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ONE MAN MAY SET TYPE FOR SCORES OF NEWSPAPERS IN MANY CITIES

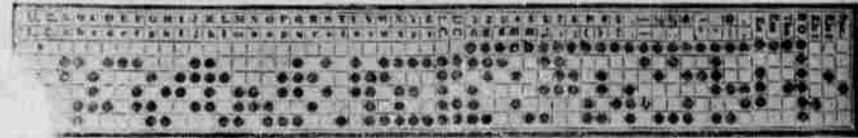
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The invention of the Teletypewriter—a machine that will set type by telegraph or radio—just announced by Frank E. Gaunott, newspaper publisher, and Walter W. Morey of East Orange, N. J., brings to the history of printing one more great revolutionizing influence.

The new device combines two of the most amazing inventions in the newspaper trade—the linotype machine and the teletype, or telegraph-typewriter.

The linotype machine, as everybody knows, is a machine that sets type in solid metal slugs of one line each. Its invention did away with the old method of setting type by hand, which had existed since the days of Gutenberg, and made possible the rapid printing of the modern big city newspaper. The teletype, by which an operator in one city can work a typewriter in a city across the continent, is beginning to replace the old-style telegraph instrument in newspaper offices, bringing greater speed and accuracy to the transmission of news.

This new invention—the Teletypewriter—combines these two devices.

The operator of the sending apparatus has a news story before him. He copies it off on his machine, which has a keyboard like that of a typewriter. This perforates a tape, and the perforations govern the electrical impulses which are transmitted to the receiving set in a distant city. On the receiving set is another tape, which receives perforations identical with those on the tape of the sending set. This tape is fed through an apparatus which is connected with the linotype machine, and the impulses received through the perforations in the tape depress the proper keys on the machine and cast the type in the desired manner. For the convenience of the editor, a typewritten record is made simultaneously, and there is an



With this remarkable new invention, according to the men who have worked it out, one man may set the type in numerous printing offices in many cities. It works like the present automatic telegraph machines, except that it reproduces on a typesetting machine instead of on a typewriter. At the top is an operator at the master keyboard, which punches dots representing the characters on a tape, a sample strip of which is shown below. This perforated tape passes through a transmitting distributor which transmits the characters over wires or radio—by means of electrical impulses. Beneath are shown the receiving perforator, which makes a typewritten record, the editor can make desired changes. Upper left shows how the perforated tape is run through a machine and rewinds on the lower reel for filling.

editing perforator which permits him to make such changes in the copy as he sees fit.

By using this device, it will be possible for an operator in New York City, for instance, to set type simultaneously in the composing rooms of a dozen different newspapers, scattered all the way from Chicago to Seattle. The great saving in time and labor is obvious.

The Chinese had devised movable types by as early as 925 A. D., but the absence of an alphabet hampered them and prevented their art of printing from having any real influence on the art in the western world. In Europe, all writings were written down on parchment by hand, although initial letters, pictures and the like were carved on blocks and stamped on the paper.

It was in 1478 that Gutenberg began printing with movable type, and ten years later he established a shop at Mainz, Germany. In 1482 Mainz was sacked by invading soldiers and the printers scattered all over Europe, carrying knowledge of their art to other countries. William Caxton set up England's first printing press in 1477, and the first press in the new world was set up at Mexico City in 1540, with Harvard College establishing the first one in the English colonies in 1638.

Machines invented in 1838. In the 16th century men learned how to cast type instead of making it by hand, but the old method of hand-setting continued unchanged. Machines to cast type did not come into use until 1828. Demands for increased speed made it obvious that the old methods of setting type were far too slow, and many experiments were

made with typesetting machines. A primitive, unsatisfactory machine was introduced in 1822, and an improvement was brought out in 1843; but it was not until 1885, when Otto Mergenthaler brought out the ancestor of the modern Linotype, that a satisfactory machine was perfected.

NEWS BRIEFS

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 9.—Claude H. Sharitz, 43, a post office clerk, today sacrificed his life in a futile effort to save a pet dog. Both Sharitz and the canine were killed beneath a freight train.

MARSHFIELD, Jan. 9.—Chester Johnson, 18, was sentenced to serve one year in prison for attempting a watch job from a friend. Judge J. T. Brand refused to receive a petition for leniency signed by North Bend business men.

LEIPZIG, Germany, Jan. 9.—After a trial behind locked doors, the supreme court today sentenced Capt. Harry Lembrun of the Danish army to five years' penal servitude on a charge of espionage. A German woman spy was convicted as his helper and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

DOVER, N. J., Jan. 9.—Duncan H. Read, described as an American banker, was fined £485 sterling for importing two Swiss clocks and two Swiss watches. The fine, amounting to about \$2,500, represented the double value of the articles plus the regular duty.

HIS REGRET

Magistrate: Did you call the accused a rogue and a thief? Witness: Yes, yer honor, I did. Magistrate: And did you call him a liar and a cad? Witness: No, yer honor, I did not—a man can't remember everything—Everybody's Weekly.

Eat barbecue sandwiches and live forever Brand's Road Stand

TWO HOLDUP MEN KILLED IN FIGHT WITH POLICEMEN

Seattle Thwart Frustrated When Women Give Alarm—Company's Head Is Wounded.

SEATTLE, Jan. 9.—Two bandits were shot and fatally wounded and Thomas C. Barto, president of the Barto Loan company, was critically wounded in an attempt to hold up the company's office today. One of the bandits has been identified by police as Robert Byrne, 31.

Both men died at the city hospital shortly after the attempted holdup. James Dodson, a clerk, also received a painful scalp wound when he was struck with the butt of a pistol. Nearly unconscious from the blow, he grabbed a pistol from the cashier's drawer and fired two shots at his attackers.

The bandits were foiled in their holdup attempt by the quick action of two women customers. Barto was waiting on a customer when the men entered. Meeting the customers and Barto with their pistols the pair commanded "stick 'em up." One of the men dropped over the railing into the cashier's cage, attacking Dodson as he did so.

Meanwhile Mrs. Martha Cannon and Mrs. Robert Lee Simpson, two of the customers, slipped out of the building. Mrs. Cannon telephoned police headquarters while Mrs. Simpson went to the street to call a patrolman. She saw Policeman H. G. Peterson about to board a street car and notified him of the holdup. Rushing into the building Pet-

erson opened fire which was returned. Peterson was then joined in his battle by Police Sergeant George Wilson and State Highway Patrolman Owen Gill who had commandeered an automobile to reach the scene. Barto and Dodson, although wounded, held their fire to the full and poured on the bandits who were trying to hide behind office furniture. As the bullets flew about the office, the two bandits fell to the floor fatally wounded.

Police records show Byrne was arrested in Seattle in 1916 on a burglary charge at the request of Idaho authorities. He escaped while being taken to Idaho for trial. More than \$1,500 which the robber who entered the cage had taken from the till was removed from his pockets after the shooting.

Ideal incubators are sold at Wharton Bros.

GAS PRICE WAR EXTENDS TO CALIFORNIA CITIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—A gasoline price war which struck California about three weeks ago included San Francisco as one of its sectors today. Dealers announced a 5-cent cut in price, making it 15 cents a gallon.

The price war made its appearance in Los Angeles yesterday when 200 dealers slashed prices from 20 1/2 cents to 15 1/2 and 17 1/2 cents. Some of the dealers even reduced the price to seven gallons for \$1.

In Los Angeles the price cutting followed announcements by the Standard Oil company there and the Van Fleet-Burke corporation that most of the Standard Oil and Shell company stations in southern California had been or were to be leased to Shell and Standard Oil employees. The object of the major companies in leasing the stations was said to be to enable lease holders to meet "independent competition."

See the new Ideal Incubator at Wharton Bros.

Now---

is the time to overhaul that car.

Ask us about our new winter gear grease.

Special price on brake lining jobs.

MOTOR SHOP GARAGE

Phone 263 443 N. Jackson

New "Melody Way" Classes

Jan. 9 and 12

ENROLL NOW

Yes, children love the "Melody Way" because they can play a piece at the FIRST lesson, and be ready for recital after ten lessons.

PHONE 390—HEINLINE STUDIO

For information concerning the INEXPENSIVE and NEW WAY to study MUSIC.

PROTECT YOUR A. C. RADIO RECEIVER

The voltage carried on the power and lighting circuits in Roseburg is above the 110-volt current for which electric radios are designed to operate efficiently. We have secured the agency for the

Wirt A. C. Voltage Regulator

It will give you complete current control.

REDUCES NOISE GIVES CLEARER RECEPTION PROTECTS YOUR SET

Why burn out tubes when this simple device will save them for you? Burning out one tube will cost you more than this inexpensive safety device.

ED. SQUIER

Dealer: Mohawk-Lyric Radio Receivers and Accessories.

Squier's Service Station—North Roseburg

JUNIOR CLASS TO PRESENT ANNUAL PLAY SATURDAY

Work on "Icebound," junior class play, is being carried on intensively this week and the play is now ready for production. The stage, set for the "parlor" of the old farm house of the Jordans, portrays the stingy hard lives of its owners in its drab and meager furnishings.

Splendid work is being done by the youthful actors in "Icebound" and a good deal of natural dramatic talent is shown in the class of 29. The part of Ben Jordan, the wayward son and the youngest of the Jordans, is ably played by Richard Maddox. Maxine Stearns, who plays opposite him, does excellent work as Jane Crosby, the quiet capable servant girl.

Other members of the Jordan family, who are alike in their selfishness and are dubbed "crow-buzzards" by "Idea," are characterized in a very realistic way. These characters are: Henry Jordan, the older brother, played by Morris Burkhardt; Emma, Hester's wife, Edith Parks; Nettie, her daughter, Neva Akee; Alla Jordan, spinster, Margaret Fields, and Sadie, another older sister and now a widow, Violet Houlik, Orin, Sadie's son, who brings in a bit of comedy every now and then by his frank boyish sayings and manners, is played by Jack Gibbs.

Other members of the cast are: Loren Johnson, who takes the part of the dignified Judge Bradford, an old family friend of the Jordans; Owen Walker as Jim Jay, the sheriff; Tom Bayles, the doctor; and Bessie Hagan as Hannah, the servant.

"Icebound" is a play of strong character portrayal and Miss Buchanan in directing the play has stressed the importance of true representation of each character. Skits advertising the play were given at the Junior high today and will be given at the Senior high tomorrow at activity period.

GOV. JOHNSON OF OKLAHOMA READY TO FACE INQUIRY

(Associated Press Special Wire) OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 9.—Faced with an impeachment threat, Governor Henry S. Johnson today delivered an invitation to the Oklahoma legislature to make a general investigation of state departments.

In his message to the lawmakers, Governor Johnson recommended that the "first activity of this session be complete and thorough inquiry into the operation of all departments."

said. He asked for a fair and impartial inquiry.

A year ago the executive successfully resisted an attempt by anti-administration legislators to convene themselves in special session for the purpose of attempting his impeachment and removal from office.

At this regular session of the legislature he is confronted by hostile majorities in both house and senate.

SOUND ECONOMIC CONDITION SEEN

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—"A nationwide feeling of optimism, supported by industrial conditions which are notably good, by agricultural conditions which are appreciably better than for several years, and by a world trade condition which is increasingly improved, presages a year of widespread prosperity," said Earl C. Sams, president of the Penney corporation.

"A cross-section of the country shows an even distribution of prosperous conditions reflected in good buying on the part of the general public with satisfactory increases coming to retail merchants who are conducting their business on a basis which is economically sound.

"Present indications are that there will be helpful considerations by the federal government which will add to agricultural security and to industrial stability. These two great phases of our national activity are being treated in a national way which cannot help but result in an improved distribution of success and profit.

"In the agricultural sections the farmers and stockmen are utilizing the results of the good work which has been done in the past few years by leading agriculturists and stock breeders. The country is raising better food products and better live stock.

"Decentralization of productive effort and centralization of marketing are working together to give more farmers a better return for their efforts.

"The same decentralization of individual effort and centralization of buying and merchandising control will be felt in the general commercial life of the country during the next few years.

"The individual consumer will get the benefit of the new scientific moves in business, which are all based upon eliminating as many intermediate costs between manufacturer and consumer as may be satisfactorily done away with.

"The country at large is more closely knit than ever before. People in San Francisco and Los Angeles are no longer strangers to people in New York and Chicago.

"This is a good thing for business in general. It creates a national knowledge of the value of merchandise which is highly valuable to the consumer."

"Pass me a Lucky-I pass up the sweets." Johnny Farrell, National Open Golf Champion, 1928

WHEN fattening sweets tempt and you dread extra weight, light a Lucky instead. No discomfort, no trouble—just a common sense method of retaining a slender figure. The finest tobaccos are skillfully blended to make Lucky Strike. Then, "It's Toasted." This secret process brings out every essence in the tobaccos and produces a flavor which makes Lucky Strike a delightful alternative when you crave fattening sweets—there is no interference with a natural appetite for healthful foods. That's why folks say: "It's good to smoke Luckies." At the same time toasting removes impurities. That's why 20,679 physicians are on record that Lucky Strike is less irritating than other cigarettes. That's why prominent athletes have testified that Luckies steady their nerves and do not impair their physical condition. No wonder that this was discovered long ago by many men, who pride themselves on keeping trim and fit, who love the "pep" that comes with health and vigor. A reasonable proportion of sugar in the diet is recommended, but the authorities are overwhelming that too many fattening sweets are harmful and that too many such are eaten by the American people. So, for moderation's sake we say: "REACH FOR A LUCKY INSTEAD OF A SWEET." "It's toasted" No Throat Irritation—No Cough. Coast to coast radio hook-up every Saturday night through the National Broadcasting Company's network. The Lucky Strike Dance Orchestra in "The Tunes that made Broadway, Broadway."