

Important Announcement TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEPHONE SERVICE CHANGES

Effective October 1, 1926

Reduction in Transcontinental Rates

Substantial reductions will be made in Transcontinental rates, for example, the day station-to-station rate between Seattle and Chicago will be \$7.80 instead of \$11.30; between Seattle and New York \$10.75 instead of \$15.70; between Portland, Oregon, and Chicago \$7.85 instead of \$11.30; between Portland, Oregon, and New York \$10.85 instead of \$15.80; between San Francisco and Chicago \$8.25 instead of \$11.90; between San Francisco and New York \$11.30 instead of \$16.50.

Reversed Charges on Transcontinental Station-to-Station Calls

Heretofore the reversal of charges has been available only on person-to-person calls. As a further convenience to the public this privilege will be extended to Transcontinental station-to-station calls.

Longer Reduced Rate Period on Transcontinental Calls

Reduced rate hours for Transcontinental station-to-station calls will begin at 7 P. M. instead of 8:30 P. M., as formerly. Between 7 and 8:30 P. M. the discount will be approximately 25 per cent. of the Transcontinental day station-to-station rates; from 8:30 P. M. to 4:30 A. M., the discount will be about 50 per cent. of the day rates. Because of the unsatisfactory service conditions which it brought about, the existing midnight discount will be discontinued on Transcontinental calls.

The net result of these rate changes will be a saving to the telephone users of the United States of approximately \$3,000,000 a year. The service changes are made in the interests of public convenience, to relieve the burden now imposed by the congestion of business at midnight and to furnish still better service over the Transcontinental lines of the Bell System.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY



SEN. STANFIELD ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY IN NOV.

(Continued from page 1.)

to the forest reserved areas, will give an income to Oregon and Oregon counties equal to 30 or more per cent of the income now collected and would result in a corresponding tax reduction. My public land program contemplates this monumental change of policy and if I remain in the senate as chairman of the public lands committee, I verily believe that I can achieve this great result for Oregon and the other western public land states. "I have a bill to recede Sand Island, located in and near the mouth of the Columbia river, to Oregon. This will provide a new source of revenue, amounting to approximately \$50,000 annually, for Oregon schools. My sub-committee has recently examined Sand Island with this object in view. I have also proposed a bill to recover for Oregon \$297,000 collected by the federal government as rental on Sand Island, this sum to be used for fish cultural purposes in the Columbia river.

Long Service Counts. "My renomination and re-election would have meant, in all probability, that Oregon would have attained even higher rank on the all-powerful senate committee of finance, where I now rank sixth out of 17 members. No senator can hope to get a place on this committee until he has served some years in the senate. With continual advancement in prospect for me on the senate finance committee, the outlook was excellent for the solution of some of Oregon's most pressing development problems, such as the improvement of the state's rivers and harbors, the extension of federal highways and the obtaining for Oregon of the income from the state's own natural resources, which is now largely diverted to the government treasury.

Oregonian "Selected." "In view of the extreme value to Oregon of the powerful committee positions thus controlled by our state through my membership, my constituents can imagine what my feelings were when, in the midst of perfecting plans announced by me in Portland last fall for the execution of this constructive program, I was notified by the Oregonian on the ninth of last January that I would have to retire, that I could not beat any Democratic candidate who might choose to offer himself for the senatorship and that the Oregonian itself within a few days would select my successor. Shortly thereafter, fulfilling its promise, the Oregonian selected Mr. Steiwer as the candidate for the voters. Republicans of Oregon must vote for at the primary election of May 21. That newspaper then immediately set about to work the undoing of myself and of all the other senatorial candidates except Steiwer by repeating by rote, almost daily, that a vote for any other candidate is a vote for Stanfield."

Not content with indicating the nomination of Mr. Steiwer, the Oregonian, fearing that my O. and C. bill might pass prior to the primary election and perhaps thereby help to renominate me, did its best to prevent representatives of the 18 counties interested in this important legislation from going to Washington and testifying before the senate committee on public lands, over which I was presiding as chairman. "Having put over its 'selected' candidate at the primary, the Oregonian in the role of dictator of Oregon politics, now proposes to force the entire electorate to accept its candidate at the November election. In the future, if the Oregonian continues to insist on this procedure for United States senatorial appointments, I shall first get its permission to do so.

Says Steiwer Untruthful. "The whole state of Oregon knows by this time that the intent to injure my candidacy for renomination at the primary in May was the principal reason for the printing of the Oregonian's 'yellow ticket' and 'yellow ticket' fraud and also Mr. Steiwer's alleged connection with certain payments, charged by Mr. U'Ren to have made the so-called Multnomah county Republican club in the interest of Mr. Steiwer's campaign a thorough airing. "Among other illegitimate methods which were used against me in the primary campaign was the broadcasting of an address by Mr. Steiwer over the Oregonian radio for the purpose of making an untruthful attack upon my record in the United States senate. The Oregonian secondarily this vicious news attack by the Oregonian's relations which willfully misrepresented me as negotiating my public duties at a time when I was engaged most actively in Washington in furthering the passage of legislation beneficial to the state of Oregon.

The foregoing are a few of the reasons which have impelled me to become a renomination candidate or re-election on November 2nd. While Senator Stanfield did not refer to himself in his statement as an independent candidate, it will be necessary under the state law for him to be listed on the ballot as an independent, his manager, T. B. Neuhansen said.

Stone Jars at Powell's. For best results try a News-Review classified advertisement. It pays.

There will be a meeting of Roseburg Rod and Gun Club at Dr. Shoemaker's office Wednesday night, Sept. 1, 1926, at 7:30 p. m. to arrange for a shoot at club grounds on Sunday, Sept. 5, 1926. B. R. SHOEMAKER, Sec.

A Trip to The Umpqua Valley In The Year 1826

Being the diary of David Douglas, Botanist, a Member of one of the first parties of white men to venture into the Unexplored Umpqua Country.

In 1826 a young Scotch botanist, David Douglas, sent out by the British government to explore the Umpqua valley in search of the sugar pine, first received its name at attention when an Indian at Fort Vancouver exhibited seeds of it. Douglas was with the MeLeod party, which, under orders from the Hudson Bay company, made one of the first explorations into southern Oregon. It was from this young botanist that the Douglas fir received its name. He was the first to bring it to the attention of the botanists of the world. This publication in installments below, was made at the time of his trip and lay in the archives in London until 1914, when it was returned in book form, a copy having been secured by Mr. S. D. Evans of Roseburg, in a thorough and courteous way. This diary is now being published.

INSTALLMENT NO. TWO

Tuesday, 3rd—Last night, as we were nearly out of provisions I walked out with my gun, in company with Mr. McLeod, a few miles from the camp. Saw only two deer, but being too dark did not fire. Shortly before starting at 9 o'clock on 12th, when I was returned with one, having been out all night. Morning raw and chilly, heavy showers during the day, which obliged us to camp at one o'clock, having gained only nine miles. Observed a small hawk of a light mottled grey, neck and head bright azure. The large buzzard, common on the shores of the Columbia, is also plentiful here; saw nine in one flock. Gathered seed of a species of "Gentiana," leaves ovate, acute, entire; 2 feet high, on moist black soil; near springs.

Wednesday, 4th—The morning being cloudy and overcast, we did not start so soon. As it cleared up about ten, the horses were saddled and we proceeded on our route in a southerly direction. Passed in the course of the day three small streams, which all fall into the Multnomah ten miles below this place. As no place could be found fit for camping we were obliged to go on until five o'clock, when we put up on the south side of a muddy stream, banks covered with "Fraxinus." No deer killed today, although several were seen. Nothing particular occurred. Marched twenty-four miles; somewhat fatigued.

Thursday, 5th—After a scanty breakfast proceeded at nine o'clock on a south course. Country more hilly. At one o'clock we passed on the left, about twenty-five or thirty miles distant, Mount Jefferson, of Lewis and Clark, covered with snow, as low down as the summit of the lower mountains of greater altitude are to be seen, also covered with snow, in an unknown tract of country called by the natives who inhabit it "Clamlet" (Klamath). On the low hills observed "Pinus resinosa," of very large dimensions, 4 to 6 feet in diameter, 90 to 130 feet long. Cones not perfectly ripe. (Secure specimens on your return.) Killed a very large grey squirrel, 2 feet long from the point of the tail to the snout. Saw a curious variety of the grouse or striped, and also the flying, but could secure neither. Camped on the side of a low woody stream in the centre of a small plain—which, like the whole of the country I have passed through, is burned. One of the hunters killed a small deer after leaving our encampment, which will provide an unexpected supper. Day very fine, sky clear, with a strong northwest wind. Thermometer at noon 74 degrees in the shade. Marched 19 miles.

Friday, 6th—Heavy dew during the night; clear and fine at noon, with a refreshing northerly breeze. Two of the hunters went out early in the morning and killed three small deer, which were very acceptable, as all we had killed before was cooked for breakfast. Started at nine o'clock keeping our usual southerly course. Gathered a few seeds of what I take to be a very curious species of "Argemone," but as it was not in perfect state and having no book, I cannot say. At noon we were joined by Jean Baptist Mackay and two troquois hunters on their way to the Umpqua river. Mackay informs me he had five days ago sent one of his people on to collect the cones I spoke of to him last spring, lost from the dew, lying on the grass. Mackay is to endeavor to kill the male and female, so that I might have it in my power to measure them if not to skin them. John Kennedy had this morning gone out hunting two hours before day, and about ten o'clock was attacked by a large male grizzly bear. He

was within a few yards of him before he was discovered, and as he saw that it was impossible to outrun him he fired his rifle without effect and instantly sprang up a small oak tree which happened to be near him. The bear caught with one paw under the right arm and the left on his back. Very fortunately his clothing was not strong, or he must have perished. His blanket, coat, and trousers were almost torn to pieces. This species of bear cannot climb trees. A party went out in search of him but could not fall in with him. Country more hilly than that I passed through on the former days, and not so rich; limestone is seen in abundance in the channels of several of the small rivulets. Soil poorer than before and equally dry. On the summit of the low hills, in dry parched soil of clayey or rocky bottoms, a species of "Quercus" is found in abundance, 2 to 3 feet in diameter by seldom more than 30 to 40 feet of trunk. This may prove "Quercus tinctoria." Camped in a low woody valley at three o'clock, having marched seven miles.

Sunday, 8th—Morning cool and pleasant; day clear and warm. Thermometer in the shade 82 degrees; much sheet lightning in the evening, wind westerly. Started at nine o'clock, keeping as usual a southerly course. Country more hilly and less fertile. "Quercus" and "Fraxinus" abound in the valleys and "Pinus" on the mountains—"Pinus taeda" but of diminutive stature compared with what are seen on the more fertile spots of the Columbia and Multnomah rivers. No plants came today under my notice. Camped on the side of a low hill under the shade of some oaks; marched five hours; gained 13 miles. No deer killed and had the last fragments cooked for supper, which leave us all but a scanty meal. Shortly after dusk one of the hunters fortunately killed one small deer, which will serve us for breakfast. We are just living from hand to mouth. All the hunters observed that the animals are very scarce and those shy in consequence of the country being burned.

(Continued tomorrow)

Arundel, piano tuner. Phone 189-L.

OREGON LIVESTOCK MEN ASK GOVERNOR TO END RUSTLING

(Associated Press Leased Wire.) SALEM, Ore., Aug. 31.—So extensive has become the depredations of cattle rustlers in Deschutes, Lake and Klamath counties that the livestock men today appealed to Governor Pierce and the state aid. Conditions are said to be such as in earlier days would have caused the organization of vigilantes, and it is reported there is talk of such an organization now. Governor Pierce said that Dr. W. H. Lytle, state veterinarian and W. A. DeZell, the governor's private secretary whose home is at Klamath Falls, will go to Lakeview next Sunday to confer with the stockmen. The livestock producers were represented here today by K. O. Buick of Silver Lake, who is a deputy sheriff of Lake county and a member of the Horse and Cattle Raisers association.

NEWSY BITS

(Associated Press Leased Wire.) CALEXICO. — A request by the city trustees for a protective garrison of 500 American troops was denied by the army sixth corps area headquarters at San Francisco. The request was made following the arrest of 150 Mexican revolutionists.

SAN FRANCISCO. — Chester Levinson, a member of the crew of the racing yacht Francesca, drowned in the bay when knocked from the vessel by the swinging spinnaker boom.

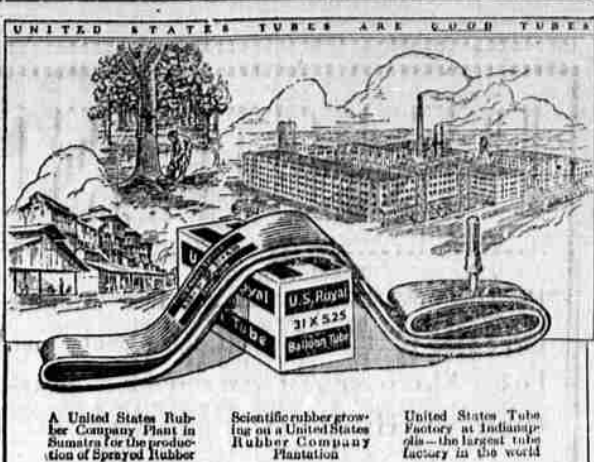
SEATTLE. — A roundup of all persons with criminal records was ordered by police in an effort to trace the perpetrators of 275 major crimes here this month.

RENO, Nev. — After a week of unceasing toll, forest fires in the Plumas and the Tahoe National Forest of California have been brought under control. Fire fighters are being paid off.

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — A legal fight over the \$500,000 estate of the late C. S. Young, owner of oil lands, was started in superior court by his relatives.

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — Claiming to be a "lost daughter" of the late James L. Flood, San Francisco capitalist, Mrs. John P. Gavin of Los Angeles, started court action to obtain a two-ninths share in Flood's \$18,000,000 estate.

W. E. Wells, a tourist, was fined \$5 and costs in the local justice court charged with fishing in Diamond Lake without a license. The arrest was made by L. L. Crocker, deputy game warden.



Some Questions and Answers about United States Water-Cured Tubes

Question—What is the Water-Cure Process?
Answer—The Water-Cure Process is a new method of curing or vulcanizing automobile tubes now in use in the United States Rubber Company tube factories.

Question—How does it differ from the old process?
Answer—During vulcanization heat and pressure must be applied to the tube. The old method used steam to supply this pressure and heat. The new method uses water under high pressure and at steam temperature.

Question—Why does this make a better tube?
Answer—In the old steam method the pressure could not be applied evenly. Small air bubbles were formed in the tube, each of which became a source of weakness.

The new Water-Cure Process eliminates the possibility of such bubbles by its heavy, even pressure. It also insures better union between the tube and the valve-base, and at the same time gives the rubber itself a finer, longer-wearing, more age-resisting texture.

Question—Can water-curing alone make a good tube?
Answer—No. A good tube demands good rubber, proper construction and proper splicing as well.

Question—How are these provided in United States Tubes?
Answer—The rubber used is Sprayed Rubber, the purest and most uniform rubber known. It is made from rubber latex from the United States Rubber Company's own plantations, by a process developed and patented by the Company.



United States Rubber Company
UNITED STATES ROYAL CORD BALLOON
For sale by
ROSEBURG GARAGE
Roseburg, Ore.

JOHN W. MINTO DIES.
(Associated Press Leased Wire.) OREGON CITY, Ore., Aug. 31.—John W. Minto, 75, former postmaster of Portland and former warden of the state penitentiary, died at his home at Sunnyside, Clatskanie county, last night after an illness of several days which followed a stroke of paralysis. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Laura Ervin of Salem, and a sister, Mrs. Mary Hawley, also of Salem. His father was sheriff of Marion county before him and his brother also served in that capacity. One of the early public officers held by Minto was that of Sheriff of Marion county.

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JIDDU KEEPS THE FAITHFUL WAITING FOR HIS MESSAGE
(Associated Press Leased Wire.) CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—For 15 minutes today while Jiddu Krishnamurti spoke to members of a children's order of theology, adults who thronged the auditorium behind the rows of children watched the Hindu's lips for a message from the world teacher whom they expect to reappear through him. There was no sign. But delegates to the American theological convention still hoped that Krishnamurti's visit would bring them the message they expect, perhaps later today when he addresses the order of the Star in the East an advanced theological group which he heads. Today's talk before the order of round table, theological branch for children under 18 years of age, brought Krishnamurti for the first time before the microphone. He was noticeably disturbed by the necessity of talking into the microphone by which his address was being broadcast, and some followers thought that but for this the world teacher might have brought a message through the lips of their holy man.

TRANSCONTINENTAL PHONE SERVICE IS TO BE EXTENDED
Important changes involving a general readjustment in Transcontinental rates, and in the evening and night period during which reduced rates apply, are announced by the Bell system. The changes are effective October 1. They are made for the benefit of users of Transcontinental service and to eliminate service difficulties which the present schedule has brought about. The net result of the readjustment in rates will be a saving to the telephone users throughout the United States of approximately three million dollars a year. Substantial reductions will be made in Transcontinental rates, for example, the day station-to-station rate between Roseburg and Chicago will be \$7.80, instead of \$11.30; between Roseburg and New York \$10.75 instead of \$15.70. Long distance cables, carrier systems, vacuum tube repeaters, loading coils and other improved devices and methods, resulting from continuous scientific research and development applied to the telephone industry, have effected economies on the longer circuits, and have a share in making these reductions possible. One of the interesting changes from the public's viewpoint is that by which one and a half hours have been added to the reduced rate period. Reduced rates on the Transcontinental station-to-station calls will begin at 7:00 p. m., instead of 8:30 p. m., as formerly. Between 7 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., the discount will be approximately 25 per cent of the Transcontinental day station-to-station rates, and from 8:30 p. m. to 4:30 a. m., about 50 per cent of the day rates. Because of the unsatisfactory service condition which it brought about, the existing midnight discount is discontinued on Transcontinental calls. **Lowest Rates at Eight-thirty p. m.** Under the new schedule, Transcontinental station-to-station calls may be made at substantial reductions as early as 7 p. m., and persons wishing to take advantage of the lowest rates of the 24 hours may make their calls any time after 8:30 p. m. Thus, although the midnight discount is discontinued, the longer reduced rate period and the substantial reductions applying in basic rates to distant points mean that his change will make little difference in the cost of night calls. By this move the Bell System expects to improve service by eliminating complications at midnight, which have resulted in delays and put a heavy burden on its facilities and employees.

Pioneer Drug Store
Wants Helps From Pioneers
We want to have an "Old Timer" display at our store during the fair, Sept. 16, 17, and 18. Will you help by loaning us old articles?
We will tag, display and return them in good condition. We will appreciate articles brought here by pioneers or made and used by them, such as implements, furniture, clocks, photographs, keepsakes, etc. You may have something of much interest to folks on the other side of town. Let us know at once what you have and we will come get it.
Yours for an interesting display,
W. R. SIEG, Druggist
Phone 7