

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926.

LUCRATIVE OCCUPATIONS.

A gentleman whom the writer recently met was telling some days ago, about his experience in giving advice to young people in the choice of their occupation. He was appointed on a committee by an organization of business men, the duty of which was to offer advice to young men and women and boys and girls who were undecided as to what line they should go into. He talked with many of these young people freely and tried to throw light on their problem. The thing that struck him most forcibly was, that most of them would very soon ask him how much money was to be earned in various occupations. Quite a number of young men were interested in the profession of teaching. But when they heard that men teachers were commonly not as well paid as successful business men, they lost interest in that profession. Also it seemed as if a disproportionate number of them were bent on becoming lawyers. They had heard that the law is a profession where a man can make a good deal of money, and a lot of them therefore were heading for that calling. This gentleman thought many of these young people were making a mistake, and it showed that their generation was determined to crowd into the occupations that were reported to be money makers, with the probable result that such occupations would be jammed with aspirants, and many of them would not make good. Faithful and intelligent work will not go without a fair reward. But whenever the idea gets around that a certain occupation is especially well paid, a crowd of young people are induced to enter that field, and the difficulty of getting a foothold in it is increased by the strenuousness of the competition. When too many people crowd into the "white collar" jobs, the result is simply to produce low salaries in those occupations.

Re-establishment of a public market in this city, as planned recently, could be accomplished presumably without much trouble, but it does not necessarily follow that the market itself would prove a smoothly running affair. First tried in this city about fifteen years ago, the venture proved a failure after a flourishing start because of faulty marketing and poor business methods. Chief among the drawbacks, as its former patrons recall, was the practice of disposing of the best of the produce to private markets and then attempting to retail inferior stuff at the public booths. On this account patronage dwindled and the collapse of the venture was the inevitable result. The lesson acquired from this failure should prove valuable now, and there is the added advantage of experience gained in the interim by the practice of co-operation among producers in marketing methods that insure profitable returns. If other cities, many of them not as large as Roseburg and centered in no better productive areas, can be made successes of public markets, this city ought to be able to do as well. The vegetable, fruit and poultry stands that line the heavily traveled highways present further and closer examples of the success of the system of direct marketing from producer to consumer. What has been accomplished in these favored rural districts can doubtless be duplicated in the city if given the co-operation of those producers especially whose farms do not enjoy the advantage of location abutting the main arteries of public traffic.

The fact that "stronger beer" has been authorized by Assistant Secretary Andrews does not mean that 3.75 per cent liquid will be placed on the market for general distribution—not by a long shot. It is only intended for persons who are really in need of a tonic—not a jag.

The best way in the world to stimulate business is to advertise. And keep everlastingly at it.



LAW ABIDING.

"I am strictly law abiding," said the well known Jasper Jay; "and the statutes still are guiding all my actions day by day; I observe all laws providing they don't block my pleasant way. When I'm in a dry condition I desire a stoup of booze, causing feelings of ignition from my whiskers to my shoes; for this law of prohibition is a law I didn't choose. All the other laws are bulky, and for all of them I stand; I endorse, approve them fully, they were well and wisely planned, and that man is wild and woolly who would see such statutes canted. I am glad when thieves and traitors are escorted to the jail, glad when fakers, selling-platers, find that justice does prevail; I am classed among the haters of all frauds who cop the kale. With no statutes do I quarrel, I'm behind the courts and cops, I am highly, truly moral, and my virtue never stops; but when I've a taste that's sorrel I require my forty drops. When my mouth is dry and sandy, from discussing moral things, I would like a sip of brandy or some fluid fit for kings; and I keep a brown jug handy, which much consolation brings. In their old accustomed groove'll always march the laws desired; those which gain my high approval I observe, with ardor fired, but I'm strong for the removal of the ones that make me tired. All the other laws I'm minding—may they never fade or shrink, never failing, never finding in their armor plate a chink—but that statute isn't binding which deprives me of my drink." Thus a million men are spilling as we sadly go to press, and if Volstead hits the ceiling they'll be much to blame I guess; I regard them with a feeling of amazement and distress.

PRUNE PICKIN'S

By BERT G. BATES

GOOD EVENING FOLKS—

The column.
Continue on down
Not unlike
Read our opinion
Ver head with you
To stand you on
Just be content
And we'll have
Not a bite remark
But try as we may
At the populace
With brilliant quips
Vicious forth
Column ought
A day when this
April Fool's Day

DUMBELL DORA THINKS

A faint pigeon flourishes in torrid climate.
Only a few more days until mid-lady will strut her stuff attired in a new Easter bonnet and tops to match. The preachers will have a heckuva time seeing the folks in the back pew on next Sunday a. m.

Gosh, we'd hate to be a baby and hafta let all of the candidates smack us one on the beeper.

The Rotarians entertained their District Convention today and the soup broadcast was conducted along quieter lines and only a few tucked their napkins in at the collar.

The fellow who refuses to color Easter eggs for his kiddies may not get a heluva lotta punishment here on earth but he oughta be stokin' a furnace in the hereafter.

Goshamighty! Member when our Maws utter color the hen-fruit with calico and we'd be eatin' the hard-boiled critters for weeks afterwards?

Every time Easter rolls around we remember how, when a kid, we appropriated a nickel our Pop gave us to buy a pencil with and used it to buy some candy chickens with tall feathers. Gosh, wot a lickin' and we haven't been able to enjoy chickens since.

Oh boy, with the openin' of the ball season only a few days away the ol' blood is tinglin' in our veins and we'd gladly surrender our job to rustle bats for the Beavers.

The wisecracks of the village are goin' about doin' much harm today passin' out choicest candy stuffed with cotton and only a while ago we took a healthy chaw on a chunk of scap. That makes us froth at the mouth.

The biggest April Fool is to have a bill collector drop in just as you're figgerin' out how much you've overdrawn your acct.

Some nervous filver driver fanned our coat tails this noon as he swooped down the main stem in a hurry to get home and take on his perk and beans. Time and tide wait for no man but some fellers think that includes their dinner.

We Oregonians can not take a swig of that new beer tonic with the 3.75 wallop, so we'll continue to rustle out our stomachs with bath alcohol, hair tonic and home brew.

While seated in a local beerery today we saw a sweet young thing trot in and leap onto a stool at the lunch counter. Just as we were admiring her dainty mouth, she hoisted a barbecue sandwich and took half of it in one swallow and the whole effect was spoiled.



Late Perkins Says:

"Wonder if it's proper to take a little egg nog on Easter?"

PLANS BEING LAID FOR PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES AT GRAND LODGE

Plans for participation of local Odd Fellows in the activities at the latter part of May, were launched last night when the local committee met at the Odd Fellows club rooms. It is the desire of the committee to have a large number of local members of the order in Salem at least one day during the season of grand lodge, for participation in the parade, and it is quite likely that the local Muscovite patrol team will be present.

Attractive features are being planned by the committee, which consists of Ralph L. Russell, Ed. S. Cockle, Carl Ohman, Chester F. Cramer and Fred Miller. They promise a showing of which Philistine lodge and Roseburg in general may well be proud and solicit the assistance and cooperation of all members of the order.

Spray outfits for all size orchards and sprayer repairs at Wharton Bros.

DEFEAT OF THE GOODING-HOCH BILL

The grave and distressing aspect of the defeat of the Gooding-Hoch bill in the senate Wednesday is all too convincing demonstration of the ability of the organized railroads to lay down an intimidating and effective barrage of false and manufactured propaganda.

The senate that defeated the Gooding-Hoch bill Wednesday is the same senate that passed it in May of 1924 by the large majority of 64 to 22.

It was not a new subject when the senate passed the bill two years ago.

It was given then a solid week of nearly continuous debate, and everything that was said against the measure at the session was said by the opposition two years ago.

Moreover, it was not then a new subject before the country. Its varying phases had been before congress for nearly 40 years. The original long and short haul clause of the commerce act was enacted in 1887, and the tendency through the passing decades had been to strengthen the fourth section and curb the wrongful policy of the transcontinental railroads of discriminating against interior communities by charging them more for the longer service than they charged the shorter communities for the greater service.

Surely no thoughtful citizen, whatever may be his point of view upon this issue, can regard as edifying the abandonment by so many senators of their former honest convictions under pressure of the organized railroads and the few communities that have been in alliance with them for the defeat of this measure.

One purpose of the Gooding-Hoch bill was to insure justice for interior communities. But it had even a broader purpose than that—to put the breath of life into the declared purpose of the congress of 1924—to foster in full vigor both rail and water transportation.

What Senator Gooding, Senator Pittman, Senator Wheeler and other advocates of this measure have been saying in the last week about the intolerant attitude of the railroads toward water transportation was said with statesmanlike vision and courage by President Harding in messages and public addresses.

Speaking at Kansas City June 22, 1923, President Harding said:

"The federal government has expended approximately \$130,610,000 on river and harbor improvement. Only last spring the congress appropriated \$58,589,910. In spite of a budget recommendation of less than half. For the sums spent on harbors we have most beneficial results. The millions spent on inland waterways, on rivers and canals, have brought small returns because we have put them to no practical use. Though we expended to cheapen the carrying charges and to facilitate transportation, we have failed in coordinating service and have allowed the railroads to discourage every worthwhile development."

Less than a year from the date of that utterance the senate, 54 to 23, passed the Gooding bill. It had heard and heeded the wise counsel of President Harding. But now that his voice is stifled forever, a majority of the senate seems to have forgotten his counsel. They have shown a renewed purpose to "discourage every worthwhile development."

—Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

EX-ROSEBURG MAN

"WET" CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATOR

L. B. Sandblast, a former resident of Roseburg, being employed here as clerk in the U. S. Indian office for a number of years, has announced himself as a candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator on a "wet" platform according to word recently from Portland, where Mr. Sandblast is now practicing law. In his platform Mr. Sandblast says:

"I stand for modification of the Volstead act to permit of light wines and beer under strict national and state laws and regulation with reasonable internal revenue tax as the best means of suppressing criminality and growing disrespect for laws, as well as promoting temperance.

"I stand for national referendum on all prohibitory laws.

"I stand for state referendum of all prohibition laws.

"I am absolutely against rationing of any kind."

Mr. Sandblast features a "wet" platform, he says, not because he is opposed to prohibition when and where it can be enforced, or because of any personal desires, but for the sole reason that he believes it is not enforced and cannot be enforced.

The latest candidate has been a resident of Oregon since 1909 and has practiced law since 1916, with the exception of the time he served in the American Legion, Multnomah Bar Association, Masonic lodge, Gai Reazee grotto and is a Knight Templar.

Eat barbecue sandwiches and live forever. Brand's Road Stand.

BOYS MEET AT PARISH HOUSE AND FORM UMPIQUA VALLEY PIONEER CLUB

A meeting of boys was held evening at St. George's Parish House for the purpose of perfecting the organization of a Pioneer Club known as the Umpiqua Valley Pioneers. A number of boys passed the examinations and were given pioneer pins and a part of their uniform and equipment and are now accredited pathfinder pioneers.

Charles Sanders was elected chief ranger, Walter Henry, deputy ranger, and Gilbert Finlay, recorder. Others present included J. C. Strawn, Ralph Bailey, Robert Middlebrook, Edgar Middlebrook, Rex Applegate and Gilbert Labrick. The next meeting will be held next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock in St. George's Parish House.

BEAUTY CHATS

ANSWERED LETTERS

A Constant Reader: Your extra weight may not continue, as it is evident that it is due to your abnormal appetite resulting from the demand made upon you for nourishing the baby. The reason why young nursing mothers take on weight is because they eat even more than they need to sustain you. When you eat more than you need, you get the stomach into the habit of demanding it.

It will not affect the milk if you eat less of starchy foods which are the most fattening. It will also train your stomach to be satisfied with less bulk, and your appetite will become normal again. At 26 years with a height of five feet, four inches, your weight should be about 125 or 126 pounds.

Miss L. M.—If your fingers are too stout, exercise or massage will help to reduce them. I do not think you would find that any lotion or cream would do this for you. If your hands are too stout it must mean that you are too stout all over, so a general reduction will be necessary. The condition of the hands always follows that of the body. I am sorry, but I cannot suggest anyone for the work you mention.

D. T.—I think you must refer to a tea made from saffron as a hair-care thing to use on blonde hair that is losing the golden shades.

Dampen the hair with the tea after you have completed a shampoo and let it dry on the hair. This is not a dye or a bleach, it is merely a little color that will be temporary in its effect.

Mary Ann—If you can have the multiple needle treatment for the superfluous hair, it is the best thing you can do to get rid of it. Many women keep their skin clear of this blemish by extracting the coarse or dark hairs as fast as they show on the skin. If you try this, get tweezers with blunted ends as the sharp ones clip off the hair without pulling out the root. Of course the hair grows again so you will have to repeat the process over and over.

A cream made from fine vegetable oils will not cause hair to grow. Vanishing cream has uses, but it cannot take the place of either a cleansing or a feeding cream. Vanishing cream is convenient if you are making a hasty toilet and need a cream as a powder base, or it may be used on the hands at times when you cannot have a trace of oil on them.

Mrs. O. H.—Never try to bleach your teeth yourself, and if they become discolored—even though you brush them regularly and use a suitable cleanser—the only thing for you to do is to have the dentist care for them.

Tomorrow—Eye Wrinkles.

Efficient Housekeeping

SIZE 36 SPORTS SWEATER

TOMORROW'S MENU

Breakfast	
Oranges	
Cereal	
Boiled Eggs	Coffee
Hot Cross Buns	
Lugcheon	
Baked Macaroni and Cheese	
Left-Over Buns	
Celery	
Jam	Cocoa
Dinner	
Tomato Soup	
Boiled Cod, Cream Sauce	
Potatoes	
Escalloped Tomatoes	
Lettuce	French Dressing
Apple Betty	Hard Sauce
Coffee	

To knit a size 36 high-necked sports sweater (to be worn with a white collar-and-cuff set), buy six balls of shetland floss of any desired color and a pair each of number three and five knitting needles. Five stitches equal one inch. Seven rows equal one inch. With the number five needles, cast on 90 sts. K 8 rows even. Change to stockinette st. (knit one row, purl one row) till back measures 17½ inches. Then decrease one st. each side every second row. On purl 20. Purl 20. Bind off 40 sts. Purl 20. On next row knit 20, cast on 45, knit 20. Purl

one row. Next row knit 14, purl 16, knit 25, purl 16, knit 14. Second row: Purl 14, knit 16, purl 25, knit 16, purl 14. Repeat the last two rows for five and one-half inches. Increase one st. each side every second row, six times. Knit 20 sts., purl 16, knit 25, purl 16, knit 20. Next row: Purl 20, knit 16, purl 25, knit 16, purl 20. Work 16 inches even. Then work in stockinette stitch for one inch. Knit plain eight rows, and bind off on wrong side.

Sleeves: Holding right side toward you, pick up 60 sts. around armhole, and purl one row; now continue in stockinette st. for 17 inches. Next # knit one, knit two together, # repeat between marks (#) across row till there are 40 stitches.

Cuffs: Change to the number three needles and knit two inches even. Bind off on wrong side. Pockets: With number five needles, cast on 24 sts. Work three and one-half inches in stockinette st. Then knit four rows and bind off on wrong side. Sew pockets two inches from lower edge of sweater across the purl ed stripes (which run from each shoulder down to bottom of sweater, thus giving the figure a slender effect). With a number three and one-half single crochet hook, work a row of single crochet stitches all around neck.

Tomorrow—Dishes in the Week-End Menus.

Diet and Health

By Lulu Hunt Peters, M.D.

Author of "Diet and Health" and "Diet for Children"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Eyes and Indigestion. D. wants an answer to the following question: Is it harmful for the eyes to read while eating or right after it?

The only thing that I can think of that would cause reading to disturb while eating would be the reading of anything very exciting or sad. The emotions aroused by such reading might delay digestion. I don't know that the eyes would be hurt any, if the light is right.

Sleep and Digestion. How long after an ordinary meal should one wait to take a nap, and what interval of time should elapse between dinner and bedtime?

Some experiments have been performed which show that sleeping directly after a meal causes an increase in the acidity of the gastric juices and a decrease in the muscular activity of the stomach. It was thought that the increased acidity was due to the prolonged retention of food in the stomach. (It was observed that resting in the horizontal position encouraged digestion, but it was necessary that the patient be awake.) For these reasons one should not take a nap after a hearty meal, nor have the hearty meal late at night, unless the retiring hour is late. Three or four hours should elapse between a hearty meal and retiring. This time allows the stomach opportunity to empty itself into the intestines and sleep does not interfere with intestinal digestion.

Exercise and Digestion. How long after a meal is it all right to exercise vigorously, such as tennis and rapid hiking?

This time depends upon the size of the meal—two hours at least should elapse after a heavy meal. A shorter time could elapse after a light meal.

High Blood Pressure and Overweight. "Dear Doctor: I have reduced my weight from 215 to 175, or 42 pounds loss. My blood pressure is reduced from 210 to 140 points, and I never felt better in my life. I'm still eating according to your directions. I am 54 years of age and am a locomotive engineer by profession, so you see I get plenty of exercise.—E."

Beginning April 25th, no more gas will be stored in pre-pay meters.

SOUTHERN ORE. GAS CO.

DR. NERBAS

Painless Extraction Gas When Desired Pyorrhea Cured Maseo Bldg. Phone 488



Burglars Soon Find

jewelry, precious stones or heirlooms—and they are no respecter of persons. Put your valuables where they are protected from burglars and fire. For the small sum of \$2 and up per year, you can rent a Private Box in our Safe Deposit Vault.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

The Roseburg National Bank

Roseburg, Ore.

OREGON CAVES OPENING

Owing to the early season, it has been decided to put on guide service at the Oregon Caves, commencing April 1st. A regular guide service will be provided daily at 1:00 p. m., and at other hours between 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. when a sufficient number for a usual party is at hand. Commencing May 15, guide service will take effect.

The North Circle of the Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church will give a cooked food sale Saturday, April 3rd at Pickens Bros. Store.

the regular published schedule for at hand. Commencing May 15, guide service will take effect.

Here's what "kilowatt-hour" means in dollars and cents

"Kilowatt-hour" sounds technical. But see how simple it really is.

Here is a 50-watt lamp. Use it one hour.

That makes 50 watts for one hour—the same as though you used one watt for fifty hours. Now let it burn for 20 hours—in 20 hours it will use one thousand watt-hours, or one kilowatt-hour.

Kilo

"Kilo" is a Greek word that means thousand. A kilowatt is one thousand watts—so one hour's use of one thousand watts is called a "kilowatt-hour." People who know electrical things by their first names call it "K.W.H.", for short. It is the unit of measurement for your electricity.

You buy electricity by the kilowatt-hour, just as you buy potatoes by the bushel. A kilowatt-hour may cost ten cents—although it will be less than that if you have an electric range or other economical appliances.

Now see how cheap electricity is, by the penny's worth!

The 50-watt lamp that keeps your living room lighted while you're away at the movies uses 100 watt-hours in two hours' time.

That is just one-tenth of one of those mysterious kilowatt-hours—one cent, or even less, for two hours' service!

Electricity is the cheapest service you can buy.

THE CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER COMPANY

Offices: Medford, Oregon; Roseburg, Oregon; Grants Pass, Oregon; Klamath Falls, Oregon; Yreka, California; Dunsmuir, California.

