

HEALTH STUDIES TO BE CENTERED IN NEW PROJECT

WASHINGTON, July 19.—(AP)—A national institute of health to provide enlarged facilities for investigation of disease has materialized from the 71st congress. Centering in the capital the country's medical and scientific resources for combating disease, the institute will declare war on a greater scale than ever before against all physical forces detrimental to health. Here under a director will be marshalled the nation's army of experts from all the medical professions to prevent illness by ascertaining its causes. New researches to learn more about cancer will be launched. There will be fresh investigations into the cause and cure of infantile paralysis and heart maladies. Influenza and pneumonia will elicit minute study, and there will be an attack against common colds. Sponsored by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, the health institute, which will absorb the United States hygienic laboratory, soon will have available an initial appropriation of \$750,000 for construction and equipment of additional buildings. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to accept gifts made unconditionally for study of human ills. Donations of \$500,000, or over, will be acknowledged by the establishment within the institute of memorials. Facilities of the institute will be available from time to time to health authorities of states, counties and investigation.

Scanning New Books

By RICHARD MASSOCK NEW YORK.—Samples of the new cut-price fiction, loudly announced by a band of generous publishers, are now available to give thrifty readers an inkling of the dollars power at the book counters. Already there has appeared a new novel by the prolific Utopian, H. G. Wells—"The Autocracy of Mr. Darham." An ironic and satiric story of civilization, statecraft and the next war.

Then, too, there is the latest foible of England P. G. Wodehouse, "Very Good, Joe," in which the celebrated valet of Bertie Wooster, the young man bothered by his aunts, continues to be an indispensable aid to his master.

Norwegian Youth Now comes the first of a series from another publisher, intended to introduce new novels at a low price to the public. It is "Sinners in Summertime," by Sigurd Hoel, who is reported to be well and widely known in his native Norway.

"Sinners in Summertime" is a foreign version of the new-generation story, which must, according to the usual pattern, be clever and witty when it is not of the merely flaming type. Hoel, however, has not forced himself to write very wittily, or cleverly. It's true the characters do talk a lot, mostly about avoiding self-deception.

They are four young men and four young women, combining a holiday with work on a Norwegian fjord. They begin with the intention of letting no sentimental nonsense mar their association.

The men, however, soon find one of them fighting for what may be called his honor. As a result of the girls' importunate behavior and the disturbing effect of romance, jealousies, dramatics and kindred complications develop. The would-be results, after all, find themselves perpetrating the same old follies they derided.

Young Love Slightly in the Wodehouse manner is "Father Means Well," the first novel of Hugh MacNair Kahler, the short story writer.

Kahler has written a farcical story about the new generation and about a father who is the big load of a one-toad town. He is determined to marry his daughter to one of the bright young go-getters of his adding machine factory and is particularly opposed to such young men as Gilbert Dolliver, Gillie, the easy-going son of a fond widow, who has tried six religions, and finally has come to regard her boy as a new Buddha. This is very distasteful to Gillie, who wants only to learn to play a hoochie he won in a crap game.

Largely because her father objects to him, Gillie becomes involved in a romance with the madmate's modern young daughter, which has its hilarious moments. Light fiction, the humorous tale may contain more truth about the new generation than is apparent on the surface.

Wife Boosts Pitcher WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Adolph Liska, pitcher on the Washington baseball team, receives applause and cheers from his wife when he fans a batter. She seldom misses a game when the team is in Washington.

KARA ALL Turkey, July 19.—(AP)—The oldest woman in this village, Hatidje Hanim, recently advertised in the newspapers for a husband. She claims a hundred years and says she has outlived four husbands already, as well as some great-grandchildren.

HAVANA, July 19.—(AP)—The Cuban educational budget was affected by the recent budget deficit as President Gerardo Machado insisted rather on increasing the appropriations for schools.



Miss Lillian M. Publicover (right) and Miss Louise M. Standley, both of Boston, are shown with their new Chevrolet Six, which they drove to the Pacific Coast recently. They will cover approximately 12,000 miles in their car before getting home to the Massachusetts metropolis. They enjoyed their trip immensely, despite the difficulty they experienced in making their wishes known. Westerners and Southerners just simply could not translate the new England accent, according to the visitors.

The Great Wheat Debate

(KANSAS CITY STAR)

It has been a great debate that Secretary Hyde, Mr. Leage, Governor Reed and others have been carrying on for the last week in the wheat belt. They have taken the issue of the advisability of reducing the wheat acreage to the people, just as the Lincoln-Douglas debates took the slavery issue to the people more than three-quarters of a century ago. It has been the democratic method of presenting a momentous question of policy.

In general the debate has been on a high level. The speakers have succeeded in making a dry subject interesting. All of them savored their remarks with flashes of humor.

We recall Secretary Hyde's comment on the enormous extent of the wheat acreage—"If you get any more it will have to be a two-story affair" and his story of the negro soldier crossing the ocean. "Boss, this is the only thing in my life that I ever saw that there was enough of." We recall Mr. Leage's story of the biggest hog in the trough, and that "if you want them to vote for you, tell them what they want to hear." We recall Governor Reed's remark that the "disturbing visitors are wrong, so darn wrong that it's hard to estimate the extent of their error."

Certainly, without regard to one's views on the matter, the question of the advisability of reducing the wheat acreage has been brought to the attention of farmers as never before. At least they have the facts and they are thinking of the situation as a business proposition.

Governor Reed's argument—and it is a legitimate one—boils down to this: The average world wheat consumption is not far behind production, and is constantly increasing. The present emergency has been caused by two or three abnormally large yields, especially the yield of 1928 which outran consumption by nearly 500 million bushels. If the farm board would take 25 million more bushels of wheat off the market, the temporary glut would be relieved. Then all the American farmer would need to do would be to sit tight and in the course of two or three years supply and demand would again be in equilibrium.

The Hyde-Leage argument is that while Reed is approximately right regarding the past, the indications for the long pull ahead is that production is increasing considerably faster than the consumption; that the American farmer must curtail his production to domestic needs so that he can operate under the shelter of the tariff wall if he is to get satisfactory prices; that the farm board is holding 60 million bushels of wheat off the market at a heavy carrying charge, and that this is all it can fairly do considering the demands made on it by the other than wheat farmers.

To appraise the relative merits of these arguments, consider the figures. The world wheat acreage before the war was about 204 million acres. Last year it had increased to 245 million. The average wheat consumption for the last seven years was 3,485 million bushels. The average production for the same period was 3,569 million. This means an average carry-over of 41 million bushels. This carry-over for any one year does not seem large. But remember it piles up year after year. The carry-over at the beginning of 1925 was 272 million bushels; 1927, 332 million; 1928, 418 million; 1929, 599 million. At the beginning of this crop year the department of agriculture estimates the carry-over at from 700 to 750 million bushels less than last year.

Under normal conditions the world expands its wheat consumption about 70 million bushels a year. But under present disturbed conditions substitutes are being used and the demand is being curtailed. The demand will increase, but in view of the new lands coming into production with modern machinery, the prospect is for production continuing to outrun the demand.

That is, on the old basis Governor Reed would be right and the present situation would be simply a temporary emergency. But in view

of the lag in consumption and the drive in production, the long range view demands a curtailment in acreage. In the view of the departmental experts accepted by Hyde and Leage. This is the general picture of the wheat situation as painted by the opposing contenders in the great debate. Apparently it calls for a reduction in the American acreage for the future if the price is to be materially improved. Where the reduction is to be made and how, are the vital questions for the farmers to answer.

Mr. William Allen White rises to nominate a song of the wheat belt as a Kansas girl, Marion Elliot, who grew up on the prairie. He found it in the Concordia Blade, and gives it a start on the road to immortality by printing it in the Emporia Gazette. In its scant score of short sentences—it is a song in prose—is genuine poetic feeling for the beauty of the wheat fields. "The sea is tumultuous always, lashing in fury as its confines, restless even in its quiet days. And the mountains are terrible with storm. But in the fields of wheat, when the wind takes them, there is peace. Slowly they move, ripple upon green changing to gold. Untroubled, without haste. What will be the harvest will be. Summer, winter and another spring will be. Here the gold of the wheat turns to warm rose in the light of the lowering sun. There the waves break against a fence, noiselessly as green surf might break in a dream. Here a cloud shadow passes, sinister as a premonition of evil days. But what will be. And the wheat flows endlessly, inevitably, toward fruition."

The Joseph Policies

(Cottage Grove Sentinel)

We are vociferously informed that the Republican party, having endorsed the Joseph policies by the nomination of Joseph, is bound to nominate someone in Joseph's place who will endeavor to put those policies into effect.

We disagree with any such vociferation. In the first place, if we place against the Joseph vote the number of votes cast against Joseph, we find that by a huge majority the Republicans of Oregon rejected the Joseph policies. Joseph and his policies received but a small proportion of the total vote.

In the second place, a huge number of votes were cast for Joseph without much thought as to his policies.

In the third place, only a Joseph could carry out Joseph's policies in

Joseph's style. The Republican nominee should have a free hand in fixing his own policies, or he should be nominated upon a platform fixed by the committee which will nominate him.

Anyway, what are the Joseph policies? Don't all speak at once. Our recollection is that free speech is one of them. Could free speech be permitted to go to any greater extreme than it was carried by Rufus Holman in promoting the Joseph can lidacy? No one seriously believes that our liberties in this direction have been in any way unjustly curtailed.

Ranking the public service commission is another plank, as we recollect it, although that was not exclusively a Joseph idea. The public service commission came into being through demand by the

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Publicity For Oregon

people. If we do away with it, we shall again hear of corruption on the part of members of city councils in their dealings with public utilities. We have no objection to Portland being taken from under the commission, if that is what it desires, but the smaller communities can not afford to battle for rates with the great public utilities. Rates are certainly more equitable, and probably lower than they would be if we had a public service commission. At times we may need bigger and better commissioners, but that is something else.

Another Joseph policy is developing hydro-electric energy by the state without cost to the taxpayer. If that can be done, that may be something desirable. Once in a while we hear of successful operation of water and power plants by cities and small governmental units, but any plan to put the state in the hydro-electric business is fraught with great danger to the taxpayer. There is greater expense to the development of hydro-electric energy than appears on the surface, and it is not a business to be made a foothold of politics. Politics may be kept out in a community, but in a state it is different.

Cottage Grove can furnish a good example of public ownership, its dangers and its possibilities. Today, without taxes to pay, the water system is on a paying basis and is rendering a satisfactory service to the community at a reasonable rate. But the system of today is paying and paying for hap-hazard management of the past by those who could not be expected to neglect their own affairs to give to city business the attention it should have had. The water system is a paying business today because business men on the council finally took time to dig into the affairs of the water system, to adjust rates and otherwise put it on a business basis, and because the city has grown to such a size that it can have employees to give to the business the time that a business of its size requires. Rates will be made lower when the necessary neglect of past years has been paid for.

Public ownership may be a boon, or it may be an expensive luxury, and we don't believe the Republican party is committed to an experiment so fraught with danger.

Farm Women to School RALEIGH, N. C.—(AP)—More than 1000 farm women are expected to attend the sixth annual short course at State college during "Farm and Home" week, July 29 to August 1.

Berlin, July 19.—(AP)—Helen Keller's fiftieth birthday was noted by German newspapers with pictures and articles on her life. Dr. Paul Silex, chief of the Berlin school for war-blinded persons, lectured over the radio on her work.

Dublin, July 19.—(AP)—The birth rate in the Irish Free State, according to late official figures, is still high. Dublin leads with 31.1 births a thousand of population. Cork coming next with 28.6.

The Neighborhood Clinic says he wonders how fast Floyd Gibbons would talk if he were in a hurry.—Louisville Times.

The voters of Oregon will be called upon to decide a momentous question at the November election. It is whether or not they shall adopt an amendment to the state constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and make it unlawful to import, possess, purchase or give them away. The proposed amendment also contains like prohibitions against the materials of which cigarettes are made. In order that it may be equally unconstituted and unlawful for the individual to roll his own. This matter comes up for referendum on a petition bearing 15,733 names and inhibited by the Anti-Cigarette League. It seems unlikely that the amendment will be adopted, first, because the people of Oregon probably have had their fill of prohibition in other matters, and second, because they are not unmindful of the futile attempt that Kansas made to outlaw cigarettes. That state, which has a penchant for regulating personal morals and conduct, placed a ban on cigarettes a number of years ago and made a diligent effort to enforce it but all to no avail. Although cigarettes were not at the time particularly popular there, the edict against them quickly brought them into high favor. They were to be had everywhere and they were smoked with malicious satisfaction. The prices went up, but it was willingly paid. The state found it utterly impossible to stop the surreptitious sale, to say nothing of the open use. Finally it rescinded the law. Utah had a similar experience, but it tried to go even further by prohibiting any kind of smoking in a public place. A Hartford man actually found himself in the toils of the law because he was caught smoking a cigar in a hotel lobby. It is of interest to note that those who are opposing this further perversion of the state's constitution are being characterized as lawless in their outlook and their morals. Even their Christianity and Americanism are being questioned. We are also told that the manufacturers of cigarettes have brought this threatened evil upon themselves by trying to increase the popularity of their product through overstatements in their advertising.

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Table with 2 columns: Battery specifications and Price. Rows include 6 Volt, 11 Plate (1 year guarantee, \$5.00), 6 Volt, 13 Plate (18 month guarantee, \$6.00), and 6 Volt, 13 Plate heavy duty (2 year guarantee, \$8.00).

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