

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1929.

DEFEATING "THE RAP"

The Chicago police, rounding up some 3,000 assorted hoodlums, gunmen and drifters to see if perchance they could not send a few of them to prison, drew a very illuminating bit of underworld philosophy out of one of their prisoners. This man, a giant ex-convict with a prison record long enough to wrap around his neck, protested that he had had so many convictions—"raps" he called them—simply because he had had very bad luck. "Aw, I don't have the proper defense," he explained. "You can lick any rap with the proper defense." There, in all its simple beauty, stands revealed the philosophy of the underworld: "You can lick any rap with the proper defense." Of the underworld, did we say? Pardon us. It is a philosophy that has extended a good distance beyond the underworld—indeed, there are times when that brief sentence seems to be one of the ruling maxims of American life. "You can lick any rap with the proper defense." In other words, our legal and social systems do not even come close to meeting out exact justice. Whatever you can get away with is all right. A good lawyer covers a multitude of sins. If you get by you're a fine fellow, and if you get caught you're a sap. Is that attitude confined to the underworld? Unfortunately, it is very obvious that it is not. To be sure, the trial of any notorious criminal usually hinges on almost anything on earth but the simple question of his guilt. Some Heaven-sent technicality can almost always be found; if not, any smart lawyer can usually contrive to befuddle the jury enough to make it forget the real point at issue. But this is only a part of it. Consider the case of Col. Robert W. Stewart, who deceived a senate committee and was brought to trial for it. His lawyer discovered that fewer senators had been present than a totally forgotten technical provision of the law required, so Col. Stewart was turned loose. Was the actual question of his guilt or innocence really passed on? Of course not. Col. Stewart "had the proper defense"—so, of course, he licked the rap. It would take altogether too many sheets of good paper to cite all the instances that could be cited, and nobody would get excited over such a list, anyhow. We are too used to the philosophy voiced by this Chicago crook; too used to ignoring all moral values and using only the simple standard, "Can you get away with it?" There is no use in demanding that our crime centers be broken up so long as this philosophy holds good. There is no use in demanding that unscrupulous grafters be chased out of public life, no use in demanding that thinly-disguised confidence men be chased out of the business and professional fields. As a nation, we are committed to the belief that you can lick any rap with the proper defense. Until we discard that maxim for something a lot finer there isn't much hope for improvement anywhere.

UNIFORM SCALE OF SALARIES IS BILL'S PURPOSE

(Continued from page 1)

\$2100; school superintendent, \$2,100; assessor, \$2,100; commissioner, \$2,000 per day.
Fifth class: Sheriff, \$2,300; treasurer, \$1,250; judge and clerk, \$2,000; school superintendent, \$2,000; county commissioners, \$5 per day; assessor, \$2,000.

While a few members living close to Salem want to get away to their homes not later than Saturday noon this week, leaders in both the senate and house are determined to keep the legislative machinery grinding right up to Saturday night.

Heavy calendars are shaping for both houses for Saturday and both President Norblad and Speaker Hamilton are anxious to leave an unfinished business when adjournment is taken for the weekend.

The general belief about the two houses and the lobby is that the session will run at least a week beyond the 40 days allotted to the assembly.

To Aid Airport Plan
The state board of control would be authorized to transfer to the city of Salem certain state land desirable for the establishment of an airport by a bill introduced Friday by Senator Reynolds.

The measure provides that the transfer shall not exceed 165 acres, that the price shall be as agreed upon between the board of control and the Salem airport committee and that the proceeds shall be used by the board in acquiring other farm property for the use of the state penitentiary.

Regency Substitute
SALEM, Ore., Feb. 16.—Bringing the agitation felt about the legislative halls for consolidation of the board of regents and a pooling of revenues of the University of Oregon and Oregon State college to a head, Senators Bell and Schumacher joined in the introduction of a bill Friday which would substitute for the two boards of regents a single board of nine directors to be named by the governor.

The identity of the two institu-

tions would be maintained by the plan and each would have its president as now, but over them and functioning in the capacity of a general manager for the directors would be a chancellor.

Bell and Schumacher were both the authors of bills previously introduced to consolidate the boards and the new bill is in the nature of a compromise between their individual plans.

Members of the senate roads and highways committee are inquiring into reports that disgruntled contractors are behind senate bill 143, which would separate the offices of highway engineer and secretary to the highway commission, a joint position now held by Roy A. Klein.

Norton's bill, which sought to create the office of tax collector, received harsh treatment in the house and was turned down by a large vote. Smith of Marion took the floor in opposition to the bill as "only creating another office."

Senate bill 122 to establish and regulate sheriff fees in counties of the state, excepting Malheur county, also went down to defeat.

Passed by House
Other bills passed by the house Friday afternoon were:
House bill 277—repealing the debtors' exemption clause in the building and loan association statute.
House bill 234—prohibiting the use of certain kinds of tackle and traps in fishing for trout in lakes.
House bill 335—amending sections relating to rejection of approval of claims against an estate by an administrator or executor.
House bill 423—relating to the carrying of dogs on running boards.
House bill 172—preventing drainage districts from holding road tax elections.
House bill 182—to give a lien in certain cases to any person for his own labor or that of his livestock or using his machinery.
House bill 253—increasing state engineer's power of supervision over drainage districts and canals.
Senate bill 42—prohibiting fish traps at the mouth of the Columbia river.
Senate bill 104—To protect owners and persons in the possession of livestock, poultry and other personal property from theft or robbery.
Senate bill 97—prohibiting the keeping of coyotes in captivity except in parks and zoos.

PARLOR STYLE

JANE (at football game) isn't Jack playing this quarter?
MARY: No, he's sitting this one out—Life.

DR. NERBAS

DENTIST

Painless Extraction

Gas When Desired

Pyorrhea Treated

Phone 488 Masopie Bldg.

PRUNE PICKIN'S

By BERT G. BATES

GOD EVENING FOLKS

Well folks
Just a few more
Bath nights
An' then
We're gonna
Go back to the
Land where a
Feller don't
Take off his
Red flanne.

OH, FOR SHAME!

Some miscreant dropped the following note on our gossip mill last night and fled without giving his name. Anyway here it is—an' remember folks—we didn't write it: "Let us," said the Town Council, "put our heads together and build a concrete road."

It was slightly warmer 'tday but nuthin' to shout into the microphone about.

Don't forget the Legion show Tuesday and Wednesday nights. All the actors will wear baseball masks.

LAF PERKINS SEZ—

"On acct. of this bein' a week and we're gonna put a weak end to the colyum."

Do You Know Your Own County?

Interesting bits of information concerning the origin of names and geographic landmarks in Douglas County.

TODAY: COWHORN MT.

(Editor's Note: Material in this column was obtained from the recent book "Oregon Geographic Names" by McArthur.)

COWHORN MOUNTAIN is in Douglas and Klamath counties. This mountain is at the summit of the Cascade range, at the junction with the spur known as Cascade mountain. In pioneer days it was known as Little Cowhorn to distinguish it from Big Cowhorn, farther south, now Mt. Thielsen. It had a peculiar spire or rock pinnacle on its summit, making it resemble Mount Thielsen, and the two peaks were named because of resemblance to cow's horns. About 15 years ago the pinnacle of Little Cowhorn fell off.

WOODRUFF MOUNTAIN is on the west side of Willam and west of Umpqua river. It was named for John Woodruff, a donation land claim owner nearby. His musical talents made him famous in pioneer days in Douglas county.

FARM REMINDERS

The good dairy farmer appreciates the herd bull and treats him with the consideration to which he is entitled. If he is sent to the darkest corner of the barn either tied in a stall or boxed in solitary confinement he will not do well. A well-bedded bullpen with plenty of light and fresh air is a minimum essential, while a grass paddock in addition will pay good dividends and simplify the chore of keeping the herd strong.

In spite of the fact that wintry conditions have been prevailing in Oregon, says the experiment station, vegetable growers are not unmindful of the fact that March usually brings some good weather sufficiently warm to warrant transplanting of early cabbage and lettuce to the ground. Therefore plants are now being grown of these crops ready to set out just as soon as weather and soil conditions permit. Plants of such vegetable will stand light frost.

Markets

(Associated Press Local Wire)

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The Commercial Bulletin today says: "The wool market has been rather inactive. Manufacturers have paid about the same prices current last week for such wools as they have bought. Mostly, the sales have been of fine and medium territory wools of French combing length in the clean range of \$1.05-1.08, with an occasional staple clip at say \$1.04-1.07. Business in finished goods is developing slowly, although the market is undoubtedly healthy."

"Foreign markets are fairly steady on the whole, although Sydney was slightly tremulous this week. English and continental wools centers are not well occupied at this moment."

"Drying of the new clip is at a standstill."

"Mobile is quiet and prices nominally unchanged although the tendency is downward at the moment."

The Commercial Bulletin will publish the following quotations today:

Secured basis: Oregon, fine and f. m. staple, \$1.04-1.10; fine and f. m. fr. combing \$1.00-1.05; fine and f. m. clothing \$1.02-1.07.

Modal: Original bag, average 12 member Oregon, \$5.00-6.00. Graded stock, first combing, 75-80; good carding, 15-20.

As the World Wags

BY G. C. R.

A Man-Hater Speaks
Rectifying Publicity
Weaker Sex Mythical

"DETEST MEN," a splinter of

100 winters and summers says in a newspaper interview published yesterday. She says her long and happy life has been due to the fact that "I was never foolish enough to marry one." Later in the interview she says she was never asked to marry one, that she never knew any courting and that she herself never proposed to a man. She concludes by saying that she has always hated men. Her hate seems to have been genuine, yet it is doubtful that she hated her father and her brothers. It is doubtful that she hated her favorite uncle. Our simple reasoning leads us to believe that maybe one reason she hates men is because none ever took an interest in her—never proposed to her, if you please.

ONE THING that newspapers are ever at a loss to rectify is the damage done an accused man after he has been proved innocent. A recital of his alleged misdeeds fills columns of newspaper space and the details of his trial many more columns. If, however, his case is dismissed or he is proved innocent the news value of the story dwindles as does the amount of space used to tell the world of his guiltlessness. In other words supposed guilt of a crime makes lots of news and proven innocence very little.

AN EXAMPLE of this is the case of Newton Chaney, former district attorney of our sister county of Jackson. Last May he was charged with misuse of county prohibition funds. These charges were given much publicity. Later 11 counts against him were dismissed. He was acquitted when tried on one charge. He will never gain back his former status. His name will always be besmirched even though he has been found not guilty of any one of 12 charges placed against him.

THE WEAKER SEX has long been a familiar and somewhat taken phrase. Take for instance the case of the woman who yesterday glanced into the apartment of an aged man neighbor and saw him with his clothes afire. Although three stories high she hurried herself across a seven-foot gap to clutch the fire escape and climb into the apartment where the man was in distress. She threw water on the flames and finally smothered them out with a blanket. Such an exhibition of utter disregard for danger certainly does not bear out the validity of the time worn phrase quoted above.

HERRIN, ILLINOIS, has long held its place in the spotlight of public attention. Many serious strikes and slayings have taken place there during the past few years. And now the mayor, chief of police and a politician stand convicted for conspiracy to violate

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW
POEM FOR THE DAY

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS

THE ROMANCE OF SCIENCE

Here's an interesting news note from Spokane: "A handful of sawdust, a cul potato and a lump of waste coal comprise the sole raw materials, figuratively speaking, of a Spokane plant, which has as its aim the manufacture of a motor fuel with an alcohol base, several types of smokeless fuel, industrial and commercial gas, fertilizer, denatured alcohol and a host of wood and coal tar products."

"Aside from the variety of its products perhaps the most striking feature of the plant, known as the Power, Oil & Gas Company of Spokane, is its utilization of materials that would ordinarily, in large part, be wasted."

"Elmer H. Records, president of the company, believes it will now be possible to turn out products of high value from present coal mine waste dumps. And while sawdust is not entirely wasted under existing conditions, he points out, its uses may well be enlarged and made more profitable if the example of the Spokane plant is followed."

The man who thinks this age is dull
Needs more gray matter in his skull:
Just give our chemists half a chance
And common waste will show romance.
Just think of rotting sawdust heap
And culled potatoes poor and cheap.
Together with a coal-dust dump
And let your auto's on the jump!

Our cotton seeds we once threw 'way
Now turn the grower's night to day.
For "Snowdrift" takes the place of lard
And wins the housewife's kind regard;
It gives us healing oils galore,
And still each year they're finding more.
Until the waste becomes the king
And makes plantations shout and sing.

They're reaching for our cornstalk fodder
To be no more a sluggish plodder:
They'll put it through a marvel mill
And press it down to work their will.
And bring it out a snow-white sheet
Until it can with pulp compete;
And in this new and glorious dress
Waste fodder'll rule the printing press.

And now here comes this wondrous scheme
To make our spuds and sawdust dream,
To mix them up with coal-dust waste
Until our autos speed with haste.
Through fields our waste shall fertilize
And feast our eyes with glad surprise:
And still keen science dreams away
Of yet a greater, brighter day.

WEEKLY SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

The Christian's Prayer Life

Text: Matt. 6:5-13; Luke 18:9-14; 1 John 5:14-15.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut the door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not ye therefore like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him.

After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread.

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

And he saith unto them, Stand ye up, and pray, that ye may be able to resist the devil, for he will come and he will have you, if ye will not stand up and resist him.

Two men went up into a temple to pray: the one a Pharisee, and the other a publican.

The Pharisee stood and prayed thus with himself, God, I thank thee, that I am not as other men are, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican.

I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all that I possess. And the publican, standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner.

I tell you, this man went down to his house justified rather than the other: for every one that exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.

And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us:

And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him.

The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 17: The Christian's Prayer Life. Matt. 6:5-13; Luke 18:9-14; 1 John 5:14-15.

By WM. E. GILROY, D. D., Editor of The Congregationalist. Prayer is an inevitable aspect of human experience. Even those who have renounced all faith in God or in any spiritual reality instinctively pray.

Man, no matter how much he reasons and not matter what he denies, can never get quite free from the feeling that there is something in the universe larger than himself. He may call it Humanity; he may call it progress; he may call it Rationalism or Art.

Whatever he may call it, if he is an intelligent and moral being, there is something that constitutes in his life an element of aspiration. And this is closely related to prayer, as much in the primitive man as in the most highly developed expression of spiritual experience.

Jesus' Teaching
The teaching of Jesus concerning prayer is admirably related to human needs and to human relationships. Prayer in the thought of Christ is the sincere expression and desire of man's soul in relation to his environment. The first thing, therefore, about prayer is that there shall be an entire absence of hypocrisy.

What good could prayer do to a man whose desires are not sincere? It could only be a meaningless form, a pretense. That is, in fact, what for many people the profession of prayer actually becomes. It is nothing but a form in their lives, or if it is more than a form, it is an expression merely of fear or of some vague need, or even of some selfish desire.

The man who never thinks of his duty to God or his fellowman may pray instinctively when he is in danger. But that sort of prayer has little relationship to the sort of praying that Jesus inculcated by precept and example.

There is, also, that conception of prayer which makes it the demanding of things from a great power who is reluctant to give but who may be induced to be favorable to one's demands if there be much urging, and especially if there be some sort of spiritual bargaining.

This sort of prayer is illustrated in the actual story of a member of the Vigilantes in the early and unsettled days of Montana. This man was pursuing a desperate criminal and was losing ground. In his ineffective pursuit, as he told of it afterwards, he prayed to God that if he might be permitted to catch this criminal, he would never ask God for anything else as long as he lived.

He caught the criminal, and he solemnly related how he had kept his promise and had never asked God for anything else. Such a notion is a sure travesty upon Christian prayer, yet it is the idea of prayer that many people, and even many professing Christians, actually have.

Now let us note the positive and constructive teaching of Jesus about prayer. First of all, there is the profound emphasis upon the sincerity of the soul's quest or (God in righteousness and truth).

Even public prayer lacks reality if it is prayer to the public, or prayer in public, rather than prayer to God the Father. Jesus deprecated what are called vain repetitions.

At one place we told the parable of the unfortunate widow and the unjust judge, not to show that God answers us because of repetition, but to show that if an unjust judge could be persuaded by the importunities of a poor widow, the just and loving God must surely be all the more ready to bestow his gracious

gifts upon his children. When, also, he spoke of the friend arising in the night to give his neighbor loaves of bread because of the neighbor's importunity, it was not to suggest any unworthiness of God to bestow gifts upon us, but rather to enforce the truth that we could hardly receive that for which we did not ask. The whole emphasis in the teaching of Jesus was upon the receptiveness of man and not upon the reluctance of God.

The parable of the Pharisee and the publican is a vitally human commentary on the true spirit of prayer, and the passage from 1 John is a mystical statement which all may ponder. Its clearness and its meaning may not be apparent, but the more we pray in sincerity and in truth, the more capacity will we have for understanding the mysteries of which the poet has reminded us there are more in prayer than this world has dreamed of.

require a showing of public necessity and convenience on the part of any new truck or bus operator before he would be entitled to a certificate, which goes a long way toward creating a monopoly of carrier transportation on our highways.

I will admit that it is not an absolute monopoly in that by proper showing a new applicant would be entitled to a certificate, but a careful reading of the bill will indicate that it would be an unusual case indeed where the commission would be authorized to issue a certificate.

However, it is evident that the careful conclusions arrived at by the Sutherland Chamber of Commerce were justified as both bills have virtually suffered violent deaths.

Yours very truly,
E. G. KINGWELL.

FAREWELL TO THREE
"Dear, if you'll only throw your hair longer I'll marry you."
"Thanks! I prefer to remain single."—TIC-BITS

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Makes a Reply

SUTHERLIN, Ore., Feb. 14.—Editor News-Review: Would you permit me to reply to Mr. Ray Compton's letter of recent date.

House Bill No. 392 is virtually a dead issue, and I understand that House Bill No. 376 is definitely conceded to be entirely out of the question, and that a new bill is being drawn.

House Bill No. 376 is objectionable because it makes two distinct changes in the existing law governing common carrier vehicles. The first important change is in the department authorized and empowered to collect license fees from such common carrier motor vehicle operators.

At the present time these fees are collected by the Public Service commission, which also has complete jurisdiction over these

companies in respect to their rates and service. Under this bill all fees will be collected by the secretary of state at the time regular license fees are paid.

The second important result of the bill would have been to change entirely the basis of fees paid by these operators from the present one, which takes into consideration the capacity of the vehicle, and the number of miles operated each month, to a flat basis, calculated on the regular annual license fee otherwise paid to the secretary of state. As I pointed out in my previous letter, this bill results in a substantial reduction in the fees paid by these operators for the use of our highways.

I contend that there is strong argument in favor of the present system in that the operator using the highways will pay in accordance with the extent of their use.

Now in so far as House Bill No. 392 is concerned, the new paragraphs inserted in the existing bill are the familiar "convenience and necessity" clauses. This means that these new provisions would

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"Dear, if you'll only throw your hair longer I'll marry you."
"Thanks! I prefer to remain single."—TIC-BITS

The Tots and Tines waded in, and Scouty broke out in a grin. He walked up to the Sea Man and exclaimed, "You played a trick on us that we will never forget. And look at us! We're soaking wet. The way you made the ice all melt was really very slick."

"Oh, kindly don't get mad at me," replied the man. "Why, can't you see that I was merely having fun? And no one's harmed one bit. You're both filled up just like a sponge, and you all took a funny plunge. Come here upon the hillside. It's a comfy place to sit."

Then Scouty shouted, with a frown, "Oh, no! I'm not for sitting down. We'll all catch cold if we loaf 'round. We ought to dry our clothes. Let's build a fire and 'round it swam and then we'll all get good and warm. We need some sort of heat to take the chill off, goodness knows."

"A great idea," said the man. "And I will help you if I can. You Tots and Tines get the wood and I'll prepare the blaze. The wood was soon piled good and high and shortly smoke rose toward the sky. It settled over head and made a rather pretty haze."

The bunch all sat down near the heat and carry sighed. "Ah, this is sweet. I'm getting dry already. And I'm getting hungry, too." The Sea Man quickly jumped and cried, "I know a plan that can be tried. I'll walk out in the water. Then just watch what I will do."

He waded in, not very far, and shortly shouted, "There you are! I've caught a fish. It's bigger than you've ever bought in town. Fix up some sticks to hang it by." The Scouty shouted, "Me, oh, no! I'm



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