

Roseburg News-Review
 Published Daily Except Sunday by the
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 Entered as second class matter
 May 17, 1926, at the post office at
 Roseburg, Oregon, under Act of
 March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates
 Daily, per year, by mail, \$4.00
 Daily, single month, by mail, .50
 Daily, by carrier, per month, .50

Weather Dope.

PROBABLY you mopped your heated brow Monday and imagined every place else but where you were to be nice and cool. This writer got to feeling that way and began wondering. Wonder led to a desire for facts with the result that the newspapers from neighboring cities were examined. A comfortable feeling of luxurious coolness was the result. But, read the figures for yourself:

	Max. Temp.
Salem	90
Corvallis	90
Eugene	88
ROSEBURG	88
Medford	94
Ashland	90

We claim climate superiority here and we can prove it. It is warmer here during the winter cold spells and cooler here during the summer hot spells. Why this is true does not concern us. Followers of this column will recall that about this same time last summer similar comparisons were given from time to time. They will also recall that comparative figures were given during the cold spell last winter.

Figures like these regarding our climate superiority are in the hands of government national home officials which is perhaps one reason that Roseburg has their favorable consideration as a location for the establishment of a branch of the national home.

One reason for printing these figures is so that loyal Roseburgers who are asked the question, "Yes, but isn't it awfully hot down there?" can reply with proper dignity: "Oh, not so very. Official figures show that Roseburg has a lower maximum temperature on hot days than does the rest of the state." (Or something equally effective and withering.)

No quotations have been posted giving the price of ringed seats for the big championship match in Portland Friday. Such a battle with 36 judges and many, many contenders should draw a capacity "gate."

When the thermometer reached 104 in Washington, D. C., the Senate decided to ratify the treaty and go home. Those eight or nine fellows who caused all the trouble should be compelled to stay there.

These are harvest days for the tea man.

Oregon Editors' Opinions

Hunting for Metal Worth \$200 lb. (Grants Pass Courier)

A METAL that is only one-third the weight of aluminum, yet as strong as steel, ought to be worth something these days when air transportation and thousands of other industrial uses are crying for more strength-less weight.

It is, it's worth \$200 per pound of the oxide.

The metal is beryllium, from the ore beryl, and in addition to its other remarkable properties it is non-corrosive.

No light is the metal itself that it will almost float in water.

An airplane constructed of it would lift from the ground at speeds little greater than that of a man walking.

If there is any possibility that such a metal might occur in Southern Oregon's mineral belt it ought to be well worth the time of the prospector who would find it.

Now it appears that the ore beryl might very well be expected to occur here, and the Courier is planning to secure data upon its properties and characteristics.

There is a danger for southern Oregon mining.

fering themselves as saviors of the people.—Astoria Budget.

Californians certainly do enjoy Oregon. A light check was made by traffic officers at Grants Pass last night. Out of 420 cars checked 174 were "foreign" or outstate cars and 160 of these were California cars.—Ashland Tidings.

If you start with one cent and double the amount each day for thirty days, your penny will have grown to the respectable sum of \$10,737,418.23.—La Grande Observer.

Around... The County

By R. R. WOOD

That the land is bearing the burden of taxation, and farmers are in many instances unable to meet the demand made upon them, is among the complaints heard by this writer in various quarters of the county. These statements came from stockmen, grain farmers and fruit growers, and they were backed up by tax receipts compared with incomes from the land. These claims were coupled with declarations that unless a change comes soon that will bring relief, many of the ranches will be abandoned and the properties turned over to mortgage companies. Sheep, cattle, goats, turkeys and grain crops on many of these places do not bring enough to pay taxes and keep the family in a half way decent manner. That taxes have increased way beyond all reason is the contention in almost every quarter. It is not alone a complaint heard among the farmers, but many business men of the towns and cities vehemently assert the truth of the complaint.

In some cases in this county, according to claims made, the tax on land is as high as five per cent, and the owners asserted in their conversation that it amounts to confiscation. That taxes have increased within a few years to more than five times what they were, when prices on products of the farms have increased but twice in the same period, was shown following a discussion among a group of farmers in the northern part of the county very recently.

The contention of one man was that farmers should be able to live as well on present prices as they did 20 years ago, when wool was selling at 10 to 12 cents, prunes at four to five cents, and wheat at 85 cents. But, said another farmer, how about your taxes. Old tax receipts were hunted up, and some 1930 tax receipts compared with those of 1900 and 1910—the comparison showed that 1930 taxes were five times higher on the same property.

In this connection a man who came into the county some 29 years ago made a statement that he at that time bought 80 acres of hill land. Clearing off the poison oak and some other obstructions, he planted 30 acres of the tract to prunes. The balance of the land he attempted to farm, growing grain thereon. His average yield, where three bushels of seed was used per acre, was 15 bushels of oats. The orchard finally came into bearing and a small drier was built to take care of the prunes. The yield of the orchard was small, and like most prunes grown on hill plantings were small. He has no house worth mentioning on the tract. For the last several years his taxes on that place have ranged around \$150 to \$180 per year. To pay those taxes, provide food and pay interest on the money, that rancher had to go out and work by the day. Last year he entered protest on his taxes, and the board of equalization cut the valuation in half. This year he is paying around \$80 taxes which, people who know the place say, is just one-half too much.

At this point still another farmer came in for a hearing in the discussion, stating that he rented a place, agreeing to pay \$600 cash rent per year. After all the work was sold this year, all the lamb marketed that were fit to be sold he lacked quite a sum necessary to making up the \$600 rent due. To meet the deficit he was compelled to sell his milk cows. This sacrifice enabled him to pay his rent. But, continuing his story, he remarked: The landlord's taxes on the farm were \$500, and so he had left out of the \$600 paid for rent only \$100 from his place for the year, which was not even a start toward interest on his investment. Just which one of the two men is correct, was the worst bit in the transaction was the subject of debate among the group of men listening in on the conversation.

A rancher who moved into this county two or three years ago and bought a place of 250 acres of burnt-over land north of Oakland some miles, said that he has about \$275 worth of lambs on hand. In addition he has 10 goats, and the fleece from the latter brought him an average of \$1 per head. Aside from a few chickens, this was the sum total of his income. His taxes he said, would probably run him up to \$100. His only salvation, as he sees it, is in the fact that he is clear of debt on the place. "But," he added, "the taxes are way out of reason, and if I wrote 15 years ago, I would not have come here. I would have stayed at my old trade of blacksmithing. I would take my personal property and move off, leaving the place for the taxes."

These people allege that no matter how much they have to pay for manufactured products, nor how low wool, lamb and other farm products go, the land is taxed just as much or more, that even while intangible, black stock, and incomes go south free. The farmers, they allege, are keeping up the expense of state government, roads, schools and all else, and those able to bear the burden are practically exempt.

Californians Here—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lydon, owners of the Corner and Plaza hotels in Napa, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Swanson, also of Napa, visited friends in this city today.

BRINGING UP FATHER



Maybe I'm Wrong

By J. P. MEDBURY

MAYBE I'M WRONG—An N. ran TWO can live cheaper than one, but the average bachelor would rather pay the difference and stay single.

Ode to a Bride—The way to a man's heart isn't via delicatessen.

Among The Illiterati—It's a typographical error when your wife catches you printing a kiss on the new maid.

Momentous Moments—When an absent-minded professor jumps out of a plane and suddenly remembers that he hasn't got a parachute.

Wonders of Nature—You can't teach an old dog new tricks, but you can buy a new dog.

Efficiency Experts—The India rubber man who got a job as a bouncer in a night club.

Social Accomplishments—A Peeping Tom can tell you in a glance just how many peeps there are in a keyhole.

The Good Old Daze—Circumstances alter cases—and so do bootleggers.

Null and Void—The dumb guy who is so bashful that he carries extra faces in his pocket in case his girl's lights should go out.

Our Own Vaudeville—Willie: Dad, what's a charity bazaar? Father: A place where you can buy Woolworth merchandise at fifty prices.

Talks on Health
 By DR. R. S. COPELAND

EVERY other group of workers has its organization. Why should we not have an organization for the protection of blood donors?

In New York City every year there are about seven thousand transfusions, averaging about one pint of blood in each case. About two years ago the blood givers organized the "Cooperative Blood Donor Agency," in connection with New York Hospital. Later the "Blood Transfusion Betterment Association" was formed. The latter organization maintains offices where candidates are examined and selected, and where monthly re-examinations are held.

Women are not accepted. This is because their veins are too small and, as a rule, they do not stand the loss of blood as readily as men. Donors are chosen, not alone with reference to their physical health and the condition of the veins at the elbow, but also for their appearance and good character.

References to this form of treatment are found in the writings of ancient Egyptians and Romans. It is known that in 1922 the Pope received blood from three donors.

For many years blood transfusions have not been uncommon. Since the World war, however, they have become an important factor in medical treatment.

This story may not mean much to most of you. But there are many cases where this procedure is essential to the life of the patient. There are times when he must have supplied immediately a quantity of good, rich blood.

Of course you know the term "blood transfusion" means the transfer of blood from the circulation of one living person into that of another. Transfusions are given to replace the blood lost by hemorrhage or after an accident or operation, or by hemorrhage in cases of internal ulcer.

times to increase the resistance before a serious operation. The fresh, health-giving blood promotes the prospect of recovery.

Science has progressed in its study of this subject so that there attends the transfusion very little or no danger. The physician makes sure before giving the treatment that he is using blood compatible with that of his patient. He exercises care that too great a quantity of blood is not given. By proper technique, he prevents the passage of a bubble of air or a blood clot into the body of his patient.

You can see that while it is unusual, it is a method of treatment that has great importance in a desperate case.

Answers to Health Queries

H. B. Q.—What causes cramps in the legs?
 A.—This may be due to poor circulation. Build up the general health and your circulation will improve.

R. S. Q.—I have been troubled with itching and formation of sores in the mouth and throat. This I am forced to spit out. Have been examined and my trouble has been diagnosed as a sinus condition. I am still expectorating. What would you advise? My lungs have been X-rayed.

A.—Correct the underlying ear, nasal and throat clear and keep up your general health. For further particulars send a self-addressed stamped envelope and repeat your question.

M. D. M. Q.—What causes a very unpleasant taste in my mouth with a dark brown saliva?

A.—Probably due to constipation. Correct your diet and keep your bowels open.

Mrs. E. C. Q.—What would cause constant sneezing every morning upon awakening? I do not have a cold.

A.—How can I gain? I seem to be in good health, have plenty of rest, wholesome food, etc., but can not put on weight.

A.—Have your nose examined—there may be some obstruction causing an irritation. Your doctor will advise you.

2. You may be of a naturally slender, wiry type. However, improving the health in general should also tend to add to the weight.

Mrs. M. H. Q.—What do you advise for falling hair? My hair is white and curly, but it is coming out.

A.—I would suggest shampooing regularly with a good pure soap and warm water, and the use of a stimulating ointment.

A. R. Q.—What will eradicate wrinkles under the eyes?

2.—How can I increase the height?

A.—Gentle massage, using a good cold cream, may be helpful. This should be done systematically every night to be of any benefit.

2.—You will continue to grow and develop generally until you reach the age of 21. After this age it is practically impossible to add to the height.

2.—You should weigh about 112 pounds.

MRS. A. R. D. Q.—What causes a beating sound in the ears when lying down?

A.—You may be troubled with high blood pressure. It would be wise to consult your physician for an examination.

Editorials on News

(Continued from page 1)

weather is apt to sneak up on us. And then the kidding from friends and readers is something awful.

POLITICS in Oregon, is hot and rapidly getting hotter. Tom Kay, returning from across the mountains, says it is all settled.

By Geo. McManus

because public service commissions haven't kept rates from going up.

But ABOLISHING the public service commission would either leave public utilities UNREGULATED or would throw regulation of them back into the legislature and the various city councils.

We tried that for a long time, and QUIT IT—for good reasons.

SO, you see, two of the famous planks are merely the usual molasses for catching flies. Joseph's vivid personality dressed them up and breathed new life into them and gave them the appearance of something wholly novel.

In the hands of one less gifted, they would lose inevitably the glamor with which Joseph invested them and become just plain, old-time political bunk.

THAT leaves the issue of cheap power, which is going to be THE ISSUE of this particular political campaign in Oregon.

It is an issue that has been fought out in many municipalities in the past, and all who remember these campaigns know that it is an issue that is capable of developing heat.

PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC

Exhibit of decorative work by Mrs. I. F. Holdridge at Knudsen's Jewelry Store

GAS THE ANTS

DESTROYING INFANTRY

OF... THE FEARFUL SEVEN

FLEAS
ANTS
BEDBUGS
MOSQUITOES
ROACHES
MOTHS
FLIES



Ants have waged their last offensive when you meet them with FLY-TOX. Use it regularly and enjoy complete freedom from insect pests. FLY-TOX is developed from a scientific formula that insures 100% destruction of all insect pests. Harmless to people and animals. Fragrant. Sold at grocery, drug and hardware stores.

FLY-TOX is sold all over the world

CALIFORNIA REK SPRAY CO., BENICIA, CALIF.

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FLY-TOX

KILLS THEM ALL

THEY GAVE A new Thrill

THAT'S WHY THEY GOT THERE... SO QUICKLY

THE "TALKIE" PUBLIC NEVER HEARD OF LAWRENCE TIBBETT TILL "THE ROGUE SONG"—TODAY HE IS A BOX OFFICE WOW.



FAST SUCCESS STORY NO. 7
 LAWRENCE TIBBETT

The higher they come, the harder they fall... was Hollywood's greeting to Lawrence Tibbett. Then came "The Rogue Song" and Tibbett landed, in just one jump, among the half dozen leading stars of the screen. A quick triumph for Lawrence Tibbett? Not at all! Nature gave him that glorious voice.

That's why OLD GOLD makes no claims... of factory skill... or secret processes. For Nature alone deserves the credit. The sun, the rain, the fertile soil simply produced better tobaccos. That's why OLD GOLDS thrill your taste. That's why OLD GOLDS give you throat-ease.



C.P. Lorillard Co.

BETTER TOBACCO... "NOT A COUGH IN A CARLOAD"

MOTORITE is refined to meet the high speed requirements of the new high compression motors.

It is the oiliest oil known. It has a great capacity for carrying away and giving up heat.

It resists dilution by giving up stray gasoline in the form of vapor.

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It seals in high compression giving 200 EXTRA miles of lubrication.

Refill with MOTORITE. Only 25¢ a quart at any UNION Station.

Tune in Union Oil Radio Program every evening between 5:30 and 5:45 over station KEX.

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 The Union Motor Oil for High Compression Cars