Roseburg News-Review
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HARRIS ELLSWORTH.....Editor

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Who Will They Nominate?

SHOULD the alleged lineups for the "prominent" candidate fail to materialize when the republican committee meeting opens tomorrow, no candidate in the entire list will have any better chance for the nomination than A. C. Marsters of Roseburg.

It is possible, even likely, that the "skids" are all "greased." The first ballot may nominate and that will be that. What few facts that have trickled through, however, seem to indicate that the skids are NOT greased and that no candidate has the nomination assured before the committee convenes.

If this is true what are the possibilities? In favor of Mr. Marsters's chances is the possibility that each of the widely mentioned and prominent candidates will have a sizeable minority support, not enough to win, but with reluctance to yield to consolidation with another candidate in a similar condition. Should this situation come about it might be easily possible to consolidate enough of such support to Mr. Marsters who, so far as the convention is concerned, has not been making any effort at securing a lineup.

There are other prominent men in the state who are watching developments with ideas along this line. It is doubtful, though, if any of the others have so impressive a record of public service and party loyalty.

Mr. Marsters is not a politician but if nominated he could put on a winning campaign for he has the vigor and energy to do it. He would make a splendid governor for he has long been accustomed to making important decisions on the basis of facts and would not be influenced in the slightest toward any particular political clique or toward any one section of the state. The committee would find in Mr. Marsters most of the qualifications it seeks in a candidate.

Oregon Editors' Opinions

Dieting Fad Has Hurt Farmers
(Albany Democrat-Herald)

WE REMEMBER how we brought down righteous indignation on our own head a year or more ago for advancing the theory that dieting has been a big factor in creating the oversupply of farm products. At that time we were a prophet crying in the wilderness at a time when the ladies were making a breakfast of orange juice and laying off the pancakes and sausages. A number of women told us at the time that we would rate higher with them if we would mind our own business and let them attend to theirs. But their onslaughts never caused us to change our opinion.

The truth is that the nation has gone crazy on dieting. The physicians have gone out of their way to recommend orange juice and lettuce for the day's menu. They have told their clients not to eat meats and the starchy foods such as potatoes and bread. And the business man has heeded them. In his mad race for efficiency, he has subsisted on yeast cakes while the girls, determined to attain the proportions of a sylf, have nearly starved their tummies.

However, better days are ahead. The health fad and the style fad are changing. Some dietitians have proclaimed recently that the man or woman who "eats anything" is likely to get a well-balanced ration on which he or she will thrive without need of worry. And the stylists who shape girls' legs as well as their hats and stockings have decreed that the anemic creature with the dimensions of a shake pole, can't catch a summer beau on the beach this season. So it appears that sense is succeeding nonsense and scientific lore is getting the better of propaganda and blah.

Out of these trends we begin to see daylight for the farmer. Perhaps the tired business man will refresh himself with some other kind of food than a yeast cake. And it may be that the girls will start eating that extra slice of bread.

If such should be the case, there will be fewer men in the sanitariums and fewer girls in the tuberculosis hospitals.

Likewise there will be a lot more prosperous farmers and considerable less talk about farm relief subsidies, debentures and the like.

In union there is strength. The Union oil company announces a stage terminal for the Union Pacific stage system at Second and Union streets—The Dalles Chronicle.

We have received a communication from "Deacon" Lawton, president of the Astoria local, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, protesting against the use of the slang term "paperhanger" in referring to a bad check passer. Deacon Lawton points out that the real "paperhanger" is an honest and gentlemanly fellow, who won't steal, despite his many opportunities, occurring in the course of his work. We stand corrected.—Astorian.

Birdmen have started soaring over the burg at ungodly hours of the night, arousing the honest citizenry from their slumbers, and a move is afoot to swap the German cannon in the city park for an anti-aircraft gun.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

Advice to Girls
By
NANCY LEE

DEAR NANCY LEE:

I am seventeen years old and I am in love with two boys in my class. I am crazy about them. They are both very good singers and I often hear them singing sentimental songs to other girls but they never sing any to me. I dream of them all of the time and it just breaks my heart when they don't pay attention to me.

Oh, Nancy Lee, don't tell me that I will forget them and to just consider them as good friends. I have a fifteen-year-old sister who is much more popular than I am. What shall I do Should I invite them to dances given at an inn? Please advise me and thank you.

E. P.

E. P.: I can give you no other advice beyond asking you to come back to earth and realize that the thing can not be so terribly serious since you imagine yourself in love with two. You are in love with love and the sooner you quit weaving sentimental dreams about people who are apparently indifferent to you the happier you are going to be. Your younger sister no doubt is more evenly balanced than you are, and is no doubt content to enjoy healthy friendships with people who appreciate her, rather than spend her days in foolish daydreams. I would hesitate to invite any one to a dance if I thought that they were indifferent to me. Mix with bright, jolly young people, enjoy and make the best of the happy years of your youth, go in for athletics, take up music or the study of a foreign language and you will soon have no time for your breaking heart.

ARGUMENTS SCORE WATER POWER AND INCOME TAX BILLS

(Associated Press Leased Wire)

SALEM, Ore., July 24.—The personal income tax is unnecessary in Oregon because it "simply attempts the old scheme of shifting the tax load from one shoulder to the other in the fallacious hope of making the load lighter," says the negative argument for the Voters Pamphlet filed against the measure by the Greater Oregon association and the state taxpayers' association.

A summary of the argument prepared by L. B. Smith, secretary of the two associations, says:

"Every line of business that has tried such a scheme has found it to be unsuccessful. The only way that the expenses of business of government can be lightened is to spend less money.

"The adoption of a personal income tax in Oregon this year would be a severe blow to those who are looking forward to a resumption of industrial and business activity, and who are joining together in a determined effort to bring outside capital and new residents to Oregon."

Water Plan Assailed

The same organizations filed a negative argument on the peoples' water power and utility district amendment, declaring that "we do so because the taxing and bond issuing powers authorized by the amendment represent very unsound business policy. They are unlimited and cannot be reconciled with the established procedure of the state government to place restrictions on taxation and incurring public debt.

"Too many special districts are used now in financing improvements and public developments, and boundaries overlap, and with an entirely new district that could add more debt without limitation it might easily happen that tax and bond issue liens would pile up on farm property, or timber and other holdings that would exceed the value of the land.

"We have not discussed the public ownership issue as we consider it a separate matter for the voters to decide, but we insist that the exercise of sound judgment and good business policy demand placing limits on tax and bond issue authority."

W. S. U'Ren, Portland attorney, in opposing this measure, gives the three following reasons: "First, because it grants to such districts power to tax property within the district without a limit on the rate or the amount; second, because it grants such districts power to create public debt on the district without limit; third, because it does not require that such districts should be created from territory in adjoining counties."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Western Pacific officials said the $10,000,000 contract for 112 miles of railroad to be built from Keddie, Plumas county, to connect with the Great Northern at Bieber, Lassen county, will be let shortly after bids are received here Monday.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 24.—The California Savings and Commercial bank failed to open its doors for business yesterday morning. A notice posted on the door of the bank stated that the institution had been taken over by Will C. Wood, state superintendent of banks. No statement could be obtained.

POLLY AND HER PALS

Maybe I'm Wrong
By
J. P. MEDBURY

THE way some wives work around the house you'd think they were married by the secretary of labor.

Auto-Suggestion—What the average motorist needs is a good strong jack that will lift the mortgage on the car.

Vital Statistics—The divorce court is the clearing house for matrimonial bonds.

Social Errors—The cross-eyed motorist who doesn't steer where she's looking.

Advice to the Love-Worn—Alimony was invented so that a married woman could get some dough without having to do a lot of dishes for it.

Necessary Evils — Saxaphones have taken the place of spite fences.

Take It or Leave It—Most lessons in love are learned at night school.

Momentous Moments—When an absent-minded traveling salesman leaves the hotel without taking any towels.

Pitiful Cases—The old maid who wore out ninety dollars worth of spectacles last year looking under beds.

Our Own Vaudeville—Marine: So you joined the navy! What was the idea? Sailor: I wanted to brush up on my necking.

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Talks on Health
By
DR. R. S. COPELAND

A SMILING, happy, well baby is a joy to see. It wrings the heart to see a sick, helpless little baby.

It is in the summertime that little babies suffer most from colic. This is because hot weather is favorable for the growth of germs, and so the baby's milk must be closely watched.

Those minute plants, called germs or bacteria, are like all other plants. They thrive on warmth and moisture. Germs grow and multiply in enormous numbers in a bottle of milk unless the milk is clean and is kept in a cool place. You cannot be sure that bottled milk is safe unless it remains in a temperature below 50 degrees F., which is the usual temperature of a good refrigerator.

The breast-fed baby is a lucky baby, especially in the summertime. A mother's milk is pure milk, and it also has peculiar properties most advantageous to her child, more so than any cow's milk could possible have.

Cow's milk, no matter how carefully it is handled and distributed, is sure to contain some of the souring germs, even though it is free from the more dangerous germs. If kept in a warm place, it takes only a few hours before the milk is teeming with bacteria capable of producing great discomfort, if not actual illness.

When contaminated milk is fed to a baby, colic is near at hand. Gas forms in the intestines and violent twisting pains are sure to follow.

The first thing to do in an attack is to stop the baby's milk feedings. Give nothing but cooled, boiled water in frequent small doses. Warm water alone may quiet the symptoms, but if it does not, give a small dose of milk of magnesia, or a little bit of bicarbonate of soda in warm water in order to neutralize the acidity and stop the pain.

Every mother should know how to give an enema. It requires some skill and knowledge. Giving an enema will shorten the baby's illness.

In a severe attack it is wise not to return to the milk feedings for a day or two. Barley water may be given instead.

Barley water is made by adding a cupful of barley, purchased at the grocery, to a quart of water. Cook this in a double boiler for three hours, then strain through a sieve and thin with water. It should be prepared exactly as the formula for a bottle feeding of milk is prepared. Give it to the baby at the same times as you would the regular feedings of milk.

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Editorials on News
(Continued from page 1)

ingness to accept lower wages, keep on coming to this country, it is going to be increasingly difficult for native white Americans to FIND JOBS.

SO, YOU SEE, the chamber of commerce of northern Monterey county, which has seen what happens when cheaper labor displaces native American labor, reasons this way:

"It's bad business to displace high standard American labor with low standard labor from overseas. But as long as the Philippines are a part of the United States, the Filipinos have a perfect right to come to this country.

"So, since they WANT their independence, let's GIVE IT TO THEM. Then we CAN KEEP THEM OUT."

THAT raises these other questions: "Why do we want to keep low wage, low standard of living peoples out of this country? Haven't we always bragged that this is the refuge of the downtrodden? Haven't we always boasted of our melting pot?"

BY WAY of answer, here is an illuminating extract from the latest report of the United States employment service here in Oregon:

"We have a great surplus of unemployed in all lines of work. Haying is on and harvest will soon begin. But COMBINES here REDUCE THE DEMAND for laborers in the grain harvest."

COMBINES reduce the demand for grain harvest labor. Ditch digging machines reduce the demand for ditch diggers. Great steamshovels, moving a wagon load of dirt at every bite, reduce the demand for pick and shovel men.

Everywhere machines are taking over the work that was formerly done by strong arms and backs and by nimble fingers.

WHAT are we going to do about it? We can't stop the machines. We WOULDN'T if we could, for from the very beginning of the mechanical revolution growing use of machinery has enabled men to earn HIGHER WAGES, and thus in the long run to achieve better standards of living for themselves and their families.

We are a mechanical-minded people, and by the USE OF MACHINES we can keep up our standards and still compete successfully with the rest of the world.

BUT with machines steadily displacing labor we are going to get into serious trouble if we permit low-paid low standard of living workers to go on pouring into this country.

That is just about as plain as the sun at noon.

Around.... The County
By R. R. WOOD

That the farmer has an easy life, works only when he pleases and spends a lot of time jazzing around in his auto enjoying himself, is quite a widely accepted conception of many people who live in the towns and who work from eight o'clock mornings to five in the afternoon.

This very common idea of the joyous existence of the rural population was expressed to the writer only last week by a city man, who, among others, believes the merchant, the clerk, the mechanic, the day laborer, has much the harder time to get along in the world than his country friends.

It might be a good thing for "our folks," both in town and out, to get a glimpse of these matters at close range. The vision might be enlightening, to say the least. A better understanding of the problems of the farmer-producer population of the country cannot but be of value to everybody in these days of reconstruction of marketing, of production, living expenses and bedrock prices that are being offered the growers at present.

From all parts of the country comes the complaint of business stagnation. It is useless to minimize the situation in an attempt at evading the issue. Everybody knows it is so, say these farmers, and the only thing left is for the entire country to face the problem like courageous Americans and get to the bottom of the trouble and eliminate those factors that have brought about this general stagnation. Those who remember the crisis that swept the country during Cleveland's second administration know what a real panic is like. This slump just now is a time of immense prosperity compared to 1893-4. But then as now, farmers were bearing more than their proportion of the burdens. Wheat at 18 cents per bushel, a good cow for $20, horses at $35 to $40—there were no tractors those days—hay at $5 delivered to the city man, eggs at 10 cents, milk at 5c per quart, potatoes at 35c per 100, were the prevailing prices paid producers in the nineties.

During the week past this writer has visited many farm homes in northern Douglas county, has talked with farmers and farm matrons, and these good people freely expressed their opinions as to conditions confronting the country. These have followed the trend of events the world over, daily papers and farm journals and magazines are found on their tables. The farm population of Douglas county is largely American born. Many of the men and women on the ranches here are acquainted with city life. They are typical American citizens and are entitled to better pay for their work in field, orchard and garden than they receive. In order that News-Review readers may understandingly vision some of the problems "our folks" on the farms are facing, it may be well to relate some of the facts that prevail.

"You do not dare state the facts of conditions as you meet them throughout the country," was the challenge given by one farm matron. Continuing, she said: "If the newspapers of the country would espouse the cause of the producers there would, I believe, be a wonderful improvement in farm conditions. We are only asking fair play. We have no protection from organization, and are at the mercy of markets that are manipulated to the advantage of big business, and we are compelled to take what they offer for our wool, lambs turkeys and other livestock, as well as our grain."

This matron of the farm was doing her full share in the work of haying. She was doing what few women of the city would do—although her hair had grown gray with the coming and going of the years, she was down at the barn helping to mow away the hay. She had gotten up at four that morning. After the breakfast was out of the way she went out to help her husband with the hay, because prices on lambs, wool and other products of their farm would not warrant hiring a man to help with the heavier work.

Up at another farm in that neighborhood the wife was also helping with the hay. On still another place two eighth grade school girls—apparently the boys on that farm were all girls—were helping father and mother with the hay. Two motherless girls, one of them evidently a union high school student and the other in the grades, were helping father in looking after affairs on the small ranch devoted to a few berries, some three or four cows and a few dozen chickens that forms the source of their income. There was an absence of permanent wave or of lip stick or of rouge in the toilet of either girl, but they were happily employed at the little farm home, the elder one taking the place as best she could of the mother who had passed, while the younger girl was helping with the berries in the garden. These girls had been up since daybreak, had worked hard all day, and smiled bravely as they told of their daily routine. There was no time for afternoon in town shopping, and the small income of the farm would not permit of any unnecessary expense.

How many women of the city would be able to go out with a team after her breakfast work was out of the way, take the horses from the barn, hitch them to a hay rake and go over the field raking the newly mowed crop into winrows? But that is what I discovered another matron doing on a farm this last week. It was not because she liked that work any better than the city woman, but because the wool clip and the lambs that they had on the farm were priced so low that there was no money to pay hired help. They had sold mohair for 27c. Wool at 23c. Several 100-pound fat yearling wethers had brought them only four cents per pound on the open market, while a 190-pound dry ewe brought this farmer and his wife just an even two cents, delivered at the nearest market. They had fed those sheep for more than a year, too.

Just what the federal farm board is doing for these farmer folk is not very impressive, according to what they told me. Most of these ranchmen are expressing doubt as to any benefit. Tey are against pools and combines that have high salaried executives to look after the growers' "interests," and here is one experience, but typical of others I met, that will illustrate their side of the argument: This particular farmer rents a farm on shares. The sheep belong to the ranch. The owner is a member of a wool pool or association. The renter is not. The wool clip for the spring of 1929 was good, and the open market quotations at that time ran as high as 42 cents per pound. The sheep were sheared, and as the owner of the farm was a member of a wool association, the renter allowed his share of the clip to go into the association. He could have sold to an independent buyer for 42 cents and gotten his cash on the spot. As a matter of fact he sold with the owner, shipped the wool to an association, and it was a year before he got a cent on that wool—the spring of 1930, and then received 24 cents per pound, a loss of just 16 cents per pound to him.

Believing that these producers should be paid better prices, and that such a course would relieve the present stringency in all lines of business, is the contention of Douglas county producers, farmers, stockmen and orchardists. To pay better prices would put money into circulation, because, these farmer folk pointed out, they are good spenders when they are able to sell their products at living quotations. When the farmers are equitably paid, all other lines of business immediately feel the benefits, and since all wealth comes from the soil, it is fatal to prosperity, they contend, to permit any policy that robs the growers of their just share of the profits of business. This is what the lady meant meant when she said that I did not dare write the facts, because it would reflect on corporation policies and big business. That the farms are entitled to electric power and lights, water for irrigation, modern homes and all conveniences now enjoyed in city homes, and that in return as partial remuneration for invaluable hydro electric power sites given many of the corporations free of charge by the state, these companies should be required by statute to extend power and light lines to all communities in the state, is the contention of many people living in rural districts and small towns of Oregon. That it is a just demand many people freely admit, as it will enable the farming communities to enjoy the benefits of modern civilization and place within the reach of the youth of the ranches many of the privileges that is their heritage.

N. UMPQUA SURVEY STILL DEFERRED

E. H. Best, who recently wrote to the bureau of public roads, seeking employment on the survey crew on the North Umpqua road, has been advised by J. F. Cameron, assistant engineer, that no arrangements have as yet been made for the survey. Mr. Best was informed that no agreement has been made with the district trustees for the work and that the date of the survey is still uncertain.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON APPLICATION OF GUARDIAN FOR ORDER OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.
In the matter of the guardianship of
Leland A. Houser, a minor.

It appearing to the court from the petition presented and filed by D. S. Houser, guardian of the person and estate of Leland A. Houser, a minor, praying for an order of sale at private sale of certain real property belonging to said ward, and that it appears necessary and beneficial to the said ward that such real estate should be sold;

It is, therefore, This 16th day of July, 1930, ordered that the next of kin and the said ward and all persons interested in the said estate appear before this court on the 9th day of August, 1930, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the court room of this court, in the county court house in the city of Roseburg, Oregon, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of said real estate described in said petition, to-wit:

An undivided one-seventh of lots four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13) and thirty (33) feet of street adjacent thereto vacated by law; all situated in block fourty-a (41) Riverside Addition to the City of Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon; also lot sixteen (16) and thirty (30) feet of the street adjacent thereto vacated by law in block twenty-five (25) Riverside Addition to the City of Roseburg, Oregon, all according to the recorded plat of said addition on file and of record in the office of the county clerk of Douglas County, Oregon.

(Sign.) W. S. HAMILTON,
County Judge

The foregoing is a true copy of the original order, as the same appears of record and in my custody.
(Seal) ROY AGEE,
County Clerk and ex officio clerk of the above named court.
By Helen Leake, Deputy.

ORDER

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.
In the matter of the guardianship of
W. H. Thacker, insane.

This matter coming on for hearing at this time upon the petition of Linda Thacker, the duly appointed, qualified, and acting guardian of the estate of W. H. Thacker, insane, for a license to sell the real property of said estate.

And it appearing to the court from said petition that it is necessary and will be beneficial to the said W. H. Thacker that the interest of said W. H. Thacker in the hereinafter described real property be sold.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that said W. H. Thacker and Linda Thacker, Charles W. Thacker, Harold Thacker, and Joe Thacker, the next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in said estate be, and they are, directed and required to appear before this court on the 9th day of August, 1930, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in the county court room in the court house in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, to show cause, if any exists, why a license should not be granted to said guardian for the sale of the real property of said estate consisting of an undivided one-eighteenth interest to the following described real property, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 5.67 chains north and 8 chains east of the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, township 27 south, range 6 west of the Willamette Meridian, said point being on the north line of the Coos Bay Wagon Road, thence north 24.00 chains, thence east 9.00 chains, thence south 21.30 chains to the north line of said wagon road, thence in a southwesterly direction along the north line of said wagon road to the place of beginning, containing 20.38 acres, more or less. Also beginning at a point 20.67 chains north and 17.00 chains east of the quarter section corner between sections 22 and 27, township 27 south, range 6 west of the Willamette Meridian, thence east 16 chains to the Coos Bay Wagon Road, thence in a southwesterly direction following the meanders of the Coos Bay Wagon Road to a point directly south of the beginning point, thence north 21.31 chains to the place of beginning containing 21.75 acres more or less.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that this order be served upon said W. H. Thacker and Linda Thacker, Charles W. Thacker, Harold Thacker and Joe Thacker and all persons interested by publication thereof in the Roseburg News-Review, a newspaper published and of general circulation in Douglas County, Oregon.

Date of first publication, July 17, 1930.

Dated July 17, 1930.

W. S. HAMILTON,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.
In the matter of the estate of Jacob Van Rhee, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Van Rhee, deceased, by order of the above entitled court made and entered on the 12th day of July, 1930. All persons having claims against said estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them, duly verified as by law required, to the undersigned in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Date of first publication July 17, 1930.

Date of last publication August 14, 1930.

GUY CORDON,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Van Rhee, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.
In the matter of the estate of William Graham Curry, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been duly appointed executrix and executor of the last will and testament of William Graham Curry, deceased, by order of the above entitled court, and that they have duly qualified as such. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to present them, with proper vouchers, duly verified, as by law required to the undersigned at the office of Carl E. Wimberly in Roseburg, Oregon, within six months from the date of first publication of this notice, which is July 17, 1930.

ISABELLE JANE CURRY,
CARL E. WIMBERLY,
Executrix and executor of the last will and testament of William Graham Curry, deceased.

CITATION

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.
In the matter of the estate of Carl Johan Tollakson, deceased.

To John Wilhelm Tollakson:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Douglas in the court room thereof at Roseburg in said county within thirty-five days from the date of the first publication of this citation to show cause, if any exists, why the administrator with the will annexed of said estate should not be authorized and directed to sell the following described real property in Douglas County, Oregon, to-wit:

Lot 17 of Eden Orchards, containing 20 acres more or less, according to the plat thereof on file in the office of the County Clerk of Douglas County, Oregon, at private sale for cash in hand in the manner provided by law to pay the charges, expenses, and claims against said estate.

Witness the Hon. J. W. Hamilton, Circuit Judge with the seal of the above entitled court affixed this 1st day of July, 1930.

Date of first publication July 3, 1930.

(Seal) ROY AGEE, Clerk.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the last will and testament of F. A. Stewart, deceased, has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Douglas County, her final account as such executrix, and that Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1930, at ten o'clock a. m., and the court room of the said court have been fixed as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and the settlement thereof.

Dated June 5, 1930.

GEORGIA A. STEWART,
Executrix of the last will and testament of F. A. Stewart, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County.
In the matter of the estate of Belle R. Austin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Wm. Austin, was on the 28th day of June, 1930, duly appointed Administrator of the above entitled estate by the above entitled Court. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to the undersigned, or to R. L. Whipple, at Roseburg, Oregon, duly verified as required by law, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1930.

WM. AUSTIN,
Administrator of the estate of Belle R. Austin, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of B. F. Goodman, deceased, has filed his final account as such administrator in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Douglas County, and the Hon. W. S. Hamilton, Judge of said court has appointed Friday the 15th day of August, 1930, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the county court room in the court house in Roseburg, Douglas Cunty, Oregon, as the time and place of hearing objections, if any there be, to said final account and the settlement thereof. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear and make objections if any, to said final account at or before the time for final hearing.

Dated at Roseburg, Oregon, July 10th, 1930.

J. F. CULVER,
Administrator of the estate of B. F. Goodman, deceased.

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Not the Cook

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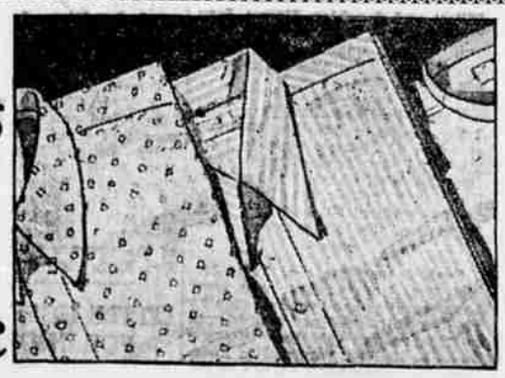

During this hot weather it usually takes a shirt or two extra during the week. Take advantage of our sale and augment your supply. Get in on this special.

WILDER & AGEE CO.