

AMERICAN FISH EMIGRANTS JOY TO EVERY LAND

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—In the last five years the United States Government has presented 19 foreign nations with gifts of American fish and fish eggs totaling more than 8,000,000.

The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries reports 8,191,526 fish eggs and 40,525 young fish shipped abroad since 1923.

North America is especially rich in fish species, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society from its headquarters in Washington, D. C. "The United States for example, has four times as many varieties of fish as Europe, so it is understandable that other nations look to the United States for new fish stock."

Winning Fisherman Friends
"Long before the term 'Good Will Ambassador' was invented the United States Government established the practice of sending abroad representatives that have won the friendship of fishermen all over the world. The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries supplies the eggs or young fish free of charge from its hatcheries; foreign governments pay the cost of transportation."

"So far as the Bureau can learn the American trout, bass, whitefish and salmon have won favor everywhere. The only exception is Argentina, one of whose citizens wrote a caustic letter to the effect that the American trout and bass had thrived so well that there were too many of them."

"American game fish have proved most popular. The Rainbow Trout of the Western states now has an international reputation. The sport of the Rockies is now the sport of New Zealand, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, France and other countries."

Great Lakes to Japan
"Japan needs American species in order to increase the food supply of her people. In 1928 and 1927 Japan transported a total of 1,700,000 eggs of the delicious Great Lakes Whitefish across the Pacific to be introduced in Lake Biwa and Lake Chuzenjii."

"Another American fish, a very small and insignificant top minnow breed, has gone abroad on a different but even more important mission. At the request of the Red Cross shipments of Gambusia were sent to Spain and Italy in 1921 to fight the malaria-bearing mosquito. These dispatched to Italy died in transit but Gambusia placed in ponds near Madrid, Spain, thrived. Spanish-American Gambusia were sent to Italy the following year and introduced to the Campagna around Rome."

How Fish Fight Malaria
"Malaria has been a blight on the Campagna for centuries. Here the Anopheles mosquito has killed Italians by hundreds and wiped out prosperous towns. Gambusia placed in the Lago di Porto soon cleared the swarming waters of the multitudes of mosquito larvae."

"From Spain and Italy the Gambusia has gone to conquer new malaria in Germany, Russia, Jugoslavia, Syria and Palestine."

"Certain American communities take pleasure in the knowledge that they have sent gifts in the name of the United States which will be appreciated by whole nations as long as rivers run. Orangeburg, S. C., collects and sends the Gambusia crusaders."

Forty thousand Rainbow Trout
"Forty thousand Rainbow Trout eggs collected by the hatchery at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, were sent to the German Government Bureau of Fisheries which distributed them to Prussia, West Prussia, Oldenburg, Thuringia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden and Austria."

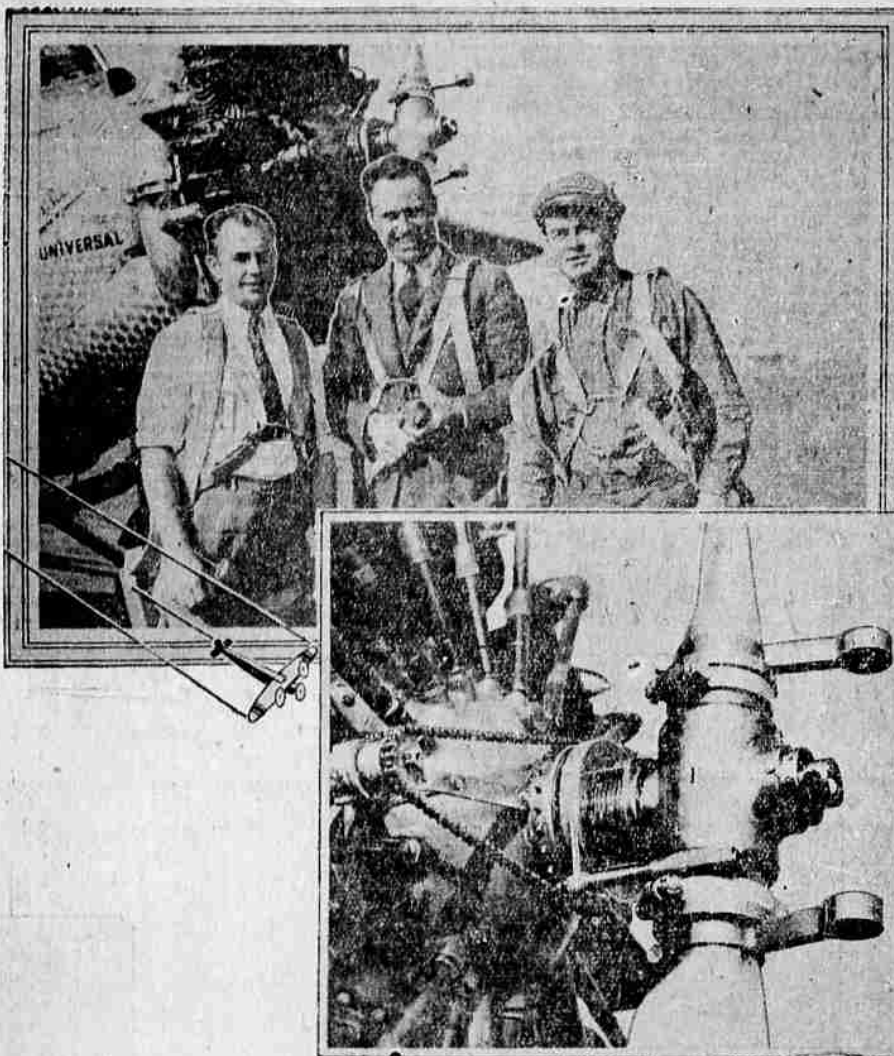
"Rainbow trout, whitefish and other varieties, the eggs of which take a long time to hatch, can be transported overseas in the egg. The usual practice is to wait until the eggs are 'eyed out,' that is, the formation of the eyes can be discerned. But which pond fish, bass, crappies, rock bass, and ten minnows, species that hatch in a few days, the young fish must be shipped in buckets or tanks."

"The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries has studied and refined the methods of shipping live fish until it can now carry them long distances and through treacherous waters with small loss. Two Bureau men went as 'nursemaids' to a shipment of young bass and crappies destined for Gatun Lake in the Canal zone. They regularly aerated the tanks with fine streams of air from the ship's air compressor, and by the time the vessel reached Panama they had four tons of ice to keep the bass and crappies cool. Only 38 out of 2,250 young fish died."

Shipping Fish by Airplane
"The development of air transportation, particularly the propulsive Zeppelin trans-ocean service, opens up new possibilities in the transportation of fish. Young fish were carried by air for the first time in 1928 when 20 cans were brought by plane from Northville, Michigan, to Dayton, Ohio, without loss. The Bureau has a plan on foot to carry eggs of the fresh water smelt of Maine lakes to the west by air. This venture has been thwarted two years in succession through the failure to locate the eggs at the proper time."

"Fish transportation has not been all one way. The German Brown Trout and its cousin, the

New Inventions for Air Planes



Upper photo the three zirmen who, in the Aero Corporation's Fokker Super-Universal, made initial and successful test flights. Left to right—A. K. McLeod, Col. Arthur C. Goebel and "Richfield Red" Woods. In lower photo—Close-up of the "prop." Note distinctive counterbalances.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—Successful tests having been completed of the controllable, variable, adjustable pitch propeller for planes—a "prop" which can be reversed as the plane touches earth developed by C. M. Fuller, president of the Richfield Oil Co. of California and his associates is made here that production of the new device will begin immediately by a corporation headed by C. M. Fuller an ardent aviation enthusiast.

In addition to the reversible propeller, it is stated, the company also will market a new and improved electric starter for planes.

The propeller is declared especially revolutionary in design, operation and results in that it permits faster climbing, faster cruising speed at fewer revolutions per minute, decreases take-off time, makes landings possible at a far sharper angle and cuts the landing run, with "prop" reversed, to about one-fifth the present length.

It is also asserted that the new propeller makes it impossible for a ship to nose over when landing in soft or uneven ground; that it slashes gasoline consumption about 20 per cent.

The advantage of the new electric starter, it is declared, lies in the fact that it is 32 pounds lighter than any other existing starter for planes and draws less voltage than the ordinary auto starter. It has but seven moving parts.

With the new propellers, it is believed, landing on the roofs of buildings will be safe and practical, while even large "ships" can land with ease on small or rough emergency fields.

Neither Leven Trout, nor both importations which have been very welcome in the United States. Many streams in New Jersey which are no longer habitable by Brook Trout, now harbor the German Brown Trout.

German Carp were introduced in the United States by the Fish Commission in 1877 and although the newcomers were welcome at first they later stirred up a storm of protest. Carp now constitute a very important American fishery.

STRAIGHT COURSE THRU FOG POSSIBLE BY RADIO HAND
Washington—An invisible guiding hand that will blanket the United States, safely bringing into the 1930 or more airports the hundreds of mail and air transport airplanes which daily carry on in the air above, will soon be perfected by the Department of Commerce.

Neither fog nor rain will be able to tear down that hand. It will remain motionless in the air with radio impulses acting as fingers to draw to a destination a plane laden with fast mail or passenger travel.

First tests of the visual radio beacon on the New York to Cleveland route of the airmail by the aeronautics division of the Department of Commerce have proved successful and now it has been announced to Western Air Express and other transport lines that the device is being installed on all airmail and commercial transport lines.

Twelve airplanes recently took off from Detroit with New York as their destination. Only one of them, Captain Frank Hawks, reached his objective in three hours, traveling through dense fog and rain. His plane had been equipped with the visual radio beacon.

It is a simple affair and entirely compact, weighing only a few pounds, but weather-wise pilots will testify that it is worth a thousand times its weight in gold on a foggy, stormy night or day.

Transmitting stations which are placed about 200 miles apart send out waves of two frequencies that regulate two white reeds of steel on the instrument board of an airplane. When the ship veers one side off its course, one of the lines lengthens. The pilot, in stay on the air course, must keep the two reeds equidistant from the rim of the instrument.

Another development of this new type which is still in the experimental stage, according to the Department of Commerce engineers, is the verticle radio beacon. With this a pilot may land his plane although he cannot see the field. With the two instruments a plane could take off, fly a course and land in the fog or rain.

What Does Parity Mean?
Parity means equality. Parity in naval strength, therefore, means equality in naval strength. Parity or equality in any category, as for example, in the cruiser category, does not necessarily mean identity—that is, exact mathematical parity in the sense of ship for ship and gun for gun, because the type and caliber of gun that gives to one nation a certain naval strength does not necessarily give to another nation differently situated the same naval strength.

Parity or equality of naval strength in a category should mean equal tonnage in that category—nothing less and nothing more—so that within a total tonnage limitation each nation may have full liberty of action to build the kind of ships that she considers will best meet her own needs as to naval strength.

It is felt in all quarters that each nation is the best judge of its own requirements, and that what may suit one nation may not be suitable for another. For instance, should Great Britain make a certain selection of ships for herself, and the United States make a different selection for herself, substantial parity in naval strength might or might not result. If the two nations should exchange these two fleets, their relative strength might assume quite a different aspect from what it was before the exchange.

The general invitation issued by the British government for the 5-power naval parity in January states that the United States and Great Britain have adopted the principle of parity between themselves in all categories of warships—this has been the American contention—parity to be reached at the end of December, 1936. In estimating the strength of the British fleet, all the naval forces of the British dominions are to be included.

Although it has never been officially proclaimed, Anglo-American cruiser parity has reached the point where it now faces a difference of only 15,000 tons. We seek the right to have 315,000 tons, while Britain puts her needs at roughly 330,000 tons, which reduces her cruiser claim from seventy to fifty.

As an eminent citizen deeply involved in the disarmament discussions put it to me: "We will not permit the matter of a mere 15,000 tons to frustrate an agreement which involves a total of 1,200,000 tons on each side."

Thus the parity business, so far as this country and Great Britain are concerned, may be regarded as achieved. The same is largely true of Japan, Italy and France may try to spill the beans on their own ratios, but the momentum initiated by the Hoover-McDonald agreement is strong enough to waver only on opposition to a general settlement.—Saturday Evening Post.

Roosevelt's Game Hunts Over Radio Monday Evening
CINCINNATI, O.—Big game hunting in Africa and the personal triumphs of Theodore Roosevelt in foreign cities will be described through Crosley radio stations WLV, also over WOR, and WBBM in the Marmon-Roosevelt concert Monday, December 9, at 8:00 p. m.

March 22, 1909, Roosevelt turned the reins of government over to President Taft. Less than three weeks later, he was on board the S. S. Albatross on his way to Africa. His thrilling encounters with lions and his harrowing stories of jungle dangers will be told in the concert against a background of descriptive music played by the Roosevelt Little Symphony.

The program, another in the series of episodes from the biography of the great American, will be produced in the Crosley studios here. William C. Stokes, musical director, will conduct the orchestra which will be assisted by a violin quartet and a mixed chorus.

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Three hundred years of production without a day lost through labor trouble is the record claimed by the Overum works, manufacturers of farm implements at several plants on the east coast.

VOTE MORE FUNDS FOR POLAR TRIPS OF GALLANT BYRD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The National Geographic society today announced an additional grant of \$25,000 to Commander Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition. This amount is in addition to \$25,000 previously contributed by the society toward the scientific work of the expedition.

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the society, sent the following radio message to Commander Byrd, Little America, Antarctica: "The National Geographic society has followed the splendid development of your Antarctic project from which you and the gallant men of your command are contributing so much to world knowledge of geography. Our trustees and research committee have voted to double the society's original grant. Therefore award an additional \$25,000, available when desired. La Gares joins in best wishes for safety and continued success to you and your men."

Commander Byrd is the holder of the Hubbard gold medal, highest award of the society to explorers. It has been awarded only to seven other men. The medal was bestowed upon Commander Byrd in 1926 "for his epochal achievement in first reaching the North Pole by airplane." The presentation was made on behalf of the society by Calvin Coolidge, then president of the United States, now a trustee of the society, before a notable gathering in Washington.

Upon an expedition sponsored by the National Geographic society, in 1925, to Greenland and Ellesmere Island, Commander Byrd completed an aviation detail and used three U. S. navy airplanes in first flights over this area of the far north. He lectured before the National Geographic society upon his return to this country from his historic North Pole and trans-Atlantic flights.

Upon his North Pole flight Commander Byrd utilized a sun compass designed by Albert H. Bumstead, head of the National Geographic society's cartographic department. "Without that compass," the explorer wrote, "we would not have reached the Pole; it is even doubtful if we could have hit Spitzbergen on our return flight." Commander Byrd is utilizing the sun compass in his Antarctic flights.

PARIS (AP) Parliamentary theory that the automobile is a plaything of the rich and therefore to be taxed as a luxury, has been upset by government statistics showing that 75 per cent of French cars are owned by peasants and business men. Only four per cent belong to "fate rich."

New Inventions

Easily inserted into the paper cigarette package, a metal frame with spring top protects the contents and converts the pack into a case that will not crush in the pocket.

Noiseless bathtubs now are possible with the use of a silencer attachment which smoothes the sound of the rushing water as the tub fills.

Protecting both health and home furnishings, dust catchers for the hot-air heating plant now are on the market and may be installed in any type of register.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Shape, rather than velocity, is the most important factor in measuring the striking of shooting power of a bullet. Of almost equal importance, however, is the target at which the missile is fired.

Portable grandstand seats, finished in the college colors, are now available for football fans and are attached to the ordinary benches of the stadium.

Keeping cigarettes and matches at the motorist's finger tips, a cigarette case which fastens to the top of the gearshift lever, is now available.

Radio Jazz Unpopular
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Jazz music does not rate high among radio listeners of the Pacific coast. In a poll for music preference, jazz was at the bottom of the list with organ recitals and orchestra selections in the lead. The most popular form of music is the light classical composition.

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Automobile and motorcycle drivers in Denmark must pay for the privilege of endangering pedestrians. The country is one of the two in the world which have federal laws compelling all drivers to carry liability insurance.

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese farm youths, like their fellows in other countries, are going to the cities in such numbers as to create a considerable unemployment problem. The government has ordered prefectural governors to try to keep the boys in the fields.

The University of Tulsa has begun construction on \$650,000 worth of new buildings.

YOUR DOCTOR---

—has a better opportunity to handle a case of illness as he KNOWS his patient is properly cared for. At home every possible step may be taken to intelligently care for the sick but lack of facilities make it impossible to render service of the type offered by a hospital.

Here patients are cared for in properly ventilated and heated rooms, fed only scientifically prepared foods and are under the care of graduate nurses. It IS wise to go to a hospital—and the cost is moderate, too, considering the service rendered. It's a fact that it actually costs less to stay at a hospital than it does at a first class hotel.

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