ROSEBURG NEWS-REVIEW

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ROSEBURG, OREGON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

Much has been said in the political campaign just past about the American principle of equal opportunities for all. Now that the heat of political feeling has passed by, the question of how such opportunities shall be given can be dispassionately discussed. It is the desire of every democratic American to give equal opportunities to all, so far as that is humanly possible. Such a result is to be obtained partly by just political action, but not wholly. As long as there are so many irresponsible people in the world, there can never be an exact equality of opportunity. The community can hardly attempt to give every boy and girl a college education, for instance. The majority would not know what to do with it if they had it, and many would be worse off for having it. But the community could, without hurting itself, do much more than it is doing to equalize opportunity. The schools must be much better developed than they are now in most places. There must be more effort to provide education fitted to the needs of different types of young people. Those who have no aptitude for book study must not be treated as if they were of no account. The principle of equal opportunity must be applied, by giving them forms of education which they can grasp and which shall fit them for practical tasks. Many opportunities now offered are not utilized. In cities having a good public library, for instance, it would usually be found that only a fraction of the people are making constant use of it. You can start night schools for young people who have had poor opportunities, but the chances are that only a small proportion of those who should take these courses will do so. But the community should be generous, and not assume in advance that advantages will not be utilized.

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A news item stated the other day that many of the younger members of the German nobility, who have had to go to work since the revolution in that country, are much happier than they were in their former idle ways. They are not the only ones who have had this experience. Many American women who formerly used to depend on servants to do their housework, owing to scarcity and high cost of help are now doing the cooking and the sweeping in their own homes. Probably they are quite as well satisfied. They have a new sense of power from positive achievement and ability to do things successfully. Also the active effort has probably cured physical and nervous ills due to too inactive habits. Years ago many rich men's sons used to depend on the family income, but now most of them go to work. You could not hire most of them to sit around at country clubs all day and see fellows of ambition win the prizes of the business world.

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Some physical culture authorities declare that girls are apt to be injured when they take star parts in athletic contests and compete individually for success. The physical strain might not be too much for them, if it were not that under the emotional tension and the thrill of public exhibition, they play far beyond their strength. Team play is considered best by these authorities. The strain is less intense. Many cities are now arranging athletic team contests for girls on their playgrounds. At Oakland, California, for instance, the "girls" range from six to sixty or more years of age, and women of a wide variety of ages have a chance for rollicking recreation that accomplishes wonders for their physical condition. The modern girl playing these games shows no sign of belonging to any "weaker sex."

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Present indications are that both the senate and house at the next session of the Oregon legislature will have a sufficient majority of republican members to carry out a policy independent of any democratic support. This being the case, there will be no plausible excuse for not putting into effect a constructive program pertaining to the conduct of state affairs, and legislation to iron out the wrinkles and defects of the present administration should be carried on in a business-like way. It seems to be up to the republicans to correct all evils. The electorate will expect more than forty days of nightmare at the next session of the Oregon legislature. It will demand some nights good constructive legislation.

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It is true that there is a revival of business all over the country and men are prospering who did not prosper before, remarks the Salem Statesman. There is a reason for this. The greatest reason is that at last the farmers' products have been readjusted and the farmer is the basis of all prosperity. There could not be general prosperity in the country as long as the farmers were down. There can be general prosperity now that they are up. There is every reason to believe that America is entering upon a cycle of unprecedented prosperity when men who are careful will make money. The danger, however, of this is always with us and that danger is wild speculation—the rush to get rich quick.

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If some folks promoted relation is office a little less, and rotation of crops a little more, they would be better off.

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Tomorrow will give way to festivities attendant to the celebration of Armistice Day—a real day for all America.

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Some women join country clubs so as to have a place to show off their city clothes.

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Help the boys make it a genuine patriotic celebration.

SENATOR LODGE LOSES IN FIGHT AGAINST DEATH

(Continued from page one)

States Senate since 1893, as republican leader since August, and was one of the most prominent members of his party for a generation.

Statesman, publicist, author, lawyer and historian, Mr. Lodge's manifold activities made a wide impression on contemporaneous events. Chief prominence, perhaps, came to him as leader of the senate opposition to the League of Nations and the treaty of Versailles during 1918, 1919 and 1920. As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and republican floor leader, he led the contest with former President Wilson in the fight against ratification. He was the author of the "Lodge reservations" and was credited with a large part in molding the policy of the Harding administration against American entrance into the League.

He was born to leisure, but always worked. Although he apparently had no intention of practicing law, he worked hard and won a degree in that branch at Harvard, and then worked on a thesis on Anglo-Saxon land laws, which won him his Ph. D. In the three years that followed he was lecturer at Harvard on American history, and at the age of 30 was recognized as an authoritative historian. Among the score of books he wrote were biographies of Washington, Hamilton, and Webster. His public career began with election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1879.

He was unsuccessful in his first attempt to go to Washington as a national legislator. In 1882 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for congressman and the contest was so close that 159 ballot were required to decide on the nomination of his opponent by the congressional convention. In 1886, however, he was nominated and elected to the national house of representatives, where he served six years before his election to the senate.

Mr. Lodge from the outset of his public career was an enthusiastic republican and an intense partisan. He was honored often by his party. An ambition to be chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, on which he served for many years, was realized when the republicans regained control of the senate in 1919. He then also was chosen majority leader, having served the republican minority previously as floor leader.

Twice Senator Lodge was temporary and permanent chairman of republican national conventions at Philadelphia in 1920 and at Chicago in 1920. Former President Roosevelt, a lifelong friend, urged Mr. Lodges nomination for the republican presidential candidacy in 1916 when Mr. Roosevelt declined the progressive party's nomination. As chairman of the 1920 republican convention Senator Lodge was prominent in conferences which led to President Hardings nomination.

In addition to conflicts with partisan opponents, Senator Lodge had several inter-party contests.

He was severely criticized by independently instructed members of his own party in 1884, when, on his return from the republican national convention at which he had joined with other members of the Massachusetts delegation in strenuously opposing the nomination of James G. Blaine for president, he announced that he would give his support to Blaine in his campaign for election.

As a member of the committee on resolutions of the republican national convention in 1896, he wrote the words which committed the party to international bimetallism. Immediately after this convention, Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire announced that he would give $100 to whoever could prove that he was the author of this plank. It was not until 1902 that the proof was disclosed, when Senator Foraker, who had been chairman of the resolutions committee, found the original draft of the platform with the interlined amendment to the Bimetallism plank consisting of the words "which we pledge ourselves to promote," written on a letterpad slank in Mr. Lodge's handwriting. Senator Chandler thereupon arranged a dinner at which he presented Mr. Lodge with a silver cigar box valued at $100.

Mr. Lodge's seat in the senate was not seriously threatened until the campaign of 1918, when local conditions prevented the effective organization of the republican committee and caused a close contest. In that campaign he was charged with having built up a personal machine to control party in affairs in Massachusetts. He secured the nomination however and was endorsed by a majority of 93 votes in the Massachusetts convention. He was reelected in 1918 by a close margin in 1920.

Beginning reelection in 1922 he was faced with determined opposition from Allen and without his party. In the primary campaign Joseph Walsh, a former speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives and a former congressman, was a candidate for the republican nomination for senator. In the primary Walsh defeated Senator Lodge in every precinct and in the primary campaigning he said: "But when the primary came every county it was found that the people were on my side." To oppose him in the election he nominated William A. Gaston, lawyer and banker, who made a vigorous campaign. Mr. Gaston announced his support of Coolidge and certain vital republicans came out for the democratic candidate, John A. Nelson. The vote was close throughout the state and although Senator Lodge's reelection was secured by the returns, it was not much over a recount of the

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ballots demanded by both parties, that his plurality over Gaston was fixed at 7336.

The establishment of international copyright, the regulation of immigration, the reform of the consular service, and numerous other items of notable legislation were largely credited to him. As a member of the foreign relations committee it fell to him to take charge in the senate of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty and of the treaty establishing the Alaskan tribunal—a tribunal of which he became a member. For years he was a member of the senate finance and naval committees, active in framing tariff, taxation and naval as well as international policies. The navy was his special interest.

Mr. Lodge travelled often abroad and had the friendship of many prominent European statesman. He spoke French fluently and was a student of its art and literature.

Senator Lodge's father, John Ellerton Lodge, was engaged in trade with China and owned many ships. The senator once remarked: "I never went to sea but I knew every part of a ship." His great grandfather, George Cabot, was a senator from Massachusetts from 1791 to 1796 and was appointed by President Adams as secretary of the navy when that department was created, but declined the appointment.

Mr. Lodge's wife, who was Anna Cabot Mills, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis of the United States navy, died in 1915. He had two sons, George Cabot Lodge, who died soon after his graduation from Harvard, and John E. Lodge, a Boston lawyer; and one daughter, Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, widow of the late congressman Gardner of Massachusetts.

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DEATH OF LODGE BRINGS PROBLEM OF NEW LEADER

(Continued from page one)

dly to advancing age. At the same time the result of his campaign for reelection in 1922 was regarded as a factor in his decision to relinquish to some degree the reins of actual senatorial leadership.

Urged Jap Exclusion

Long exercising a dominating position in Massachusetts politics, he was reelected in 1922 by a margin of only 7,336 votes, whereas in 1920, he led the entire ticket for delegate at large to the republican national convention at Chicago, although in 1910 he was reelected to the senate by a close margin in the legislature. The result of the 1922 vote he was said to have felt keenly. But if the vital fire was diminishing in the field of state and national politics, it showed no diminition in the realm of foreign affairs. This was notably true in his last outstanding utterance when he brought his powers into full play in the Japanese exclusion debate during consideration of the immigration bill.

It was he who on the open floor of the senate termed the "grave consequences" phrase in the note of Ambassador Hanihara bearing upon the exclusion question a "veiled threat." In a speech which was regarded as leading directly to the writing into the immigration bill of a strict exclusion provision and the creating of a delicate situation with Japan.

In so construing the letter of the ambassador, Senator Lodge ran counter to the interpretation placed upon it by Secretary Hughes and in supporting an immediate, strict, oriental exclusion policy by legislation he found himself in opposition with President Coolidge.

Not Always With Coolidge

It was not the first time, however, that he had found himself out of accordance with Mr. Coolidge. In Massachusetts state politics, Mr. Coolidge was frequently aligned with the Murray Crane wing of the party as opposed to this dominated by Senator Lodge, and in national politics they had found themselves notably at loggerheads on the advisability of granting a soldier bonus.

In 1920 when he was chairman of the republican national convention at Chicago, Senator Lodge was criticized by many friends of Mr. Coolidge for but they recognized in a lukewarmness approaching open opposition to the candidacy of the then governor for the nomination for the vice-presidency. Four years later, with other leaders in control, the same state delegation to the convention, refrained from giving him official recognition. The honor, however, did not eventuate for him for his home at Nahant intending to participate in the presidential campaign this year.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

U. S. Weather Bureau, Dell office, Roseburg, Oregon, 24 hours ending 5 A. M.

Highest temperature yesterday 57
Lowest temperature last night 36
Precipitation last 24 hours .....
Total precip. since first month 6.
Normal precip. for this month 4.
Total precip from Sept. 1 1924 ..... 10.
Excess since Sept. 1 ..... 10.
Average precip. from Sept. 1, 1877 34
Total excess from Sept. 1, 1924 ..... 10.47
Average precipitation for 40 wet months (September to May, inclusive) 21.49

Clearing, probable rain tonight or Tuesday, slightly warmer tonight.

WM. BELL, Meteorologist.

HUGE INCREASE PENSIONERS OF WAR WITH SPAIN

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—More than 14,000 names were dropped from the government pension roll during the past year, reducing the total to 525,959. Pensions for 1924 totalled $299,994,777 or $22,017,723 less than for the previous year.

Interior department statistics made public today showed civil war pensions decreased 21,808 last year and now number 146,815, while widows and dependents of veterans declined from 264,589 in 1923 to 253,136 in 1924.

Spanish-American war pensions, however, increased 16,645 to 85,078 and the number of widow and dependent pensions advanced from 13,167 to 16,104.

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FORMER RESIDENT DIES IN PORTLAND

J. S. Jennings, for many years a resident of Roseburg, died at Portland late last week, according to word received here today.

NOTICE of sale of government timber, General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 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 departmental regulations of April 14, 1924, (50 L. D., 376), the timber on the following lands will be sold Dec. 15, 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 purchaser, with an additional sum of one-fifth of 1 per cent thereof, be[illegible] 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. 29 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 21, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 400 M, NW¼ NE¼ red fir [illegible] M, cedar 50 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 600 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 650 M, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 1200 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 650 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M, cedar 50 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 775 M, cedar 50 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 450 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 750 M, Sec. 29, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 75 M, NW¼ NE¼ red fir 1300 M, cedar 45 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 1250 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 1025 M, cedar 75 M, NE¼ NW¼ red fir 600 M, cedar 15 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 510 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 875 M, cedar 60 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 775 M, cedar 10 M, white fir 20 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 600 M, cedar 10 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 590 M, cedar 45 M, white fir 30 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 400 M, white fir 30 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 345 M, cedar 10 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 930 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 915 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 420 M, cedar 20 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 1200 M, cedar 30 M, white fir 10 M, Sec. 31, lot 2, red fir 600 M, Sec. 32, NE¼ NE¼ red fir 580 M, NW¼ NE¼ red fir 750 M, white fir 10 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 800 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 800 M, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 350 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 420 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 780 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 500 M. T. 31 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 3, Frl. NE¼ NE¼ red fir 520 M, Frl. NW¼ NE¼ red fir 550 M, SE¼ NE¼ red fir 500 M, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 769 M, Frl. NE¼ NW¼ red fir 1200 M, Frl. NW¼ NW¼ red fir 1400 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 1100 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 500 M, NW¼ SW¼ red fir 850 M, Sec. 5, Frl. NE¼ NE¼ red fir 355 M, white fir 10 M, Frl. NW¼ NE¼ red fir 1620 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 15 M, cedar poles 100, SW¼ NE¼ red fir 750 M, cedar 10 M, white fir 10 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 980 M, cedar 15 M, white fir 5 M, Frl. NE¼ NW¼ red fir 1145 M, cedar 5 M, white fir 5 M, Frl. NW¼ NW¼ red fir 800 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 10 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 500 M, cedar 5 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 20 M, white fir 10 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 450 M, cedar 30 M, white fir 10 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 115 M, cedar 5 M, white fir 15 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 45 M, cedar 10 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 525 M, cedar 20 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 75 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 5 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1130 M, cedar 10 M, white fir 5 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 905 M, white fir 25 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 440 M, cedar 35 M, white fir 10 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1.50 per M, for the red fir and cedar, 50 cents per M for the white fir and incense cedar and $2.50 per M for the cedar poles. T. 32 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 25, NE¼ SE¼ fir 1[illegible] M, white cedar 350 M, SE¼ SE¼ fir 120 M, white cedar 150 M, NW¼ SW¼ fir 450 M, white cedar 100 M, SW¼ SW¼ fir 400 M, white cedar 50 M, none of the timber on this section is to be sold for less than $1.50 per M for the cedar and $1 per M for the white fir. T. 27 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 3, NW¼ NW¼ pine 230 M, fir 100 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 300 M, fir 50 M, Sec. 4, NW¼ NW¼ pine 120 M, fir 70 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 85 M, fir 100 M, Sec. 5, NW¼ NW¼ pine 400 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 420 M, fir 20 M, NW¼ SW¼ pine 70 M, fir 21 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1 per M for the pine and $1 per M for the fir. T. 15 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 1, NE¼ SE¼ fir 1100 M, cedar 10 M, SW¼ SE¼ fir 400 M, cedar 10 M, SW¼ SW¼ fir 1000 M, cedar 10 M, Sec. 12, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 450 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1200 M, cedar 5 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 20 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 5 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 20 M, white fir 10 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 450 M, cedar 30 M, white fir 10 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 115 M, cedar 5 M, white fir 15 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 45 M, cedar 10 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 525 M, cedar 20 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 75 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 5 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1130 M, cedar 10 M, white fir 5 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 905 M, white fir 25 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 440 M, cedar 35 M, white fir 10 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1.50 per M for the red fir and cedar, 50 cents per M for the white fir and incense cedar and $2.50 per M for the cedar poles. T. 27 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 25, NE¼ SW¼ fir 1[illegible] M, white cedar 350 M, SE¼ SW¼ fir 120 M, white cedar 150 M, NW¼ SW¼ fir 450 M, white cedar 100 M, SW¼ SW¼ fir 400 M, white cedar 50 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1.50 per M for the cedar and $1 per M for the white fir. T. 27 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 3, NW¼ NW¼ pine 230 M, fir 100 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 300 M, fir 50 M, Sec. 4, NW¼ NW¼ pine 120 M, fir 70 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 85 M, fir 100 M, Sec. 5, NW¼ NW¼ pine 400 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 420 M, fir 20 M, NW¼ SW¼ pine 70 M, fir 21 M, NW¼ SW¼ pine 100 M, fir 50 M, Sec. 6, NW¼ NW¼ pine 85 M, fir 100 M, SW¼ NW¼ pine 400 M, fir 20 M, SW¼ SW¼ pine 420 M, fir 20 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1 per M for the pine and $1 per M for the fir. T. 15 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 1, NE¼ SE¼ fir 1100 M, cedar 10 M, SW¼ SE¼ fir 400 M, cedar 10 M, SW¼ SW¼ fir 1000 M, cedar 10 M, Sec. 12, NW¼ NW¼ red fir 450 M, SW¼ NW¼ red fir 700 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1200 M, cedar 5 M, SE¼ NW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 20 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 5 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 1000 M, cedar 20 M, white fir 10 M, NE¼ SW¼ red fir 450 M, cedar 30 M, white fir 10 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 115 M, cedar 5 M, white fir 15 M, SW¼ SW¼ red fir 45 M, cedar 10 M, SE¼ SW¼ red fir 525 M, cedar 20 M, NE¼ SE¼ red fir 75 M, cedar 25 M, white fir 5 M, NW¼ SE¼ red fir 1130 M, cedar 10 M, white fir 5 M, SW¼ SE¼ red fir 905 M, white fir 25 M, SE¼ SE¼ red fir 440 M, cedar 35 M, white fir 10 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1.50 per M for the red fir and cedar, 50 cents per M for the white fir and incense cedar and $2.50 per M for the cedar poles. T. 27 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 25, NE¼ SW¼ fir 1[illegible] M, white cedar 350 M, SE¼ SW¼ fir 120 M, white cedar 150 M, NW¼ SW¼ fir 450 M, white cedar 100 M, SW¼ SW¼ fir 400 M, white cedar 50 M, none of the timber on these sections is to be sold for less than $1.50 per M for the cedar and $1 per M for the white fir. [illegible] Roseburg, selling [illegible] dozen.

Mr. Jennings was 85 years of age, and spent a large part of his life as a resident of this city. He was the father of Mrs. Belle Jones Austin, formerly of this city, and Mrs. C. W. Jennings, of Wilbur, and and Mrs. Minnie Campbell and Mr. S. S. Jennings of Portland. The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at Mrs. Campbell's home in Portland.

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NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING

Special meeting of Lilac Circle No. 49 will be held at K. P. hall Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of receiving candidates and applications.

DONNA OAKLEY, G. N.

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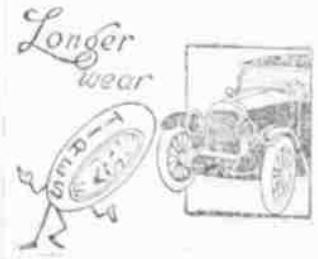

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WESTWARD TIDE OF HOMESEEKERS IS DECREASING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The ever dwindling number of homeseekers moving westward to settle on public lands totalled only 13,886 in the past year, 5056 fewer than in 1923. Interior department figures announced today gave the total area of public lands homesteaded in 1924 as 3,873,172, compared with 5,324,159 in the preceding year.

California had 1,420 entries for 350,543 acres; Oregon 1,188 entries for 246,261 acres; Idaho 631 entries for 209,017 acres and Montana 1,692 entries for 496,072 acres.

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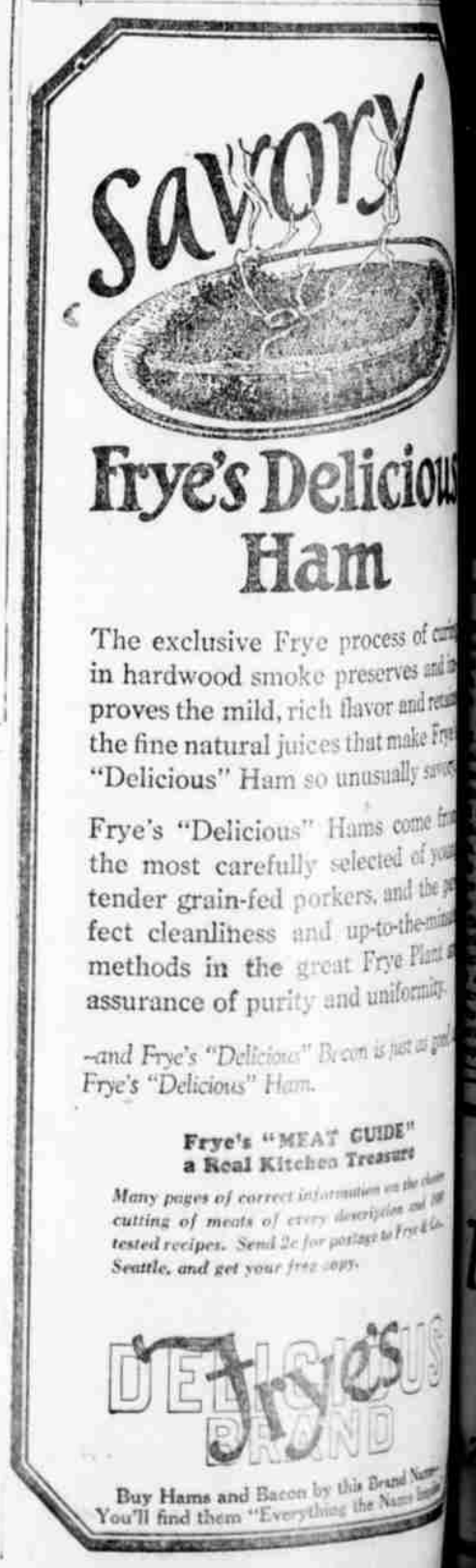
Eat Hazelwood at Wimberly's.

—o—

FIRES TAKE BIG FOREST TOLL IN ATLANTIC ZONE

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Light rains and snow flurries in various sections of the Adirondacks and Catskills over the week end failed to lessen the danger of for-



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