

1,582 IN COUNTY PAID INCOME TAX TO GOVERNMENT

Josephine Returns Totaled 456, Klamath County 3,186; Oregon 7,648,683

Washington, June 12.—(AP)—The number of individual income tax returns filed for 1939 totaled 7,648,683, or 1,399,590 more than the 6,249,093 returns filed for 1938.

These figures were made public today by Guy T. Helvering, internal revenue commissioner, in a bulletin showing the number of individual income tax returns for 1939, filed through December 31, 1940, by states, counties, cities and towns having a population of 1,000 and over.

Total returns filed for the states and territories included: Idaho 17,116; Oregon 87,034; Washington 127,259.

Number of individual returns for Oregon in 1939 by counties: Baker 703; Benton 1,129; Clackamas 1999; Clatsop 1,697; Columbia 985; Coos 1,559; Crook 243; Curry 95; Deschutes 1,336; Douglas 716; Gilliam 208; Grant 302; Harney 368; Hood River 411; Jackson 1,582; Jefferson 96; Josephine 456; Klamath 3,186; Lake 370; Lane 2,726; Lincoln 77; Linn 766; Malheur 407; Marion 3,301; Morrow 170; Multnomah 34,819; Polk 492; Sherman 206; Tillamook 404; Umatilla 1,342; Union 812; Wallowa 158; Wasco 782; Washington 1,100; Wheeler 139; Yamhill 674.

LAND BANK LEASE PERIODS EXTENDED

To promote more stable tenure of farm families that rent their farms, and to assist programs for soil conservation and better land use, the Federal Land Bank of Spokane will hereafter lease its farms generally for two to five-year periods, rather than for one-year terms, Warren Patterson, secretary-treasurer of National Farm Loan associations in Jackson and Josephine counties announced this week.

"The land bank is anxious to return all of its property to private ownership," Patterson said, "but pending sale, it is to the interest of the bank, the community and the man who eventually will buy the farm that the best possible care be taken of the land."

"As long as we are trying to sell our properties, our longer leases still will contain a provision for cancellation in case of sale, but in such event, the lessee will be compensated as provided by the lease for work performed under its terms, and every effort will be made to find him an equally good farm where he can continue without interruption of his progress."

More than 40 per cent of the milk produced in the United States is used for butter.

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DOUBLE YOUR POTATO CHIP ENJOYMENT!

Each package contains two separately sealed Moisture-Proof Glassine Bags. Open one and enjoy delicious golden-brown Blue Bell Potato Chips. The chips in the other sealed bag stay fresh and crisp until you need them. Keep this handy economical package on your pantry shelves.

BLUE BELL SHOESTRING POTATOES

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Ready to serve—right out of the can. Always fresh! Always crisp. Delicious with Steak, and Chops. Grand for camping and picnic trips. At your grocery or meat market.

Mrs. Nelson Purcel, Rural Teacher Retiring After 24 Years Service; First School Reached by Cable

By Maude Pool
Mail Tribune Special Writer.

Big Applegate, June 12.—(Sp.)—After 24 years of teaching in the rural schools of Jackson county, Mrs. Nelson Purcel this month begins her retirement from those years of service in which she experienced riding to school on horseback and being towed across the river in a cable car to reach the school grounds.

"I was getting to be just a visitor at my home," Mrs. Purcel said in explaining that from now on she is going to enjoy complete home life in the modern house she and her husband are building on Yale creek, where they have resided for many years.

Started in 1908
Mrs. Purcel began her teaching career at Beaver creek in 1908, when the school building stood on the opposite side of the Applegate river from the present site. Her family resided six miles up the river from the ranch now owned by Harry Barr, hence her horseback ride to school over the historic Mule Hill, where she often had to wait for the ore wagons from the Blue Ledge mine to pass.

She remembers the jingle of their freight bells. As if these incidents were not enough to add spice to the business of school teaching, she tied up her horse, and was pulled across the Applegate river to the school house in a trolley, which carried pupils as well. The little car carried only four people at a time, Mrs. Purcel said.

Pat Daily was county school superintendent at that time. The other schools which Mrs. Purcel has taught during the intervening years were Colstein, Table Rock, Little Applegate, Watkins, and Ruch.

Mrs. Purcel, who formerly was Ina Stoker, graduated from high school in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and from the Iowa state teachers' college. She also studied for a year under the auspices of the University of Chicago, and did practice teaching in Iowa before coming to Oregon in 1906.

Ruch Last School
For the last three years Mrs. Purcel has taught the primary room at Ruch, where she tendered her resignation in advance at the opening of the term last September. Recalling one incident which brought her particular pleasure in this school room, Mrs. Purcel mentioned the annual visits from Miles Cantrill, member of the county educational board. It seems that Mr. Cantrill, himself a teacher in Jackson county in the '90s, gave talks to the Ruch pupils and told amusing stories of early day slate cleanings and methods of collaring unruly youngsters. His present day visits to the school are looked forward to by the children, Mrs. Purcel related, and one of his pleasures is to hear them read.

REDUCTION PLANT FIRST NEED HERE, MITCHELL AVERS

Miner-Writer Says Investment of Private Capital Is Requisite of Success

By Russell Mitchell
Jacksonville, Ore.

With all due respects for everybody's opinion about what is needed to help miners of southern Oregon, it seems to me that investment of private capital is a prime requisite for success and prosperity. We are looking too much to the government for the capital investments necessary for a great industry. We need more men who depend upon themselves and who are willing to bet on the future of an industry.

Southern Oregon needs a reduction plant, to be sure, one near enough to furnish a market for low grade gold ores. No one knows how much \$10 to \$14 ore could be opened up here but we lack the market for it. With smelter rates at \$5 per ton and rail rates the same and trucking rates to the rails, ore cannot be handled for much less than \$20 per ton. The opinion held by so many miners that ore has to run \$80 or better is erroneous. There are few prospects that any single lode in southern Oregon will yield enough \$10 ore to support a large milling plant, but such a plant could be supplied from the numerous small veins found here. A plant, to be successful, should be privately owned in order to secure the careful management not ordinarily found in government-owned institutions.

We should not expect our prosperity to come at the expense of the other taxpayers of the nation, because we ourselves have all the requisites for prosperity, except perhaps the will and courage to have it.

Example Given
Here is an example of what can be done on low grade ore: last year the Golden Cycle at Colorado Springs milled over one-half million tons of ore. The ore from the company's mines averaged a few cents over \$9 a ton. All foreign ore averaged a little over \$13. Most of that came from mines near enough that the railroad rates were eliminated, trucking rates being the only transportation costs. The miners in Boulder county have to ship ore that will go \$17, or better. In order to raise it to this value, many devices are resorted to. They are about as far away from the mill as we are from a smelter and their costs are about the same as ours would be. Our production from

small lode mines is only a small fraction of what they produce. Obviously no small mill can expect to operate on \$10 ore unless it has at hand a sufficient supply that will concentrate to a fairly high-grade shipping ore. A large plant, with all the devices for catching gold, can operate with a comfortable profit on \$9 or \$10 ore, provided the supply is not too costly to obtain. Many mills over the nation and over the world prove this statement. One has only to study the great mining operations of the world to realize that their success does not depend upon high grade ore. We have much high grade but a large central milling plant need not depend upon it for profit. Where there is much high grade, there must of necessity be much more low grade. Our ultimate prosperity will depend on our ability to work this low grade ore.

Not a Promoter
A great many men have written to me about chromium, manganese, aluminum, magnesium, etc. I am not a promoter. I do not have anything for sale and am not in the market for anything. These other minerals, if found in sufficient form and quantity, should not be overlooked but it is my humble opinion that the miners of southern Oregon should concentrate on getting a reduction plant established for their gold ores. Personally I see little hope for these other metals in our part of the state, but we do have gold—gold in sufficient quantities to support a large reduction plant—gold enough to employ a great number of men continuously, for gold has a sure, steady market.

SALEM LACKS COIN FOR PORT PROJECT
Washington, June 12.—(AP)—Donald H. Connolly, administrator of civil aeronautics, told Senator McNary in a letter the CAA could not spend airport funds to remove obstructions at the Salem, Ore., airport.

McNary had called Connolly's attention to the situation Salem faced as the result of CAA demand that it acquire additional land for its airport and remove obstructions around it.

The senator said it had been reported to him that what had started out as a \$10,000 program for improvement of the airport by the city now appeared to be approaching a maximum cost of \$25,000, which was more than the city had in its airport fund. The CAA demanded that certain buildings and trees be removed and the senator urged the CAA do part of the work.

Go Up
Cleveland, Ohio (U.P.)—Local officials are tackling the smoke problem from a new angle . . . the air. Safety Director Elliott Ness recently made a tour over the city with 14 other officials to check on violations of anti-smoke ordinances.

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New Rooms and Suites
New Swimming Pool
Perfect for Summer Vacation
11 Acres of Gardens
Attractive Rates—European Plan
Write for Descriptive Folder

91 BOY SCOUTS NOW REGISTERED FOR LAKE CAMP

Ninety-one scouts are registered for one or more weeks at the Boy Scout camp at Lake of the Woods, according to Kenneth Wells, Scout executive for this area. The first group of Scouts will go to camp July 6. A period for camp leaders only will precede the first period for boys. The periods from July 13 to July 27 are better than half filled at this date according to Mr. Wells, and additional reservations are coming in daily.

Last Saturday and Sunday a large crew of volunteers under direction of Frank Rogers, camp committee chairman, built a 16-foot addition to the camp kitchen. The section complete with windows and doors was made on the spot and went up in the record time of five hours. Six new tent frames for wall tents will be built during the coming week to relieve congestion in the camp cabins. Five new boats have been acquired for the use of this year's camping groups.

The camp, which is operated by the Crater Lake area boy scout council will be in use almost the entire summer. June 23 to 30 it will be used by the Southern Oregon Church conference, July 1 to August 3 by the Boy Scouts, August 10 to 24 by the Medford Girl Scouts, and August 24 to 31 by the Ashland Campfire Girls.

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BLENDED WHISKEY Calvert "Special": 90 Proof—72 1/2% Grain Neutral Spirits. Calvert Distillers Corp., N.Y.C.

FINICKY SHOPPERS TO FIND FEWER STYLES IN DEFENSE OUTPUT PLAN

Washington, June 12.—(AP)—Consumers would have fewer choices of styles and colors of merchandise under a program advanced today at the office of production management as one means of increasing defense production.

Donald M. Nelson, defense purchases director, said today that the program had been approved by President Roosevelt and would be put into effect "within weeks."

Nelson told a press conference it would work this way: Blankets, for example, are now manufactured in about 27 colors. Manufacturers might be requested to limit the number to seven.

The average radio manufacturer now making 20 to 25 different styles and sizes might be requested to cut the number to 10.

Nelson said the simplified program probably would be applied first to radios and hand tools, many hardware items, and ducks

and twills and other cotton goods.

New Livestock Center
Los Angeles—(AP)—Livestock—not oranges—led the list of products which brought \$303,000,000 to farmers of southern California in 1940. It was the most lucrative year since 1937.

5 o'Clock Fatigue

Try a glass of GOLDEN GUERNSEY SEY MILK. We also highly recommend it as an excellent Night Cap. Produced and Distributed by one of the Northwest's Finest Dairies.

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ALL GENERAL PETROLEUM STATIONS

THEY FEAR NO SKIDS. When brakes are applied—the seven continuous ribs break up into tilted, sharp-edged tread blocks—bite through the film of water, dust and oil to control skids, stop you quicker, straighter, safer.

THEY FEAR NO BLOWOUTS. Outside tires on a curve may carry double the normal load, a terrific strain on the cord body. Safety Riding structures cords in latex to resist blowouts from strain, speed, heat.

THEY GET TEMPERED RUBBER now improved with a secret compound to give it greater resistance to heat, even more mileage—thick tempered rubber tread can be removed to give nearly double the non-skid wear.

THEY GET SMOOTHER RIDES. The seven ribs give "railroad-track" stability—a smoother, flowing ride without bump, wheel or rumble. Flexors in the grooves (right) eliminate stones that often cut the tread.

Quality in Tires—The Key to Safety

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