

### AMERICAN GOLF BALL STANDARD PLEASES ENGLAND

LONDON.—In the wake of recent newspaper discussions by English golfers on the wisdom of players in the United States abolishing the stymie, the press is now publishing contributed letters on the advisability of the ball favored as "standard" by American devotees of the game.

Standardization was decided upon at a meeting here last year of the rules committee of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews with delegates from the United States and Western Golf associations. It was voted that, beginning May 1, 1921, a ball used in a tournament play must not weigh more than 1.62 ounces, nor have a diameter of less than 1.62 inches.

The effect of the ruling was to retain the size of the small, heavy ball popular in England, but to reduce the weight slightly. It is noted that what is known in the United States as the "20" eligible to competition but barred the 31-pennyweights ball used in England. English players had used nothing between the 29 and 31-pennyweights balls in their home play.

In a letter to the Times, George Duncan, of Hanger Hill, British open champion, records his satisfaction with the lighter ball and predicts better championship figures as a result.

"I am glad that the ball is to be lighter," writes Duncan, "as the game will be easier to play for every one, in that the 'all-air-rotte'—the correct way to the green—will not be so difficult as with the heavy ball. I will risk a prophecy and say that the championship figures of 1921 will be better than those of 1920, or of any previous year. Not because the ball will go farther than it did, but for the reason that the lighter ball will be much more easily controlled."

### FOREIGN MISSION MEETING IS HELD

The Foreign Missionary society met last Friday at the home of Mrs. S. W. Smylie, Mrs. Edmeades conducted the business meeting after which Rev. Saenett took charge of the devotionals. The lesson of the afternoon, Gospel Messengers in China, was ably handled by Mrs. Carder. Mrs. Van Scoyoc discussed the subject, "Fa-

### LABOR TROUBLES DISRUPT GARMENT TRADE IN EAST

BOSTON, Mass.—The garment trades of this city are disrupted by changes in the conditions of labor employment. Statements by the manufacturers are carried out and their shops transferred as predicted there will be little left of an industry which under normal conditions employs upwards of 12,000 persons. Two makers of ready made men's clothing have already transferred their business to other cities.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America declare the situation in the men's garment shops to be a lockout; manufacturers call it a strike. It followed the announcement on Dec. 6 last of the manufacturers that no further agreements would be made by them with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Although normally 5000 workers are employed in the shops affected, the greater part of the machines were not running when the notice was issued and only a few have been started since.

The United Garment Workers, an American Federation of Labor organization, has its 1000 members at work and is not involved in the controversy, according to its leaders.

Local unions represented on the Joint Board of Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions and affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the American Federation of Labor, declared a strike of their 2000 members the latter part of January after the manufacturers announced that they intended to sign contracts with individual workers and not with unions.

Since this strike was called union leaders say the owners of 42 shops have signed agreements with the union and about 500 workers have returned to their machines. Strike benefits are being paid to 1500 strikers.

Boy, Page Henry Ford VIENNA, Mar. 15.—World wide Judaism was contemplated in resolutions adopted at the closing session of the Austrian anti-semitic congress yesterday. A world anti-semitic congress was called to meet in Budapest next autumn and a central bureau was created to get in touch with anti-semitic centers throughout the world.

ience Won Out." Mrs. Hilton, "The Weavers," and Mrs. Kinleyside read "A Passerby." The meeting adjourned to a very pleasant social hour, at which time Mesdames Smylie, Conson and Howell served refreshments.

### Empty Plates and Empty Stomachs



There are, in the hanger lands of Eastern and Central Europe, no less than 3,500,000 little children for whom America must make a place at her family dinner tables during the next ten months, if they are to live. The European Relief Council, Herbert Hoover, chairman, undertaking to provide for them a hot meal a day at public feeding stations, has asked that every family in this country take at least one of these unfortunates as an "invisible guest" throughout the coming winter.

To entertain a starving boy or girl as your "invisible guest" you have only to purchase an "Invisible Guest" certificate and thus assure him of sufficient food to maintain life. One dollar will fill a child's plate for a whole month. Ten dollars will make him your guest until next harvest. Meanwhile, hunger long endured is

marking and maiming its victims every day. Fifty per cent of the children of the city of Vienna alone are tubercular. Fully ninety per cent are afflicted with rickets, which causes a softening and bending of the bones. The remedy for both is simply food—enough and of the right kind.

The European Relief Council, representing the concerted effort of the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers), the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., is seeking to raise \$7,000,000 in a national collection.

"Invisible Guest" certificates may be obtained from your local committee. Or, if you prefer, apply to Franklin Lane, treasurer of the European Relief Council, 42 Broadway, New York.

### 2 U. S. AIRPLANES ON 1500 M. TOUR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Two seaplanes of the United States naval air service started from their base at Pearl Harbor near here yesterday on the most ambitious flight ever attempted in the islands. The two planes expect to make the circuit of all the islands, taking in the prin-

cipal harbors and covering approximately 1500 miles before they return.

The primary purpose of the flight, according to Lieutenant Commander R. D. Kirkpatrick, commander of the naval air station at Pearl Harbor, is to obtain all possible information for wartime usage of all the harbors of Hawaii. The planes will take many photographs from the air and also will test the ability of the different islands as repair stations and will pick tentative sites for landing stations.

No repairs except those absolutely necessary will be made on the trip and, as Lieutenant Commander Kirkpatrick put it, the flight will demonstrate the ability of the flying men to "live on the country."

Two Eagle boats preceded the seaplanes for use in emergencies.

### U. S. MARINES AID IN GETTING FOOD STARVING CHINKS

PEKING.—Fourteen marines from the American legation guard are serving as engineers and assistant engineers on the road construction work which is being done in the famine district by the American Red Cross for the purpose of affording occupation for destitute Chinese. They are volunteers who willingly gave up a comfortable station in Peking for a temporary life of considerable hardship in a dreary country, and have taken hold with true American spirit.

The work entails, on the part of the American division engineers, days on end in the saddle moving from one end of the division to the other and with none too comfortable living quarters and one of the men writes back to his mates that after the day's work he "goes to bed to keep warm."

The road under construction extends from Tchchow, Shantung, to Lintsing, 68 miles southwest on the Grand canal. It is divided into three divisions of about equal lengths and each division is in charge of an engineer and one or two assistants. Captain Lawrence Impey, of the British army, who was engineer-in-chief, fell a victim to influenza and Lieut. E. O. Bogert was placed in temporary charge of the whole work. Commenting upon the service of the marines, Bogert writes:

"If all divisions could continue to be handled by marines in the same way as they have been handled to date, it would be greatly to the credit of the American guard." (It appears that some technical objection has arisen with respect to further employment of the marines in the work in question.)

Incidentally it is reported that dogs—such as have escaped the stew-pot—have become in their famished condition as savage as wolves. This is borne out by a line in a letter from Lieutenant Bogert which says:

"Was attacked by dogs at Ku Shui P'u and had to shoot one." He also states that their work is hampered by people removing the stakes which mark the right-of-way for use as firewood.

Bogert recommends that the present force of marines be retained on the construction work, both because of the credit accruing to the legation guard and because the Red Cross has great need of them, since foreign volunteers are scarce.

Coal tar, prior to its use in making aniline dyes, was regarded as a troublesome and almost worthless by-product of gas manufacture.

### U. S. LUTHERANS HIGHLY PLEASED BY POLE ACTION

BERLIN.—American Lutherans have just completed a year of relief work in Poland, designed to help Poles to help themselves, which is highly gratifying to Dr. John Alfred Moorhead, European commissioner of the National Lutheran Council of America, who has just finished an inspection tour of Poland.

"With \$250,000 which we loaned to Polish farmers, and did not give to them, we have enabled the agriculturists in nearly 500 villages, with a total population of probably 400,000, to erect temporary homes, restore their farms and become self-sustaining," said Dr. Moorhead. "I have just visited the section to which the loans were made. The farmers have paid four per cent interest on the small loans, as they agreed, and in some cases they have even paid off the principal in a single year."

The villages aided by the American Lutherans are chiefly in the vicinity of Lublin and Cholm, where Dr. Moorhead found the population living in cellars and shacks in the fall of 1919. The country had been laid waste by years of fighting. It was a land of small farmers having tracts of lands varying from five to 40 acres, but with little machinery, no stables, no houses, no animals and no seed.

When the farmers asked Dr. Moorhead for food and clothing he called together local committees and told them he would rather help the communities re-establish themselves on a permanent basis than grant temporary relief which would only better their situation for a short time. Loan banks were established in each of the villages under the direction of local committees. An agreement was reached with the government whereby the impoverished small landowners were to have timber at a nominal price and small loans, seldom exceeding \$200 to a family secured on real estate mortgages, were made for the purchase of necessary food, implements, cows, horses and seed.

This Woman Suffered Mrs. H. A. Leaman, Sturgin, Colo., writes: "I suffered with bladder and kidney trouble for years. Doctored and tried everything. No help. Finally a friend sent me Foley Kidney Pills. They helped me so much I used 7 bottles. Now I feel fine. Spent sleepless nights. Suffered so it seemed I hardly could live. Recommend Foley Kidney Pills to all who suffer from kidney trouble as I did." Sold everywhere. Adv.

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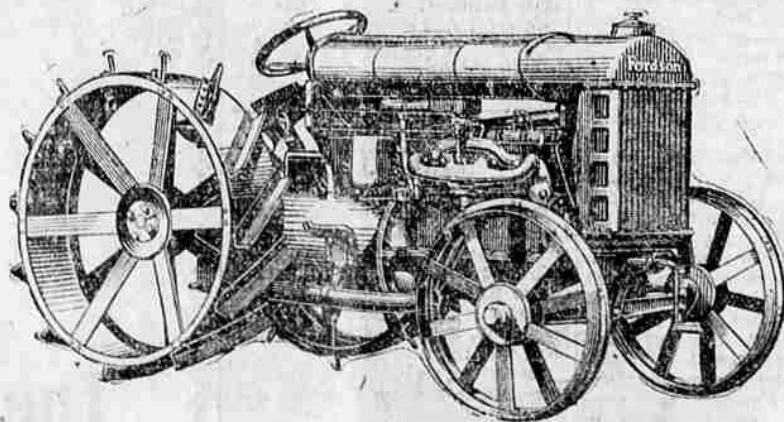
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CORT HALL

I bought the second Fordson that came to the valley and have used it ever since. I have had wonderful service out of my machine. The only expense my tractor has been to me in four seasons has been a couple of timers or about three dollars. I highly recommend this Tractor to any farmer.  
V. J. EMERICK.



Price \$725.35 f. o. b. Medford

I have used my Fordson tractor about 1500 hours in the year and a half I have owned it. This includes all kind of orchard work, plowing and drilling grain. My repairs for this work has not exceeded \$25.00.  
H. H. CORLISS.

Yes, we purchased the first Fordson sold in the Rogue River Valley because we were sold on its simplicity, strength and power. We expect to do most of our plowing this season with the Fordson and do not anticipate paying Gates for any considerable quantity of extras. Yours truly,  
MERIDIAN ORCHARD, Guy W. Conner, Pres.

Since purchasing my Fordson a year ago I have plowed approximately 500 acres and disced 1000. This work was done on twenty different ranches ranging from Ashland to Central Point. During that time repairs have amounted to about \$50.00. No kick there.  
THEO. FISH, JR.

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