

Daily—Twenty-third Year
Weekly—Fifty-sixth Year

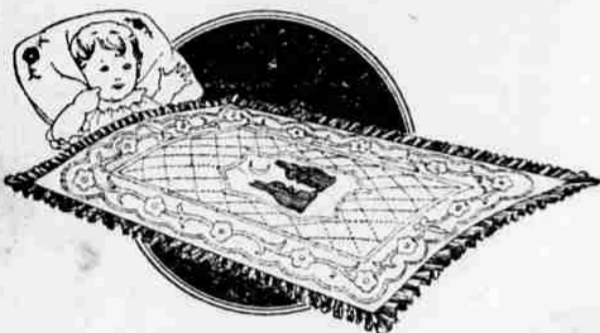
MEDFORD, OREGON, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1928.

No. 10.



Irene DeLosh, 325 South Holly St.—Phone 390-L or 75

FOR 1928 BABY BUNTING



Up-to-date Baby Buntings are not necessarily wrapped in rabbit skins. A quilted crib cover like the one shown here, with two alert pink or blue bunnies standing guard on it, answers the purpose just as well. The Vogue for quilted things is particularly keen right now only instead of the old, laborious quilting which required a frame to work on and the finest of fine stitches, present-day quilting has been much simplified. The design shown can be worked in a comparatively short time or an even simpler pattern can be selected.

The materials required for making this attractive baby's quilt are two flour bags, bought from your baker for a few cents, three-quarters of a yard of wool batting, half a yard of plain gingham, pink or blue, and mercerized embroidery twist to match. Ordinary sheet wadding will do, but the kind that comes already

quilted to cheese cloth will be for to work on and will launder well. To remove the stamping, cover the inked spots with lard or soak them in kerosene overnight. Then wash the bag out in lukewarm water.

The bunnies are first cut out of the gingham and applied to the stamped cloth. The eyes are embroidered in black. Then the wadding is pinned or basted to the top and the quilting is begun, always working from the inside outwards. A fairly short running stitch is used, going all the way through the wool sheeting. When the quilting is done, use the second flour bag to make the back and bind all the edges with a two-inch fold of the gingham.

A small baby pillow to match, only worked without the wool lining, in an attractive and can be made out of the strips left over from cutting out the crib cover.

Home Decoration

By Jane Suedcor.

This department on Home Decoration is for the benefit of all women who have household problems to solve. Queries pertaining to problems of this kind may be addressed to Miss Suedcor, care of Women's Department of the Mail Tribune.

"There are days when life grows too bitter to be borne; when work and woe close in upon you like a vise. When you are brought and bedeviled by ladies in politics, by relatives in tantrums, by friends in their cups. When your duty has fled away upon you until you are too drab and dreary to stagger on. Then you must escape—and to every man is given his own exit."

Then is the time to buy new clothes, to ride a pet hobby or to clothe a room or two. At any rate get out of yourself and stay out for awhile.

Query: Are parchment shades still good? Mrs. J. E. D.
Answer: Yes, only they must be simple and plain. Bird and flower bedecked ones are no longer to be found in the best shops.

Query: What is a butterfly table? Mrs. D.
Answer: A small folding table with turned legs and with wing brackets to support small leaves on either side. They are early American.

Query: How does plate glass differ from other kinds of glass? Mrs. H. W.
Answer: Plate glass is made from the purest materials. It is cast and rolled and is made from 1/16 to 1/2 inches in thickness. It must be free from waves and blisters, clear, strong and brilliantly polished.

Query: Are cross-stitch rugs practical? Mrs. W. H. D.
Answer: As floor coverings, no, but they are pleasing as a protection for an old chest or bench.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

Query: How can one tell the difference between wrought iron and cast iron? Mrs. J. R.
Answer: Wrought iron is a craftman's handiwork. Look for irregularities and evidence of tools.

CHOSEN ORANGE FESTIVAL QUEEN



Popular vote brought Miss Lenora Peters, of Orange, Cal., the job as queen of the 1928 Valencia Orange festival to be held in Orange, Orange county, in May.

HILLS AND VALLEYS

By HENRY R. WHITE.

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," sang a field laborer in Bible times. Many have looked, as he did, and have received a spiritual reward from looking.

Each day when we see the hills of our country they are the same as they always were before, and this is the symbol of God's unchanging nature. Each evening when we look at them we see their familiar forms outlined against a glowing western sky and as the sun sinks lower they are clothed in the crimson mystery of heaven.

In this way the hills are the revelation of God's beauty. All through the years we see them resting like some patient body of power, upholding on their shoulders the weight of all the heavens. In this appearance they are the picture of God's strength.

But there could be no hills if there were no valleys between them, nor can we approach them to behold their greatness and loveliness unless we come by way of the valley at their feet. So also when we look to God and cry for help we are standing in the valley of our need.

We do not understand the wisdom of His ways which allows us to walk in the valleys of life's unpleasant experiences instead of always on the heights of joy. But we know that if we look upward to the hills which reveal Him, we shall behold them as forms of glory whose radiance will make of every valley a vale of light.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Do not use stimulants on Dutch bulbs. Increasing the amount of light, moisture and heat will force them along rapidly and will, on the other hand their bloom may be retarded by allowing them less warmth, light and water.

Parent-Teachers' Associations

Dad and His Boy

You want to be more to your boy than his Dad.
Be a chum to the lad.
Be a part of his life.
Every hour of the day.
Find time to talk with him.
Find time to walk with him.
Share in his studies.
And share in his play.
Teach him the things you want him to know.
Don't keep your heart from him.
Be his best comrade.
He is needing you so.
—Texas State Bulletin.

Are We Responsible?

To the Editor P. T. A. Column:
Have we, as parent-teachers, any responsibility toward the child who starts out on the road that leads to destruction? Is there anything we can do about it?
Everyone of those boys and girls entered school as an innocent little first-grader. That is the time to correct evil tendencies. The teachers struggle manfully with the problem. Often they give their own time and much hard thought to the correction of some wrong beginning.

But do we as an association do all we can?
Do we study the problem of delinquency?
Do we make any honest-attempt to solve it?
Do we let our backs on our oars, resolved not to "interfere, our murmuring attend to that. I must look out for my own children."

And when new mothers come to our meetings do we make friends of them? Honestly, now, do we? If they happen to belong to the same social class, why yes, we do, of course.

But if the new mother is handicapped in any way; if she is ill at ease and lonely, do we leave our own friends to make her feel at home and at least give her an opportunity to counsel with us over her problems?

Perhaps she sees her own child starting out wrong and feels helpless. Does she leave the meeting feeling glad in the possession of a new friend, who will stand by when needed? If she doesn't, who is to blame?

And, again, do we go out after these mothers who are struggling in deep water?
It is a safe assertion to make that, if, as an association, we gave one-tenth, one-hundredth part of the time and anxious thought to the delinquency problem that the "authorities" do, we would be able now and then to save some child from the path that leads to destruction.

A MOTHER.

Abounding Peace

There is no physician like cheerful thought for dissipating the ills of the body.

There is no comforter to compare with good will for dispersing the shadows of grief and sorrow.

To live continually in thoughts of ill-will, cynicism, suspicion and envy, is to be confined in a self-made prison hell.

But to think well of all, to be cheerful with all, to patiently learn to find the good in all—such unselfish thoughts are the very portals of heaven.

And to dwell day by day in the thoughts of peace toward every creature will bring abounding peace to their possessor.

—James Allen.

A Lesson in Patience

That limited output and variety of product command more than academic interest in this age of quantity production and standardization is revealed in the present enterprise of Nicholas Vasilch of Seattle.

Commissioned by Mischa Elman to create four instruments for him, this young violin maker has directed his search for woods to European cathedrals. In his quest there is an unmistakable savor of romance.

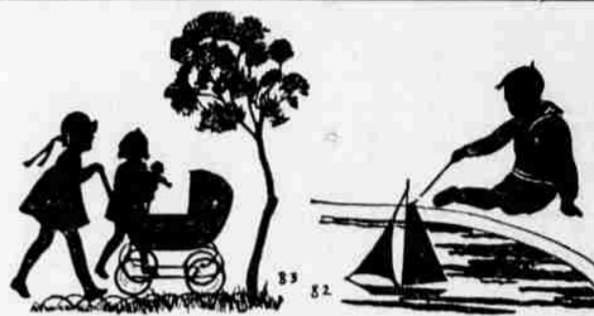
The specifications require fine woods, "the finest that money can buy." In the very age of some of the great church structures is the promise of a successful quest. For it is well known that woods of centuries' seasoning have a resonance superior to those cut from present growth, no matter what their grain or fiber.

It is not hard to believe that long association of these ancient woods with the joys and sorrows of the race have made them the communicative repositories of human feeling.

But it remains for the bow of the master to give back those lost ecstasies to the world. For achievement of this object, Mr. Vasilch is an important intermediary.

Small, close-fitting hats in cellaphone and crepe brays are claiming attention.

Children's Pleasure Column



Edited by Mary Ann

This department is for our younger readers. We want you to write freely, telling of your experiences, adventures and of interesting happenings in your neighborhood. Tell of your favorite books or authors, favorite flowers, etc. Original poems and stories will also be appreciated.

Write with pen and ink on one side only of the paper. Do not use pencil. Invite one another to make this page both interesting and instructive. Address your letters to Mary Ann, care Mail Tribune, Medford.

Uncle said he would give a ten-cent piece to the boy who told him the best name for the calf.

All the boys were anxious to name the calf and receive the dime.

The news was soon around and all the boys were racking their brains for a name suitable for the calf.

Now there was a little negro boy in the village who was much abused by the other boys. Nevertheless, he solemnly stalked in at the white gate on the appointed day.

Nearly all the boys were present. Of course each secretly thinking his name best.

Of all the names there were everything from "Diamond" to "Dempsy."

Finally, everything was ready and they decided to vote on the names. Each one wrote his name on a slip of paper.

The last name read was a strange one indeed, for sprawled across the paper was "Egg."

"But why 'Egg?'" laughed Uncle.

"Be-cause—because," stammered Sambo, "cause I didn't know exactly what kind of a name you wanted the calf to have."

"Pretty good," shouted the boys and that is what the calf was named.

Edith Sage, Central Point.

Dear Mary Ann: I have read and enjoyed your poems and stories very much. I am sending you a poem of my own composition:

"April" is spring.
Flowers an' sun an' everything;
April brings the showers, too.
But most the time the sky is blue.

Then the tiny flowers come out
To see what the sun was about.
So when it's clear and skies are blue,
It's spring for me, and spring for you.

Marjorie Poling, age 10,
Medford, Ore., Route 4, Box 30.

Fads & Fashions

builds its shoe fashions. There are dozens of exceptions.

The rule for stockings is simpler. The tendency is toward darker hose for day wear, deep sunburn and gray predominating. For evening the new shade is a few tones darker than the complexion.

Summer is expected to bring a vogue of very dark hosiery.

Princess Dresses Made of Taffeta

PARIS—(AP)—Some of the newest spring styles are revivals of fashions of Queen Victoria's time. One important dressmaker shows princess dresses with tightly fitted bodices and flared skirts finished with taffeta ruchings. One has a taffeta petticoat. Dresses of this type reach several inches below the knees.

Hosiery Is Darker, Shoes Are Simpler

PARIS—(AP)—Darker hosiery and simpler shoes are in the mode again.

In a season when gowns are simple, accessories, including shoes, are elaborate. Dresses and wraps are having their turn, footwear designs are less complex.

The spring shoes, especially for street or daytime wear, are more often of one tone than of two or three. Black is the chosen color for street wear, particularly after noon. Brown is standard for before noon. Black satin is favored for wear from four o'clock to midnight. Those are the three broad working rules on which Paris

Special Recipes

Ham Loaf

2 cups of ground ham (smoked), 1 cup of ground beef, 1 cup of cracker crumbs, 1 cup of milk, 1 egg, 1/2 cup of onion, 1/2 cup of baking dish and pour over it a can of tomato soup.

It is very nice to use sweet potatoes. Parboil, then when they are well cooked, place around ham loaf and let it brown nicely.

Delicious Oysters

1 quart of oysters, 4 tablespoons of oyster liquid, 8 tablespoons of cream, 3 pints of cracker crumbs, 1/2 pound of butter.

Make in two layers and bake in moderate oven until nicely browned and oysters are well cooked.

Sweet Pickles Made in Winter

A dozen sour pickles cut crossways of the pickles in about one inch slices.

1 tablespoon of solid oil poured over the pickles and let stand one hour, stirring every little while until pickles seem oily. Then pour over them the following which has been boiled five minutes:

2 1/2 cups brown sugar, 1 1/2 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoonful of whole peppers, 1 teaspoonful of 1, 1 teaspoonful cloves.

Let stand five or six days, stirring every day. Put in jars and seal. A little garlic can be added if liked.

Hot Apple Dessert

6 apples, 1/2 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup sugar, 20 marshmallows.

Pare, quarter and slice apples. Place in baking dish in layers with raisins and sugar. Cover. Bake until apples are tender. Remove cover and set marshmallows over top of apples and heat to oven just long enough to return the marshmallows and brown them slightly. Serve with or without cream.

Hoover's Sister



Here is Mrs. Mary Van Ness Leavitt, of Santa Monica, Cal., sister of Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. She calls her distinguished brother "Bert."

Wedding Costumes and Superstitions

Most of us (possibly all of us) are interested in weddings. We are all more or less conversant with different customs and superstitions connected with weddings.

Though, perhaps, we do not actually believe in these customs and superstitions, still, we have a feeling that something might happen if we disregarded them entirely.

There is an old superstition concerning colors of our wedding garments. This is told in the following rhyme:

Married in gray, you will go far away.
Married in black, you will wish yourself back.
Married in brown, you will live out of town.
Married in red, you will wish yourself dead.
Married in pearl, you will live in a whirl.
Married in green, ashamed to be seen.
Married in yellow, ashamed of your fellow.
Married in blue, he will always be true.
Married in pink, your spirits will sink.
Married in white, you have chosen aright.

Then there are also the following rhymes for the different months, which predict that:

Married when the year is new, He'll be loving, kind and true.
When February birds do mate, You may wed, nor dread your fate.
If you wed when March winds blow, Joy and sorrow both you'll know.
Marry in April when you can, Joy for maiden and for man.
Marry in the month of May, And you'll surely rue the day.
Marry when June roses blow, Over land and sea you'll go.
They who in July do wed, Must always labor for their bread.
Whoever wed in August be, Many a change is sure to see.
Marry in September's shine, Your living will be rich and fine.
If in October you do marry, Love will come but riches tarry.
If you wed in bleak November, Only joy will come, remember.
When December's snows fall fast, Marry, and true love will last.

We hate to reject the old verse in which our mothers, our grandmothers and our great-grandmothers believed. This rhyme tells us to marry on

Monday for health, Tuesday for wealth, Wednesday the best day of all; Thursday for losses, Friday for crosses, And Saturday for no luck at all.

Paris Mode and the gray ensembles are being worn here. Gray with black appears.

and so a light, natural beige takes its place. The spring hosiery colors and may be slightly yellow or slightly rose. To harmonize with the season's undecided tones in all colors, the hosiery shades are also a bit undecided and dusky or grayed.

This is rather a relief from the strong pinks, yellows and tans and the hard grays that have called undue attention to feminine legs for several seasons.

For sport the sheer lisle hose have firmly established themselves and are much smarter than silk when worn with tweeds and wool sports clothes. The smart colors are the same as for silk hosiery.

For evening as the nude or flesh colored hose are still in vogue.

The flowers are mingled with the leaves in an artistic arrangement that is often imitated with excellent effect when the bloom is cut. It makes showy beds as well. It is a climber and an excellent long trailer for window or porch boxes in city apartments, giving a supply of flowers to cut with little trouble. While it climbs with little trouble, while it climbs with little trouble, while it climbs with little trouble.

The colorings are the same in both the tall, dwarf sorts and include yellows, almost black, crimsons through shades of scarlet and orange to brilliant yellows.

With the developing interest in the arrangement of flowers in the house, an old garden favorite has regained its former prestige because of its color as well as its ease of growth and this is the nasturtium. It is an ideal flower for bowls, the flame-colored types in black or green bowls, being favorite exhibits at flower shows. No more brilliant color can be furnished than by this most easily grown of annuals, nor is there any annual that gives a greater supply of bloom over a longer period.

It is a plant for poor soils and revels in heat, asking only a reasonable supply of moisture in parching weather. In rich soils it is likely to develop its strength in luxuriant foliage at the expense of bloom, so do not give nasturtiums any fertilizer. It is one of the hardiest of plants for edgings and is perhaps grown best in this manner.

Spring Hosiery Concentrates on Natural Shades

Having run the gamut of all the colors in the rainbow for several seasons, hosiery for spring and summer has settled down to a few shades, with beige leading. Little pure white will be worn, even with the all white frock or ensemble. Pure white does not harmonize with the new "white jade" kid already becoming so fashionable.

With the developing interest in the arrangement of flowers in the house, an old garden favorite has regained its former prestige because of its color as well as its ease of growth and this is the nasturtium. It is an ideal flower for bowls, the flame-colored types in black or green bowls, being favorite exhibits at flower shows. No more brilliant color can be furnished than by this most easily grown of annuals, nor is there any annual that gives a greater supply of bloom over a longer period.

It is a plant for poor soils and revels in heat, asking only a reasonable supply of moisture in parching weather. In rich soils it is likely to develop its strength in luxuriant foliage at the expense of bloom, so do not give nasturtiums any fertilizer. It is one of the hardiest of plants for edgings and is perhaps grown best in this manner.

The flowers are mingled with the leaves in an artistic arrangement that is often imitated with excellent effect when the bloom is cut. It makes showy beds as well. It is a climber and an excellent long trailer for window or porch boxes in city apartments, giving a supply of flowers to cut with little trouble. While it climbs with little trouble, while it climbs with little trouble, while it climbs with little trouble.