

SEATTLE TO GIVE OWN VERSION AT GRAIN RATE QUIZ

SEATTLE, May 31.—(AP)—Public Sound interests were prepared to begin stating their case when the inter-state commerce commission's grain rate hearing was resumed here today after a recess over Memorial day.

The Washington department of public works was planning to call upon 20 witnesses to give testimony upon various phases of the prevalent economic situation connected with the existing tariff on wheat from the vast grain territory lying south of the Snake river to the tidewater markets.

It was estimated that the testimony of these witnesses and their cross-examination would consume the better part of a week.

L. S. McIntyre, manager of the traffic department of the Seattle chamber of commerce, was to take the stand as the first witness. He was to be followed by rate and traffic experts representing Puget Sound ports and grain dealers.

When McIntyre took the stand, those concerned in the investigation said, the Columbia basin case would take the center of the legal stage. Although the hearing had been in progress more than a week, only three witnesses had given testimony directly bearing upon this main question and those had been incident to investigations in other phases of the general grain hearing.

The department of public works had been very reticent concerning their plans of campaign, but it was generally understood today that they were likely to proceed upon two separate lines of testimony.

First, farmers' testimony was expected to be introduced tending to show that the lower rate to Portland on the 12,000,000 bushel wheat crops of the territory south of the Snake river had abolished competition between markets as far as the major portion of the crop went to but one market—Portland.

Second, that the centering of the grain trade upon Portland, tended toward congestion, causing delay in wheat shipments, and a heavy movement of empty box cars by the railroads.

Before the Columbia basin case was opened, however, Commissioner E. H. Meyer was expected to conduct a brief questioning as to what extent Canadian grain rates should be considered in the present hearing. The Canadian rates are not directly bearing upon the Columbia basin question but are likely to figure in two cases which will follow the basin investigation.

One, an attack upon Montana export rates, the other an attempt to get export similar to those of Montana from their fields.

Hot Spell Hurt Wheat in State

PORTLAND, Ore., May 31.—(AP)—The weekly Oregon crop report says: Wheat was undoubtedly injured to some extent by the extremely hot weather and the lack of rain during the fore part of the last week. Late season spring grain were not germinating satisfactorily but will benefit from the rains falling at the end of the week. Corn planting was practically completed during the week and the rain, although believed insufficient, will aid germination and first growth.

The weather was favorable for tree fruits, but too hot for strawberry berries, which were forced into ripening too rapidly. A heavy crop of apples has set and the same is true of pears in the Columbia valley orchards, but in the Willamette valley the pear crop is light.

How It Happened

"Is it true that you have broken off your engagement?" queried the inquisitive visitor.

"The young man addressed shook his head mournfully.

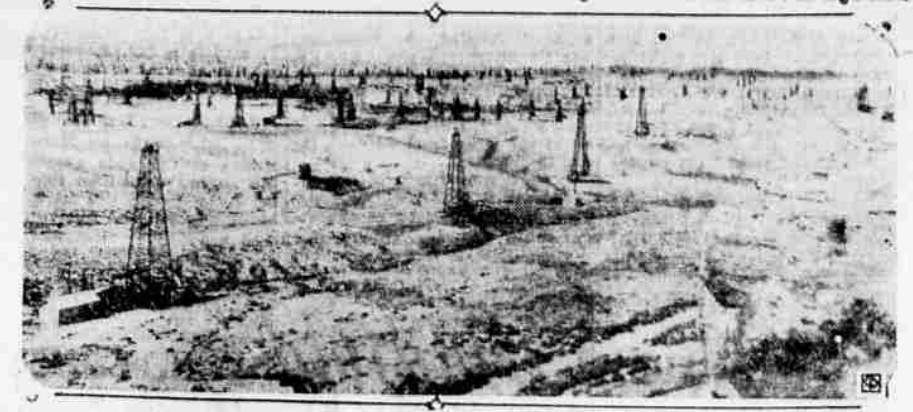
"No," he said, "I didn't break it off."

"Oh, she broke it off, then?"

"The young man again shook his head.

"But it is broken off, isn't it?"

WHERE GOVERNMENT PROBES FOR NEW OIL SCANDALS



Overshadowing Teapot Dome in point of productivity, the valuable Salt Creek oil field, above, near Casper, Wyo., has come under the scrutiny of the senate investigating committee because of the leases extended to oil companies during the past. Government royalties from Salt Creek have totaled \$45,000,000 since the field was opened in 1889.

AMERICAN SMALL INVESTORS SPEND BILLION A YEAR

NEW YORK, May 31.—(AP)—Americans, who pride themselves on being the most thoroughly money-wise people on earth, are annually putting a round billion dollars into dubious financial schemes, practically all of which is lost eventually.

This is the fact brought out by an investigation of the problems of the small investor conducted by Good Housekeeping magazine.

"The fact is that our knowledge of how to invest our surplus funds wisely has not kept pace with our earning capacity. We know how to make money, but we don't know how to hang onto it and make it work for us," one of the country's foremost financial authorities explains in the magazine article.

Furthermore, he declares that "when it comes to making financial mistakes, the women today are not much worse than the men."

Where once it was the widow with a few thousand dollars, the incompetent heiress, the well-paid craftsman and other classes of the male sex with little business experience who fell prey to fraudulent stock salesmen, today there is a constantly growing number of men experienced in their own fields of business who are making disastrous investments.

Investment Field Grows More Complex

The inexperienced woman who goes to an ordinary business man for advice about her investments today is just about as likely to make poor ones as if she had picked them herself, another expert declares, and gives this explanation:

"The whole investment business is much more complicated than it was even five years ago. Great floods of securities, good, bad and indifferent are constantly being released. It is a sheer impossibility for the ordinary man to know the inside facts. It is impossible for the ordinary man or woman to make an intelligent selection by himself."

The only way of cutting down the great number of a man's losses among small investors lies in educating them to avoid the advice of friends who likely know little more about the subject than they themselves and to consult the investment specialists whose services are at their disposal in any modern bank.

"The average business man, no matter how competent he may be in his own field, is too unacquainted with financial conditions and too busy with his own affairs to make his advice valuable," the Good Housekeeping article points out. "Don't take such casual, hazardous advice. Go to a reliable specialist in the investment field. It is because we have not acquired this habit of regarding investment as a specialized field that we sink fortunes each year in fraudulent, weak or badly managed promotions."

LOVELAND, INC., TO ASSUME CONTROL OF GAS COMPANY

Under the name of the Southern Oregon Gas corporation, the Loveland Engineers, Inc., of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., take over on June 1st the properties of the Southern Oregon Gas company, operating in this city, Ashland, Grants Pass and Roseburg.

The new operators plan extensive improvements in the public utilities and will remodel the offices in Medford, pending the leasing of a suitable building. The Heaver block in Ashland has been leased by the concern.

K. I. Dazey, long experienced in public utility work, is the general manager, and the Loveland company has extensive holdings of public utilities in California.

"It is the policy of Loveland, Inc. to be a constructive force in the communities in which we operate," said Mr. Dazey today, "and we will continue that policy in southern Oregon."

HICKMAN PROFITS BY LEGAL DELAY OVER SPEEDY LAW

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 31.—(AP)—In California's new criminal procedure, designed to close legal loopholes through which the guilty escape the penalty of their crimes, William Edward Hickman, slayer of 12-year-old Marian Parker, found at least a temporary ally.

The new code, which saved Hickman from the quick meeting out of a fate for which the public clamored, was melted through the force of moral opinion exasperated by the law's slowness and uncertainty.

That the "breaks" which enabled the kidnaper and killer of the daughter of a Los Angeles banker to elude for eight days capture by the police authorities of these states, have followed him past the date set for his execution.

It was his fortune to be the first brought to trial under the new code and so he was enabled to take advantage of the delays resulting from the first testing of a criminal procedure and its constitutionality.

The inefficiency of the statute was indicated to sponsors of the law by the speed with which Hickman was first found guilty and then, by the same jury and almost without pause, declared guilty and sentenced to death. But the fact that the new statute had never been weighed as to constitutionality operated to save him, at least temporarily, when virtually no other factor could have saved.

Jerome K. Walsh, chief counsel, and other attorneys for the defense, lost no time in carrying to the state supreme court their fight to save the condemned youth. They assailed the statute as violating both the state and federal constitutions, because it permitted separate hearings on crime and mental condition. They contended that the procedure operated to "shift away" the defendant's "common law right to trial by jury," and that if the statute were upheld it would be possible for the prosecution to split up other defenses and there could be an indefinite number of hearings.

A member of the court interposed the suggestion that Hickman had deprived himself of the complete defense by failing or refusing to enter a plea of not guilty. The California law permits a person accused of murder to plead not guilty by reason of insanity, but he can also plead not guilty of the crime, as formerly. The defense replied that the "ambiguity" of the state kept him from entering the "not guilty" plea.

The state's attorneys decline to try even if the high court's ruling is adverse, Hickman could be tried again. He is also under life sentence with Wesley Hunt for participation in the murder of Ivy Tombs, drummer, near Los Angeles.

Shorn Jurist

POTS DAM.—This German city got a shock when one of its feminine judges appeared in court with her hair bobbed.

Clean Tars Wanted at the Mail Tribune office.

WEATHER ABROAD BOLSTERS PRICE FOR WHEAT CROP

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 31.—(AP)—A recent official estimate placed the wheat crop of the Punjab in India at 19,000,000 bushels less than formerly reported. World supplies of wheat on May 1 were smaller than a year ago. Although exportable stocks outside of Europe were 39,900,000 bushels larger than a year ago, this increase was more than offset by smaller amounts available in Europe, including Russia. At the first of May prospects for the 1928 crop of both wheat and rye were less favorable than a year ago. In fact it is reported that the rye prospect is the poorest since the small crop of 1924. There has been heavy winter killing in Poland, Germany and Russia as well as in the United States.

Soft red winter wheat and substitute grades of soft, low protein wheats will probably continue to bring premiums because of the extremely heavy winter killing which reduced the prospective crop of soft red winter wheat to around 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels compared to about 180,000,000 bushels produced in 1927 and about 230,000,000 bushels in 1928. Hard red winter wheat on the other hand may be as plentiful as last year.

The Motive

It was the young barometer's first case, and he was bubbling over with pride and enthusiasm as he stood in court.

"Now," he said, addressing the defendant, "you say you came from Liverpool to London merely to look for work? I put it to you there was another, a stronger motive that brought you all this distance?"

"Well," hesitated the defendant, "there was—"

"Ah!" cried the barrister, triumphantly. "And what was it?"

"A locomotive."

Didn't Penetrate

The commercial traveler was explaining why he insisted on smoking a certain brand of cheap cigarettes.

"You see, when I collect some of these coupons I get a grand piano."

One of the company promptly replied, "My dear chap, if you smoke 2000 packages of those things you'll want a harp!"

Everyone laughed except a Scotsman, and about ten minutes afterward he remarked:

"Eye, it wad be awkward, traivelin' wi' a grand piano."

Dorothy—"The earagement sent that second-hand car you ordered and I tried it out."

William—"How many people does it carry comfortably?"

LIGHTNING KILLS 2 BALLOONISTS, INJURES OTHERS

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—(AP)—Two balloonists were killed by lightning in the national elimination race yesterday. Several others were injured.

Those who met death were Lieutenant Paul Evert, pilot of army No. 2 Langley field, Virginia, and Walter Morton of Akron, O., aide to Ward T. Vantorman, also of Akron, pilot of the Goddard V., and winner of the elimination of the last two years. Vantorman was in a hospital with a fractured left leg, suffered when his balloon struck the ground with great force after being hit by lightning. Morton's skull was fractured at the same time.

Evert met death when struck by lightning as the army No. 2 floated 1,000 feet in the air. The ball also fired the big bag, which fell to the earth and was consumed. Evert's aide, Lieutenant U. C. Fair of Northumberland, Pa., was injured.

James F. Cooper, Akron, O., aide on the City of Cleveland, was shocked and suffered burns when lightning pierced his balloon. He was in a Westmoreland hospital where his condition was reported fair. Clark K. Wolham, Akron, O., pilot of the Cleveland entry, escaped.

A number of balloonists were slightly cut and bruised as their craft came to earth, sometimes voluntarily as the storm grew more and more severe and again as the baskets caught in trees or on wires as the bags were forced to the ground. All came down within the comparatively small area of two counties—Westmoreland and Fayette.

The storm conditions with which most of the balloonists admitted they were wholly unfamiliar, meant experience.

Some of the airmen were amazed at what seemed miraculous escapes, particularly because some of the bags caught fire. At pass lead- quatters, however, it was said that the flames would not cause an explosion of the gas with which the balloons were inflated, since hydrogen, when contained in the big bags was non-explosive. The airmen said the gas burned slowly when it escaped from the balloons, rather than exploding.

Although the army No. 2 came down in flames, it settled slowly and Lieutenant Ert, the aide, said the basket came to rest gently on the ground. He said that Lieutenant Evert was killed by the lightning bolt while they still were high in the clouds.

Hat Event For Two Days Only! Closing Out Mid-Season Straws— \$10.00 Hats for \$5, \$12.50 Hats for \$5, \$15.00 Hats for \$5, \$18.00 Hats for \$5. Includes Lee Nora, Audre Lee, Waverly Sports, Gold Medal. Friday and Saturday. Absolutely No Exchanges on Merchandise Bought at This Sale. JACQUE LENOX With Russell's, Inc.

Farm Pointers. Corn and buckwheat are the two grains that may still be planted in Oregon. Early varieties of corn will usually mature if planted even in the last week in May. Where land is plowed late for corn it is usually a good plan to disk down the heavy growth of grass and weeds previous to plowing and then to disk thoroughly and roll the seed bed to prevent the top from drying out, finds the experiment station. Small seeded varieties of soy beans are usually seeded at the rate of 30 to 35 pounds an acre and large seeded varieties at 45 to 50 pounds. Mammoth Ho San and Mandarin are large seeded varieties, planted in rows 30 to 36 inches apart. The Oregon experiment station has found that soy beans grow best if they are inoculated before planting. Probably no farm animal is subjected to so many systems of feeding and management as the chicken, says H. E. Cosby, extension specialist in poultry husbandry, in a new extension bulletin, "Feeding and Management of Chickens." Any successful method of feeding chickens, he says, is based on supplying the five classes of feed in proper proportions. These are cracked grains, animal protein, mineral matter, green feed and water or milk. Corn silage is considered the best silage for dairy cattle feeding, says N. C. Jameson, extension specialist in dairying in the new bulletin on dairy pointers. It is the most palatable and the easiest silage to produce in a good quality. In some sections, however, the yields obtained are lower than for any other silage crop, thus bringing the cost per ton above seven dollars. A farmer buys, of course, is fed with corn silage so as to balance the high amount of carbohydrate the former contains. A car limped up to a garage. The driver sprang out and said, "I have a puncture." The mechanic gave him a look and said, "Aren't you the doctor who attended my wife a few months ago?" The driver pleaded guilty. "Then," he said, "I diagnose this case differently. Your car is suffering from circumferential fluctuation of the periphery and it will cost you five plunks."

A MESSAGE To Southern Oregon. Effective June 1, 1928, ownership and operation of the properties of the Southern Oregon Gas company will be taken over by the SOUTHERN OREGON GAS CORPORATION. The properties will be operated under the management of the Loveland Engineers, Incorporated, of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Plans are now under way for extensions and improvements to the gas systems and properties in the cities of Medford, Ashland, Grants Pass, and Roseburg. The Loveland Engineers, Incorporated, are the successful operators of numerous public utilities on the Pacific Coast, and the consumers of the SOUTHERN OREGON GAS CORPORATION will be assured of excellent service. We have the utmost confidence in the future of southern Oregon and, through the development and extension of our own properties and service, propose to assume our share of the responsibility in the building up of the communities which we serve. Southern Oregon Gas Corporation. Chester H. Loveland, President; T. A. Hopkins, Vice-President; Guy H. Lamp, Secretary; K. I. DAZEY, General Manager, Medford, Oregon.

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