

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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R. W. BATES, President and Manager
BERT G. BATES, Secretary-Treasurer
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ROSEBURG, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1927.

"MADE IN U. S. A."

People whose memories go back more than ten years may recall that in the years before the war this country was virtually flooded with German hardware, cutlery, cooking utensils, chemicals, and German manufactured goods of all kinds.

German foreign trade was then at its height, and the aggressive German merchants had tacked on to all their wares the familiar sign of "Made in Germany." Almost every household had one article which bore that stamp, while shops and factories depended upon German products to a great extent. Tariff walls were raised against this influx, but in spite of every effort made to check the imports, they still came in, for the goods were usually well made and could be depended upon to give their money's worth in service. These conditions obtained all over the world. German goods were the standard of the market, everywhere.

The war stopped this importation of German articles, and America, thrown upon her own, had to develop tools and chemicals for home consumption and for foreign trade as well, for Europe was too busy making shells to bother about providing the rest of the world with needles and pins and dye stuffs. After the war, of course, Germany was too crippled to regain her world trade, and the United States gained good control of many world markets. Goods stamped "Made in U. S. A." took the place of goods stamped "Made in Germany."

But now the tide has turned, and American consuls and commercial attaches report that foreign manufacturers, finding their way about, are resenting the inroads which American goods have made in foreign markets. Propaganda, advertising, pleas of patriotism, and even legislation are being raised in an active drive to induce people in other lands to boycott American made goods. England, France, Italy, Belgium, and all the British dominions are included in the list of nations warring on the "Made in U. S. A." hallmark.

The solution of the whole matter, of course, is something beyond the power of any ability to advertise against American goods. If the American stuff has quality in it, and it is put on the market at the right price, it will naturally sell over competition. The situation does not warrant the exportation of lead hatchets and pewter razors, for the world market will be won in the long run by the best made products.

Just think of the thousands of dollars lost to Douglas county each year by not having a highway to Crater and Diamond lakes. A good roadway leading to these two popular resorts would be the biggest asset the county has ever enjoyed. Two routes are mighty feasible—one by way of Tiller and the other up the North Umpqua. Both are worthy projects and a determined effort should be put forth to complete them.

This week the wholesale houses of Portland have been entertaining business men of this and other states. The occasion was a great success—evidence that the queen city of the state has lost none of its former hospitality—and has the goods fully in keeping with the larger business centers of the Pacific coast.

The "pencil pushers" of the state will meet in Roseburg next Friday and Saturday for their annual convention. The boys always get a great kick out of these meetings and Roseburg is sure to get a lot of favorable publicity from the editors. A happy culmination to their visit will be a day spent at Bandon by the sea.

These California tourists are certainly spending a lot of money in Oregon this season, taking into consideration the great number traveling the highways each day. The natives of the Golden state are evidently just beginning to find out what this state has in the way of beautiful scenery and ideal climate.

Just glance over the advertising columns of today's News-Review and you will get a good idea what the merchants of this city have to offer you in the way of bargains. With such an array of merchandise there is no use considering foreign markets for your needs.

The prune growers of this county must take a firm stand to stabilize the prices on this year's crop and every business man in the county should get squarely behind the movement, otherwise there will be a tremendous loss to the growers. Now is the time for action.

Lloyd George rises from obscurity to remark that not more than 200 of the 700 members of the House of Lords have sufficient mental capacity to administer government. Great Britain certainly has been playing in luck of late.

A Washington woman was sent to prison for killing a butcher. She got a lot of sympathy, though, when she explained that she mistook him for her husband.

Aimee McPherson is back on the front page again—but the news emanating from Angelus temple lacks its former punch.

Already we are beginning to hear of prospective candidates for the May primaries—both local and state.

If there is anything in the world that Roseburg needs for its kiddies it's a children's play ground.

PRUNE
DICKIN'S

By BERT G. BATES

GOOD EVENING FOLK

Some folks complain
Of the heat
But they're usually
The same ones
Who squawk when
The thermometer
Drops to zero
In the winter.

Was talkin' to a gal this a. m.
who said her back was badly sun-
burned and when we asked her to
show us she was greatly insulted.
It's funny why they have less pride
in a one-piece suit at the swim-
min' hole than they do on the main
drag in a frock that conceals less.

A flock of the village loafers
were very busy today, watchin'
a gang of workmen move a house
on the back street. They were
greatly alarmed when the house
was halted in front of the fire
and the fire trucks hadn't been
taken out but were secretly hopin'
that there'd be a fire and the fire-
men would have a heluva time get-
tin' to it.

There's nothin' so discouragin'
as watchin' these wealthy tourists
load up their Rolls-Royces in the
a. m. on the main street and give
orders to the liveried chauffeurs.

Joe Denn wishes to correct an
item which appeared a couple days
ago in this column of condiment.
We said that Joe had been wash-
in the dishes with a garden hose
since his wife left for the summer.
That's wrong. He hasn't been
washin' 'em at all.

Arch Crawford went fishin' yes-
terday and caught a fish—which
the butcher tossed over the coun-
ter to him.

Ralph Quine returned this week
from Reedsport where he has been
attendin' to business matters—
which is his story and he says
he'll stick to it.

Jack Crawford and Eddie Kohlha-
gen are leavin' for the torrid east
Sattidy. Jack will go on to France
to inspect the liquid grape crop
while Eddie plans to join a west-
ern shipment of haws, thus insur-
in his safe arrival back in
God's country.

Since the proli agents have
mopped up the village there seems
to be fewer folks purchasin' bot-
tle-caps in public.

It's hard to convince a fellow
that the lawnmower offers greater
exercise than the putter.

Next week the Oregon editors
will arrive and with these profes-
sional prevaricators hobnobbin'
with local fishermen and golfers
it looks like old Man Ananias will
take a new lease on life.

LAFE PERKINS SEZ—

"Gosh how we envy those kids
who have folks broadminded
enough to let 'em go barefooted."

NOTICE

After July 28, 1927, we the un-
derigned, will pay no debts con-
tracted by anyone other than our-
selves.

JAMES COOPER
HARRIET L. COOPER
Wilbur, Oregon.

HELEN WILLS WINS

(Associated Press Leased Wire)
MANCHESTER, Mass., July 29.
—Miss Helen Wills of Berkeley,
Calif., today defeated Miss Helen
Jacobs of the same city 6-1, 6-2, in
the finals of the Essex country
club tournament here.

Get a good suitcase or traveling
bag for that trip cheap at the Auc-
tion House.

NOW YOU ASK ONE

Three Guesses

Here's another new hot weath-
er intelligence test. In each of the
questions below are three possible
answers. One of the answers given
is right, and two are wrong. Crop
out the two incorrect answers and
check up with the correct answers
on the back page:

1.—Is "the veldt," the name given
to the plains of Russia, Aus-
tralia or South Africa?

2.—Is nabesnot a rock, a vege-
table fiber or a fabricated sea
weed?

3.—Are sponges fish, plants, or
sea animals?

4.—Was David Starr Jordan a
former automobile manufacturer,
a college president or a distiller?

5.—Is Thomas A. Edison called the
"Wizard of Menlo Park," the "Wiz-
ard of Asbury Park" or the "Wiz-
ard of Bryant Park"?

6.—Was the novel "Romola"
written by W. L. George, George
Elliot or Addison Sinna?

7.—Did Nicholas Longworth
marry a daughter of President
William, President Taft or Presi-
dent Roosevelt?

8.—Is Ronald Werrenath a
billionaire, bassist or tenor singer?

9.—Was James J. Hill a builder
of American railroads, a maker of
cloths or the inventor of the
steamboat?

10.—Was wampum used by the
Indians as food, money or ammu-
nition?

Answers: 1.—Australia. 2.—Vegetable fiber. 3.—Plants. 4.—College president. 5.—Menlo Park. 6.—Addison Sinna. 7.—President Taft. 8.—Billionaire. 9.—Builder of American railroads. 10.—Money.

Arundel, piano tuner. Phone 189-1.

DR. NERBAS

DENTIST

Painless Extraction
Gas When Desired
Pyorrhea Treated

Phone 188 Main Bldg.

Efficient Handling of Public
Business Aim of Forest Service

Condemnation of policies usually due to misunderstanding of conditions and objectives. First aim is to preserve and put to best use the forest resources and to preserve forests for the future generations.

Amid the popular cry against government inefficiency and the old adage that the public's business is nobody's business it is re-creating to come in contact with a federal bureau that is actually functioning efficiently and really making an earnest effort to properly care for one phase of the public's business.

Too often adverse criticism against public works is based on an incomplete knowledge of the aims of the bureau and of the circumstances surrounding its work. The situation is usually judged from the standpoint of the individual without due regard to its broader social aspects. This may be a perfectly natural human reaction but it is not entirely fair. The inability of individual viewpoints makes it impossible for any public to please all the people all the time. In a judgment, criticism, condemning the actions or policies of our public officers and bureaus, the board social welfare of the greatest number, which is and can be the only guide for their activities, is kept in mind fairly and same conclusions will be arrived at.

In our government there is a multiplicity of bureaus, boards, commissions, each having its peculiar administrative problems and objectives. These objectives may affect, directly or indirectly, many people engaged in many different occupations. Obviously it would be impossible for these bureaus to tabulate the individual likes and dislikes and frame their policies therefrom. It would result in a hopeless tangle. The only safe and workable principle is that followed by these bureaus—that they are the servants of the whole people in the composite. If in isolated instances action that may appear unjust to an individual is taken, calm and careful consideration of the whole question will usually show the justice of it when viewed from the standpoint of the state and nation.

In the Pacific northwest few government bureaus are striving harder or coming closer to the ideal in efficiency than the U. S. forest service yet few receive more individual condemnation. This is as true in many other cases, is due principally to a misunderstanding or ignorance of the great primary objectives of the service. Inevitably some private toes are trampled on in their efforts to reach their goal—some independent thinker's idea of personal liberty is bound to be violated. This is true of any great forward movement. It seems unavoidable.

The federal forest service has just two aims; first, to preserve and put to its greatest economical use the present forests; and second, to grow new forests for the succeeding generations. Every road, every trail, every telephone line, every lookout station and the efforts of every forest service employe is intended for one or both of these primary aims.

Headed by technically and practically trained men and with a field personnel above the average in intelligence and loyalty, the forest service is really doing a work of incalculable value to the nation. To the benighted one who can see in a magnificent pine or fir only the makings of a bonfire and a big smoke and to those, sometimes conscientious, citizens who still believe that the mountains and all that are in them belong by divine right to him who saw them first, his heirs and assigns forever, the services and even the presence of the rangers is obnoxious. But to the reasoning, foresighted man or

woman the value of their work is very evident. The devastation wrought by the flood waters of the Mississippi has brought out very forcibly the foolishness of forest denudation. The 90,000 homesteads of the lower valley would give eloquent testimony to the need of forest conservation. We should profit by this terrible lesson. Respectfulness of the opinions of the scattering anti-conservationists or conscientious observer, scientific or lay, will deny the great influence the stripping of the upper reaches of the Mississippi of its forest cover has had on the flood conditions there. Yet none of the plans so far advanced for the correction of the evils of floods have seriously considered reforestation of the vast burned-over and cut-over lands. Why? Because in the half century or more that would be needed to replace those great timbered areas with their spunky, water-retaining foundations the whole of the Mississippi valley would be made untenable by the unchecked flood waters. Instead many millions will probably be spent in an endless fight to confine the waters by means of costly levees. How much better it would be to carefully preserve the protecting forest covers we now have!

Could we but picture the western slopes of the Cascades devoid of its protecting timber cover—steep mountain sides, hot, dry, barren, the life-giving streams dried up, the wild life gone, great gashers cut to the rock by the unrelenting storm waters, a desert on edge—the preservation of our forests would be assured. As a matter of fact there is no lack of champions for the idea of forest conservation even now. Public criticism is not leveled at forest conservation as a principle but at the methods used by the forest service to bring about the desired results. These methods, in the opinion of some, are not the best. Yet when we inquire more closely into these criticisms we generally find them based on ideas not substantiated by actual first-hand knowledge. For instance, one often hears that the forest service in preventing yearling forest fires is simply preventing the source of danger that is constantly growing worse through the accumulation of forest debris. And to a certain extent this is true. But after long years of scientific study and experimentation the conclusion has been reached that with the protection of the young growth this hazard becomes less each year. The ever-increasing foliage of the young trees retains through the dangerous season, the moisture needed to retard burning and to hasten decomposition of the logs and litter. And study of the old growth stands of the northwest shows that the litter resulting from the action of the winds and natural pruning decomposes nearly as fast as it falls, except under unusual conditions. These critics are losing sight, too, of the second aim of the forest conservation plan—the perpetuation of the forests. The fire necessary to clean up the yearly debris would most certainly kill all seeds and young trees and preclude any possibility of new forest growth.

As a consequence of their studies the forest service has adopted as a policy the absolute prevention or suppression of all fires. And until well-founded reasons can be advanced to show that another policy would be better we should give the forest service an opportunity to make a fair trial of its plan.

Just year, when tons of prunes were not picked, is again threatened. With the crop going on the market hither-sketter and single-handed, with each grower looking out for himself and the devil take the hindmost, growers will be helped less in having anything to say about what the price shall be. Everything that happened in the prune world last year is in fair way to be repeated.

It hardly seems too late for something to be done to avert the menace of low prices and unpicker prices. There are men and powerful agencies ready to lend every effort to bring together an organization, but it is not preparing to operate on this year's crop. The value of organization is no theory. It has been proven over and over again. On most crops, organization and cooperation have stabilized prices, given the grower a voice in fixing prices, and brought profits instead of losses. Individual selling brought disaster last year. Individual selling, except in rare cases, means lower prices, while organized selling means higher prices. With growers selling individually, they undercut each other, and the result is chaos.

All this is fundamental. Every grower has learned it by a bitter experience. More to the point, the consumer in the mid-west or east or Europe gets no low price, even though prices in this great center of prune production are on starvation levels. He pays his 40 or 45 cents for standard prunes regardless of what the Oregon grower sells for. This fact alone, a fact that every grower knows is a fact, would seem to stimulate prune producers to let nothing stand in the way of complete, long-light and immediate organization and cooperation in selling the coming prune crop and all other prune crops. Portland Journal.

Professional Initiator: Application has been filed by H. H. Stallard, president of the State Income Tax League, with the secretary of state for an initiative income tax bill to be voted on in 1928 providing the necessary number of voters can be persuaded to sign the petitions placing the measure on the ballot. That another state income tax bill is to

be initiated occasions no surprise, but that which commands our attention is the fact that Stallard also recently appeared in a like role in behalf of a movement which is designed to reduce the state automobile license to \$3.00 a year. Stallard is revealed as a professional initiator, a fact that adds nothing to the measures he is sponsoring. He formerly had connections with the non-partisan league, and later became identified with the wet forces of the state, in connection with which he acquired an outcast from which there is no escape for the time being. He is now a professional initiator, a fact that adds nothing to the measures he is sponsoring.

Voters of the state are resentful of the growing tendency to make a plaything of the initiative and referendum. It would seem that Stallard and those of his kind are using it as a means of making money. His services are available to those who have a hobby and have the money to pay him, when he indicates of the fact that the movements he represents are not born of sincerity and that there is no real demand that they be enacted into law. Any movement backed by the professional initiator is half defeated before it starts.

It is not enough that many of the measures be defeated at the polls. They do not deserve to appear on the ballot and were more of them killed as the result of voters refusing to sign petitions for placing them on the ballot those who make a business of initiating them would be compelled to seek other means of livelihood.—Medford Daily News.

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

FLAX PULLING RECORD

(Associated Press Leased Wire)
SALEM, Ore., July 29.—What is said to be a world record for flax pulling was set in the Mount Angel district this week by H. H. Penner of Dallas, who pulled 17 acres in a day and a half, daylight to dark hours. A small tractor was used on the puller. When Penner moved his equipment at dusk Thursday he had accounted for 47 acres since Tuesday morning.

Fort Worth, Texas, July 28.—When things go awry, blame it on the weather, says D. S. Landis, poet, philosopher and for 25 years weather observer here for the United States Weather Bureau.

Temperature and humidity affect the human nervous system, and fluctuations, creating nervous activity, are reflected in the actions of people over a large area, he believes.

A bright day cheers, raising the spirits of the people, making everyone more congenial and reducing likelihood of friction.

A cloudy day, on the other hand, while a sedative for people of a phlegmatic type, is an irritant to persons of a more vital nature and causes unrest and bitterness of temper, according to Landis. He says that police records show that crime, especially suicides, increases on gloomy days.

Periods of drunkenness, brawls, assaults, murders, arson and the like will be found aggregated under abnormal barometric pressures, which in turn are the offspring of temperature and absolute humidity. Landis believes. Although hot weather generally causes crossness and irritation where humidity is great, there are sections in the southwest where the mercury reaches 120 degrees, and the dry heat becomes actually exhilarating, in Landis' opinion.

"A mean temperature of 70 degrees is the best for normal living conditions with an average amount of moisture," Landis said. "Fluctuations from this causes nervous activity."

"It's not always intuition that causes us to do the things we do. Often it's the weather working on our neural make-up."

HOMES IN ASHES ARE POOR ASSETS UNLESS THEY ARE FULLY INSURED. WRITE INSURANCE ON HOMES. McLENDON REALTY COMPANY CORNER OAK AND MAIN.

SUCH IMPUDENCE. "Young man, does your mother know you smoke?" "Lady, does your husband know you stop to speak to strange men on the street?"—Passing Show.

THE TINYMITES
STORY BY HAL COCHRAN — PICTURES BY KNICK

The Goofy-Goos were queer to see, as black as anyone could be. Said Clowny, "Say, who are you tots, and why do you live here?" "We're licorice candy," one replied. "In candy stores we're often spied. Of course we're very harmless, so we bring no cause for fear."

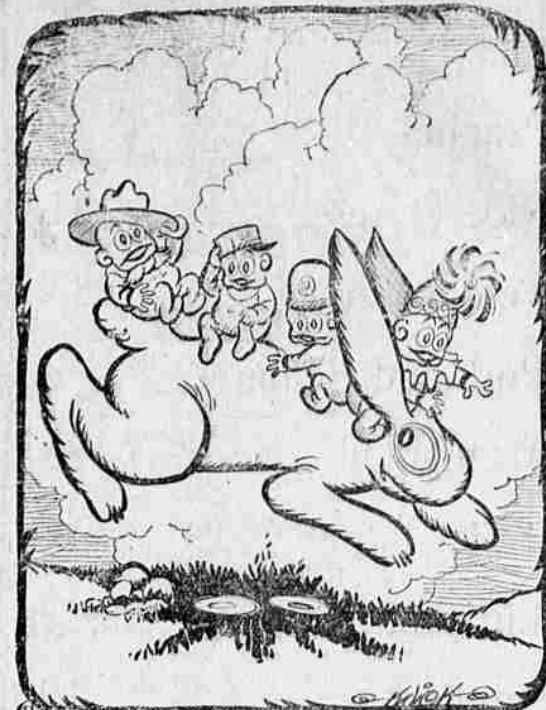
Then Coppy laughed aloud and said, "You all know how to raise much Ned. I think you fought a dandy fight with us a while ago." A licorice baby, said a grin, replied, "We did not hope to win. You Tinymites all looked so big, we knew we had no show."

Then Scouty cried, "Oh, why discuss that fight? 'Twas just a friendly fuss. I think we'd all be wiser if we'd quiet down and rest." And thus it was the Tiny's bunch all carried out wee Scouty's bunch. They flopped down in the grass and soon with restful sleep were blest.

The Goofy-Goos stood round a while and then one broke into a smile. "Let's let the Tiny's have their sleep. They'll soon wake up much cheered." The rest agreed that that was wise, and as the leader winked his eyes, the little band jumped up and ran and shortly disappeared.

Wee Clowny sure knew how to snore, and in about an hour or more, the raspy noise woke Scouty up. Then he woke all the rest. "Jump up," he shouted, "Let's all search for Goofy-Goos. We're in the lurch. They've left us and they must have gone to east, north, south or west."

Just at this moment, though, there came a noise. A rabbit was to blame, he hopped around right near the bunch, as if in quite a race. And then quite suddenly it stopped and on its back the



READ THE STORY, THEN COLOR THE PICTURE

Tinies hopped, and 'ere the bunch all knew it, they were sailing out through space.

(The Tinymites arrive at Ice Cream Hill in the next story.) Copyright, 1927, NEA Service, Inc.

JIM DIXON TO BE LINE COACH AT O. A. C. THIS YEAR

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, July 29.—James V. Dixon, former Aggie football star, has just been added to the O. A. C. coaching staff, according to an announcement by the local board of control. Dixon will assist Coach Paul J. Schissler with the varsity line.

Dixon who hails from Yakima, Wash., came to O. A. C. in the fall of 1923 and played fullback on the freshman squad. The following year he was switched by Coach Paul J. Schissler to tackle on the varsity where he played for the following three years. He was chosen all-coast tackle in 1925 and 1926 and picked on David Walsh's all-American second team and Roekne-Jones-Warner all-American third team.

Dixon was also a star in track. He holds the northwest record in the shot put and had made the best mark of any O. A. C. athlete anywhere in this event and the discus. Last year he was high point man for the Aggies and this year placed second to Captain Royce Clayton.

Announcement was also made by the board that Coach Schissler would handle his own training for the coming season. "Dad" Huber, the Aggie trainer, having resigned recently.

No other changes have been made in the football coaching staff. Dick Newman who recently passed the Oregon bar examination and is at present practicing with a local law firm will have charge of the freshmen again this year with Clifford Steison as his assistant.

Weather Is Reflected in Actions of Humanity

Crime, "Nerves," Congeniality and Sedentaryness Laid to Barometric Changes.

PORT WORTH, Texas, July 28.—When things go awry, blame it on the weather, says D. S. Landis, poet, philosopher and for 25 years

OUT OUR WAY

By Williams



THE MODERNIST. 29 REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.