nazing Gain is Made By George L. Lawlon

t an Invalid for Years, Wasted by Stomach uble and Rheumatism, Gains 47 Pounds on lac, He States. Health tored.

e I had finished my third f Tanlac, my appetite and di were so fine I was eating any- reach. The treatment has ercome my rheumatism entire- ve actually gained forty-seven and feel like a new man." This statement was made the by George L. Lawlon, of 315 m Road, Portland, Oregon. seven years I was almost an he declared, "and must have y pounds, for I was under a and was so run-down and y friends feared I was a hope- ck man. My stomach was so t of order that mighty near everything I ate disagreed with me and I bloated with gas till I was in utter misery.

"The rheumatism was mostly in my legs, and the way I suffered from the pains was terrible, for my legs would sometimes be swollen up twice their size, and it was agony to walk. Constipation and headaches kept me all the time taking something, and the burden of my misery just about had me floored for this time last year I was the worst, and simply so weak I couldn't get out of bed for two weeks.

"Then I read about Tanlac in the paper, and decided to give it a try. That was the best thing I ever did, for since taking the treatment I haven't a single ailment in the world, and could ask for better health. Why, it's nothing short of remarkable what a change this medicine made in me, and I'll never miss a chance to give it my highest recommendation."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Take no substitute. Over 35-million bottles sold.

N'S FARMS ORTGAGED FOR $7,857,700,000

HINGTON, April 2.—More -tenth of the value of all ds and farm buildings of the is owed on mortgage debt. first compilation of its kind de, the Census Bureau and rtment of Agriculture joint- ates the mortgage farm the United States at $7,- 000 on January 1, 1920. e of all farm lands and at that time was $66,- 602.

premier farming state of try, had mortgage debts on aggregating almost one- of the country's total.

al mortgage debt on farms as announced, follows:

N OR E	TOTAL
GLAND	120,860,000
	20,890,000
Hampshire	8,600,000
nt	29,040,000
husetts	34,180,000
Island	2,350,000
ticut	25,800,000
ATLANTIC	396,640,000
ork	224,060,000
ersey	39,500,000
lvania	224,060,000
ORTH	
L	1,591,420,000
	210,760,000
	206,600,000
	502,850,000
	215,750,000
	445,750,000
ORTH	
AL	3,199,690,000
	455,540,000
	1,098,970,000
	385,790,000
Dakota	278,880,000
	416,860,000
	295,870,000
ATLANTIC	347,470,000
	8,990,000
nd	49,230,000
f Columbia	340,000
	61,600,000
Virginia	15,960,000
Carolina	56,580,000
Carolina	51,220,000
	83,840,000
	19,710,000
OUTH	
RAL	320,100,000
cky	104,100,000
	83,130,000
	55,450,000
ippi	77,420,000
OUTH	
RAL	703,680,000
sas	76,870,000
ana	41,250,000
oma	188,890,000
Texas	396,670,000
MOUNTAIN	544,550,000
Montana	154,940,000
Idaho	115,350,000
Wyoming	32,870,000
Colorado	138,400,000
New Mexico	23,670,000
Arizona	23,670,000
Utah	35,550,000
Nevada	11,880,000
PACIFIC	633,290,000
Washington	116,740,000
Oregon	91,090,000
California	425,460,000

Racine tires at Wharton Bros.

AUTHOR ANALYZES MOVIE LOVE PERIL

"Love Drug" Addicts Are Put Under Searchlight By Magazine Writer.

BY WILLIAM G. CAYCE,
(International News Service Staff Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, April 2.—An explanation or diagnois, of why there are apparently so many conjugal affrays and divorces in Hollywood's motion picture colony has been made.

Syl McDowell, in the current issue of a motion picture magazine, explains thoroughly what the trouble is and cites several "cases" to prove his contention that film circles in Hollywood are full of "love drug" addicts.

First, McDowell proves that love is a drug which deadens all normal reasons in man in choosing his mate. Woman, he says, under the influence of romantic fervor, is more rational than man. McDowell frankly admits that "love's ravages" are devastating Hollywood, but he explains this by saying the stars, with their highly-tuned emotions, are ready victims to the addiction.

Reach the Same Plane.

"The girl star may wed her chauffeur," the author writes, "but she must become, in mode of living, plane of thought and class register, a chauffeur's wife, or else the chauffeur must elevate himself to become a seeming mate. On the desert they might live in uninterruptable bliss, but surrounded by rigid social customs and the intricacies of civilization they would soon be thrust apart."

As a concrete example of this McDowell points to the fact that Gladys Walton divorced her husband because, she said, she found it humiliating to support him. The author also claims that a male star might wed a scrubgirl, but he would always think of her on her knees, or with a mop in her hands.

As a typical illustration of a perfect "professional marriage" McDowell cites the union of Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, who met and dwell on the same plane.

Rex Ingram, it was pointed out, is not an actor, but a director, and he and his wife, Alice Terry, find equal interests are congenial among the same associates.

Points Out Basic Error.

"Marrying from unlike stations is like mixing races," McDowell continues. "Constance Talmadge married a Greek tobacco king. As a tobacco king he was the real leaf, and as a star Constance is outshone by but few. There was something else the matter.

"For conjugal serenity it is not necessary that stars wed stars, Bert Lytel, Conrad Nagel and Jack Holt are home lovers. They found marital bliss outside of their profession."

The dual questions of whether movie folk, who succumb to the love potion, are in constant danger of separation and whether success is a Nemesis that threatens their homes, also are asked in McDowell's article—to which he answers. "Yes, if professional sympathy is all that anchors the marital frigate."

The marriage of Marshal Neilan and Blanche Sweet is an example, he says, of true love, in spite of "professional sympathy." They were married only after Neilan had risen from the ranks to a prominent figure in screenland.

McDowell closes his article by writing:

"Love and morphine have useful places in the scheme of things if properly prescribed and taken according to directions. But if morphine addicts lost their cravings sanitariums would soon be idle. Without love madness jails would be empty and divorce lawyers would starve to death.

"And Hollywood wouldn't be half so famous."

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AID FOR FARMERS PROMISED BY NEW ACT OF CONGRESS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Financial relief for farmers is provided in the new Agricultural Credits Act which the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, says soon will be functioning. Mr. Wallace, in describing the new act, says: "On the last day it was in session Congress enacted the Agricultural Credits Act. This act is designed to give the farmer the sort of credit he needs to produce efficiently and market in an orderly way the products of the farm. It is an effort by Congress to meet a need which has been felt for at least fifty years. The act may not be perfect. Experience may show the need of amendments from time to time. But it furnishes the basis for a system of intermediate credit adapted to farm conditions and farm needs. Also it should bring about a reduction in the interest which farmers pay for money borrowed.

"The act is divided into two parts. In the first it provides government agencies for handling agricultural loans. In the second is authorizes the organization of private agencies under government supervision for making loans on live-stock security and on farm commodities on the way to market.

"The government loan activities will be carried on in connection with the Federal land banks. At the present time the country is divided into twelve districts, in each of which there is a Federal land bank that makes land mortgage loans. These twelve banks are directed by a central Federal Farm Loan Bureau in Washington. In connection with each of these land banks there is to be established an intermediate credit bank, located in the same city with the land bank and under the supervision of the officers and directors of the land bank. The Federal government supplies each of these intermediate credit banks with a capital of not to exceed $5,000,000. These intermediate credit banks are authorized to discount farmers' notes which have been taken by the banks and other financial institutions, and then can carry such notes for a term of from six months to three years. The banks may also loan direct to farmers' co-operative associations under conditions set forth in the act.

"These intermediate credit banks may issue debentures which will have back of them the farmers' notes which the banks have taken. The idea is that these debentures may be sold to people who wish a safe investment. They are exempt from taxation, just as are the bonds issued by the Federal land banks. The interest charged by the intermediate credit banks may not exceed by more than one per cent the interest paid on the debentures issued, and the farmer who borrows must not be charged an interest rate of more than one and one-half per cent above the interest charged by the intermediate credit bank.

"No doubt some time will be required to get this machinery in smooth working order. It will be just like building up a new business . It should not be very long, however, before the benefits will be apparent and the farmer will find that he can borrow needed capital for a period up to three years without having to pay an unduly high interest rate, without having to renew his notes every ninety days or six months, and without being in danger of having to sacrifice his crops or live stock because of a sudden financial flurry.

"The second division of the act authorizes the organization, under a Federal charter, of national agricultural credit corporations, these to be organized by private capital. They will be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, just as are other national banking institutions. They must have a capital stock of at least $250,000. They may issue collateral trust debentures up to ten times their capital and surplus. Such corporations will probably be organized in the western states where the live stock industry is important and where cattle loan companies now are in operation.

"In addition to the provisions of the act designed to furnish the farmer much needed intermediate credit, certain changes have been made in the law under which the Federal land banks operate and in the Federal Reserve Act. Provision for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the twelve Federal land banks is made by providing that three out of the seven directors for each bank are to be elected by the borrowers from the bank while three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The seventh director, who will be the president of the board, will be chosen from the three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the borrowers or stockholders in the bank.

"Heretofore the maximum amount which might be loaned to any individual by the Federal land banks has been $10,000. This has been increased to $25,000. Also the purpose for which mortgage loans may be made has been broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

"The Federal Reserve Act is amended by broadening the definition of what is called agricultural paper, making it include the grading and processing of agricultural products by co-operative marketing associations. Heretofore the Federal Reserve Banks have not been permitted to discount agricultural paper for a longer period than six months. This period has been increased to nine months.

"A large number of state banks are not now members of the Federal Reserve System, some of them because their capital is not large enough to meet the requirements of the law. An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act carried in this bill is designed to encourage small banks to join the system. A bank which has capital equal only to sixty per cent of the capital required of national banks may now be admitted, if within a reasonable time the capital will be increased to correspond with the capital required of national banks.

"The life of the War Finance Corporation is extended up to February 29, 1924, the expectation being that by that date the new credit facilities provided for under this agricultural credits act will be sufficient to meet the needs.

"This Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 is one of the most important acts passed by the last Congress. It marks an earnest effort to provide the farmer with the sort of credit he must have to carry on efficiently. It is not class legislation. The results will be helpful to business in general, because the effect will be to stabilize agricultural production and marketing."

Have you heard the news? It is printed daily in the Roseburg News-Review.

Is yours a home or just a place to stay. Get a real home through our classified ads.

BIG BUSINESS BY LOCAL FORD AGENCY

That there is an ever increasing demand for automobiles in this country was shown in a statement made this morning by C. A. Lockwood, of the C. A. Lockwood Motor Company, who said that during March thirty-eight new Ford cars and trucks had been delivered through the Roseburg agency to buyers in this district. There are still nearly twenty orders for cars on the waiting list, and these will be supplied within a few days. Including the cars already ordered and undelivered, the Lockwood people have set a goal of fifty machines to be sold and delivered during April. This will necessitate shipments of almost two car loads of autos and trucks each week during the month, but the agency believes that it can be done, and every man of the seventeen employes of the Lockwood Motor Company is keyed up to the tension of efficiency necessary to turn the trick. Since the Ford business was taken over by Mr. Lockwood, the sale of cars and accessories has increased three fold, and the management of the company has at all times endeavored to give efficient service, and believes this attitude has been the stimulus to business. At the present time the Lockwood Motor Company is one of the largest operators in a business way in the city, employing nearly twenty people regularly, which includes men in the shops.

The new Holt 15-25 catapillar is just the right size for farm and orchard See it at Wharton Bros.

Four leaps ahead and still growin'. The Roseburg News-Review is recognized as one of the livest papers in the state. The large circulation proves it to the most skeptical.

At the Grand Hotel—

Those registered at the Grand Hotel over the week end were: Mrs. J. A. Strange, Corvallis; Mrs. C. P. Allen and daughter, Portland; Orin Summons, Kansas City; Eldred Zopfi, Canyonville; Louis F. Simpson, Portland; Dr. Lucy and wife, Portland; Frank Kenza, San Francisco; Chas. Ray, Cloverdale, Oregon; J. R. Noe, Pasadena; Jake Taylor, Portland; H. C. Gardner, Saskatchewan; C. Freeman, D. C. Brown, Aledo, Texas; Alex Anderson, Seattle; R. E. Kelly, Chicago; J. C. Reilley, Chicago; John Julyan, Mr. and Mrs. V. Anderson; H. Brown, Pickwick, Glenn Ross, Pickwick; O. D. Knight, Portland; L. E. Chase, Reedsport; A. F. Schulze, Dewey Nelson, C. W. Jackson, A. C. Clark, U. S. Roader, F. W. Giese, U. S. Roader, C. C. Hurst, City.

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