

Are you running your Balloon Tires hard or soft?

THE original idea back of balloon tires is the added comfort of riding on a soft cushion of air.

Every extra pound of pressure that must be put into a balloon tire to make it serviceable takes away just so much from the cushioning.

Many balloon tires today are run harder than they should be for maximum cushioning.

This is done to save the tires from excessive wear.

But here is a Balloon Tire that need not be over-inflated to save it from early and uneven tread wear or tread separation.

You can run U. S. Royal low pressure Balloons at true low air pressure and it won't hurt them. Because—

They have the new "Low-Pressure Tread," which prevents early and uneven tread wear—And they are built of Latex-treated Web Cord, which gives maximum strength and flexibility.

No matter what your experience with other balloon tires may have been—

Do not over-inflate these tires to save them from quick and excessive wear.

It is not necessary.

They are made for true low air pressures.

United States Rubber Company

United States Tires are Good Tires



U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

with the New Flat "LOW-PRESSURE TREAD" and Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

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The News-Review

Old dictionaries should be discarded, as recent activities have brought additional words into our language, and the publishers had to discard their old printing plates. Here is the newly compiled dictionary—larger and more complete than any similar one—enlarged vocabulary—all the new words and new special features—now ready for every 10-20.

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Entitles every reader to this New Enlarged Universities Dictionary Without Further Expense or Obligation—And Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Your Old Dictionary is Now Out of Date This is the ideal book for solving Cross Word Puzzles

STATE PRESS COMMENT

Forgetting History

History is not "bunk" as even the gentleman who was once quoted as calling it that would probably admit cheerfully enough. But in writing and teaching history in the past there have been two ways of preserving it and recalling it to the minds of present generations.

One of these ways has been to emphasize wars and international entanglements, without proper regard to the causes back of such wars or the better understanding which may have arisen since between the countries involved.

A Canadian writer, in an article in "United Empire," tells of his own boyhood training and inherited traditions all of which created a deep prejudice against Americans. Then he concludes:

"After breaking away from the old rote and studying history, and mingling with the present generation of Americans, those feelings have quietly disappeared."

He advises Canadians and Americans alike to look forward to better relations.

It is well to keep alive the memory of heroic deeds, noble causes, powerful movements and the visions and purposes of great leaders. But historical hatreds should be forgotten, along with everything else which hampers rather than helps the growth of friendship, understanding and peace among peoples.—Albany Herald-Democrat.

Back to Big Ranches

In every country except France population is increasing. The war caused barely a backward ripple in the rising tide.

Economists have long since called attention to the fact that the eaters increase more rapidly than the food. In the last century the great new territories of the Western United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina, under the most casual cultivation, were able to supply the world, but there are few fresh fields remaining.

Unless the entire world is to sink to the economic condition of China and India, in which the large mass of the people are always dangerously near the famine point, we must apply one of two possible solutions to the problem: a limitation to the increase in population or improved methods of agriculture.

Sir A. Daniel Hall, chief scientific adviser to the ministry of agriculture and fisheries of England, says that the road to efficiency on the farm lies in the adaptation of modern industrial methods to agriculture, a large acreage under one management with capital enough to supply the best mechanical equipment, skilled overseers and competent workmen.

The big ranch is no novelty to the west, but it has been customary to believe that the small farm is relatively more productive. The "Back to the Farm" appeal was based on that assumption.

Sir Daniel remarks that the small farm does not permit effective use of machinery, its overhead is too high, it is a weak unit for buying and selling, intellectually the farmer community is hide-bound and unprogressive and the farmer is only able to maintain himself by the long hours of hard labor in which the whole family share.

The instinct which holds men to the land is as old as civilization itself. It has kept many men on the farm to face hard work and poverty.

In the new lands, men have not yet taken root and sentiment has little consideration, but it is hard to believe that the European peasant will soon be willing to relinquish the few acres which have come down to him from his father, to become a part of the great food producing machine, expertly managed by a modern corporation.—Portland Telegram.

OUR LOW AVERAGE IN VOTING

Americans have a low average as voters, according to Simon Mitchell, who specializes on the voting habits of nations. We are in the same class as Cuba and Mexico with about 50 per cent in 1924, and are far below any European nation. Britain and Germany rank high, the former with 82 per cent last year, the latter with the same percentage for president in April, 1923, and a few countries run below 70 per cent. A referendum on conscription in New Zealand polled 86 per cent of the qualified voters, and in Switzerland 85 per cent voted on a plan to give the government large power to put down revolution.

Popularity of voting in Germany must be ascribed to the novelty of electing a president and a Reichstag with full legislative power, but how then should we explain the equal interest shown by the British, who have been voting for centuries, though the first step in manhood suffrage was only taken in 1867 and women did not begin to vote till 1918. The Scandinavian nations have long had the franchise, and they poll 71 to 76 per cent of the total registered.

There must be a reason for American negligence in the fact that our rights are so secure that we no longer value them highly and in the further fact that we have no sharply defined issues to stir the public mind to its depths. Some countries, like Britain, have sharply-defined economic lines tinged with revolution. Others draw lines of class and others between republican and monarchist. Such fundamental questions have been asked once for all with us.—Oregonian.

Peanut Politics

In his letter of resignation from the state game commission, to the governor, R. W. Price alleges that former state prohibition commissioner George L. Cleaver, who was ousted by the legislature from office, but is still on the state payroll as a "special agent" for Governor Pierce, solicited the assistance of three members of the game commission in an effort to "frame" up Game Warden A. E. Burgh-



Packed in tea-foil, instead of tins—hence 10¢

Made for pipes—and pipes only!

If ever a tobacco were "made for pipes"—it's Granger Rough Cut. Granulated, fine-cut tobaccos tend to smoke fast and hot in your pipe. But Granger naturally smokes slow and cool because it's specially cut for pipes—"rough cut," we call it. And when it comes to taste, Granger Rough Cut is neither over-mild nor too stout, but has that full, rich "rounded-out" mellowness that seems to just "go" with a pipe.

LOGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

doff, on a liquor charge so that the latter could be discharged from office.

It is further alleged that Mr. Cleaver claimed he acted with the governor's approval, presenting a letter to this effect, as apparently this was the only way the warden could be ousted without the executive's violating pledges given during the legislative session to secure senatorial support against the bill removing the game commission from his control.

The incident is typical of the kind of politics Governor Pierce has played ever since his inauguration. Mr. Cleaver, with the assistance of one Weinberg and the approval of the governor, spent several thousand of state money in the effort to "frame" Oregon's United States senators and other federal officials, as well as to "get" the speaker of the house of representatives. This is evidently why the taxpayers continue to pay Mr. Cleaver's salary.

Not very lofty politics perhaps and not very practical, because it defies itself, but what else can be expected from an administration that will force a million dollar shortage in state finances to punish people not voting the way the governor desired?—Salem Journal.

Tell It to Us

A delegate is being sent to Europe to interest foreign nations in "a great exposition to be held in Portland in 1926," so a Portland newspaper informs us. After that it will only be necessary to interest somebody at home.—Eugene Guard.

Pierce Feels So Badly

The bus and truck tax is held up. The thing bill is held up. All of Governor Pierce's vaunted measures for replacement of revenues cut off by his and Jefferson Meyer's manipulation of the tax levy, have gone glimmering and the state faces a deficit and must operate on a warrant basis.

But that isn't what the governor is snidely smiling over, Oh, no, no! He has just happened to think about a funny cross-eyed, white-faced calf that he saw out in Union county some years ago. The governor really feels very badly about the state's predicament. Ha, ha, ha, don't make the governor crack his lip.—Eugene Guard.

Indian Blood

The Indian race is not dying out, as many have supposed. It is growing—on the color fringe. The full-bloods are just holding their own. The mixed bloods are increasing at the rate of about 1,000 a year.

Here is another surprise. It used to be traditional that an Indian half-breed was "no good." Yet half-breeds are now turning into substantial citizens, successful farmers and capitalists. There are 41,000 Indians settled on farms against 2,800 ten years ago, and western banks have \$25,000,000 of Indian money.

The race will probably die out in time, but the same, not by extinction but by assimilation. The half-breeds marry more and more with the dominant whites, thinning

the red strain in their blood. There are bound to be more and more mixed marriages of the full-bloods. Eventually the "redskins" will be gone, having added a little copper to the average American complexion and a little more calmness to the American character.—Albany Democrat.

Less Toll for Autos

As last encouraging figures have appeared which apply to automobile killings. While they have steadily increased, they were fewer per every 10,000 automobiles in 1924 than in 1923. And the rate of killings per machine last year was less than half the average for 1915. The answer is education of the public that has come with the tremendous growth of the automobile industry and the legislation which licenses drivers and tends to eliminate the unfit.

The most important legislation has not been that limiting speed and setting up arbitrary rules for driving. It has been that which tended to remove the reckless driver and the unfit driver. Some people cannot operate a machine safely at 10 miles an hour. Others cannot under any conditions. But if only the fit drivers are permitted to drive, the casualties will be quickly reduced.

The reduction in the rate of deaths from motor accidents is illustrative of what can be done by education. As it is more widely applied, the casualty list will continue to shrink.—Portland Journal.

Thrill Intoxication

Thrills for the sake of the thrill are mental intoxicants. The only satisfaction for the appetite for thrills is more and more thrills. Unrestrained, such drunkenness leads to mental derangement, sometimes to madness. Two boys in Salem, Mass., six and nine years old respectively, threw a baby into the river and drowned it for excitement. Leopold and Loeb, two children somewhat more mature, committed murder and mutilation for the same purpose.

We stand ready to give hospital treatment to such mental and moral debauchees; but we make comparatively small effort to keep the intoxicants of lurid pictures and peep from the children and bring them up in wholesome, temperate home surroundings.—Portland Telegram.

FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY

About 44,000,000 of our people are faithfully employed and earn a total of about \$60,000,000,000 annually. It is estimated. It is also estimated that about \$10,000,000,000 of this is wasted every year, or which is less than \$2,000,000,000 is spent for fake stocks and schemes. Some kind of plan for teaching economy should be devised. Not all this waste could thus be prevented, for a fool and his money are soon parted. But \$10,000,000,000 is too much for one nation to waste in 12 months.—Portland Telegram.

CITY'S COP GETS PRAISE Two Bandon men drove into

Roseburg last week, parked their car on a main street and dropped into a cafeteria for lunch. The chief of police happened to be lunching there too, so he was asked what the parking limit was on the street in front of the place. "Thirty minutes," said the chief. "But take time to eat your meal." That's real courtesy, hospitality, and enlightened law-enforcement.—Bandon World.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

and horseshoeing. All work guaranteed. Plenty room for farmers' horses. 622 Winchester St. north of auto camp. E. E. Woodcock Prop.

Children's Pictorial Cross Word Puzzle

HOW TO SOLVE PUZZLE. The words start in the numbered squares and run either across or down. Only one letter is placed in each white square. If the proper words are found each combination of letters in the white squares will form words. The key to puzzle—the first word—is given in the drawing. Below are keys to the other words.



Running Across. Word 1. In the picture. Word 4. What the pole-idol that Indians worship is called. Word 7. Basket. Word 8. What the tree does when the wind blows. "The copper—the hoop to fit the barrel." Word 10. What folks do at night. Running Down. Word 1. Part of a suit of clothes. Word 2. Synonym for stubborn; unyielding. Word 3. Make believe or humbug. Also a covering for a pillow. Word 5. A short poem which can be set to music. Word 6. Finest; class. Word 8. A kind of fish. The lowest voice in a quartet. Word 9. A liquid food, usually made by boiling meat and vegetables.

BEAUTY QUEENS OF RIO STRIVE FOR ODD PRIZES

(Associated Press Leased Wire.) RIO DE JANEIRO, June 2.—The business men of this city apparently believe that pretty girls in Brazil are a bit different. One of the local newspapers is running a beauty contest, with some unusual prizes being offered by local commercial firms. There are, of course, the usual premiums of talcum powder, toilet sets, and perfume, but some of the others are difficult to harmonize with the prevalent belief that the Brazilian girl does no work, and never goes out unless accompanied by a member of the

family. Included in the list of prizes is a repeating rifle, a bicycle, a gas stove, an ice chest, a typewriter, 20 safety razor blades, a lottery ticket, and 25 collections of love stories.

The photographs already published have not included any contestants who seem to be in need of such a large supply of razor blades, and the motive behind the donation is unexplainable, except on the theory that the girls with bobbed hair are in the habit of having their necks.

Latimer's Arsenate Lead, eight cents per pound at Stearns and Chenoweth, Oakland, Ore.

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