population is at one end of the state. Taxes are assessed on the advalorem basis. If we get this law we will learn that the majority are at the north end of the state, Portland the center.

The main thing to take into consideration is the thousands of citizens in Oregon who pay no taxes at all will be benefited the most. The home owners will pay the bill. Some of these non-taxpayers even patronize mail order houses rather than support home industry. As a citizen and taxpayer why should I pay for school books for children of citizens that pay no taxes? Some do not even own a Ford so do not support the highways. Oregon is indeed a generous state as well as great. I am against free school books now and forever.

Yours truly,
CLARENCE WHITE.

Fresh grape juice at Overland Orchards. Bring containers or leave at Brand's Road Stand. Will deliver when filled.

BRITISH TAKE STEPS TO WIPE OFF LAST SPOT HUMAN SLAVERY

GENEVA, Oct. 21.—The last spot on the British Empire's map where human slavery still exists is the Hukawng valley in the upper portion of the Indian province of Burma. By next May the Empire hopes to have removed this last vestige from the dominions and colonies directly under its control, and from those bordering it as well.

The local potentates have agreed that a fixed price shall be set for each class of slave in the Hukawng valley, and once it is fixed the bondsmen in question shall immediately become free and enjoy all the rights and privileges of other freemen. The slave is then to work out the purchase of his freedom by paying easy annual installments.

Heat with gas.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS

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