

ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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GARRIS ELLSWORTH Editor

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1929.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

THE ALBANY DEMOCRAT-HERALD tells of a family at Mill City whose husband and father, working in a mill, was injured and permanently disabled a year ago. His industrial accident compensation from the state has now shrunk to \$12.50 a month. The family cannot live upon that dole, of course. Two of the four children have given up school and gone to work.

Here is a concrete instance showing plainly that workmen's compensation in Oregon needs upward revision. A pittance of \$12.50 a month for the head of a family permanently disabled in industry is wholly inadequate. Such inadequacy could be pushed only on a showing that the industrial accident fund receipts are inadequate to needs. The opposite of this is the case. A great surplus has been accumulated in the fund. From this surplus a sum of \$600,000 has been diverted to the purpose of erecting a state office building at Salem. In that enterprise the money will be tied up for a period of years. It could not be made available to meet emergency demands on the industrial accident fund, such as might be caused by a widespread disaster in some industry covered by the law. Thus the sole sound reason for creation of a reserve fund is completely set at naught by diversion of the money to the building project.

There is no question as to the need for the state office building which is so financed, but it never should have been financed from that source. If there is need for a reserve in that fund there is equal need for keeping that reserve liquid so that it can be used in emergencies. But it is strongly to be doubted that there is need for any such great reserve fund as has been and still is being built up. The next legislature would do well to amend the law so that rates of compensation can be increased in such cases as that of the Mill City worker, permanently disabled, with a wife and four children to provide for and yet kept on a miserable dole of \$12.50 a week.

Does it pay to grade farm products and sell them on the basis of quality? Does it pay to brand them so that when a purchaser is pleased he can buy more of the same?

The answer to both of these questions is that IT DOES PAY. Wesley Williams, shipper of fine cantaloupes with a brand on every one, received the following letter from a Portland resident yesterday:

"Accept our appreciation for growing the best cantaloupes we've ever eaten. Your label takes all the gamble out of buying cantaloupes, for yours are all GOOD."

There is a whole sermon on the subject of marketing of farm produce contained in those few lines. Ship high quality products, graded right, and mark on them that they are grown in the Umpqua Valley and more prosperity will follow.

There is a fine spirit among the fellows in Roseburg. Realizing that the flying field was in bad condition for the landing of the Curtis squadron, and on half a day's notice, about forty American Legion members gathered on the field last night with the following result: A full size runway has been burned clear of grass; a wind marker is flying and a ground marker, a circle of white, is in place. The field is now 100 per cent safer.

POEM FOR THE DAY

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS

THE WHITE HOUSE FANCY FOR 'POSSUMS

The Associated Press brought this story from President Hoover's camp at Madison, Virginia:

"President Hoover will return to the White House early tomorrow morning."

"There was some conjecture as to whether a 'possum or two will be part of his party."

"The President apparently had become the owner of two more 'possums during the weekend. William McKinley (Ray) Harracker, the little 'hunting' who called himself at the camp during the celebration of the chief executive's birthday party on the last trip, went down the mountain again, this time with a pair of 'possums."

"The President, he said, had given him \$5 for the first one and had promised to pay an equal amount for others."

"What fame has come to mountain Willie, This 'possum-hunting Billy Billy!"

"He came with 'possums in his hand To seek the Chief of all the land;"

"He came from up on mountains windy, Had never even heard of Lindy."

"At once he leaped out into fame— The whole wide world soon knew his name."

Imagination buds and blossoms

At Hoover's sudden taste for 'possums;

He gave this lilly Billy chance

To win a nation-wide romance.

A chance for cash beyond his dreams;

It fills his brain with 'possum schemes.

For every 'possum means a bill—

A joyous triumph for young Will.

Is Hoover fond of 'possum meat?

Would he these little beastes eat?

Or does he much admire their skill

At dodging interviews at will?

Or does he wish them for the zoo

Where he may cunning wisdom woo?

These queries are enough to vex

The nation's minds—can sore perplex.

Perhaps you think this song is silly!

Think what it means to lilly Billy!

"Broadcast" he's been o'er radio;

He's been a world-wide picture show;

Ten thousand papers tell his story

And after while, when old and hoary,

He'll boast about his youthful fate

As 'possum-catcher to the Great.

POLLY AND HER PALS



Never Ash to Pull a Bone

What I want to know is this: Do I introduce everyone to the minister, or isn't it necessary?

R. B.

YES, it would be polite to introduce the minister and the friends who accompany you to see him.

Formal Attire Not Essential

DEAR MRS. BECKMAN:

When a gentleman is an invited guest at a wedding and cannot afford formal attire, what is correct for him to wear? It is a church wedding, but not of wealthy people. My opinion is that only the wedding party will be in formal attire, and that others who are not accustomed to changing clothing for every little thing will look as though they were putting on.

I know my writing paper is of cheap quality, but is the color correct?

MRS. P. L.

THE gentleman will not look out of place by any means if he wears a dark blue business suit. Of course, correctly he would wear formal attire, but we see many men at the most formal of weddings wearing informal attire.

2. The shade of blue seems to me to be too dark.

(Mrs. Beckman will be glad to answer questions on etiquette submitted by readers.)

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WYOMING GREETINGS

EARLY SNOW FALL

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 7.—An advance showing of the winter styles in weather was evident throughout Wyoming today, with snow ranging from a trace to 14 inches, a continuation of the fall in prospect and freezing temperatures reported from several sections.

Motor traffic was seriously impaired along roads in the outlying districts and scores of automobiles were stalled.

Five inches of snow fell in Casper. The storm approached hazy proportions between Rock Springs and Pinedale. Snow was holding westbound air mail planes in Cheyenne and Laramie.

Cheyenne experienced its earliest snowfall within memory. Telephone service was out of communication at Wheatland where less than three inches thick had formed on the wires.

Fourteen inches of snow fell in the Fox park district. Albany was buried under a foot of snow.

HEFLIN JUNIOR FAILS

TO ANSWER CHARGES

PHENIX CITY, Ala., Sept. 6.—Tom Hefflin, Jr., son of the senior United States senator from Alabama, and B. M. Haines, failed to appear in court today to answer to charges of drunkenness and violating the state prohibition law. Their bonds were forfeited.

Health Bulletin

The Decrease in Infant Mortality in Oregon in 1928.

(State Board of Health.)

As infant mortality is regarded as a measuring stick of the efficiency of public health work, the rates are now carefully compiled for every city and state in the United States. The infant death rate in the United States has decreased from 64.5 in 1927 to 68 in 1928 for every one thousand live births.

The highest infant mortality rate (142.2) is for Arizona and the lowest (46.9) for Oregon. For a number of years, Oregon has maintained its position as having the lowest infant death rate in the United States. This rate decreased from 47.5 in 1927 to 46.9 in 1928 for every one thousand live births.

The credit for this decrease must be given to the cooperation of voluntary health groups and the medical profession. Babies born in Oregon have a better chance to live and be healthy than babies born in other states. This is due to the fact that the mothers of Oregon have been taught to appreciate the benefits of prenatal and infant hygiene.

However, infant mortality can be reduced further by the systematic instruction of mothers in the care of infants. This has been clearly demonstrated in New Zealand where the infant death rate has been reduced to 25 per 1000 live births.

The study of special problems of childhood has given us definite methods of applying preventive pediatrics. The conservation and preservation of life begins with the beginning of life. This is why prenatal care is essential to preventive pediatrics. The expectant mother should have a proper kind of diet, a certain amount of exercise, plenty of fluids to drink, rest, and sleep. There should be an avoidance of strenuous exercise. These things are necessary for the normal development of the child.

Good obstetrical care is necessary to prevent birth injuries. Strict asepsis and intelligent technique limits the amount of interference to a minimum degree and reduces infant mortality. Postnatal care is probably the most important factor in determining the infant death rate. Mothers must be instructed how to handle a child through this difficult period. For this purpose we send every mother a manual on infant care. Postnatal letters are just as important as prenatal letters and the mothers of this state are beginning to take advantage of this service. Infant hygiene is undoubtedly the most important health problem. Why we neglect the health of our children is incomprehensible.

The ideal to which we should strive is that there should be no child in (Oregon) America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernourishment, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection, that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health.

HERBERT HOOVER.

SOUND, CLEAN TEETH WILL ASSIST HEALTH

How You Care for Your Mouth Determines to a Great Extent What You Are and How Long You Will Live, Says Famous Authority.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

United States Senator from New York.

Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

A MAN may get along without hair. He may lose a foot or a hand. I venture to say, however, he wouldn't miss one of these nearly as much as he would miss his teeth if they were suddenly removed.

It is given to most of us to lose one tooth at a time. The socket fills up and the loss is forgotten long before another tooth is extracted. What our teeth do for us however is so important that the loss of a single one is a real misfortune.

I never look at a portrait of George Washington without recalling how much trouble his erode dentistry caused him. Fortunately for us the dentists have made much progress. The most important part of their work is in the way of preventive dentistry. By skillful attention to the teeth they are kept in condition to resist disease.

But if we are called upon to have all our teeth extracted, very fair substitutes are provided by the clever dentist. Certainly they are a lot better than a wig and more useful than an artificial hair.

One of the first duties resting upon you is the proper care of the mouth. What you do with your teeth and the care you take of them determine to a great extent what you are and how long you will live.

I shall assume that you make regular visits to the dentist. It is a great mistake not to do so. A cavity which is most trifling to begin with will grow steadily into a hole that will destroy the tooth.

It is indeed true of the mouth that a ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Decay of a tooth can be traced back to the spoilage and fermentation of tiny particles of food. Because of the lack of care these particles remain in place for a long time in the spaces between the teeth.

The solid is prepared for the action of bacteria and chemical products which will attack the structures of the teeth.

In planning the teeth Nature was very foresighted. The outside layer, known as the enamel protects the sensitive dentine and the nerves which are capable of causing such pain.

About the best training for health given the children is the care of the teeth. The toothbrush has done much to preserve the health of the American people.

Answers to Health Queries

W. B. Q.—What is the cause of sudden dizziness which leaves gradually?

2.—What would cause infection when the gall bladder has been drained, the teeth properly attended to and the tonsils removed?

A.—May be due to biliousness, constipation, eyestrain, kidney trouble or poor circulation. Examination will determine the necessary treatment. In the meantime keep the system clear.

3.—Some intestinal disturbance, catarrh or possible kidney condition may be at the source of the trouble. Examination will determine the source and the treatment required.

L. N. Q.—I am eighteen years of age, five feet three and a half inches tall. What should I weigh?

2.—How can I reduce? Are harmful?

A.—You should weigh about 120 pounds.

2.—If you restrict your diet with regard to sweet and starchy and take regular systematic exercise daily you should notice reductions in your weight. Since I am not familiar with the preparation you mention I cannot tell you about its results.

H. A. Q.—What causes a tickling in the throat all the time?

A.—This may be due to catarrh. A throat spray should be helpful. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for further particulars and repeat your question.

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Good Manners

By MRS. CORNELIUS DECKMAN

Walking With a Gentleman.

DEAR MRS. BECKMAN:

What is the position of a lady when walking with two gentlemen?

2. What is the correct position of a gentleman when walking with a lady on a boardwalk?

3. Where, if there is one seat, is the correct position for the gentleman?

4. In any other case, what is the correct position?

5. What is the correct position of a gentleman when riding with two ladies in an automobile?

6. In ascending and descending stairways, what is the correct position of a gentleman?

7. Should peas be eaten with a fork?

EDWIN.

THE lady walks between the gentlemen. But if there are two ladies and one gentleman, the gentleman walks on the side of the pavement nearest the curb.

2. He walks on the side of the walk where he could offer more protection to her. For instance, if there is a crowd on one side of the walk, he would walk on that side. Indeed, this idea of protection

is the idea of which this decision of on-which-side-to-walk is based.

3. The gentleman sits on the side farthest from the window, unless the lady does not wish to sit by the window.

4. A rule to remember is "The lady on the right of the gentleman," means some other rule, for some reason, wiser. In Europe this rule is a very definite one, since it is often taken for granted in Europe that a woman who is, for example sitting on the left of a gentleman, is "not a lady."

And many other in this country brought up in this convention and tradition are most punctilious about this social regulation.

5. He may sit between them or opposite them, on the small seat that folds down.

6. There is, in this country, no definite rule about this. I agree with the European rule that the gentleman precedes the lady when they are riding downstairs.

7. Yes.

Introduce the Minister.

DEAR MRS. BECKMAN:

I am to be married in a church that I have attended for several years. My future husband is out of town and will not be here until the day of the wedding, and I am therefore necessary that I make arrangements with the minister for the wedding. We will have two of our friends with us.

STATE MARKET AGENT'S LETTER

Cooperative Dairying.

Sheep Industry Promising.

Studying Grain Inspection.

Big Price for Prunes.

Tariff Troubles Looming.

By SEYMOUR JONES

Thirty-three per cent of the creamery butter produced in the United States in 1928 was made in farmer-owned or farmer-operated plants. In Wisconsin more than 75 per cent of the output of creamery butter came from cooperative plants. Sixty-seven per cent of the creamery butter made in Minnesota was produced by cooperative associations. The per centage in Vermont was approximately 50 per cent. In California, 44. Iowa, 43; Washington, 20; Michigan, 39 per cent. The farmer-controlled cheese factories reporting to the United States department of agriculture for 1928 produced approximately 28 per cent of all the cheese made in the United States during that year.

A fair outlook for the sheep industry during the next year, due partly to high prices of competing meats and to the fact that the 1929 lamb crop is smaller than that of 1928 because of the reduced percentage of lambs saved, is indicated in the midsummer sheep and wool outlook report issued by the bureau of agricultural economics.

Demand for wool in this country is expected to be well maintained and some improvement in the demand in foreign countries may occur within the year, although it is pointed out that the present wool outlook does not seem to be one to encourage further expansion in wool production in this country at the present time.

A special committee to study various suggestions and criticisms received by the department of agriculture with reference to the official grain standards and administration of the grain standards act has been appointed by the bureau of agricultural economics. The committee consists of Prof. George R. Hayslop, head of the department of farm crops, Oregon Agricultural college, and Edward C. Parker, in charge of the standardization and inspection for the bureau. The committee is making a comprehensive study, which will probably require about three months' time.

The Douglas county prune pool received offers of the following prices for new prunes from Rosenberg Brothers the past week, according to recent advices from Roseburg, and it is intimated that even better offers will be made during the next few days: Italians, 14¢ cents for 30-35's, down to 8¢ cents for 70-75's. Putties, 11¢ cents for 30-35's, down to 5¢ cents for 100-120's. These are the highest prices received for prunes for many years and if the Oregon crop, not very heavy this year, can be fully saved, the growers will be greatly encouraged for their industry.

Senator McNary of Oregon, who returned to Washington last Saturday after a few months on his farm near Salem, has promised the cherry growers of the Willamette valley to use his best effort to restore the tariff on imported cherries, which the senate committee recently voted to reduce. The fruit growers and the lumber producers of this coast are also demanding the help of Oregon senators to keep the eastern influences from wrecking those industries by fixing such low rates of tariff as will permit and invite ruinous competition.

The export trade in wheat the past week at Portland was very light, with promise of improvement during the current week. The markets at all points have been shifty and uncertain, with grain holders hopeful of a favorable turn.

ENOUGH AUTOS IN UNITED STATES TO CARRY EVERYBODY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—(A. P.)—Everybody in the United States can take an automobile ride at the same time if an average of 5.5 persons can crowd into each available passenger car.

And if anyone should be left behind, there are 2,113,999 trucks and 92,325 busses to transport the overflow.

These figures have been compiled by the department of commerce, which said that on January 1 the United States had 24,629,921 of the 32,028,581 motor vehicles, including busses and trucks, in the world.

England was second with 1,128,200. France third with 1,038,000 and Canada fourth with 1,061,840.

Germany has only one passenger car, the commerce department said, a law passed in 1908 forbidding the use of motor-propelled vehicles on the public roads there. The single car was believed to be one used for demonstration purposes in an engineering school.

The United States had 76.9 per cent of the world's supply of automobiles, including busses and trucks, and 73.32 per cent of the passenger cars. While there are one passenger car for every 5.5 persons in the United States, the world average was one car for every 70 persons.

The world supply of automobiles on January 1, 1928, was given as 24,629,921, compared with 27,850,267 for the previous year.

PROCESS MAKES SWEETER FORM OF MILK SUGAR

Discovery of a commercial process for making a form of milk sugar, called Beta anhydride lactose, which is sweeter and much more soluble than the present commercial form, was announced.

The meeting of the American Chemical society in Minneapolis today by Dr. R. W. Bell of the research laboratories of the bureau of

dairy industry, United States department of agriculture, by whom the process was developed.

Lactose is the sugar of milk and in its natural state is found only in the milk of mammals. Its value as a constituent of infant food and for use in the diet of patients suffering from intestinal disorders has long been known to medical science.

The present commercial lactose, known as the alpha hydrate form, is a chalk-like powder having a flat and but slightly sweet taste. Furthermore, it is not readily soluble. These reasons, particularly the low degree of sweetness, were cited by Doctor Bell as largely responsible for the lack of a much wider use of milk sugar in the diet.

Beta anhydride lactose, on the other hand, is four times as soluble as the alpha form and because of this increased solubility is apparently much sweeter.

The annual production of lactose from the cow's milk is from three to four million pounds. This said Doctor Bell is but a small fraction of the amount of lactose from milk by products now utilized inefficiently. He believes a new process will increase the demand for milk sugar because of the economical method of manufacture and the availability of the sugar in a more desirable form.

GRAPE PRODUCERS PROMISE TO AID U. S. DRY BUREAU

(Associated Press Licensed Wire)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Prohibition Commissioner Doran announced today that California grape producers interested had agreed to attempt to regulate their eastern markets to prevent grapes going into bootleg channels.

Doran said the grape growers had agreed to place watchers in New York in their effort to prevent the diversion of grapes into illegal channels and declared he expected the action to appreciably lower the illicit wine supply in the east.

The prohibition commissioner, who returned today from a month's trip to California, said the California grape growers had met him more than half way in arriving at the agreement.

He added that the action was looked upon as the first cooperative effort between the producers and the bureau to block illegal manufacture of wine.

MEDFORD CHAMBER ENDORSES NORTH UMPQUA HIGHWAY

(Associated Press Licensed Wire)

MEDFORD, Ore., Sept. 6.—The roads and highway committee of the Medford chamber of commerce in a resolution today endorsed the proposed construction of a highway from Roseburg to Diamond Lake and The Dalles-California highway.

A petition for the highway is now pending before the state highway commission.

SAWMILL FIREMAN KILLED BY BLAST

(Associated Press Licensed Wire)

BEND, Ore., Sept. 7.—Vernon Masten, a fireman, was killed and the Jennie and Hitchcock sawmills near here were destroyed yesterday when a boiler exploded. Fire followed in the wake of the explosion, company officials said, and for a time the entire mill camp was threatened.

The blast was reported to have been felt at Lapine, five miles distant.

Masten was the only man on duty at the time of the explosion. Fifteen minutes later, Mill officials declared, scores of men might have been killed or injured.

BALL AND CHAIN THREAT TO D