

Thousands Strike By Air, Sea
In
The
Day's
News
By
Frank Jenkins

Japan is eager for tourists. She needs them. To feed her great factories that provide employment for her burgeoning population, she must buy a staggering share of her essential raw materials abroad. Foreign money is vitally needed to maintain her balance of foreign payments. Tourists bring in foreign money.

So—
Japan is going after them.

Tokyo and Kyoto are Japan's big tourist centers. Big new hotels have been built in both cities. In convenience and luxury, these new hostilities are not surpassed in the world. They have everything. In the lobbies, automatic doors that open as you approach them. Push-button automatic elevators, with uniformed attendants to push the buttons. Balconies with all outside rooms. Glittering bathrooms with the latest word in modern plumbing.

And—
English-speaking personnel practically everywhere. You pick up the telephone and the operator at the exchange speaks your language. Making a long distance call from Tokyo or Kyoto is no more difficult than calling New York from Washington.

In the dining rooms, there are English speaking waiters, and if you prefer it you can have American-type food.

There are trifling differences. In your room, the closet doors will slide instead of swinging. The shower in your bathtub, instead of protruding from the wall, will be a spray at the end of a flexible tube. You can attach it to a fixture and have a shower, or you can use it to wash off the soap after a tub bath. Your shoe horn will have a handle about two feet long.

When you enter your room at night, the lights will be quite dim. You will try to turn them higher. You will fail. Finally, your attention will focus on a bank of buttons about midway of the table beside the bed. Willing to try anything once, you start pushing them. The second button will turn the lights a little higher, the third higher still, and so on until you get the desired degree of brilliance.

There is a story about a lady who started pushing the buttons and hit the jackpot. She got two men in her room—they dashed up excitedly to see what the heck was happening.

How much does all this cost? At the sparkling new and modern Palace Hotel in Tokyo, you can have a single room for as little as \$2500 yen, or about \$7. You can have a double room for 3,000 yen, or \$8.30. A twin bed room will cost you as little as 3,800 yen or \$10.50, or if you want to put on a little more dog you can go as high for a twin as 9,000 yen, or \$25.00. If you really want to splurge, you can have a deluxe suite for 40,000 yen, or \$111.00 a day.

As to food, the table d'hôte breakfast will cost you from 450 to 550 yen, or \$1.25 to \$1.50. Lunch will be 800 to 1200 yen, or \$2.25 to \$3.30, and dinner from 1,000 yen to 1,500 yen or \$3.00 to \$4.25.

If you want to go in for traditional Japanese dinners, kuyakui or tempura (where you sit on the floor and eat from low tables with the food cooked over a charcoal fire in the center of the table and accompanied by rice wine) the tariff will be 1200 yen, or about \$3.30.

Incidentally, if you are fortunate enough to get front room at the new Palace Hotel in Tokyo, you will be able to look across the ancient moat right into the front door of the Imperial Palace.

Stearns Heads Petition Sign-Up In Oakland Area

Ed Stearns has accepted appointment as Oakland area chairman of the Citizens Committee for Representative Government, according to George Luoma, Douglas County chairman.

Stearns, president of the Oakland Lions Club will spearhead efforts in the Oakland area in obtaining signatures for the Legislative Apportionment Constitutional Amendment, to place that measure on the November ballot for vote of the people.

The News - Review
Published by News-Review Publishing Co.
543 S. E. Main St., Roseburg, Oregon
CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor
GEORGE CASTILLO
Managing Editor
Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1879
Subscription Rates on Classified Advertising Page

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Sat., April 7, 1962

LEVITY, FACT, RANT

By Charles V. Stanton

"Levity, Fact, Rant," is gone. Those were the initials of Louis F. Reizenstein who, for more than 50 years, was a Roseburg newspaperman.

Louie also served a term as Roseburg postmaster. But to me that was just an interim.

In fact, that's actually what it was. Although he had his first real job as a postal clerk, his appointment to the job of postmaster came later at the hands of the Democratic Party, of which he was a lifelong member, when Woodrow Wilson became President of the United States.

In those days every town of major size had two newspapers. One was a Democratic organ, the other a supporter of the Republican Party. Papers in those days didn't receive much news from the outside. They had perhaps a skeleton wire service, giving a few of the principal news briefs from over the world. Then they had a number of personal items. Local news was stretched to the limit. Scissors and paste pots were used to reprint items of interest from exchanges. And much space was given over to editorial comment, a large part of which was political.

This was the field into which Louie Reizenstein was initiated when, fresh out of school of academic level, he entered the newspaper business.

English Student

The newspaper gave Reizenstein a niche in which he could exercise his talent. He was well educated in English and the use of English. With the newspaper he also gained a good instructor. He began his work under Charles H. Fisher, widely noted for his ability as a writer and for his insistence as an editor that his reporters be good writers.

Newspapers of today have lost a great deal in this matter of fine writing. Some of the older papers are masterpieces of composition. But the day of the "essay type" of writing has gone. Today's papers carry more actual news in one issue than one of the older papers would have presented in months. News comes from all over the world in abundance. Writing must be terse, brief, condensed. Even editorials are written in the modern vein. They seek to eliminate long involved sentences, filled with parenthetical phrases, carrying on through many dozens of words ideas that, under practices of modern usage, may be expressed more simply and with sharper clarity.

But the newspaper of Louie's early experience required exceptional writing ability. And it was an ability he abundantly possessed.

As a reporter for the newspaper with Democratic leanings, he had been quite active in party affairs. Consequently when the time came to appoint a Democrat to the position of postmaster his political activities, coupled with his writing ability, made him the logical man for appointment.

Loyal Employee

When he left the post office he came to the Roseburg News-Review where I, just lately back from the First World War, was a cub reporter. What meager ability to handle the English language I may have today comes in large part from the many lessons, corrections, and reprimands I received from Reizenstein as he read my copy. In school I hated English. I preferred science and mathematics. Consequently, Reizenstein, who knew good English, was quite unhappy with some of my production.

As the years went on my personal appreciation of him was both as a "learning post" and as a loyal and able employee.

For a good many years he wrote an editorial banner line which appeared daily at the top of the front page. Paper shortage during the Second World War put an end to the editorial line. When paper became more abundant, we prevailed upon him to start writing editorial comment again, but to put it into a form in which he wouldn't be cramped. An editorial banner line forced him to use a certain number of type units. Thus he was often restricted in what he wanted to say.

But with freedom to utilize his talents in better form, he designed the editorial feature "Levity, Fact, Rant," of which the News-Review was extremely proud.

Every man casts his shadow upon the earth during the time of his life. That shadow is made up of its substance. It assumes its intensity in proportion to what a man puts into it. Through keen insight into humanity and expressions of humor, pathos, philosophy, satire, common sense, Louie Reizenstein, in my mind at least, leaves an impression that will linger on and on.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

Start Campaigning, Lady!

DEAR ABBY: I am 50 years old and unmarried. I don't care if you call me an "Unclaimed Treasure" or an Old Maid. My complaint is that I have bought countless gifts for bridal showers and baby showers with no hope of getting anything back. Why doesn't the government declare OLD MAID'S DAY so girls like me can get even?

GIFT GIVER
DEAR GIVER: A beautiful idea. Write to your Congressman!

DEAR ABBY: What is your opinion of a family of 5 girls and 3 boys (all married with nice homes) who stick one brother with their 80-year-old father? He has made his home with us for 12 years. I am the "good" daughter-in-law. ("Sap" would be more like it.) He used to work part time, but now he is unable to work and is under my feet all day and all night. We asked if some of the others would take him for a few weeks and they flatly refused. I

never have a free moment. He is in the living room 14 hours a day. He takes several naps every day but always on the living room sofa. I am ready for a nervous breakdown. Can you blame me?

DEAR HAD: (And you were.) Since the father is your husband's, the problem should be handled by him. Your husband should gather his brothers and sisters together and ANNOUNCE that they are just as responsible for the care of their father as he is. There are enough of them to pitch in and give him all the comforts of a nice rest home, if they refuse to take him into their homes.

DEAR ABBY: If you are at a restaurant and someone stops by your table to say hello, but stands there and talks while your food is on the table, are you supposed to (1) go right on eating? (2) stop and let your food get cold?

VICTIM
DEAR VICTIM: If the person says more than hello and it looks like a long siege, invite him to sit down and say, "My food was just served and I would like to eat it while it's hot—I hope you won't mind." If this doesn't make him disappear, nothing will.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3363, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3363, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Reader Opinions

Resident Blames Unions For Lumber Market Ills

To The Editor:

For some time I have been reading letters and listening to some of the candidates for Congress try to explain the trouble with the lumber industry in the Northwest. They all try to place the blame everywhere except where they all know it really lies.

The whole trouble lies at the door of union labor and the subversive congressmen who are afraid of the labor vote.

Congress passed the Jones Act, forcing the lumber producers of the Northwest to ship all lumber in American ships, so the maritime unions could control the handling of the loading and unloading of the ships and furnish all the labor on the ships. It is this law that makes the difference in the delivery price on the East Coast between American and Canadian lumber. This law gives the Canadians an advantage. Those who were to have been helped are now worse off than before the law was passed because many of their members are out of work because of lack of lumber to load. Not only are they out of work but, by forcing the lumber mills to close down or work only part of the time, thousands of mill workers are out of work. The economy is in such bad shape that other thousands of laborers, in other lines of activity, are not working.

Another complaint is that the number of housing starts are far below the country's needs. This is easy to explain. The family with average income cannot build a home under present conditions. There are few families in the higher income bracket who do not have homes. Building possibilities lie with the lower income group. Most of the construction now taking place is either apartment houses or business buildings. Such buildings require very little lumber. The people who would build houses of wood can't pay the existing prices. How can the average worker, with the price of lumber what it is, buy lumber, pay \$3, or more, per hour for a carpenter, \$4.50 or more, to the plumber and \$5 for the electrician, when making perhaps only \$2.50, or less, per hour?

If we are to see everyone working, and our economy on a steady keel, labor will have to think of something other than high wages. Business will have to forego more and more profits. We can never sell our products to the peoples of the world, who have less to buy with than we have, so long as it costs us so much more to produce these products. With American know-how and modern machinery we should be able to produce the things needed by the peoples of other nations at prices they can pay, and still have the highest standard of living of any nation.

As it is, we have a very high standard of living for those favored with good jobs, but, as we continue to push wages and profits higher, we sell less and less. Therefore we find we are forced to make less and less. Then we require fewer laborers.

If a little common horse sense had been used since the last World War, we could have all our people working. There would be no need for unemployment compensation. Our welfare load would be a small fraction of what it is. We will not cure our economic ills by continuing to raise wages and prices, then tax everyone more to give to a few. What good does it do to give a man more wages, then raise prices and taxes so that what he has left will not buy as much as he could with what he was earning before the raise?

Then, what about the man who loses his job because the raise made it impossible for his employer to use his labor?

The labor unions now are asking for a six-hour day without any decrease in the daily wage. This would make the labor cost of any product of labor jump at least twenty-five percent. Such a rise in labor costs would put millions of workers out of work, as the things they would produce could not be sold. The unions make the claim that they want the shorter week so that the unemployed would work the ten hours that would be cut off their time. If such a program was to be put into force, the unions would not allow the program, as it would be necessary to stagger the work week in all businesses that work but one, or even two shifts. Unless this was allowed, some of the workers would be working thirty hours per week and some ten hours. We heard this same argument when the unions demanded the forty-hour week.

Unless our lawmakers wake up and take some action to stop this rate race, and hold the line until the rest of the world closes its gap between their standard of living and ours, so they can buy more of our products, we are in for serious trouble. They seem to think they have to give every pressure group everything they demand in order to insure their reelection. That all will be made just fine, they seem to think, by raising taxes enabling them to subsidize all segments of our industry that cannot operate without help. We now guarantee many of our industries a certain profit on their investment and assure their profit by granting an increase in rates.

We hear a lot about the cost of subsidizing the farmer by the use of price supports. If these supports were withdrawn and the surpluses were put on the market, the farmer's income would drop so low that everyone making products to sell to the farmer would find their markets curtailed. They would have to lay off millions more workers. The suppliers of the materials used in manufacture would find a short market. They, too, would

Segregation Foe Reveals Content Of Bishop's Note

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—A New Orleans Roman Catholic woman made public Friday a letter from Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel threatening her with excommunication because of her stand on segregation.

Mrs. B. J. Galliot Jr., read the letter at a news conference six days after she received it and five days after she asked for an audience with Archbishop Rummel.

Mrs. Galliot, 41, mother of two children in Catholic schools, is a militant segregationist. She picked the archbishop's residence the day he ordered an end to segregation in parochial schools.

"In the spirit of fatherly solicitude, we deem it our duty to admonish you that any further attempt by you through word or deed to hinder our orders or provoke our devoted people to disobedience or rebellion against the Church will subject you to excommunication," the letter said.

"This censure will be automatic by virtue of the present monition. If this fatherly warning is not heeded, we shall feel constrained to publish a declaratory sentence of excommunication."

The archbishop's letter asked for a reply by letter or by personal interview.

Mrs. Galliot handed each of the dozen newsmen present a copy of the letter and showed the original for comparison.

"I have not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter," Mrs. Galliot said, "but I had no alternative."

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

Mrs. Galliot said she had not intended to humiliate Archbishop Rummel by revealing the letter, but she had no alternative.

LEGAL

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1962, at 10 o'clock a.m., in Court Room 9, Court House, Douglas County, Oregon, there will be a hearing for time and place for hearing of objections, if any there be, to the final account filed in and assigned to the matter of the estate of Chester Howard HAMM, deceased.

Dated and first published this 17th day of March, 1962.
CORAL HAMM, Executor under the will and Testament of CHESTER HOWARD HAMM, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator with the will annexed of the will and Testament of FORD KINCH, deceased, has filed his Final Account in the Circuit Court of Douglas County, Oregon, and said Court has fixed Tuesday, April 17, 1962, at 10:00 o'clock a.m., in Court Room "A" of the Circuit Court in Roseburg, Oregon, for the hearing of objections, if any there be, to said Final Account and for the settlement thereof.

GEORGE LUOMA, Administrator with the will annexed of the will and Testament of FORD KINCH, deceased.

Date of first publication: March 24, 1962

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Tuesday, the 17th day of April, 1962, at 9:00 o'clock a.m., in Court Room 9, Court House, Douglas County, Oregon, there will be a hearing for time and place for hearing of objections, if any there be, to the final account filed in and assigned to the matter of the estate of R. EMMA OHMAN, deceased.

RALPH L. OHMAN, Executor of the will and Testament of R. EMMA OHMAN, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
All persons having claims against the Estate of ALFRED E. CLAIR, deceased, now pending in the Circuit Court of Douglas County, Oregon, are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified as required by law, to the undersigned at the law offices of Warren A. Woodruff, Umpqua Savings & Loan Building, Roseburg, Oregon, within six months from the date of the publication of this notice, which date is April 7, 1962.

CARL CLAIR, Executor of the Estate and Will of ALFRED E. CLAIR, deceased.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL PROPERTY
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARION I. MCCOOL, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned administrator of the estate of Marion I. McCool, deceased, pursuant to an order of sale of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Douglas County, Probate Department, made and entered in the above entitled estate on the 29th day of March, 1962, will sell by public auction, on and after the 1st day of May, 1962, for cash or part cash and part credit at the law offices of Warren A. Woodruff, Umpqua Savings & Loan Building, Roseburg, Oregon, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

A parcel of land on the west side of property which is recorded in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 202, Page 28, which is described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of said recorded property, which is 42.5 feet North, 249.6 feet West, North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, to the North line of the North 28° 30' West 155.1 feet to an iron pipe, thence North 45° East 30 feet to the Northwest corner of property described in County Clerk's Deed Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 2724, said beginning point said recorded property being 42.5 feet North and 249.6 feet West and North 12° 12' 30" East 30 feet and South 45° 48' West 125.6 feet from the Northwest corner of the Wm. Perry Donation Land Claim No. 28, Township 27° South, Range 27° West, W.M., thence running from said beginning point South 45° East 30 feet along the north line of property recorded in said Records in Volume 124, Instrument No. 272