ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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HARRIS ELLSWORTH ..... Editor

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1929.

STYLE SHOW IS WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The Umpqua unit of the American Legion Auxiliary sponsors each year several events of county-wide interest. When admission is charged the proceeds are used to assist the Auxiliary in its campaign of community service work for ex-service men and their families. Wednesday evening, March 6th the Auxiliary, with the cooperation of Roseburg business men is conducting a style show at the Antlers Theater. Spring styles, new colors and interesting displays are promised. Styles for both men and women and for the little folks will be displayed and a musical program is planned. The affair promises to be interesting and entertaining and the cause is a worthy one.

—o—

Despite the large-scale holdups and robberies that are reported daily, Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing prison doesn't believe that crime pays.

The warden studied some figures in his penitentiary the other day, and discovered that the average robbery, during the year 1927, netted precisely $30.75. Sentences for these robberies, in turn, averaged better than 13 years apiece.

To be sure, these figures were taken from records of convicts—the men who get caught. If the figures of those who escaped were added in, the profits might average higher and the sentences lower. But it's a good indication, just the same. Crime isn't, after all, very profitable.

—o—

Those who went south early enough for the Sharkey-Stribling affair at least got their money's worth of entertainment out of the story of Jack Dempsey being shot at.

—o—

Former President Coolidge has announced that he will write some books. So that's why he has been so saving of his words.

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW POEM FOR THE DAY

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS

CALIFORNIA'S MOST FAMOUS FLOWER

This fragrant bit of news comes from Palo Alto, California:

"Mrs. Herbert Hoover will receive a bouquet from California on inauguration day, according to advices just received in women's club circles here.

"The flowers will be the gift of the women of California and will be taken to Washington on the Palo Alto inaugural special train. The blossoms will be selected from the flowers in bloom, to remind Mrs. Hoover of her own garden at the Hoover home in Palo Alto."

Sweet California, favored land,
Just now will in the sunlight stand,
For does not her most honored son
Hold tight the reins in Washington?
But while we're all with hope rejoicing,
And all our Hoover's praises voicing,
Let's not forget the gracious queen
On whom, when weary, he will lean.

This woman's gift awakes my heart;
It is a most delicious part;
It fills the world with beauty's thought—
With fragrance that could ne'er be bought.
And she whose charming woman's face
Will fill the White House with her grace,
Now comes into her modest own
With flowers in her homeland grown.

The Camp Fire girls are wreathed with smiles
At thought of all her woman's wiles;
They feel that round her hearthstone sweet
The Camp Fire girls, in thought, will meet.
Their hearts give color to these flowers
Through all these cheering, happy hours:
'Mid all the blossoms that may loom,
They count her still the sweetest bloom.

Yes, Hoover has a giant's job,
Must guide, yet cater to the mob;
But she has still a greater task—
Be sunshine where his soul may bask.
Yet fill the land with fragrance rare
In which our humblest homes will share.
God give her strength to play her role—
She has the gracious woman's soul!

STATE PRESS COMMENT

On the Roads.
(Medford Mail Tribune)

The highways and byways are now cluttered up with one-eyed Fords, trick bicyclists, young ladies executing the grapevine on roller skates, beasts of the field and pedestrians.

The Steelhead Question.
(Siuslaw Oar)

The steelhead salmon are no doubt a game fish, but the legislator has done right in not declaring them exclusively so. When the steelheads are running simultaneously with other salmon they should be recognized as commercial fish. When the heaviest run is steelheads the season should be closed to nets.

Where Strength Lies.
(Bend Bulletin)

A donor of blood for transfusions who has served 96 patients in 15 years does it on a diet of onions, eating as many as 24 big ones in a like number of hours, he admits. Ordinarily one does not thus readily divulge a trade secret, but perhaps this secret was not so profound after all. It has long been known that in onion there is strength.

Poachers and Steelheads
(Salem Statesman)

Raids on the steelhead poachers on the lower river have brought results for the steelhead run has reached the upper Rogue for the first time this winter. If the commercial fishermen at the mouth of the river won't take what the law gives them and nothing more there would be little agitation here for a closed river.

No Time for More Bonds
(Albany Democrat-Herald)

With the public mind wanting lower automobile license fees and with the state's license program none too certain, it's a poor time to issue more highway bonds.

ROCKY MOORE WINS FIGHT

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

SALT LAKE CITY, Mar. 5—Rocky Moore, Eugene, Oregon, lightweight, won a close decision over Elmer Shultz, local fighter, in a six-round bout here last night. Both boys took much punishment and fought valiantly. The decision aroused the disapproval of the fans.

Pay as You Enter

Do You Know Your Own State?

Excerpts from "Oregon Geographic Names" by McArthur, which explain the origin of names of geographic landmarks throughout the state.

TODAY: CRATER LAKE

Crater Lake, in Klamath county, is between five and six miles in diameter, with an area of about 21 square miles, situated in the caldera of the extinct volcano, Mount Mazama, on the summit of the Cascade Range. It is fed by small streams from melting snowbanks on the inner slopes of the rim and has no visible outlet. Elevation of the lake is 6177.

The lake is one of the deepest in the world. Soundings have been made 1996 feet. The water is of an intense blue. Crater Lake was discovered on June 12, 1853 by John W. Hillman and a party of prospectors and was christened Deep Blue Lake. It has been known at times as Mysterious Lake, Lake Majesty, Lake Mystery, and other similar names, but on August 4, 1869, it was named Crater Lake by a party of visitors from Jacksonville, Oregon. The national park was created in 1902.

Crater Lake is one of nature's marvels. Oddly enough it is not a real crater lake at all, because it occupies a caldera far larger than the crater of the original mountain. Volcanic action produced the mountain and the crater, but the depression now occupied by the lake is the result of diastrophism. The lake sometimes freezes over and contrary to some arguments its only source of water is direct from precipitation. Evaporation is its only outlet.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From Roseburg Plaindealer March, 1904

Failure of the railroad company to repair a slight damage to the Kincaydile siding spur is holding up operations of the Umpqua Valley Prune Packing company, as the company cannot get in fuel or ship out prunes.

The Presbyterian congregation held a meeting last night and determined to begin at once raising funds for the erection of a $6,000 church, plans and material of construction to be determined later but the building will probably be of brick.

The congregation of the Baptist church held a meeting last night for the purpose of calling a new pastor. An invitation was extended to Rev. W. H. Eaton, of Cherryville, Kansas.

The following data for the month of February has been compiled over the past 26 years: Normal temperature, 43; coldest month was February, 1887, with average temperature of 34 degrees; highest temperature was 74 degrees on February 16, 1902, the lowest was 5 degrees, February 18, 1884.

At the city council meeting Monday evening, Mayor E. V. Hoover presided. W. H. Carroll, chief of the fire department made complaint against the school children climbing over and disturbing the fire apparatus in the city hall. On motion the recorder was instructed to notify the school board that the city hall was adjudged unsafe for school purposes.

Bills Signed By Patterson

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

SALEM, Ore., Mar. 5—Governor Patterson has signed senate bill 154, by the Jackson county delegation, which withdraws from appropriation the waters of the Rogue river below the junction of the north and south forks and prohibits the construction of dams or other obstructions in the main channel of the stream. It is a fish reservation measure.

Other bills signed by the governor were:

H. B. 172—appropriating $1500 for the soldiers' and sailors' commission.

H. B. 197—Appropriating money for repair of Roseburg armory.

H. B. 269—Appropriating money for repair of Woodburn armory.

H. B. 276—Appropriating money for repair of Tillamook armory.

H. B. 147—Giving public access to records of industrial accident commission.

S. B. 129—Relating to fraternal benefit societies.

S. B. 229—Providing for endorsement or riders on fire insurance policies which will cover fallen buildings.

SALEM, Ore., March 4—The bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a combined grandstand and exhibit building at the Oregon state fair grounds was signed by Governor Patterson Saturday night and filed with the secretary of state.

It was rumored that the governor hastened action because of a report that, in retaliation for a Marion county man enjoining the $5 per diem extra pay for members, the senate would on Monday recall from the executive office the grandstand bill and attempt to reconsider and defeat it. This was not confirmed.

The measure is conditioned on $50,000 additional being raised from private sources. Both amounts are to be repaid from the proceeds of the fair.

The governor signed the bills introduced by Eddy, Eberhard, Sensenbrich, Strayer, Hall and Brown, providing that only persons paying taxes on at least $300 worth of property shall vote in state or municipal elections on questions of levying taxes or issuing bonds.

The governor also signed the following bills:

House bill 224, by Representatives Briggs and Senator Dunn—increasing the salary of the Jackson county treasurer.

House bill 447, by Hamilton—providing for withdrawal of the waters of Tamolo creek from appropriation.

House bill 448, by Collier and Hamilton—increasing salaries of Jefferson county officers.

EDITORIALS ON THE DAY'S NEWS

(Continued from page 1)

escaped. One morning, years later, he appeared in Miss Henry's house, coming from Australia, and asked her to marry him at once and sail that very night for China.

She, sure of her judgment, was wanted and they did sail for China that very night. So Mrs. Hoover too, you see, is of the modern generation—able to make momentous decisions quickly.

FARM REMINDERS

There is still time during the slack season in Oregon to take final inventory and begin a farm account of business for the coming year. It is the farmer who knows what he has done in each enterprise who is able to plan his program intelligently for the future. Some shifts and adjustments in production of crops and livestock are necessary almost every year in order to meet changing market conditions and demands, says the experiment station.

A grain mixture recommended by the Oregon experiment station for dairy bulls is three parts ground oats, two parts wheat bran, one part ground barley and one part linseed oilmeal.

Brooding equipment out and make necessary repairs, says the experiment station. By overhauling equipment then everything will be ready for the chick brooding season which is close at hand. Cleanliness is essential in producing healthy vigorous chicks. A good plan is to scrub the brooder house thoroughly. Then spray twice with a good disinfectant before putting in the baby chicks.

NEWS BRIEFS

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 5—Mrs. Katherine Wright Haskell, wife of Henry J. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star, and sister of Orville and Wilbur Wright, inventors of the airplane, died of pneumonia at her home here last night.

SEATTLE, Mar. 5—Making the fifth fatality among the eleven persons taken from the liner President Lincoln suffering with spinal meningitis last week, Eugenio Pangasior, Filipino, died last night at the city hospital. Of the seven patients left, the condition of two was reported serious by physicians.

No new cases have developed among the 125 third class passengers and crew placed in quarantine when the liner docked here from the Orient.

NEW YORK, March 5—Lest while ghosts walked at Texas Guinan's night club, a $10,000 diamond snowburst is missing from the gems of Mrs. Marcet Colin. In the dark the spirit of Rudolph Valentino strummed the guitar and that of Arnold Rothstein evaded questions as to who shot him. On the way home Mrs. Colin discovered her loss.

CANNES, France, March 5—The rates for pet dogs at leading hotels are $3 a day, table d'hote and $1 a la carte. Time was when guests' pets were fed for nothing.

NEW YORK, March 5—Finger nails dyed to match gowns! Such is a mode shown at a convention of beauty shop owners. Shades of purple, green and deep red are most popular.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 5—Men's suits should harmonize with their hair, it is decreed by experts at the convention of the national association of retail clothiers and furnishers. Blondes or men whose hair has turned gray should wear gray, blue and green. Dark-haired men tan, blue, brown or gray.

CANNES, France, March 5—Trousers for women, kimonos for men! On the beach bejeweled women of all ages play basketball and run bottle races. Well-dressed men must wear opulent bathrobes before and after bathing.

NEW YORK, March 5—Anybody with $6 can have two pictures hung at the annual exhibition of the society of independent artists, some 650 painters, sculptors, cubists and more artists have sent double that number of paintings of apples, cocktail shakers and what not to the Waldorf.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE PURPOSES AND AIMS OF THE GRANGE

ROSEBURG, Ore., Mar. 3.—Editor News-Review: Will you kindly allow space in your paper for discussion of the grange as a farmers' organization?

As the county grange deputy, I find that many do not know what the grange is or the principles for which it stands.

Every one admits that the farmers as a class should be organized in order that they may work out their problems of production and distribution of their products.

The grange is a farm family community organization. Instituted in 1867, a pioneer among farm organizations of America, with a continuous existence ever since it has become the oldest and most permanent of them all; its friendly assistance and hearty cooperation have invariably been extended to all later efforts to organize and unify the American farmer; while it occupies a unique place among all other rural organizations, by emphasizing fundamentally the principle of self help, training the farmers to accomplish results through their own energies, rather than relying on outside assistance from either government or other sources. "Learning to do by doing," is the basic axiom of the Grange endeavor.

In over 8,000 local centers in the country there is a subordinate grange, an organized community unit, which exists for service, which endeavors to develop individual capacities in effective group cooperation. Subordinate granges are assembled into Pomona or district organizations, by county lines or otherwise, which in turn combine to make state granges, and the latter all joined in the national grange, with a very compact basis of representation that establishes a live head of action from the lowest to the highest rank of the order. The grange is one of the finest examples of democracy, its leaders are selected from the ranks and are continuously responsible to the membership for their acts; while the smallest subordinate is directly represented in shaping the policies of the organization.

During its past existence the grange has been instrumental in helping to bring about many helps for the farmer among them: Free delivery of mail to rural homes, parcel post, postal savings banks, rural credit system, vocational education, better roads, especially market roads, supervision of public utility agricultural experimental and development work, pure food laws, and many other outstanding pieces of legislation, including woman suffrage, and prohibition.

Membership in the grange is open to the farm family, those who depend upon the farm for 60 per cent of their living including the children 14 years of age. Also teachers and ministers.

The grange believes in 100 per cent Americanism and that the American home is the greatest institution in the structure of civilization. The grange stands for and upholds the church, the school and every organization that seeks to promote the welfare of humanity. No legal grange meeting can be held unless a Holy Bible is open upon its altar and the American flag in position within its hall.

With its standing committees, the legislative, agricultural, financial, executive, relief and home economics in every subordinate and cooperating throughout, it is able to exert a mighty force when necessary to fight against wrong or for the right.

The legislative committees, subordinate, county, state and national are ever watchful and using their concerted efforts for legislation helpful to the farmer and against that which is detrimental to his interests.

The agricultural committees in direct association with the county agricultural agents locally and with the agricultural colleges and federal departments of agriculture are able to bring to each community all the benefits possible from the agencies of agriculture.

The relief committees, besides giving aid to the sick or unfortunate, are carrying on a fraternal work that is an ever strengthening feature of the order.

The home economics committees in close contact with the aids from the agricultural colleges and universities are helping at all times in the maintaining of the standards of home that are necessary if our nation exists as a motto of civilization.

Marketing, buying and selling and another great feature of the order. In fact, the work that can be accomplished through the grange is limited only by the intelligence of its members.

Believing that the welfare of all industry depends on the success of the agricultural interests let us have a grange in every community in our county.

We now have nine with the prospects of several more soon. Farmers, if there is no grange near you, I am ready to assist you in forming one. If there is a grange near you, join it. Let's all get together and work out our own "farm relief."

FRED A. GOFF,
Grange deputy for Douglas county.

THE CALENDARS OF THE AGES

Editor News-Review: Just now when there is a renewed agitation for a simplified calendar of the months a few facts on the subject may be of special interest to the public.

When the earth with its planetary system was created, there was placed in the heavenly expansion great light-bearing bodies for the benefit of the earth's inhabitants.

These bodies were to rule the day and the night; and were to "be for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years," says the Book.

As to their measurements of time. The year is marked off by the complete circuit in its orbit of the earth around the sun which requires a little less than 365¼ days.

Each day of about 24 hours is determined by the full revolution of the earth on its own axis.

The seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter—are produced by the manner of the earth going in an inclined position round the sun in an elliptical orbit and twice crossing the earth's equator.

The signs, according to the Almanac, refer to the twelve signs in the zodiac; this closely related to the months.

There are different measurements, astronomically, according to the moon. But, practically speaking, the moon makes a circuit around the earth every 28 days and at the same time a revolution on its own axis keeping its same face toward us while making thirteen moons, or months each year.

Our twelve calendar months have been variously arranged and the dates changed by men, as the Julian and the Gregorian calendars; yet without affecting the days of the week, except the beginning and the ending of the days thus: The astronical method is to measure the day from mid-day until mid-day, 24 hours; the Roman or civil powers recognize the day from mid-night to mid-night, and the Creator set for the day to be observed from sunset to sunset—the evening and morning composing the day. (Genesis first chapter and other Script. references.)

The period of time known as the week is based alone on the first seven days of earthly time, or Creation week of six working days and one day of rest. And this period of time has come down to the present day without a break in the continuity of its regular days.

The resolution before the United States congress for a convention with other nations relative to the adoption of a 13-month calendar year of 28 days each and for the non-recognition of the 365th day and 366th day in the yearly count, so as to begin every year and each month and week with a Sunday.

Such an arrangement would break the regular continuity of the week from creation and hinder the adoption of a 12-month calendar with such blank or zero days would be contrary to the first amendment of the United States Constitution which declares against making any law that would hinder the religious practices of any of the people.

The days of worship are based upon certain times of the week—as for the Mohammedans on the sixth day, the Sabbatarians on the seventh day, and most other religious demonstrations on its first day.

And, too, such a calendar would destroy the validity of all anniversary memorials which are based upon certain dates of the month, regardless of the day of the week they might come upon as they do under our present calendar.

A 13-month calendar without the blank days in the year, as the proposed new calendar plans on, would be very serviceable and yet not interfere with any days of worship nor with the continuity of the regular week.

S. H. CARNAHAN,
Sutherlin, Ore.

OBITUARY

ARCHAMBEAU—A wave of sadness rolled over our city on February 22nd, when it became known that on the evening before the angel of death had entered the home of Mrs. Elma Archambeau and removed little Jack, her elder son.

He had been ill but a few days with scarlet fever and tonsilitis and his death was a shock to the entire community. He was laid away to rest on February 23rd in the Masonic cemetery, and his grave covered with many beautiful floral offerings from sympathizing friends.

Little Jackie was born at Albany, Oregon, December 11, 1923. During his five short years of life he was the idol and sunshine in the home from which he was so suddenly removed. The grief stricken relatives have the sympathy of the entire community and may they be comforted by the assurance that:

Even death has a wonderful mission
Tho it robs us of those we love,
It draws us from our surroundings
To long for the meeting above
No matter how heavy our loss is,
No matter how great our despair,
Doesn't heaven seem nearer and brighter
To know that some loved ones are there?
No one of us can truly say
Why loved ones must be called away,
Why hearts are hurt or even explain
Why some must suffer years of pain.
Yet some day all of us shall know
The reason why these things are so.

—X. X.

OLD HOME FOLKS GIVE COOLIDGES WARM HAND

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Mar. 5.—Northampton gave a wholehearted welcome to Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth president of the United States, and to Mrs. Coolidge on their return to private life today.

The celebration of their homecoming was a quiet one in keeping with the simplicity that has characterized the life of the former president and in keeping with his expressed desire to avoid a noisy greeting because of the illness of Mrs. Lemira Goodhue, mother of Mrs. Coolidge.

After receiving the greetings of the reception committee, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge stepped to the rear platform of their private car and received the applause of more than 2,000 citizens who had been standing in the rain for almost an hour awaiting their appearance.

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OUT OUR WAY

By Williams

THE FALSE FINDERS.