

HEALTH NOTES

Good Ventilation
Good ventilation is necessary to insure comfort, efficiency and health.

The essentials of good ventilation are: An even, moderate temperature, moisture in the air, and circulation of air.

No schoolroom, office, or factory work room should be considered as furnished and fit for human occupancy without a thermometer.

High humidity with high temperature is detrimental to health. Whether low humidity with temperature but 70 deg. F. is objectionable is still a matter awaiting convincing evidence.

Nine-tenths of the problems of ventilation can be solved by the exercising of common sense along the following simple lines:

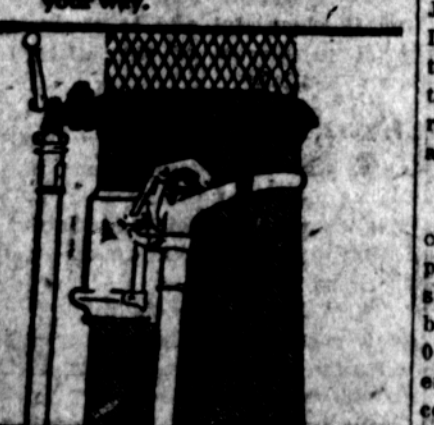
Control overheating by moderating artificial heat sources such as radiators or registers. If overheating continues, introduce fresh, cool air by opening windows.

In schools so situated that dirt smells or noise prevent the opening of windows, gravity ventilation will not suffice and we must resort to mechanical ventilation.

Rainier - New Fern Hill garage hall dedicated.



When you drive in the fog you want to guide. You get it that way from a Boyle-Dayton. One minute and you're on your way.



Boyle-Dayton Pumps are accurate, faster, better looking and easy to operate.

More are sold on the Pacific Coast than any other make. You'll prefer them, too.

Order from any Boyle-Dayton factory branch listed below or your oil company.



Decision on Rail Valuations May Cost You \$100 a Year.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—If we were to wake up some day and discover that the entire European war debt had been saddled upon us and that, with high interest rates, we would have to pay some \$2,000,000,000 a year forever and ever.

Well, probably we would balk. Yet, with hardly a holler, the country is confronted today with a problem, the solution of which includes the possibility that we might have to pay the \$2,000,000,000 in increased rates to railroads, telephone companies, gas and electric light concerns, street car lines and other public utilities.

Rates Would Soar
The fact that this tremendous sock to the family pocketbook, which would theoretically take \$100 from the head of every family in the United States, would not be likely to be imposed by the utilities in some consolation. But the belief that we would be spared the full burden rests only on the likelihood that the national business structure would crack under the strain.

And if the railroads and other utilities are granted the concession which they have taken to the courts, it is assumed by experts here that they would come as near to the two billion-dollar sock as they safely could and that in any event, all regulation of public service rates would end automatically. The question is one of whether the utilities are entitled to the boost.

All this is seen by members of the interstate commerce commission and other experts as they fight out the question of valuing the railroads for purposes of rate-making. There follows an attempt to outline the principal facts of a situation, which has been obscured by millions of words piled high in supreme court decisions, interstate commission hearings and reports, and various other records and proceedings.

Under the law, railroads are permitted to earn up to 6 per cent on their valuation as fixed by the I. C. C. Half of the excess above 6 per cent goes to the government for a fund to aid weak railroads and the other half goes to the railroad.

Valuation Is Issue
The big question is that of fixing the valuation of the railroads for rate making purposes, and it is this question which the supreme court is expected to decide when it gets the test case involved in the appeal of the St. Louis & O'Fallon railroad from the valuation fixed by the I. C. C.

The I. C. C. has adopted a base estimated to give the railroads a return on from 10 to 20 per cent more than the estimated original investment, where as the railroads insist on the reproduction value plus minor additions such as for "going value."

The cost valuation of the American railroads, according to I. C. C. estimates, is about \$23,000,000,000. It is estimated that the railroad theory would place this figure at about \$33,000,000,000, although the Wall Street Journal has placed it at \$8 billions.

If the railroad theory is accepted, the railroads would be permitted to increase their rates so as to receive 6 per cent on the additional 10-billion dollars.

The I. C. C.'s Basis
If the principle spread to the other utilities, as a clear supreme court decision would spread it, the extra burden would be heaped to more than \$30,000,000,000 according to Commissioner J. B. Eastman, and at 6 per cent the increased cost which could be passed on to the consumer would be around \$2,000,000,000. In many instances it would provide an excuse to double freight, gas or electric light rates.

In 1913 the I. C. C. was instructed by congress to make valuations of the railroads. In making them, the commission estimated original cost on the basis of 1914 prices, striking an average for the 10 years previous, as it was impossible to learn the original amount of investment in most cases. Then the commission estimated depreciation and deducted it. It estimated the value of the railroads' land holdings by studying prices of privately owned land alongside and added that. Finally it considered the condition of the road, added about 5 per cent for good measure and called that valuation.

But because prices have gone sky-high since 1914, the railroads contend that they should benefit and be allowed earnings on what it would cost to reproduce them at present prices. This is

the contention of the railroads in the O'Fallon case. One of the supreme court decisions which the I. C. C. says must be forever borne in mind was that of Dayton-Goose Creek Railway vs. U. S., holding that: "By an investment in a business dedicated to the public service the owner must recognize that, as compared with investment in private business, he cannot expect either high or speculative profits but that his obligation limits him to only fair or reasonable profit."

Previously, the court had held highway and that a railroad corporation is created for public purposes and performs a function of the state.

A Guessing Contest
Public utility regulations are based on this general principle which distinguishes public utilities from ordinary private enterprises. It is now easier to understand the history of the valuation issue, which has boiled down largely to the question whether utilities shall be allowed to profit from the public on billions of dollars which were never invested.

The interstate commerce commission has pointed out that application of the reproduction cost theory would require revaluation as often as price levels changed and turn valuation into a perpetual guessing contest. Commissioner Eastman has brought out the strongest of the other arguments against the reproduction cost theory, and an attempt may be made to summarize them as follows:

If the railroads win their contention, rate-making will be entirely in their hands.

Two-thirds of railroad capital is represented by bonds and preferred stock. Assuming that valuation is doubled, the roads will receive a return of \$2 for every \$1 invested and all the benefit capital represented by holders of the common stock, who will reap a three-fold harvest.

But if price levels should drop severely, the common stockholders would be virtually wiped out. It works both ways. Eastman says that "in all probability it would provide a feast superior to anything the bulls and bears have enjoyed since the creation of stock exchanges."

"Conflict With Justice"
The railroads hold that they are made to suffer for the depreciation of the dollar if less than reproduction cost is used as valuation basis. The commission replies that even if this were admitted the holders of bonds and preferred stock could not possibly benefit any more than holders of bonds and preferred stock in other industries are compensated for dollar depreciation. The holders of \$23,000,000,000 in government and municipal bonds are not so protected.

Furthermore, if the roads collected a return artificially adjusted to the 100-cent dollar they could pay their debts in depreciated dollars and the result, according to Eastman, "would so conflict with principles of justice as to border on the ludicrous."

Summing up the commission's attitude toward the reproduction theory as expressed in the precedent-making order in the O'Fallon case, Eastman says: "The report here gives our reasons for believing that such a rate base would be nothing short of a public calamity; that it would at the present time be grossly unjust to the public served by the railroads; that it is likely to cause future time to be equally unjust to those who have invested their savings in the railroads; that it is without foundation in sound reason, and that it is deficient in both stability and practicability."

Demands Higher Returns
Some students of the situation express the belief that a supreme court ruling allowing the railroads reproduction cost valuation would so increase the rates that railroads and other utilities would often and often be taken over by the national and municipal and state governments.

One of the loudest voices raised for the reproduction theory has been that of the Railway Age, an organ of the railroad industry, which accuses the I. C. C. of radicalism and a desire for government ownership. In referring to the O'Fallon order, the Railway Age said:

"Nowhere is there any recognition of the fact that it is just and desirable to receive relatively as large returns on their property as the owners of other kinds of property."

It is that "fact" for which the



railroads now demand recognition. No one need suppose, however, that the railroads are going to break. The national bureau of economic research has found that railroad stocks have increased 236 per cent in value in 70 years. Last year was the biggest revenue year in railroad history. Net revenues were \$1,332,000,000 as against \$1,139,000,000 in 1928, an increase of 17.3 per cent, while profits jumped twice as much proportionately as did total revenues.

On The Air
Saturday, November 5
KPO (423.3M) San Francisco. 5 p. m. children's program; 6:30 p. m. States Restaurant orchestra; 8 p. m. N. B. C. program; 9 p. m. KPO issues orchestra; 11 p. m. to midnight, Palace Hotel room dance orchestra.

KLX (509M) Oakland. 7 p. m. news broadcast. KFI (443.5M) Los Angeles. 5:30 p. m. strangers social club orchestra; 6 p. m. Florence Sanger piano recital; 6:15 p. m. Francis Sullivan with literary talks, on the radio; 6:30 p. m. vest pocket program; 7 p. m. Henry Starr, pianist and vocalist; 7:30 p. m. Felipe Delgado with Edna Clark Muir, pianist; 8 p. m. N. B. C. program, Saturday night review; 10 p. m. Packard Radio Club; 11 p. m. KFI 11:15 night frolic.

KPSN (315.6M) Pasadena. 12:15 p. m. news bulletins; 6 p. m. news bulletins; 8 p. m. concert orchestra. KHJ (405M) Los Angeles. 6:30 p. m. children's program; 8 p. m. Saturday night traffic program. KFOA (447.5M) Seattle. 6:30 p. m. sport review; 8 p. m. N. B. C. program; 9 p. m. N. B. C. program.

INDICTMENT FILED TODAY
Lorena Trickey Will go on Trial for Murder Monday Morning
LAKEVIEW, Nov. 4.—An indictment charging Lorena Trickey noted cowgirl, with first degree murder in connection with the stabbing of her common law husband, Slim Harris, here on September 3, was placed on records in circuit court today.

Grants Pass asks for air mail service for municipal airport.

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DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK

EDSON B. WARR
Shawnee, Oklahoma
United States Senator Frank B. Willis of Ohio, says: "That Alaska has plenty of coal veins 40 feet thick distributed over thousands of square miles, produces as good burning as California, as good potatoes as Michigan, as fine wheat as Minnesota, and as gorgeous flowers as Florida, yet Alaska has been advertised and advertised, nobody knows of its wonderful resources. Consequently, so far as the vast proportion of our people is concerned, Alaska is the wonderful, night as well as day, these advantages."

"It is in a business. You may get better groceries, make better soap, or compare better soap than your competitor—you know this, but that's not the way. They read your competitor's ad and buy his soap and you wonder who you don't get the business. Why? Just because you do not tell your story to the world through advertising. Printer's Ink is the best investment to make for whom? of business run smoothly and consistently. Don't let the machine stall and wear out the bearings through lack of printer's oils.

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"Do people read advertising? Try it out by placing before anybody a score of the magazines that have made fortunes for their owners—every one of these ads will be immediately recognized."

Mr. and Mrs. William Kere of Ashland spent Sunday at the Deter ranch.

Open Deter and Clarence Dodge returned from a very successful hunting trip in the Klamath district last week.

Glen Smith of "Steve's Camp" made a business trip to Salem last week.

Stille Lee of the White Point logging camp was a business visitor in Deter Saturday.

Marshall Horn returned to his logging camp at White Point several days ago after spend a few days in Horabrook.

Mrs. Grace Deter spent Wednesday in Mt. visiting relatives. Mrs. Beth Smith was a caller at the Deter ranch Friday.

John Bovic and Mike Kallades of the Aygoris mill were at Deter Tuesday.

Chester Erickland of Montague called at the Deter ranch one day last week.

Henry Walker returned to his job at Deter Wednesday after an extended trip in San Francisco. He and Mrs. D. T. Owen and

son Richard of Oakland, Calif., arrived at the Deter ranch Saturday by auto to spend a few days before continuing their trip to California.

Pine-Bleed Cooperative creamery paying out \$3,000 a month.

Myrtle Point — Work began on new Rasmussen store building.

WATCH FOR BEARS
The Johnson Market at 11 N. Main street will have a monster black bear hanging in front of their market tomorrow. This bear, which was killed by Chester Kuhl of Douglas county, weighed 201 pounds and will be well worth viewing.

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Keeping The Faith

Our responsibility to the community has been assumed with a full knowledge of the direct and indirect demands it entails.

That we have recognized this is best indicated by the services we have rendered in the past, are rendering at present and look forward to continuing in the future.

We have kept the faith.

J. P. Dodge & Sons
Funeral Directors
Day Phone 312. Night Phones 381-1-381-2. Mrs. Louis Dodge, lady assistant.

Men of Power SAVE

That's why they ARE men of power. They know the value of thrift and good business. They have learned to profit by the mistakes they themselves and others have made. Can you do the same? Will you be a man of influence and position some day? It's easy to start saving, harder to keep up, but IT CAN BE DONE!

Today's the Time!
The Citizens Bank
Ashland, Oregon

We Have Purchased J. C. Hoppers Wood

We Have a Complete Stock of Fine Wood on Hand
Inspect our wood and get our prices. We have some dry 4 ft. wood which we wish to move at \$6.50 per cord.

Carson-Fowler Lumber Co.
In the Heart of Iowa

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Out-of-Town Owner offers this nearly new home at 372 Iowa street, Ashland, Oregon, at public sale on

Tuesday, Nov. 8
2:00 o'clock sharp

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—2 1/2 story plastered and newly painted five-room home. Double garage. Lot 50x200, piped for irrigation. New 19218 chicken house. Doors now open for inspection.

TERMS OF SALE.—Assessors' mortgage of \$5100.00 due in about 18 months. Balance to be cash.

A. B. EVANS, Owner, Salem, Oregon.
A. M. BEAVER, Clerk. V. M. KNOTT, Auctioneer.

EQUIPPED TO FURNISH ALL MUSIC FOR THE HOME
PHONOGRAPHS (Victor or Brunswick) \$95.00 TO \$650.00 AND UP
RADIOS (Stewart-Warner)
TABLE SIZE—\$62.50 to \$82.00; CABINET SIZE UP TO \$500.00.
DON'T BUY A RADIO BEFORE SEEING AND HEARING THE STEWART-WARNER.
You will be surprised, pleased and satisfied as to the ability of this Radio to furnish better music at the price paid for instrument.
ELHART'S BOOK AND MUSIC STORE