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Ye Smudge Pot: By Arthur Perry

Our secretary of state has issued a mild ultimatum, that in the future he will hire only unmarried ladies.

A group of Yale scientists have announced that "a number of defects of Nature need correcting."

That portion of the Jones Law which does not work will not be enforced, the federal Prohibition Enforcement Bureau announces.

F. Bybee and hand traded in Jville Thursday evening.

Mr. Gene Tunney, the light-toned pugilist, is no longer mad at reporters.

Uncle, 85, stowed away seven hot biscuits soaked in honey, and is satisfied he is not as young as he used to be, and fought the Utes in Utah.

Wallace Beery is here fishing. During the war, Wally was a German lieutenant with a pompadour.

Fresh strawberry shortcake made from strawberries canned last June, are on the table.

The womenfolks are cooking cabbage these days, even if the cabbage does smell up the house worse than a pioneer pipe.

Fred Bryan has a new Ford tuxedo. (Orleans News.)

MONS. JACQUES FROSTI (Kansas City Star)

That wifful old playboy, Jack Frost, has no regard for decent retiring hours, and seems to take a perverse delight in racing jelly through the orchards just when they have been lulled into security by several balmy days.

"I am now completely recovered. I got the Mail Tribune, and the doctor would not let me read them. (From a letter.) Wherein the medical profession takes a back-handed slap at this publication.

At least one strong stand of bees to the acre is recommended for pear orchards in Oregon, says the experiment station, as native insects are as a rule not abundant in these orchards during blossoming time, and best results demand that bees be present in relatively large numbers at the time the blossoms open.

THE GREAT NORTHERN VS. THE S. P.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC opposes the joining of the Great Northern and the Western Pacific, thus enabling a new transcontinental line to be constructed through Central Oregon.

Such an attitude from the Southern Pacific is to be expected, but we can't believe it will be sustained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or by public opinion.

Such an argument, if carried to its logical conclusion, would mean the elimination of every railroad competing in the West and Southwest with the Southern Pacific, because it pioneered this vast region. If applied with reverse English, it would reduce all the railroad systems of this country to one control and management.

As long as "reasonable" competition is accepted as desirable in the railroad business, the important point in this controversy is the matter of public welfare.

Which is better for the industrial development of this part of the coast, particularly from the standpoint of Southern and Central Oregon? That there should be one transcontinental railroad or two? The obvious answer is two.

ALL the Great Northern asks is the right to build about 200 miles of railroad connecting the Great Northern and the Western Pacific and thereby putting a through line from St. Paul to San Francisco.

Should the fact that this connection may take some business in former Southern Pacific territory be considered more important than the fact that Oregon and the Northwest would secure a new transcontinental line, and new markets for their products from San Francisco to Denver?

Such a contention would be absurd. We heartily agree with the Oregon Journal when it says:

Only 200 miles to put Portland and Oregon and the Oregon country in direct touch with the entire Western Pacific system and its connecting lines, with every officer, every traffic man and every station agent of the Western Pacific and its connecting lines directly interested in securing traffic from the Pacific Northwest! Only 200 miles to make the Western Pacific and its powerful connecting lines and their tremendous organizations salesmen for the products of the Pacific Northwest!

Oregon ought not to debate over what to do about that connecting link of 200 miles. It ought to be pleading for it.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MASSACHUSETTS?

WE believe someone should write a book with the above title, and thus gain fame, as William Allen White did many years ago in Kansas.

For that something serious is the matter with Massachusetts, particularly with her courts, we believe is obvious.

The irregularities and probable miscarriage of justice in the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case have previously been pointed out in this column. In spite of the disclosures of the "Outlook," as far as we have been able to determine, nothing has been done, by the state, to disprove the serious charges made.

And now there is a case in the courts of Massachusetts similar to the Sacco-Vanzetti "crime," and in some ways even more flagrant in its obvious injustice to an alien suspect.

A YOUNG Italian by the name of Gangi Cero was found guilty of killing a compatriot by the name of Joseph Fantasia and sentenced to hang. Cero throughout maintained his innocence and the only evidence against him was that he had run from the scene of the crime, and that he had refused to take the stand in his defense.

But for the capture of Cero's companion, Samuel Gallo, it is probable the former would have shared the fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, but a few days before the date of execution, Gallo was caught, an investigation was instituted, and as a result Cero was reprieved, while Gallo was tried and found guilty of the murder.

This would have seemed to have ended the case, as far as Cero was concerned. For the state only maintained one of the two men was guilty, as there was no evidence of a conspiracy and only one man did the shooting.

Moreover, the evidence proved that Gallo was a gangster, Cero was not. Gallo had a deep grievance against the murdered man, Cero had none. Several witnesses testified they had seen Gallo kill Fantasia, while Cero, at the first shot, ran.

NEVERTHELESS, the State of Massachusetts has now reopened the case and decided both men must be tried again and together. Quite properly, we think, has Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard of the Boston Herald demanded another investigation. But we can't quite agree with him that "no parallel to this situation exists in the whole history of Massachusetts."

The Sacco-Vanzetti case would seem to furnish a striking and deadly parallel. In both cases radical aliens were involved, in both cases there is something more than a suspicion, that the courts have been more interested in "saving their face" than in upholding the basic principle that all men, regardless of their

class, should be considered innocent unless their guilt has been established beyond a reasonable doubt.

We believe that sooner or later the people of this country will demand a more satisfactory answer than has thus far been given to the query, "WHAT is the matter with Massachusetts?"

Personal Health Service

By WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

Window glass that admits a considerable part of the ultraviolet rays of sunlight, costs around \$1.40 a square foot. That is not more, in fact I believe slightly less than plate glass costs.

and no action in his joints, also dizzy moments. He has not worked for the last 20 years, having retired. He does nothing but attend the furnace and odd jobs about the house. He eats and sleeps well. What would you advise in his case? (H. W. H.)

Answer—Nice new pipe and package of tobacco. I bet you a pound of father's favorite smoking that very few of us health sharks will be dizzy at your father's age. We'll be cold and stiff long before that.

Keep Your Feet Dry: This is just a thank you letter—for your help to relieve sweating of the feet. The formula you gave helped immediately. My feet seem like new feet now. That is a most satisfactory ointment. (Mrs. H. G.)

Answer—Some doctors waste a lot of energy telling everybody to be careful not to get their feet wet. I am not so strong on negative advice. I tell 'em how to keep the feet dry.

The relative proportion of ultraviolet rays in sunlight is lowest in mid-winter and highest in midsummer. The shortest day in the year falls on or about mid-winter when the noonday sun is lowest and its rays most oblique.

Something in this ultraviolet influence seems to be essential for the development of immunity against infection in general and respiratory infection in particular. Consider, for instance, the great benefit obtained from sunbath treatment for tuberculosis among children. As they gradually acquire a mahogany tan they get well; the tanning doesn't cure them, but merely indicates how much ultraviolet they have absorbed.

Of course it is purely theory that the relative lack of ultraviolet influence in the winter time accounts for the greater frequency of respiratory infections in the spring. But it is at least a reasonable explanation.

Altho the special glass that transmits the ultraviolet rays is not so expensive, many people may still find a temporary window that will admit the ultraviolet worth using. Sandwich a strip of cellophane which may be obtained from hardware dealers between two frames of inch mesh chicken wire. This makes a window that will stand weather a year, and it admits virtually as large a proportion of the ultraviolet rays as the special glass does; a homemade window of this description costs less than a bottle of cough medicine.

Every household where there are young children should have at least one room equipped with such windows, on the sunniest side of the house, where the children can enjoy the benefits of ultraviolet influence all day.

Of course the direct sunlight upon the naked skin is the best of all sources of ultraviolet ray treatment, if direct sunlight is to be had. The midsummer sunlight is richest in ultraviolet rays, and the four or five hours in the middle of the day when the sun's rays are most nearly vertical, are the best for ultraviolet ray or sunbath treatment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS: Nearsightedness: Does wearing glasses for nearsightedness makes the eyes less nearsighted as time goes on? (D. P.)

Answer—I can't say that it does, but as a rule constant wearing of the proper glasses in early life conserves vision for later years.

Something for Father: My father is 75 years of age. He has smoked a pipe since boyhood and he chews tobacco whenever he isn't smoking, which is only now and then, and now he complains of his legs being stiff

SCIENCE IS REVIVING SCORNED SOAP CLAY FOR MODERN USAGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bentonite, the "soap clay" which had a brief boom in the '80s, is being brought back into prominence by the curiosity of modern scientists.

Studies connected with the bureau of mines and the Mackay school of mines at the University of Nevada indicate that this odd, little known mineral may have a wide variety of uses in present day life.

Described as a rock containing 75 per cent or more of clay-like minerals, it has the peculiar properties of being capable of absorbing many times its volume of water, taking on the appearance of soft soap.

It is abundant in various parts of the United States, Canada and other countries. Hudson's Bay posts once used it for washing blankets, and in 1888 it was put on the market at \$25 a ton. The price quickly dropped to \$5, however, and interest in it was not revived until a few years ago. Among oil drillers it was merely a nuisance.

Since the scientific investigation of its properties was begun, numerous uses for purified bentonite have been suggested. While only a few have been tested, the suggestions point to usefulness in the manufacture of paper, linoleum, curtain cloth, cordage, rubber, ceramics, Portland cement, lubricating greases, putty, phonograph records, crayons, plasters, paste, glue, shoe and stove polishes.

Some of its qualities would make it useful, it is thought, in the manufacture of soaps, horticultural sprays, animal dips, insecticides, fungicides, paints, inks, water-proofing plasters and dynamite; in the de-inking of printed papers, the treatment of molasses, the refining of oils and fats, and in the removal of water from petroleum; as a water softener and an aid to fertility.

Another whisper is the "fader." This is part of a control that can amplify sound in talkie apparatus by 100,000,000 times. Its use is not to make extremely loud sounds but to fade them down to such real whispers in volume that the sound from a new reel may be broadcast without being heard by anyone except the operator, while the old reel is finishing. It is used to synchronize the sound reels.

The start of all the talkies was in another piece of apparatus of the whisper-catch variety, made in the Bell Laboratories of New York by Dr. Edward C. Wentz of the research department.

The experts at the Western Electric company here, where talkie machines are manufactured, say that making the talkies talk very simple. One type, they say, does it with a film and the other with a recording disc.

But right there the simplicity ends, as they describe the extreme care used to obtain precision in manufacture. They tell of measurements dealing with ten-thousandths of an inch, machines so delicate they are operated only after midnight when cars are not causing vibration.

They tell of workmen thrusting their hands into dust proof cabinets to make some sensitive parts, and wearing rubber gloves that are sealed into the cabinets.

Klamath Falls. — \$50,000 airport will be established here in near future.

BOSTON, April 19.—(AP) The second largest field in the 33 year history of the Boston marathon was entered today for the trek from Hopkinton to Boston. A. A. headquarters in the back bay, and once again Clarence Demar, six times winner of the event, was favored to breast the tape ahead of the pack. The distance is 26 miles 385 yards. The race starts at noon.

A cloudy and generally cold day favored the 40 year old Melrose printer-Sunday school teacher who admitted that he was not as spry as when he first romped to victory back in 1911.

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Ye Letter Box

Praise for Tom Swem and "Dover Road."

To the Editor: I was among the fortunate who attended the "Dover Road" play put on by the Studio Players. It was the best amateur production I have ever seen, and I have yawned my way through a host of them. This clever little play takes the

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Radio Program KMED

Mail Tribune-Virgin Station

228.9 Meters—1310 Kc. Friday, April 19.

6:15 to 6:30—Medford Mail Tribune, news and markets.

6:30 to 7—Band Box Hat Shoppe.

6—Frost report.

Saturday, April 20.

9:30 to 10—White King Soap Co.

11 to 11:30—Beebe & Kindle Service Station.

11:30 to 12—Rock Gas.

12 noon—Medford Mail Tribune, news items.

12 to 12:30—Electric Wiring Co.

12:30 to 1:30—Witham Service Station.

6:15 to 6:30—Medford Mail Tribune, news and markets.

8—Frost reports.

FUMBLE RULE IS CAUSE OF DEBATE

NEW YORK, April 19.—(AP)—The new football fumble rule has stirred up another controversy with Sydney E. Hutchinson, chairman of the council on athletics and the football committee at the University of Pennsylvania and Edward K. Hall, of the national football rules committee as the principal debaters.

Declaring that the new rule making it illegal for a player on the defending side to run with a fumble ball has met with "almost unanimous" disfavor, Hutchinson asks that application of the new regulation be postponed until 1930.

MARATHON DRAWS BIG ENTRY LIST

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MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Enters the Frozen Bunion Derby



By BUD FISHER