Capt. H. L. Beard, Director 19th Annual Concert Tour

O. A. C.
MILITARY BAND

GRAND CONCERT AND COMMUNITY DANCE
ROSEBURG • ARMORY
Tuesday, March 18th, 8 P. M.

(No War Tax) Motion Pictures of Campus Life.

TRANSIENT HANGS SELF TO BRIDGE

PORTLAND, March 13.—A man, believed by police from letters in his pockets to be Chas. A. Cutler, a transient, committed suicide by hanging himself from the supports of the Burnside Bridge here during the night. The body was discovered this morning by employes of the Southern Pacific.

Chinese yellow and Sunset colors shown in the Millinery department, Bell Millinery.

ADDITIONAL SERVICE CHAMBER COMMERCE

For the benefit of those automobile drivers that desire motor vehicle operator's license the Chamber of Commerce will be glad to furnish the applications and send them in to the secretary of state for the license. The fee for the license is only $1.00 which must be sent in with the application. There has been several calls for these applications at the chamber, therefore this added service for the automobile owners.

Petticoat special in tricolette. Colors, brown, navy, green, grey canna, beige. Friday and Saturday. Price $3.95. Marksbury Co.

NEWSPAPER MEETING STARTS IN SEATTLE

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

SEATTLE, March 13.—Representatives of the Washington Newspaper institute and the Washington State press Association were assembled here today for the opening of the joint three day meeting at the University of Washington.

Round table discussions covering every day problems, to be participated in by publishers outside of Tacoma, Spokane and Seattle, was scheduled on the program for this afternoon.

One of the principal speakers of the convention will be Paul Cowles, superintendent of the Pacific division of The Associated Press. Mr. Cowles will speak Friday afternoon on the subject "covering the Pacific coast and the rest of the world." The convention will close Saturday night with a banquet to be given under the auspices of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce at which Governor Louis F. Hart of Washington, will be the guest of honor.

Hereafter I will pay no bills made by anyone other than myself.
March 12, 1924. N. L. COON.

Washed Pea GRAVEL

Clean Washed Sand, Crusher Screenings.

$2.50
Per Yard, Delivered

DENN-GERRETSEN COMPANY

FINE YOUNG ORCHARD

A growth of 8.5 feet on a two year old prune tree in the orchard of the Frank Conn place at Melrose in one season, is shown in a cutting brought to The News-Review late yesterday afternoon. This young orchard has been well cultivated, and consequently made a sturdy growth last year. In pruning this week the splendid condition of the trees was so apparent that Mr. Conn brought a cutting in to just "show Missourians" what can really be expected in fruit tree growing in the Umpqua Valley.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, bowels and liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's no sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with a "dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result. Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 15c and 30c.

Traffic Law Really Is Aid to Motor Driver

The traffic law deals with two classes of drivers. There is the man who is bent only on beating the game, who will violate all the laws with a light heart if he thinks he can get away with it, or if the penalty seems less than the immediate profit. The law must deal with the problem of catching, restraining and penalizing this irresponsible driver; and in dealing with him, harshness should be the keynote.

On the other hand, by far the larger proportion of motorists come in contact with the law only in what should be its beneficent aspects. To them, the law need be only a set of agreed upon principles for insuring that all of us drive to the least interference with any of us. It specifies certain equipment which we must carry, not with the view of forcing us to carry it, but in order that we may have a convenient and authoritative standard of reference. It prescribes the manner of our driving, in general and in particular circumstances, not with the idea that we need to have a club held over us, but again so that each of us may have a standard by which to forecast the probable conduct of the other fellow.

In defining and enforcing these and other necessary standards, the law can afford to err on the side of lenience. It can often correct without penalizing, it can even more often impose a light penalty as a mere jog to the offender's memory, it can and should reserve the display of its teeth for the habitual or the wanton violater.—Scientific American.

Daylight Saving Is Not Popular in Italy

Daylight saving is unpopular in Italy because of the name the government ascribed to it. At least that is former Premier Nitti's laughing explanation. The new time was called the "legal hour."

With the advent of spring, says Mr. Kenneth L. Roberts in Europe's Morning After, the Italian government ordered that all clocks be set back an hour so that the people might have the advantage of an extra hour of daylight. But in Italy, as in other countries, a large number of people didn't like the arrangement, and so they made a frightful uproar and organized strikes against the "legal hour." The street railway employees, for example, were striking; I asked one of them his reasons.

"The new hour," said he, "makes it necessary for us to get up too early in the morning. Everything is foggy and dark."

I reminded him that the new hour saved coal for the nation and gave him an extra hour of daylight when his work was done.

"Yes," he said, "but it is too foggy and dark when we get up."

"Our mistake," declared Nitti, "was in calling it 'the legal hour.' We should have known that no true Italian would have endured it. We should have called it 'the illegal hour.' Then every Italian would have been unanimously in favor of it!"

Materials in Straw Hats

In the United States straw hats are made from braid that is chiefly imported from Italy, China and Japan, says the Detroit News. Of the various materials which go into the fabrication of plaited hatgear the most important is wheaten straw. The straw must have a length of "pipe" between the knots and must possess a clear, delicate golden color and must not be brittle. The most valuable straw is from Tuscany, and from the Tuscan plaits the leghorn hats are made. Many substances besides straw are used in braids for hats and bonnets. Among these may be noticed willow and cane, as well as palm.

The famous panama hats are made from the leaves of the screw pine.

Nearly Killed by Bats

Attacked by what he declares was a swarm of a thousand bats, Joseph Morasky, Southern Pacific station agent at Imlay, relates a weird story of a recent trip he made through a cave in a mountain six miles east of Imlay. Morasky says he lowered himself into the mouth of the cave, and after proceeding through a natural tunnel and down an incline for about 200 feet came into a large chamber. This chamber was the home of the bats, and he says they began an infuriated attack upon him, and declares that he owes his life to the fact that he wore a very heavy cap, coat and gloves. His clothes were badly torn when he finally emerged from the cave.—Reno News in Sacramento Bee.

Value of Egyptian Irrigation

Irrigation work, including the Assuan dam in Egypt, has cost to date about $53,000,000, but the increase in the value of land in middle and lower Egypt and in the Fayum province has been from $955,000,000 to $2,440,000,000 and the total rent from this area of land has risen from $82,000,000 to $190,000,000. This is what the irrigation engineer has done for Egypt in two decades.

Dynamiting the Mosquito

Man has begun to use high explosives in his war against insects. Dynamite, which we usually think of in connection with the destruction of big things, is now being employed against little mosquitoes. It is used to blast these dangerous disease-carrying pests out of existence by digging ditches which drain the mosquito grounds.

Coughing

Tires the old, lowers their vitality. The best standard family cough medicine for old and young

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
Good for every member of the family

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

U. S. Weather Bureau, local office, Roseburg, Oregon, 24 hours ending 5 a. m.

Precipitation in Ins. and Hundredths	
Highest temprature yesterday	62
Lowest temperature last night	39
Precipitation last 24 hours	0
Total precip. since first of month	.56
Normal precip. for this month (March)	3.98
Total precip. from Sept. 1, 1923 to date	15.17
Aver. precip. from Sept. 1, 1877	26.16
Total deficiency from Sept. 1, 1923	10.99
Average precipitation for 46 wet seasons, (September to May, inclusive.)	31.48

Fair tonight and Friday, heavy frost.

WILLIAM BELL, Observer

NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that subject to the conditions and limitations of the acts of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), February 26, 1919 (40 Stat., 1179), and June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., 758), and departmental regulations of September 15, 1917 (46 L. D., 447), and June 22, 1920 (47 L. D., 411), the timber on the following lands will be sold Mar. 25, 1924, at 10 o'clock a. m. at public auction at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value as shown by this notice, sale to be subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. The purchase price, with an additional sum of one-fifth of 1 per cent, thereof, being commissions allowed, must be deposited at time of sale, money to be returned if sale is not approved, otherwise patent will issue for the timber which must be removed within ten years. Bids will be received from citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens and corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or any state, territory or district thereof only. Upon application of a qualified purchaser, the timber on any legal subdivision will be offered separately before being included in any offer of a larger unit. T. 15 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 35, NE¼ NE¼, fir 1650 M., cedar 130 M., Hemlock 50 M., SW¼ NW¼ fir 1500 M., cedar 100 M., Hemlock 100 M., SE¼ NW¼ fir 1700 M., cedar 100 M. T. 16 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 1, SW¼ SW¼ fir 1055 M., NE¼ SW¼ fir 800 M., SE¼ SW¼ fir 1275 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. for the fir and $1.00 per M. for the cedar and hemlock. T. 15 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 2, SW¼ NW¼ fir 450 M., SE¼ NW¼ fir 275 M., not to be sold for less than $2.00 per M. T. 18 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 11, NE¼ NE¼ fir 1470 M., not to be sold for less than $2.00 per M. T. 21 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 31, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 475 M., cedar 20 M.; SE¼ NW¼ red fir 800 M., cedar 40 M., SW¼ NW¼ red fir 760 M., cedar 40 M., hemlock 30 M., white fir 20 M., NE¼ SE¼ red fir 560 M., cedar 45 M., white fir 60 M., NW¼ SE¼ red fir 680 M., cedar 55 M., SE¼ SE¼ red fir 875 M., cedar 60 M., white fir 45 M., SW¼ SE¼ red fir 1080 M., cedar 75 M., NE¼ SW¼ red fir 675 M., cedar 40 M., hemlock 40 M., NW¼ SW¼ red fir 960 M., cedar 20 M., hemlock 60 M., SE¼ SW¼ red fir 1200 M., cedar 45 M., SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1120 M., cedar 40 M., T. 22 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 5, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M., NW¼ NW¼ red fir 100 M., SW¼ NW¼ red fir 1350 M., NE¼ SE¼ red fir 400 M., NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1100 M., cedar 100 M., NW¼ SW¼ red fir 980 M., SE¼ SW¼ red fir 670 M., cedar 25 M., SW¼ SW¼ red fir 450 M., cedar 25 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $1.75 per M., for the red fir, $1.50 per M. for the cedar and $1.00 per M for the hemlock and white fir. T. 21 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 13, SE¼ SW¼ fir 950 M not to be sold for less than $1.50 per M. T. 21 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 17, NE¼ NW¼ fir 400 M., NW¼ NW¼ fir 600 M. not to be sold for less than $1.75 per M. T. 21 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 25, SE¼ NE¼ fir 60 M., not to be sold for less than $2.00 per M. T. 18 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 3, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 1435 M., T. 27 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 5, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 3400 M., hemlock 100 M., SW¼ NW¼ red fir 2800 M., hemlock 300 M., cedar 50 M., NE¼ SW¼ red fir 1650 M., hemlock 50 M., cedar 50 M., NW¼ SW¼ red fir 2250 M., Sec. 7, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 1800 M., hemlock 70 M., lot 4 red fir 3500 M., hemlock 80 M., SE¼ SW¼ red fir 800 M. white fir 40 M., SW¼ SE¼ red fir 900 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $2.50 per M., for the red fir, $2.00 per M. for the cedar and $1.50 per M. for the hemlock and white fir. T. 28 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 27, NE¼ SE¼ fir 320 M., NW¼ SE¼ fir 620 M., not to be sold for less than $2.25 per M. T. 29 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 3, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 250 M., white cedar 80 M., NW¼ NE¼ red fir 400 M., white cedar 650 M., SE¼ NE¼ red fir 260 M., white cedar 250 M., SW¼ NE¼ red fir 190 M., white cedar 140 M., NW¼ NW¼ red fir 200 M., white fir 300 M., T. 29 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 2, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 500 M., white cedar 150 M., NW¼ SW¼ red fir 500 M., white cedar 120 M., SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1400 M., white cedar 250 M., SE¼ SW¼ red fir 700 M., white cedar 240 M., Sec. 10, Lot 1 red fir 1200 M., white cedar 300 M., white fir 40 M., lot 2 red fir 1500 M., white cedar 700 M., lot 3 red fir 1800 M., white cedar 450 M., white fir 100 M., lot 4 red fir 700 M., white cedar 250 M., SE¼ NE¼ red fir 1200 M., white cedar 400 M., SW¼ NE¼ red fir 1100 M., white cedar 600 M., white fir 100 M., SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1300 M., white cedar 550 M., white fir 50 M., SW¼ NW¼ red fir 1200 M., white cedar 200 M., Sec. 14, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 800 M., white cedar 150 M., white fir 100 M., SE¼ NE¼ red fir 1500 M., white cedar 500 M., white fir 50 M., NE¼ SE¼ red fir 1100 M., white cedar 50 M., white fir 40 M., NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1500 M., white cedar 100 M., white fir 50 M., SW¼ SE¼ red fir 1500 M., white cedar 200 M., white fir 40 M., SE¼ SE¼ red fir 800 M., white cedar 150 M., white fir 50 M., Sec. 26, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 750 M., white cedar 200 M., NW¼ NE¼ red fir 600 M., white cedar 500 M., SE¼ NE¼ red fir 750 M., white cedar 100 M., white fir 50 M., SW¼ NE¼ red fir 900 M., white cedar 175 M., white fir 50 M., NE¼ NW¼ red fir 850 M., white cedar 350 M., NW¼ NW¼ red fir 1050 M., white cedar 50 M., white fir 40 M., SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1075 M., white cedar 60 M., white fir 40 M., SW¼ NW¼ red fir 600 M., white cedar 40 M., white fir 50 M., NE¼ SE¼ red fir 450 M., white cedar 200 M., white fir 50 M., NW¼ SE¼ red fir 500 M., white fir 100 M., T. 30 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 17, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 280 M., white cedar 175 M., SE¼ NW¼ red fir 265 M., white cedar 145 M., none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than $1.50 per M. for the red fir, $7.00 per M. for the white cedar and $1.00 per M. for the white fir. T. 29 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 33, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 425 M., white cedar 130 M., SW¼ SE¼ red fir 420 M., white cedar 65 M., SE¼ SE¼ red fir 320 M., white cedar 75 M., none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than $1.50 per M., for the red fir and $1.00 per M. for the white cedar. T. 32 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 17, SE¼ SE¼ sugar pine 50 M., red fir 590 M., red cedar 25 M. none of the timber on this tract to be sold for less than $2.50 per M., for the sugar pine and $1.25 per M. for the red fir and red cedar. T. 37 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 13, NE¼ NE¼ fir 220 M., pine 350 M., NW¼ NE¼ fir 250 M., pine 280 M., NE¼ NW¼ fir 200 M., pine 250 M., NW¼ NW¼ fir 240 M., pine 400 M., SW¼ NW¼ fir 230 M., pine 620 M., SE¼ NW¼ fir 270 M., pine 220 M., none of the timber on these tracts to be sold for less than $1.25 per M., for the fir and $5.00 per M. for the pine.

William Spry, Commissioner, General Land Office.

HOW TO GET A GOOD START

In any endeavor, much depends upon getting the right start. An account with the Roseburg National Bank is the starting point of a successful career. Open it now in person or by mail.

4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

The Roseburg National Bank
Roseburg, Ore.

Economy in Spraying!

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Idle Acres Yield No Profit

PROFITABLE crops should be growing on that uncleared land of yours—productive instead of idle acres. And blasting stumps is now much cheaper and easier.

Pacific Stumping Powder is clearing land quickly and cheaply for the ranchers around here, because there are about 142 sticks of 1¼" x 8" of Pacific Stumping to the 50-pound case. You will get one-half more sticks for each dollar spent for explosives for land-clearing when you buy Pacific Stumping. It has the same strength as other standard stumping powders. There is no danger of its freezing, nor does Pacific Stumping cause headache from handling.

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Let us supply you with explosives this year. We carry large stocks of du Pont dynamites for all blasting purposes on the farm. Tell us your job and we'll tell you the cost.

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