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HARRIS ELLSWORTH .....Editor

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Ports

IN congratulating the Coos Bay district upon its success at the recent hearings in Washington, D. C., we do so with a pang of regret that we are not able also to congratulate the Port of Umpqua people.

Coos Bay is to have its desired harbor depth and shall be able to celebrate a genuine victory and a real harbor completion at its big blow-out planned for July Fourth. Roseburg people will go over and help them celebrate.

The Umpqua south jetty project again seems to be delayed. The army engineers seem adamant in their stand that dredging and scouring will make a harbor at the mouth of the Umpqua of sufficient depth to admit large lumber carriers. A good long fair test has been made and it seems to this writer that it has been clearly demonstrated that the mouth of the Umpqua cannot be cleared until the south jetty is built. The building of a south jetty will unquestionably produce action of water currents which will keep the mouth clear to a gratifying depth.

There is no solid menace to navigation at the mouth of the Umpqua. An eddying action deposits mud and silt at the mouth. All that is necessary to give us a good harbor at the mouth of the Umpqua is a barrier such as a jetty to prevent this eddying action. Natural flow of the water will remove the present deposits as soon as the eddy is eliminated and a good deep harbor will be the result.

We hope the Reedsport people will continue to press this matter and we know that they will. We do not regard the Umpqua port as being a competitor of the port of Coos Bay. Both are ultimately necessary to the development of the timber resources of the Umpqua watershed. All Douglas county should lend whatever aid possible to the Port of Umpqua project.

Oregon Editors' Opinions

CO-OPERATION IN POULTRY
(Portland Journal)

The story of poultry in Oregon is one that proves again that profits come from co-operation, quality and salesmanship.

Fred Cockell of Clackamas county told the story at the launching of Oregon's new agricultural program at Salem.

Oregon produced the first hen that laid 300 eggs in a year. It is less well known that Oregon poultry and egg exhibits have won contests in nine different states and foreign countries.

Breeding stock from Oregon has been shipped to 16 different countries.

Ambrose Brownell recently shipped 50,000 eggs for hatching to be be used in improvement of poultry strains in California.

Last year, in the face of depression, Oregon co-operative poultrymen gained 496 members and the number of hens in flocks increased by 282,579. Eggs sold in 1929 totaled 7,558,165 dozen, and in 1930, 8,805,188 dozen.

Of 158 carlot shipments from the state, co-operative poultrymen were represented by 791 carlots. The organization paid its members for eggs in 1930, $2,190,000, and the average price the last year has been above that of other states.

"An increase of one per cent in marketing activities has been recorded by the poultrymen's co-operative association in 10 years. Its business is now third largest of $7,000,000 received by Oregon farmers.

In a five year period California gained 90 per cent in egg sales and Washington 225 per cent, but Oregon gained 300 per cent.

"Research and demonstration in Oregon State college have helped put Oregon poultrymen in the lead front.

When business slumped, they were able to stabilize their own business, and to a certain extent their income, because they had co-operative organization.

And it is because Oregon eggs have quality above those of other states that eggs from Oregon sell for more on markets like New York.

MORE WORK FOR HAWLEY
(Garibaldi News)

It was entirely through the efforts of Congressman Hawley that a veterans' hospital is to be located and constructed at Roseburg, and preventing it being located at Vancouver, Wash. And now that Oregon has a stronger pull at the national seat of government, we are inclined to think that this is an opportune time to start a demand for the construction of further improvements on Tillamook bar in obtaining an appropriation for a south jetty. This should be incorporated in the next river and harbor bill, and it is none too soon to devise what is the best plan for obtaining an appropriation.

Editorials on News
(Continued from page 1)

S. P. & S. railway, is authority for the statement that government statistics show that for a five-year average Oregon producers received 31.7 cents per dozen for their eggs, whereas producers in the seven north central states received only 26.8 cents per dozen—this in spite of the fact that producers in the north central states are MUCH NEARER to the great consuming markets.

Why this price differential in favor of the Oregon egg? The answer can be given in one word: QUALITY.

Oregon poultrymen produce a better egg. So the discriminating buyers of the big Eastern cities are willing to pay more for it.

MR. MILLER, in an interesting article in Oregon Business, the little magazine published by the Oregon state chamber of commerce, tells us that in comparison with California Oregon poultrymen find their feed costs lower and their production per hen very much higher.

But that isn't all. California poultrymen are operating chiefly on land that represents a very high cost price. In Oregon, land suitable for poultry production—where, remember, feed costs are lower and production per hen very much higher—commands a much lower price.

IF you have ever visited Petaluma, you know that poultry production has been quite profitable in California.

Here in Oregon, especially in mild Southern Oregon, where feed costs are lower, where the price of land is much less, and where production per hen is materially higher, we ought to be able to make an outstanding success of the poultry business.

AGRICULTURAL specialties, such as poultry, succeed where conditions are FAVORABLE and fail where conditions are UNFAVORABLE. Low cost of production, where it is coupled with high quality, is the most favorable of all conditions for success.

If it is true, as it seems to be from Mr. Miller's figures, that quality eggs can be produced in Oregon more cheaply than elsewhere, it follows that we can expand our poultry production indefinitely.

In order to keep on safe ground in the expansion of the poultry industry that is now under way here, we must remember first of all that to be successful we must produce quality eggs a little cheaper than competing districts.

Advice to Girls
By
NANCY LEE

DEAR NANCY LEE:

Here are some questions I would like you to answer for me:

1. In introducing should the fellow be introduced to the girl or the girl to the fellow first?

2. If, when sitting and you are being introduced to a fellow or a girl is it proper to rise or remain sitting?

3. If you go out with a group of girls and a fellow asks to take you home, should you accept him or go home with the girls you came with?

4. Who should start and keep up the conversation, the boy or the girl? BLUE EYES

BLUE EYES: The gentleman is introduced to the lady. That is to say, she learns his name before he is told hers.

2. A lady does not rise on being introduced to a gentleman unless he is quite elderly. She then rises to pay her respects to age.

3. If there are several men with you, why then it should be quite in order to leave your friend and allow one young man to escort you home. But if you happen to meet him on the way home, why then it would be nice to return his offer and continue with your girl companions. These things must always be guided by circumstances.

4. If two people are intelligent they should be able to lead in a social discussion when it comes to talking on a conversation.

DEAR NANCY LEE:

[illegible] advice. I am [illegible] and I have made friends of both sexes but now I am troubled. I can't dance and I am [illegible] as quickly.

Also about my steady boy friend. We love each other dearly and I would never think of leaving him. I want the case of my dancing and I fear he is going to worry of my account. "WORRIED"

WORRIED: Apparently you are sufficiently aware of your failings to realize that nobody can help you if you can't help yourself. You know as well as anyone that away with you.

BRINGING UP FATHER
By Geo. McManus

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History of Umpqua Post
NO 16
AMERICAN LEGION
Roseburg, Oregon—1919 to Oct. 1, 1930

JOSEPH A. DENN

Commander of Umpqua Post No. 16, 1929.

Born in Roseburg, Oregon, June 12, 1896. Graduated from Roseburg High School, and attended the University of Oregon from 1914 to 1917. He was mustered into Federal Service from the National Guard on October 27, 1917, and was later assigned to active duty as Property Officer with the T. A. Gillespie Loading Company of Morgan, N. J. He was discharged with the rank of First Lieutenant on Sept. 25, 1919.

He has been very active in business since his discharge from the army. He is a member of the firm of Denn-Gerertsen Co., of Roseburg, Oregon; is president of the J. A. Denn Powder Co., of Roseburg, Oregon; also president of the Oregon Powder Company of Clackamas, Oregon. These companies are large distributors of powder in the states of Oregon and Washington.

Fraternally he belongs to Laurel Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Laurel Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M.; Roseburg Lodge, No. 326, B. P. O. E., and Umpqua Post No. 16 American Legion. He has held various offices in these fraternal organiaztions, and also has held several other positions such as a member of the Roseburg Airport Commission. He was a popular choice for Commander of Umpqua Post for 1929, and his well known executive ability linked with his untiring efforts contributed richly to making the year 1929 a banner year in this post.

Letters From the People

Communications to the News-Review for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length, and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address must accompany the contribution.

EASTERN PRESS PUBLICITY FOR OREGON COMMENDED

Roseburg, Ore., April 2.

Editor News-Review:

You people are asking for news. How about the four-page ad in the Saturday Evening Post, March 21, featuring both Oregon and California. That is purely of interest to every Oregonian, yet few have read it. In the March 25 issue of the Christian Science Monitor is an article telling of California's plans for spending $374,000,000 for irrigation water. That is of interest to this state. Glad to see such faith, confidence and vision expressed and given the community.

C. D. VOORHEES.

Wool sacks, twine and shearing supplies are sold at Wharton Bros.—Adv.

Common lumber prices greatly reduced. Building material lowest in years. Buy now. Page Lumber & Fuel Company. Phone 242.—Adv.

New Records for OLD

Special Record Exchange for Limited Time Only

Victor and Brunswick records, all the latest hits, nothing reserved. Bring in your old records regardless of make or price and receive one-half price on a new record.

Your old record and 37 cents purchases any new Victor or Brunswick record on our shelves. This includes everything in late hits as well as old.

Your old Edison record and 50 cents will purchase any $1.00, $1.50 or $2.00 Edison record on our shelves.

Don't delay bringing in your records as the best hits will go first.

Ott's Music Store

Talks on Health
By
DR. R. S. COPELAND

EVERY year many thousands of persons are bitten by dogs. Not all of these bites are made by mad dogs, of course. Frequently much unnecessary alarm is aroused. However, in view of the seriousness of a bite from a diseased dog, it is well to keep the animal under observation.

The number of bites from dogs has increased within the past few years. But the number of dogs found with rabies has decreased, as have the number of deaths from hydrophobia.

It is o[illegible] to note that in 1926 there were 8,6[illegible] dog bites reported in the city of New York, while in 1929 there were 12,279 dog bites. In 1926, 163 dogs were found rabid and in 1929 only 157 were found to be truly mad. In 1927 there were six deaths in the city of New York due to hydrophobia, as against two deaths in 1929.

Rabies or hydrophobia is a disease caused by a germ. The disease in animals is spoke of as "rabies," and in man is known as "hydrophobia." The germ causing this disease is carried in the saliva of the animal. When the animal bites, the skin is torn and the germ enters through the broken skin.

Every dog bite should be immediately placed under the care of a physician. Regardless of whether the dog was mad or not, the wound should be immediately cauterized. This is exceedingly important and often proves to have been the deciding factor in the saving of a life. Prompt cauterization of all bites with fuming nitric acid is the emergency treatment and it should never be overlooked—if it is possible to apply it.

Where it is definitely known that the animal was mad, the victim must be sent immediately to a hospital. Here he receives the treatment known as the "Pasteur treatment." This treatment covers a period of three weeks and is usually successful, particularly if there has not been too long a delay in the cauterization of the wound.

Treatment by "anti-rabitic serum," as it is called, has saved much suffering. It has done much to diminish the number of deaths from the disease.

If all dogs were not allowed to run free, and the animals that are particularly vicious kept muzzled, this disease would probably disappear entirely. This has been practically demonstrated in England where dogs are not allowed to run out unless muzzled.

Answers to Health Queries

MISS B. A. S. Q.—What causes bad breath?

A.—This may be due to decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, nasal catarrh, indigestion and constipation.

* * *

R. H. T. Q.—What kind of a diet do you advise for a girl of 13?

A.—Plenty of good, nourishing food, including milk, eggs, cereals, fresh vegetables and fruits.

* * *

THANK YOU. Q.—What is spinal meningitis?

2. Can you recommend some preparation or treatment for increasing the growth of the hair?

A.—Spinal meningitis is an infectious disease of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

2. For full information send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and inclose your question.

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THE SPY NET
by ARED WHITE

CHAPTER 23

Monsieur Za was on hand early the next morning at the Beau Rivage. The gloating insolence in which Za tied in the knots of the entanglement told Elton his own masquerade was safe. After he had accepted the von Kulm check for forth thousand francs and cashed it at the bank of Geneva, as Farnham had been compelled to do, Elton renewed his bold front. Given time, he could repay the francs, he explained, and as for Senor Quarazza he was ready to cross sabers immediately. But when Za sneered forth the charge that Elton was an American captain, incognito, in Switzerland to make military purchases, Elton sank back into staring impotnce.

Step by step, Za drove the sharp bargain, the bargain that had been forced upon Farnham. Slowly, taking care not to overplay his game, clinging tenaciously to the mental attitude of his unhappy role, Elton yielded. He would write the letters, but only provided he should be allowed to word them as he pleased. Also he must mail them personally at the American consulate at Geneva.

"Otherwise," Elton argued in the plaintive voice of a man who clings to the last shred of his virtue, "how am I to know that some secret message of some kind might not be written in after I had signed?"

Za shrugged indifference.

"As you please, monsieur," he replied. He added with a superior smile: "You see we have nothing to conceal. But please you will make haste now and write the first letter, which you will address to Captain Edouard Farnham at the American headquarters of Paris. It must be ready for the official mails which close in three hours."

When, two hours later, Za returned with a neatly typewritten copy of Elton's senseless note of greeting to Captain Farnham, Elton examined it with evident suspicion, but finally attached his signature, folded it in its envelope, and arose to go to the consulate. There it must be censored and stamped, after which it would reach its destination with the swiftness and certainty of privileged offetial mail.

"Do not think our eyes will not observe you," cautioned Za as they separated in the corridor outside Elton's room. "You will enter the consulate, post the letter and leave immediately." Za gave a malignant grimace. "And any failure on your part, monsieur" — he leered — "will be most disagreeable for the Captain Elton of the Armee Americaine."

"I have a habit of meeting my obligations, Monsieur Za," said Elton frigidly.

The haste in which they had forced him into their trap, their hurry over this first letter to Farnham, told Elton that in its invisible sybols there must be a German secret communication of the first importance.

His mind worked rapidly on the walk to the consulate. An hour alone in his room at the Beau Rivage would reduce the German symbols in invisible ink to plain numerals. He knew that he was the only one who could break these symbols promptly to their English equivalents. But did he dare take the risk? The German secret service would check that first letter with relentless care. If he wilfully drew it they would be certain to find it out.

He was entering the consulate with only a few minutes left to decide when a plan flashed into his mind. He accepted it immediately. As the consul was censoring the letter to Farnham he scrawled a hurried note to the chief of staff at Paris.

Dear Colonel: I should have some mail by now at the consulate. So that it will not be delayed too long, will you please have someone forward it to me soon in care of the American consulate at Geneva?

Very respectfully,
Fox Elton.

While the consul censored this second letter, Elton addressed the envelope. The consul affixed the official stamp to both envelopes without question a moment later and returned them.

"One might suspect all us Americans were under suspicion," Elton smiled as he folded the letters for their envelopes.

"A nuisance, indeed," agreed the consular agent. "But I suppose the government can't be too careful in these days of German spies."

"I suppose not," said Elton casually.

He handed the two envelopes to the consul and saw them dropped into the mail. The letter he had scrawled to the chief of staff at Paris was in Farnham's envelope — a stupid mistake. The German letter had found a hiding place in the folds of Elton's shirt.

The Swiss Navy

On leaving the consulate, Elton wandered rather aimlessly about the streets of Geneva until the dinner hour. His gait was ambling, his eyes on the pavement barely ahead of his feet, to all appearances a man steeped in bitter despair.

Such a pose was doubly valuable just now. It gave him an opportunity to think the while it fed the assurance of his German shadows. A broken, dispirited man was precisely what they would expect to see after the day's events.

Urgent as was that German letter to Farnham at Paris, it must wait until late at night. Tonight at ten was the time of his rendezvous with the mysterious French boatman on the Quai du Mont Blanc. While it might appear simple and safe enough to go from the Beau Rivage to that meeting a few minutes before ten, Elton chose to lay a careful foundation for the delicate encounter. After walking about until dusk he had his dinner at the Au Coq-d'Or on the rue Pierre Fatio: a glum, moping dinner, after which he went to the Casino, sat through an act of 'The Barber of Seville,' and left to stroll the lake promenades.

Ten o'clock found him at the appointed landing place of the Filisur. The French boatman was selling the passing throng, and reached Elton with no show of recognition.

"A boat, monsieur?" he importuned. "A ride of many miles on the beautiful Lac Leman for the three francs."

Elton slowed down while the Frenchman urged the superiority of his craft. Then, with a longing look out over the lake, he purchased the proffered ticket and boarded the Filisur. The contact was perfect, he deliberated himself.

The Filisur was shabby for want of paint, but a long, lean craft, equipped for high speed and with a single small passenger cabin. In the open cabin sat a lone passenger who regarded the American curiously without greeting. But as soon as the Filisur was purring out into the lake, the man became readily communicative.

"You are from Berne, monsieur?" he inquired placidly.

"From Lausanne," said Elton, identifying himself once more with the movements d'Auteuil had given him.

The other responded to the identification and introduced himself.

"I am Captan Rougemont, French second section," he said simply.

"Elton of the American service," replied Elton.

"On the lake we are free to speak our minds," said Rougemont, noting Elton's reservation in withholding his rank and assignment. He added, with a laugh. "There are no German ears on the water — and the worst that happen here is that we be interviewed by the abominable Swiss navy, in which event we can remain very discreet."

Rougemont was a man of perhaps thirty, of medium size, trim and wiry. His face was aquiline, but frank and open, and as clear-cut and immobile as a cameo; his thoughts, feelings and actions masked in the cold, cultivated savoir-faire of the French secret service.

"A thousand pardons, monsieur, that you have been compelled to wait six days for us," said Rougemont, "but you presented yourself at a most critical moment, if we are to deal promptly with the Count von Kulm."

"The delay was a disappointment, of course," said Elton, "but I have been able to make some use of my time."

"Within the week I am pleased to report," said the Frenchman bluntly, "you Kulm will be no more. All — it is arranged, monsieur."

"The Count is to be assassinated?"

Rougemont's shoulders lifted slightly.

"The execution, monsieur, it is the more proper word," he corrected. "Von Kulm shall pay to the French service the price of his monstrosities."

Elton reflected briefly upon this claim, the picture in his mind of that show of the spymaster's entrenchment as he left the Red Room of the Bellevue Palace at Berne.

"You have found a way to break through von Kulm's defense?" he inquired. "In the short time I have been here, Captain Rougemont, I've learned something of how deeply the German entrenches himself, how he goes about always with a strong bodyguard."

"Not even a general in his deep dugout takes greater precautions, monsieur," Rougemont smiled enigmatically as he added, "But need one break through a barrier once he is over the wall?"

"You mean you have got inside? The spy double, eh?"

"But yes, monsieur, the spy double."

"One upon whom you are certain you can depend?"

Rougemont leaned forward and spoke in a low voice despite their security far out on the lake.

"But yes, monsieur, one who will not fail us, the Russian, Vladimir Lomonosoff, who has come to us from the Imperial Russian secret service."

The long, sinister face of the Russian whom he had seen entering the launch six days before flashed before Elton's mind. A conniving wretch, coldly cruel and without scruple. It he was of the old Czarist secret police, he was trained in intrigue, ruthless assassination for the reward of royal rubles. But with Russia on the rocks the old imperial regime in ruins, was not Lomonosoff left a mercenary adventurer, for sale to the highest bidder? Elton voiced his thoughts frankly.

"Of those things we have thought, monsieur," said Rougemont, with hesitation. "But Vladimir has his own good reason for what he will do, a burning revenge which not even von Kulm's lavish francs may cool."

"A conniving rascal sometimes can let revenge wait upon fortune," Elton persisted. "Spy doubles are safe only when they are of our own nationality and service."

"But have no fear of Lomonosoff, monsieur," Rougemont held his ground. "There is no precaution we have not taken. The Russian he have no need for the von Kulm's francs. From the wreck of Russia he brought away a great fortune. But the revenge, it is the thing for which he live. It is for the revenge that he pretend to enter the German secret service, and when he is ready he comes to us. For weeks we wait, monsieur, until his story we verify, then the French oath we give him, and the French pistol with which he is to kill von Kulm."

"A hatred of the Germans born of the war, of the German intrigue with the Bolsheviks who are reported to have murderer the Czar?" Elton queried.

The Frenchman shook his head vigorously and gave a scornful laugh.

"Of such a passion, monsieur, any Russian might easily recover. But I will tell you and you may judge for yourself. Lomonosoff's beautiful wife, also, was of the Imperial Russian secret service. She was dispatched to Switzerland to trail the sly Lenine who was said to be plotting with the Germans at Berne under the name of Ilyitch Ulinoff for the revolution that was to overthrow Russia. German marks were needed, and German brains and a refuge for the Russian conspirators until they were ready for their great coup. It was——"

Rougemont broke off sharply, reached under his seat for a pair of binoculars and leveled them upon a splotch of light that was moving across their starboard bow.

(To be continued tomorrow)
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