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HARRIS ELLSWORTH, Editor

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High School Problem.

THE school authorities of Webster, Massachusetts, have a problem on their hands. It is not a problem of discipline for the students of Webster schools are apparently well behaved. It is not a problem of administration because things seem to be running smoothly with the teaching staff. No, it is not one of the ordinary problems of school administration. The fact is Nellie Twardzik, 17-year-old girl, wants to play on the high school baseball team. Her team mates want her to play for she was stellar first baseman (?) last season and this year has proven superior to 25 boys who tried out for the position.

Not only does Nellie have plenty of baseball playing ability but she is a marvelous box office attraction and the manager of Webster high school athletics is highly in favor of keeping her on the team. Last year, with Nellie playing first base, every game drew ten times more paid spectators than had attended games before.

Even her nearest rival for the position at first base, Tony Szamuel, does not want Nellie put off the team. But the coach and the members of the school's athletic council have come to the conclusion that a boys' baseball team is no place for a girl and have called a meeting for Thursday to render final decision. The young lady thinks the whole fuss about her is silly and does not see why she can't play if she wants to. The school principal refused to be quoted.

Probably the queerest athletic problem a high school ever faced, the problem of whether to let Nellie play on the baseball team with the boys is enough to keep the Webster high school athletic committee awake nights.

A Good Fight Ahead.

THE increasing tension of the presidential campaign promises at least to provide a check to a growing evil in American political life. That evil is the future of large numbers of eligible voters to go to the polls. Every presidential election from 1896 to 1928, with the exception of 1916, saw a shrinking in the percentage of eligible voters who took the trouble to exercise their right. This situation was the result, and to some extent perhaps the cause, of the long republican tenure of control over national affairs.

Whatever the cause, it is an unhealthy sign in a democracy, an indication that there is an insufficient check on the party in power. In elections for lesser offices the situation is correspondingly worse. A study of senatorial elections in 1922 by the National Civic Federation showed that United States senators had been chosen in Texas with the votes of 12 per cent of the qualified electors, in Tennessee with the votes of 13 per cent, in Michigan with the votes of 16 per cent, and in Washington with the votes of 17 per cent. In the congressional elections of 1924, the federation found, "not more than one-third of the eligible voters came to the polls."

The low point in presidential elections since 1896 was reached in 1924, when only 56.6 per cent of the qualified voters recorded their choice. The bitterly fought Hoover-Smith campaign in 1928 saw the percentage rise to 67.5, and the even more hotly contested 1932 battle drew 76.1 per cent of the voters to the polls.

The proportional size of the vote is a fair index, as a rule, to the closeness in strength between the two major parties. Should this rule hold good, there is every rea-

son to expect the coming election to witness a larger proportion of the eligible vote cast than any presidential poll of the last 30 years. In advance of the nomination of the republican candidate and the framing of the party platform, the outcome of the 1936 election appears to be in greater doubt than any election since 1916. Many millions of voters are still "on the fence" and it is probable that party preferences will not be finally decided until the closing weeks of the campaign.

U. S. POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS

By BYRON PRICE
(Chief of Bureau, The Associated Press, Washington.)

However remote may seem the tramp of Hitler's marchers on the Rhine, this latest critical turn of affairs abroad is by no means without interest to political circles in the United States.

At this stage, it is true, it would be difficult to get up an argument, or present an issue having more than one side. Every responsible leader of every political party in this country is for peace, and against American intervention in the quarrels of Europe.

If a European war does ensue, however, the case will be entirely different. It will be for Mr. Roosevelt, as the official constitutional responsibility for the conduct of foreign relations, to devise a practical way of avoiding involvement, and to put it into practice in a campaign year. That may be far easier said than done.

Those who can remember as far back as 1914 will recall how unanimously the American nation rejected, at first, all thought of participation in the great war. Yet in 1916 that war dominated the national political campaign, and in 1920 its consequences continued to furnish both political parties with outstanding issues.

Situation Unchanged

To suppose that the recently enacted neutrality legislation has greatly changed the situation, or has relieved the president appreciably of responsibility, would be contrary to the opinion of the great majority of officials at Washington.

About all congress has done is to prohibit arms shipments and war loans to belligerents, leaving the vast and difficult field of other relationships to the discretion of the chief executive.

Congress tried to do more, and the significant cause of its failure was that its members were hopelessly in disagreement. That, in itself, forecasts that if war comes, and Mr. Roosevelt is put to the necessity of making vital decisions he will be heading into domestic controversy at every step.

It is a fine and beautiful saying that politics ends at the three-mile limit, and that in time of international trouble partisan considerations are forgotten, but it never has been true.

Mr. Wilson's war policies were made a paramount issue by his party in 1916, and the slogan "he kept us out of war" has been echoed widely with having sealed his reelection. And yet it was against those war policies that Mr. Wilson's republican opponent, Mr. Hughes, directed his principal attacks.

War Not Expected Soon

Moreover, the tendency of an international issue to transcend all other issues is well established in political history.

Not only in 1916, but again in 1920, it was the great war which overshadowed all else. Mr. Harding, as the republican nominee, frankly refrained from presenting any striking new issues. He simply waited for the country to vote its disapproval of what Mr. Wilson had proposed at the peace conference.

Of course in these times of economic upset it is not to be expected that domestic issues can be brushed aside entirely. Yet it is easy to conceive the importance of these issues might pale in the public view, if the country again seemed drawn toward the vortex of a world war.

Today that is a possibility only. The studied opinion of most public men is that war will not come in 1936, and that Mr. Roosevelt and his republican opponent can go through the campaign in complete agreement as to the desirability of American aloofness from Europe, without either being put to the necessity of discussing details.

Even so, just the possibility of an upset in this respect, and a consequent revision of all campaign plans and predictions, is enough to intrigue the political mind and keep them alert to the distant thunder.

BENEFIT PLANNED FOR 4-H MEMBERS

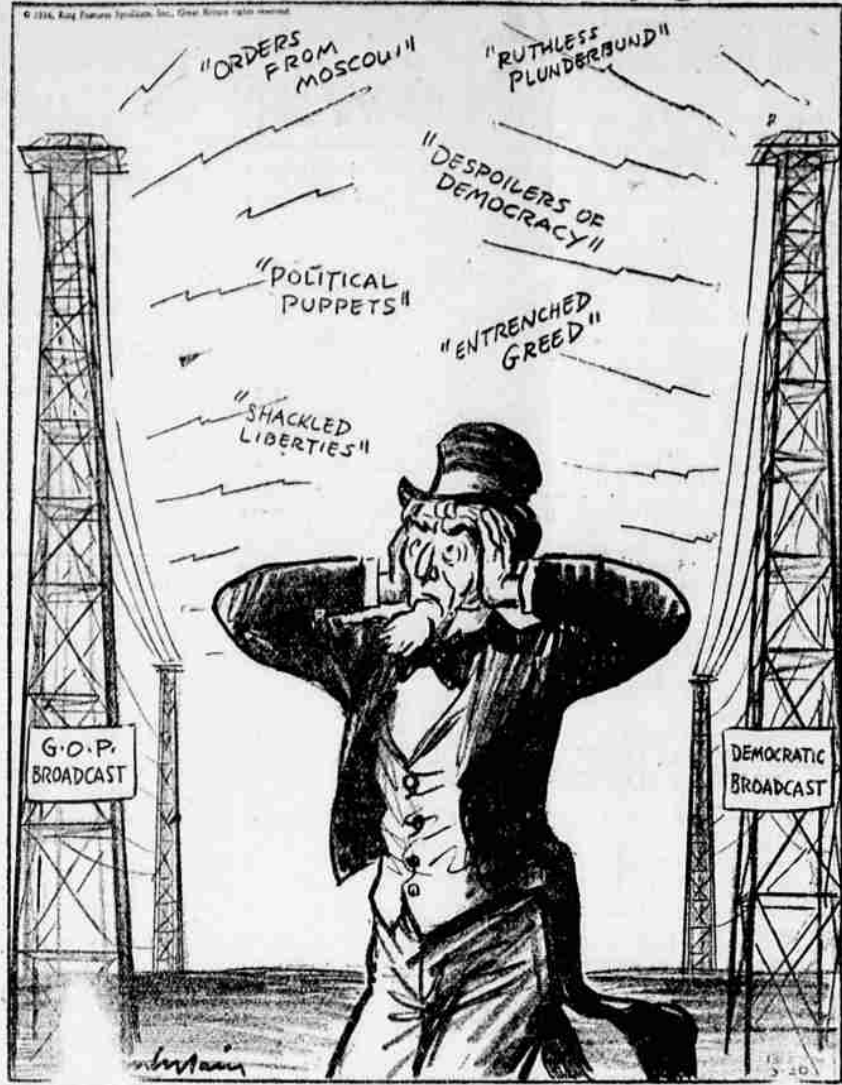
A benefit program to raise funds for a 4-H club summer scholarship is to be sponsored Friday evening, March 20, at 8 p. m. in the Glade school auditorium by the Glade Parent-Teacher Association.

An excellent program has been arranged to be presented free of charge. Money will be raised through the sale of sandwiches, ice cream, pie, cake, etc., following the entertainment.

The program will include tap dances by Mary and Margaret French of Roseburg, accordion solos by Alvin Carden, Rita Hilp, and Judith Hodges and Helen White of Molokai, selections by the Glade Community orchestra, vocal solos by Mrs. Paul Caswell and a concert play, "The Mischief of Nigger," by the sophomore class of the Glade high school.

The entertainment will be open to the general public.

What Are the Wild Air Waves Saying?



"WIFE IN CUSTODY"

By BEATRICE LUBITZ

CHAPTER VI
Helen said: "So your sister Irene is getting married. I'm so glad!"

"Yes, so am I. She's the only one of the girls not married. But she's making the best match. She's awfully ambitious and clever. She's really responsible for our success. And she's beautiful, too, don't you think so?"

"Oh, yes, very!"

"She's a wonder, that girl. She always said she'd make a brilliant match and she is. She's marrying into one of the best families in New York. Real old aristocrats. Maybe you heard of them, the Terhunes. Dirk Terhune is his name."

"No, I never did; but then I don't read the society news."

"He was there tonight to meet me. A mighty fine chap. Splendid fellow. I liked him at once."

They drove up to the restaurant. Once seated, Walter ordered with dispatch. That settled, he picked up the threads of the conversation again.

"My sister Irene is different from the others. You know all my sisters, don't you?"

"Oh, yes," Helen nodded.

"She's ambitious. She's driving. She's a terribly vital force. She's always wanted the best. Well, she's getting it. And yet—a perplexed look came into Walter's face—"he's such a quiet, fine, thoughtful chap. He's not dynamic at all. Or he doesn't look it, at any rate. Yet he's the real thing."

And Irene craves the real thing—real family, real culture. She's getting what she's always wanted. He's in the social register."

Helen smiled ruefully. "Their food arrived. She said, 'I'm not the least bit ambitious. I don't want money or power or social position. I know I should hate it.'"

He laughed indulgently. "Don't you think money and power bring happiness?"

"Do they?" she asked swiftly.

His face clouded over. "No, they don't. But then, what is happiness? It's such a vague term. I don't believe anybody is really ever happy."

"I am," she declared unexpectedly. "I'm really happy now. I'm happy most of the time. I'm happy when no one I love is ill. I'm happy when Helen—she's my little sister—passes her exams at school and when my customers are satisfied. Maybe I'm simple but I don't think one needs a lot of money to be happy. I know I had just enough money to live comfortably—not much really—and someone I loved. . . . I know I'd be terribly happy."

He looked at her, searchingly. "I agree with you. For oneself that is all one needs. Yes, that's all there is in theory, but in reality one has obligations, and family worries and family troubles." His brow darkened; that worried frown came between his eyes.

They ate in silence.

"We'll have to hurry. The show begins at half past. I'm awfully sorry to rush you."

"Oh, I'm ready. I've had enough, really. I wish so very much." They walked in silence to the theatre, since it was only a short distance from the restaurant.

Finally Helen said, "You mustn't worry for others. Let them worry for themselves. It's a mistake. I think to carry other people's troubles, even your own sisters' or brothers'."

or brothers?"

"I know, but still I do. I always have, I guess. You see, we've had such a hard fight to get where we are. I always thought once we made money it would be all gravy, but now—" He drew a deep sigh.

"But why should you worry about what they do with their lives? You're not responsible."

"No, but I'm the only man in the family."

They entered the lobby. Walter was at once nervous, ill at ease.

"I'll meet you in our seats. I'm going to the ladies' room," she said swiftly. "Give me my ticket."

"I'll wait for you here."

"Please, no I may be a little delayed. Please wait for me inside."

"I got balcony seats," he said nervously. "I . . . I . . ." He wanted to say he couldn't get anything else, but the words clove to his throat. Helen saw the pain in his eyes.

"That's so clever of you. No one we know will see us there and we'll be so much more comfortable." She smiled up at him, took her ticket and disappeared. She didn't join him until the house darkened. Then she slipped in beside him. He found her hand and clenched it. She stole a glance at his still set profile. He sat very close to her, tense in the darkness. Neither heard a word of the first act.

When the curtain rose again he took her arm firmly. "Let's go downstairs and walk in the lobby."

She knew he hated himself for being afraid of meeting one of his sisters. He was going to face it. She followed obediently. The lobby was crowded. They stood in the corner talking, while he smoked. When he realized that no one knew him, he relaxed. His brow cleared. They came down after each act. Helen, too, was relieved that she saw no one she knew. If the girls found out she was out with the boss and had told them nothing about it, she would be looked upon as a traitor. But then, of course, there was the ever-present danger of being seen by a cousin who would report it to one of his sisters.

Both were glad when the ordeal was over.

"I really don't care much for the theatre," Helen felt tactfully, as they drove to Brooklyn. "I like dancing much better, but best of all I like to drive in your car."

He pulled up in front of her house. He switched off the lights. Her face was a pale, luminous glow in the street light. She shivered. He pulled the rug over her knees.

"Cold?"

"A little."

He drew her to him, tucking the robe behind her slender back. His arms crept around her. She offered no resistance and so slowly he gathered her to him until she was pressed against his breast. He did not kiss her nor touch her. They clung together, the warmth of his body penetrating her coat and she was warmed.

She had no lovely lamp-shaded room to take him where they could talk and dine and sit into love-making and for all his wealth there was no place he could safely take her where they weren't in danger of being seen together. Just this car. It was their heaven, their escape from cold rain, gossip and unfriendly eyes.

Her hands lay against his shirt. "I can feel your heart," she whispered.

"You are so soft and sweet," he

One Word Led To Another

By
Bugs Baer



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Silence About the Court
Looking over the more abundant life and the equally prolific taxes we got to wondering how would it feel to be a member of the supreme court.

That's an important job. Those boys come in strong on the end like a cow's tail. One flick tells the boss flies where to get off.

Now the rule of the supreme court is not absolute. It cannot stay the stars in their courses nor can it evict the Eskimo from his form-fitting igloo. It cannot pass sanctions against Mussolini nor make the indicators on gas meter dials bend backward until the company owes you four dollars.

There are nine men in the supreme court. When they march into the classroom you see the amazing sight of nine teachers and no pupils. Each judge wears a long black gown which swishes around his ankles. We figure the average age of the judges is about somewhere in the neighborhood of ninety-six.

Ninety-six is what we call the vicinity of discretion. No matter what decision the court makes, nobody can say it is a youthful mistake.

A judge of ninety-six is kindred and factory-tested. When he raises his eyebrows it is like lifting the lid of Pandora's box. When he frowns the earth trembles and the firmament rolls up like a window shade.

The cave man in the dawn of history had his supreme court. It consisted of the established patriarchs who had slowed up on the sidelines and could no longer swing the Indian clubs. These ancient commuters on the swinging vines were known as the Old Men of the tribe.

From time immemorial the decisions of the world have been made by the weather-beaten custodians. We notice that the New Dealers speak of the supreme court justices as nine weary old men. That's a big helping of generous sarcasm intended to disparage the nine old timers.

That sort of verbal boomerang will knock the Australian sharpshooters right off the driver's seat. We have been taught to respect old age in all forms except in the shape of eggs.

The supreme court has slammed down on some recent legislation. Whereupon, the disgruntled legislators have started a campaign making it a misdemeanor to become old and intelligent. It will be treason to ripen on the vine. If the supreme court had O. K.'d the legislation it would not have made them any younger. The going of the ox ain't half so important as the distribution of the prime steaks.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19
Morning Hours
6:45—Early Birds.
7:00—Alarm Clock Club.
7:20—News-Review News Broadcast.
7:45—Alarm Clock Club Cont'd.
8:15—Phil Harris and His Orchestra.
8:30—Devotional.
8:45—Sacred Music.
9:00—Louis Kazman and His Orchestra.
9:30—Old Favorites.
10:00—Women's Exchange.
10:30—Melody Moods.
11:15—Song Hit Review.
Afternoon Hours
12:05—Hodge Motor Co. Program featuring Gertrude Nissen.
12:20—News-Review News Broadcast.
12:30—Hansen Motor Co. Variety Program.
1:00—Feodor Chaliapin.
1:15—Friendship Circle.
2:00—On The Emerald Isle.
2:30—Garden of Music.
3:00—World Book Man.
3:15—Southern Serenade.
3:30—Storyland.
4:00—The Editor Views the News.
4:15—Sandwich Shop Sunshine Program.
4:30—Westerners.
4:45—Frank Luther and His Trio.
5:00—Alton Downey.
5:15—Carly's Tavern Vagabonds of Prairie.
5:30—Mills Bros.
4:45—Popular Stars.
6:00—Chevrolet's Musical Moments.
6:15—Sign Off.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19

FRIDAY, MARCH 20
Morning Hours
6:45—Early Birds.
7:00—Alarm Clock Club.
7:20—Pacific Woodmen Life Insurance program with C. H. Arundel.
7:45—News-Review News Broadcast.
8:15—Alarm Clock Club Cont'd.
8:30—Good Morning, J. M. Judd.
8:45—Frank Luther and His Trio.

8:30—Devotional.
8:45—Organ Music.
9:00—Dorsey Bros. Orchestra.
9:30—Morning Musicals.
10:00—Women's Exchange.
10:30—Singing Strings.
11:00—Love Songs of Yesteryear.
11:30—Modern Melody.
Afternoon Hours
12:05—Cope's Agricultural Notes.
12:20—News-Review News Broadcast.
12:30—Hansen Motor Co. Oldsmobile Program.
1:00—Sans Souci Minstrel Show.
1:30—Friendship Circle.
2:00—Music's Magic Carpet.
2:30—Songs of Our Land.
3:00—World Book Man.
3:15—Storyland.
4:00—Editor Views the News.
4:15—Sandwich Shop Sunshine Program.
4:30—Matinee Idylls.
5:15—Carl's Tavern Vagabonds of Prairie.
5:30—Sol Bright and His Holly Waiters.
5:45—United Artists and Vocal Ensemble.
6:00—Richard Crooks.
6:15—Sign Off.

LEGISLATIVE SEATS SOUGHT BY SEVEN

SALEM, March 17.—(AP)—Geo. H. Chaney of Coquille, democrat, filed for the seat in the state senate previously held by the late John D. Goss, representing Coos and Curry counties. He is the third to file for the senate from that district.

Other filings listed today included:

J. E. Neesley, republican of Astoria, for the nomination to the house to succeed Walter Norblad.

R. W. Skopli, democrat of Salem, filed for the nomination to the house of representatives from Marion county.

Arthur McPhillips of McMinnville, a former member of the house, for the democratic nomination for representative.

John A. Thornburg of Forest Grove, also a former member of the legislature, filed for the republican nomination for state senator from Washington county.

W. D. Snider, republican of Lake county and Harry D. Bolvin, democrat of Klamath Falls, both filed for reelection to the house.



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