# ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1926.


## EFFICIENT INDUSTRY.

The U. S. department of commerce reports that the United States reached the highest levels of prosperity ever known during the year 1925, and it declared that the basic reason for this development was the increasing efficiency of industry. On every side we see the improvement of industrial processes. Labor saving machinery is introduced to a degree hardly dreamed of 20 years ago. On many of the processes the machinery performs the task with but little intervention of human hands, and with a great saving of time and effort. For the past few years we have seen industry solving the problem of waste, and trying to eliminate lost motions that slow up the processes of labor. Motor vehicles have come in to solve transportation problems, and to help people get around the country quickly and send merchandise by speedy routes and avoid congestion in cities. Business plants have learned the value of systematic methods, and they have studied the time it takes to do work down to the fractions of a second, and they save many delays and awkward methods that make labor ineffective. Meanwhile many of the great causes of waste continue. We may attain a high degree of perfection in our mechanical systems, but these processes may be such a mechanical thing that the enthusiasm of the workers is not enlisted. There needs to be in this vast machine of labor, the human feeling, the desire of the workers to accomplish fine results, the feeling that they have something to gain for themselves when they acquire superiority. Inefficient business plants stand a poor chance of success. They may be able to run for a time on momentum, but if they do not conform to modern standards, they can not usually expect much but slow decline.

## WHY THEY ADVERTISE.

Newspapers of the United States carried $720,000,000 worth of advertising during the year 1925, according to William A. Thompson, director of the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, who testified recently before the federal trade commission, says a leading Eastern newspaper. Of this amount $500,000,000 was spent in local advertising, the remaining $250,000,000 representing the amount spent in advertisements of national circulation.

These figures show something of the faith that the American business man has in the value for newspaper advertising. This form of publicity must pay, or the advertisers would not be spending three-quarters of a billion dollars annually on it. The keen business leaders of America do not put money in losing ventures.

It is doubly significant that two-thirds of this great sum, a half billion dollars, went into the so-called local newspapers, while only one-third of the amount went into the national publications.

Evidently it pays not only to advertise, but to advertise in your local newspaper. When we think of the value of the local newspaper, we usually measure it in terms of its worth as a collector of news and a molder of sentiment in the community. But the value of a newspaper as an advertising medium is great, too, not only to the business man, but to the general public. It is through advertising in his local paper that the public learns where it can spend its money economically for reliable goods of the kind it wants.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine says the farm industry is in urgent need of more trained men and women. On the heels of this statement comes the Agricultural Department's announcement that the average income of the American farm family during the season of 1925-26 was $648. Here we have cause and effect. Enrollment in agricultural courses at colleges since the World war has fallen off 26 per cent and the cities have acquired the human energy that theoretically should have been applied to the farming industry. This is not surprising. Modern youth can hardly be expected to train for farming careers on the uninviting prospect of exchanging hard manual labor for uncertain compensation when big business in the cities offers easier tasks at unfailing salaries that start with four figures and soon grow into five and occasionally six. Whither is the farming industry drifting? Is the individual farm owner and operator to be succeeded by a corporation employing day laborers to produce the crops? If not, what is to be the ultimate system? The population of the United States is increasing and the food producers are admittedly decreasing. It would seem that the simple law of supply and demand would automatically remedy such a situation, but the cry for farm relief is gradually getting more insistent. The case is one for which many remedies have been suggested or urged, but to date amelioration seems as far off as ever.

## ALLEGED FUGITIVE CONVICT CAUGHT

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

EUGENE, Ore., Aug. 5.—William Douglas, 68, negro, alleged escaped convict from the Washington state penitentiary at Walla Walla, is in the city jail here having been arrested by city police last night. Douglas is said to have been serving a sentence of 15 years for burglary, having been sent up from King county. In an attempt at escape here Douglas was stopped within a block when a police officer fired one shot at the fugitive.


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## FALL FROM TRUCK FATAL

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

THE DALLES, Ore., Aug. 5.—Mrs. J. A. Dexter, 27, of Heppner died at a hospital here from injuries she suffered Sunday when she fell from a truck near Quinton.

# DEFINITE TAX POLICY UNTIL 1940 IS URGED

### League Formed to Give Support to Dennis Resolution.

### WILL FIGHT TAX

### Guarantee of No Income Tax Will Encourage Industry, Is Belief of Men Behind Movement.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5.—A campaign is to be made in behalf of the Dennis Resolution. It will be handled by a body known as the Greater Oregon Association, now being organized. L. B. Smith, secretary and counsel of the association, was with C. C. Chapman in the income tax repeal campaign of 1924. Smith says the association has membership in nearly all of the counties of Oregon. The personnel of the campaign committee will be announced as soon as it is perfected as to all the counties.

The Dennis Resolution was submitted to the people of Oregon by the 1925 legislature. It is a proposal for an amendment to the constitution. It provides that no state income tax or state inheritance tax shall be levied by Oregon before the year 1940.

Leadership in opposition to the two income tax bills is also being taken by the Greater Oregon Association. These two bills will be voted upon at the same election as the Dennis Resolution. One is the Grange bill for state income tax, and the other is the so-called "offset" bill sponsored by the Public Service League.

Local committees throughout the state will participate in the campaign for the Dennis Resolution and against the two income tax bills, according to Secretary Smith.

"The Greater Oregon Association consists of forward thinking men" said Smith. "Its membership includes manufacturers, merchants, farmers, bankers, fruitgrowers, dairymen and stockraisers, located in every part of Oregon. All are impelled by the conviction that it is necessary for Oregon to establish a definite policy, of a kind that will help bring about the development of the State's resources and will help make the people of Oregon more prosperous.

"For ten years the income tax has been an issue in Oregon. This year finds two more state income tax bills on the ballot. The fight over this issue will rock the state for years unless a definite policy is established, and established in such a manner that there will be no doubt as to Oregon's real attitude. It is necessary to establish Oregon's policy firmly, so that confidence in Oregon stability will be inspired by amending the constitution with a solemn contractual guarantee to the world that these onerous forms of taxation will not be resorted to before 1940. Oregon will have a breathing spell of more than ten years during which the wisdom of the policy will receive such a test that by 1940 the people will know by experience whether the policy is a profitable one for them.

"Oregon offers attractive opportunities in lands, timber, manufacturing and commerce. Uncertainty with reference to the state taxation policy is the principal deterrent to investment. The merits of state income tax or of state inheritance tax are not involved, for bitter differences of opinion prevail. It is the uncertainty and instability which must be removed. It is sound business judgment to remove this uncertainty. That is why the Dennis Resolution is being supported. The decision to support the Dennis Resolution was reached because of the realization that Oregon is suffering a serious handicap in her fight to obtain her deserved rank on the Pacific Coast. This handicap is due to the persistence of a factional fight over a form of taxation. It has continued for ten years and indications are that it will continue holding Oregon back far another ten years unless the question can be settled in a form that definitely binds the state for a definite period of sufficient length.

"The Dennis amendment, as it was conceived by Senator Bruce Dennis of La Grande and Representative Charles J. Sheldon of Baker, was designed to release the forces of development that have been bottled up for years. By its ratification Oregon would remove the issue beyond the field of active controversy for a period of years long enough to permit other states in the western group — particularly the Pacific Coast states—to do the tax experimenting if they want to. It is entirely possible that during that period the other states will arrive at a policy sufficiently uniform to protect one state from being singled out and discriminated against by investors of capital. If so, Oregon can at that time adjust itself to what its neighbor states are doing according to what appears to be the best interest of Oregon. Meanwhile our state will have escaped the penalties of continuous experimentation. We can watch and see what happens elsewhere, and be ready to profit by it when, in 1940, the question can come up again in Oregon.

"There will be no personal politics or partisan politics in the campaign conducted by the association. The campaign will be conducted on a high plane, representing, as it does, the first step towards the restoration of confidence of our own people, and those outside, that Oregon is competent to manage its tax affairs in a manner that encourages state development, and that will lead to tax reduction by the one means that will effectively accomplish that reduction—that is, by additions to taxable wealth through development of our resources.

"It is not expected that any speculative boom will reach Oregon as a result of the adoption of this amendment, nor is such a boom desired. Comparisons have been made with Florida because of the adoption of the Dennis Resolution by the legislature, but in spite of the flood of speculation in Florida, that state has emerged in a vastly improved condition in relation to taxable wealth, bank deposits and permanent population.

"Agricultural, climatic and manufacturing conditions in Florida and in Oregon have nothing in common. Each state has its own problems. What we must do in Oregon is to commit ourselves to a policy that will permit development to go forward freely.

"We believe that adoption of the Dennis Resolution will go a long way towards bringing about the conditions outlined by the Legislative Committee in their formal argument prepared for the state's official pamphlet, wherein they said their faith was 'that the people of Oregon will choose the path that leads to unity of purpose, to progress, to prosperity and to the achievement of a worthy destiny'."

Temporarily, campaign headquarters will be in the office of the Greater Oregon Association in the Oregon Building, Portland.

## NORTH POLE FLIGHT BLAMED FOR WEATHER INJURIOUS TO CROPS

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

ROME, Aug. 5.—Peasants in some parts of Italy blame Commander Nobile's North Pole flight for the bad weather, which has been disastrous to their crops. Reports from the provinces quote them as insisting that the Norge's trip over the top of the world "scrambled the air currents" and brought about the intense storms from which Italy has been suffering.

The weather this summer has been the worst for the crops in many decades.

## Rippling Rhymes by Walt Mason

### FAMILIARITY.

Said Johnson, of the Blue Front store, to James H. Marmalade, "I wonder why you come no more to our great mart of trade? You used to come thus every day, and purchase spools of thread, and cans of peas and bales of hay, and nails and whole wheat bread. You used to come and purchase pails of kraut and sacks of lime, and we would barter merry tales, and have the blamedest time. And I was glad to see you there, to greet you in my store, and now I note, to my despair, you come around no more." "We have been friends," James answered him, "since school days, long ago, and you are free to call me Jim, and I may call you Joe. And you may slap me on the back, and I may poke your ribs, when we're exchanging quip and crack, and telling harmless fibs. But when your clerks, one-third my age, proceed to call me Jim, I feel a sort of dotard rage in every ancient limb. No doubt they think it is correct to take so fresh a stand, but I would harvest the respect that wintry years demand. I'm Jim to all old friends like you, friends of the dear dead times, but all the beardless springald crew must muster me, by Grimes!" Then Johnson to his store returned, and he was full of ire; his breast with righteous anger burned, much like a house afire. Arranging all his clerks in rows, he said, his spirit sore, "They are not Jims or Jacks or Joes who patronize this store. You'll treat all patrons with respect, and not familiar be, and show a courtesy correct, if you would work for me."

## BEAUTY CHATS by Edna Kent Forbes

### FOR AUGUST DAYS

Freckles, sunburn, peeling skin and the excessive perspiration are the four troubles that make up the bulk of my correspondence these days. Lumping the first three—any treatment which promotes the activity of the skin, tends to reduce sunburn—hence do away with a peeling skin—and to bleach freckles. My advice is to use plenty of vanishing cream before going out, and to cover this with a thick coat of powder, using this on face, neck and hands too. If you go in bathing, the water at once washes this off; in that case, a regular oily cream is best—and dark parasols to lounge under when you are on the beach.

Afterwards, the old fashioned mixture of one-third glycerine, one-third rose water and one-third either lemon or cucumber juice is as good as any to use on the skin. Follow at bedtime by a thorough rubbing with bleaching, oily cold cream. Protect the hands with cool silk or cotton suede gloves when you can, for sunburned hands and wrists are impossibly ugly. If you sunburn, do it becomingly—face and neck and chest, and hands and arms too; then, at least, you won't look streaky in an evening dress.

For excessive perspiration keep the armpits shaved, using a safety razor, and wear loose, cool clothes. Make up this, which is a little known, but valuable formula—three ounces of epsom salts, one-half pint of wheat bran, two quarts of water. You mix this, let it stand all night, strain next day and add to it four ounces of bay rum. Use this as freely and as often as you like, and dust the arms and the whole body after the bath, with talcum powder. You mustn't stop all perspiration. This formula neutralizes odors and stops excessive, which is unhealthy, perspiration.

B. A.—Frequent bathing will not coarsen the pores—the tendency would be the very opposite if there is any effect at all. The best way to get rid of coarse facial pores is to take a full daily bath the year round, as keeping all the pores of the skin freed will give less work for those on your face, and they contract gradually because of this.

May R.—Since the little white spots that come on your arm appear only when you are cold, it is reasonable to suppose that the trouble is due to poor circulation for the time being.

M. A. P.—I cannot understand why any of these fine soaps you mention irritate your skin, unless you do not rince enough afterward. The soap you mention that does not affect you is really no better than the others; however, you had better use that make as long as it agrees with you. A fine grade of any olive oil soap is the best castile is a good choice for sensitive skins.

## Efficient Housekeeping by Laura A. Kirkman

### ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES

TOMORROW'S MENU

Breakfast
Oranges
Cereal
Creamed Dried Beef
Muffins Coffee

Luncheon
Baked Rice and Cheese
Lettuce
Rolls Jam Iced Tea

Dinner
Minced Left-Over Lamb on Toast
Fried Potato Cakes
Lima Beans
Fruit Salad
Chocolate Cornstarch Pudding
Coffee

Mrs. C. A.: "I have had a porcelain-topped table for only a year, yet it is covered with rings and marks which ruin the appearance of its finish. What will remove these marks?"

Answer: I am afraid that you did not know, when you first bought the table that you must never let the juice from acid fruits or vegetables touch the porcelain. Lemon juice, tomato juice, rhubarb juice, etcetera, have evidently eaten off the shiny surface, leaving the marred aspect you describe. There is nothing to be done now, to restore its former smooth shiny finish.

Mrs. H. K.: "Where can I buy the timbale irons you referred to recently in the column?"

Answer: At any large department store, in the kitchen supplies department. You neglected to enclose a stamp in your letter or I would have answered you personally. I cannot suggest the names of such stores in this column, as it would be advertising.

Bride: "What do you, personally, can in the way of fruits?"

Answer: Here are this summer's choices: All fruits and berries I prepare as for table use, then precook them a few minutes to shrink them before packing them (hot) in the warm sterilized jars. I add the hot syrup at once. This syrup I make by bringing to a boil one part sugar and three parts water mixed together. This I use for pineapples. When I can huckleberries, loganberries, raspberries, cherries, dewberries, blackberries, and apricots I use a medium syrup made by bringing to the boiling point one part sugar and two parts water. Peaches, to my mind, require a thick syrup made by boiling equal parts of water and sugar, and I also use this syrup with gooseberries.

Mrs. S.: "When I scald tomatoes to remove their skins, I invariably get a soft tomato as a result. How can I keep them firm?"

Answer: Place the tomatoes in a pan, stand the pan in your sink, and add enough scalding water to cover them. Drain off this hot water at once, and add cold to cover. By this method you will not be troubled by softness.

Tomorrow —Delicious Preserves.

## Diet and Health By Lulu Hunt Peters, M.D.

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

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Here's a helpful letter, with some points for our crowd:

"Dear Doctor: When I made up my mind to try your reducing method, I decided not to tell a single soul until I found out if I had the will power. In less than three days, on the shrinking-stomach period, I lost 10 pounds. I weigh 147 pounds. Our whole family consists of heavy weights. Several of us have followed your advice with advantage, and I, for one, don't believe I'll ever weigh 181 pounds again.

"One thing that encourages me is the fact that it takes much less material for a dress now, and I can get dresses ready-made without going to the stylish stout department. I am taking my time about losing, but intend to get down to normal, which is 125 for me, as I am but five feet, two inches tall. Have gained only once and that was between Christmas and New Years. Went on the second skim milk diet after New Years and lost eight pounds in three days.

"There are two things I found that a person needs: the will power to refuse foods when on a liquid diet, also the will power to pay no attention to the taunts of others. When they find out you can really lose weight, they resent it. Mrs. P."

In my book on diet and health, I advised to tell all your friends, and loudly, that you know it was unpatriotic to be fat while others were starving. The book was written during the war and that you were going to reduce to normal; and if you did proclaim your intentions, you would be ashamed not to keep it up. One of my followers who had followed the book wrote and said that that was a bit of advice she disagreed with, for she found that by telling others, she had to be continually on the defensive.

We all have to work out our own program along this line. Some undoubtedly will be helped by announcing their intentions, and others will not need this help. You evidently don't, Mrs. P.

Many of our followers have told me that they saw a great deal of happiness because they didn't have to go to the outsize departments for their clothes. I remember one of the greatest thrills I ever got was along the same line. I was looking at some dresses that had been attractively marked down. I picked one out and the saleswoman said, "This wouldn't do for you, madam; that's for a large woman." O, Boy, didn't that make me happy?

It's a good idea for you to get down to your normal weight, Mrs. P., for then it is much easier to stay around that weight. And if you do gain, then two or three days liquid diet will take it off for you. However, it is better never to gain more than one day's eating will take off.

There's no doubt that you do need will power to reduce, but as I have said so many times before, what you really need is Want power. If you really want to reduce, then you'll do it. Yes, people do respect you more when they find out that you can do any certain thing you set out to do. And conquering the appetite certainly does command respect, and should.

Thanks for writing, Mrs. P.

(Those who are in need of instructions on reducing may have our booklet on the subject. For this, please send ten cents in stamps and self-addressed, stamped envelope with request. Put the name of your city on. Don't simply write "City." Allow at least two weeks for its receipt.)

S.—We have an article on Rolls you may have by sending a. a. s. e. with your request.

Tomorrow — Potatoes In Acid Conditions.

My Dear Followers:
When sending for material which we offer you, please remember to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing your full name and address. The pamphlet on reducing and gaining is the only one for which you must enclose ten cents in stamps extra. Address your letters to me in care of this paper. Make them as brief as possible, not over 300 words, and type or write them legibly with ink. Please sign your name as evidence of good faith—we will not use it in any way. Remember it is impossible for me to diagnose for you or to answer you personally. I appreciate very much the beautiful letters you send me and regret it is impossible to give you individual advice. The questions you ask will be answered in the column as soon as possible, if they are of general interest. Don't forget the stamped, self-addressed envelope if you expect me to send you the information I have offered.

## State Press Comment

### Leave Diamond Lake Alone.

Opposition to inclusion of Diamond Lake in Crater National Park has grown rapidly here in the past week, with summer cottage owners seeing the possibility of losing their investments and fishermen viewing the probability of the destruction of the wonderful fishing in the lake. Tomorrow representatives from here will voice a protest against any change in the status of the popular resort.

Crater National Park seeks Diamond Lake because of its growing popularity, over 22,000 people having been there last year. While Crater Lake offers a magnificent view, it does not offer the recreational advantages of Diamond Lake, where boating, bathing, swimming and camping may be had. Because of these advantages the Diamond Lake resort has been increasing in popularity at a rapid rate and has been called the "poor man's playground," in contrast to the national parks, which have become known as resorts for the mere wealthy. The Diamond Lake area is now included in the forest reserve and is supervised by the reserve in a satisfactory manner.

It has been said that the hotel at Crater Lake is not paying and the other resort is sought so that the concessionaires may have better facilities for making money. As between these interests and the public, we would say that the public is first to be considered.

Many local people have established summer homes at Diamond Lake. They have invested a large amount of money there. Such cottages are not allowed in national parks and the owners would undoubtedly lose their interests should the inclusion take place.

From the sport angle, Diamond Lake should remain as it is now or should pass into the absolute control of the state of Oregon. One of the most important trout egg taking stations in the world is maintained by the Oregon Game Commission, which was responsible in the first place for the stocking of the lake. Lake Tahoe, once famed for its fishing, because of its supervision by the California Game Commission has passed into a national park, where fishing privileges cost nothing. The privilege is worth just that amount, for fish have disappeared from the lake. The same might result at Diamond Lake should the lake pass out of state control.

Streams and lake throughout all Oregon are stocked from the millions of eggs taken from Diamond Lake. It is essential that the sport fishing of Oregon be maintained and Diamond Lake is needed if it is to be kept up.

The federal government already controls a large portion of Oregon and the state of Oregon should insist that this lake come under strict state supervision, as it forms a real state asset. — Grants Pass Courier.


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## MOVIE NOTES

### LIBERTY THEATRE

"Checkered Flag" Is Thrilling Film.

Elaine Hammerstein is always a joy to behold and when she's in so good a picture as "The Checkered Flag", which opened at the Liberty Theatre yesterday, the event is doubly joyous. Be sure to put this one at the beginning of your amusement list this week because it's excellent.

The story, which was adapted by the prolific and famous Hartons — Frederick and Fanny, y' know— from the novel by John Meresreau, is an exciting and well screened tale of the auto speedway. There are thrills aplenty, most of them occurring during the race in which Rita Corbin (Elaine Hammerstein) drives her lover's car when he does not appear, and beats 'em all, including her father's entry — which was rather sporting of her considering that she was justly angry at the young gentleman for believing that she had played a nasty trick on him.

### ANTLERS THEATRE

What's A Girl To Do?

"What's a girl to do when she's tired of scrimping, weary of working and discouraged at the hopelessness of it all?" asks Marian.

"Get married to some nice rich young man," says Flo.

"How?"

"Do as I say," Flo commands.

And Flo says that the thing to do is for the pair of them to borrow enough gowns from the specialty shop in which they work to make the pair of them look wealthy. Next, to leave New York, and to establish themselves in Florida, where they will pose as wealthy widows, footloose and fancy free.

And the two girls do it.

The results, as related in the screen play, "Footloose Widows," at the Antlers Theatre, are said to be about as entertaining as anything in the comedy line that has been produced this season.

Flo and Marian, in the picture are played by Louise Fazenda and Jacqueline Logan; a pair made for laughter and romance. Miss Fazenda, of course, supplies the laughter. She would. And Miss Logan supplies the romance, aided and abetted especially by the handsome Jason Robards.

The production was made by the Warners, who put the invaluable Ray Del Ruth in charge as director. He is said to have turned out one of the most amusing comedies of the season.


Antlers
Friday and Saturday Only

SCENE FROM "FOOTLOOSE WIDOWS," A Warner Picture