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HENRY AND TOM AGREE ON FUTURE

Rosy Prospect for Individual in Machine Age, Say Ford and Edison—More Chances Now for Success—No Over-Production.



WEST ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—The future of opportunity in the machine age is a rosy one in the eyes of Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison.

This optimistic agreement was expressed in an informal interview by the automobile magnate on his 67th birthday and by the 83-year-old inventor in his answers to the annual questionnaire submitted by news papers.

Other points on which the two were in accord were: hard work is the paramount essential of success; prohibition is beneficial; business depression is of negligible gravity, and the unemployment problem has no perfect solution.

Ford, who came to West Orange to help welcome the 49 boys from every state who take the Edison scholarship test, sat on a fence with Harvey S. Firestone and for almost two hours discussed the affairs of the nation with reporters and several of the scholarship candidates.

Culture Unharmed.

The general assertion that the machine age is wrecking culture drew a strong denial from Ford.

"Industry itself is a part of culture," he said. "The fact that a man knows a lot about industry does not prevent his using good grammar, standing straight and appearing well. Every article should be a thing of beauty, well made and well thought out, and there will be a market for it."

"As to the effect of modern industry, there never was a better chance for the individual worker. Modern industry calls for more scientific labor than ever before. More machines are needed to build more machines. These machines must be designed, built and that is developing a high class of labor which is very well paid."

"The day of individual success is not over. There are a thousand chances where there was one in my day."

Ford asserted there is no such

Shot Doctor's Wife



Lady Owen, French born wife of Sir Theodore Charles Owen, shot and wounded in Versailles, France, wife of Dr. Paul Gastaud, French radiologist, in the climax of a triangular drama.

Henry Ford

Associated Press Photo

thing as overproduction. "If goods don't sell," he said, "it's because they are not any good or are too high-priced." For products like cotton and wheat, he said, new uses must be found.

WISE CRACKS ARE SHORT OF HUMOR

COAST FARMERS SEEKING MARKET

TULSA, Okla.—(AP) College wisecracks are only five per cent funny, says John C. Almack, professor of education at Leland Stanford university.

Speaking at the University of Tulsa summer session, Dr. Almack said he had made a study of 12,000 jokes taken from college comic publications, and had sent 200 jokes which he considered best to noted humorists with request for their opinion.

The humorists who responded agreed, said Dr. Almack, that only five per cent of college humor is funny, that 50 per cent is indifferent, and the remainder not funny at all.

Electric Shoe Invented

A "heatable" shoe has just been invented by a Hungarian shoe-maker. An electric pad is concealed between the inner and outer soles, and the wearer may heat it by attaching a connector in the heel with a wall plug. The heat lasts about an hour and a half.

Campbell Clothing Co.

On Main St. Near Front

DRESS SHOES

for MEN

\$5.00

to

\$7.50

Made by Walter Booth
of Milwaukee.

Special
Swimming
Suits

\$3.75

They Wear—They Fit—and they have style. You can get no more even if you pay more.

English Brogues

\$8.50 to \$12.50

Bone Dry Work Shoes

\$4.50 to \$19.50

We Give S. & H. Green Stamps

OHIO BOURBONS STRESS REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

Cox Declaration Brings Issue to Fore in Otherwise Humdrum Campaign—Two Adopt Plank.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—(AP) Repeal of national prohibition is the dominant issue among Ohio Democrats in the senatorial primary contest which closes August 12. Lack of Republican contests has failed to bring out any definite issue in that party, except in a few congressional contests.

Repeal was brought boldly into the campaign by a declaration favoring it by James M. Cox, former governor and Democratic presidential candidate 18 years ago. Immediately afterward two senatorial candidates were in the field, seeking nomination on that issue.

Both Lawyers.

They are former Congressman Ralph J. Bulkley and George S. Myers, both Cleveland attorneys. Myers is also a former state legislator and nominee for Lieutenant governor two years ago.

Bulkley, besides having the support of the Cuyahoga, a county (Cleveland) organization, is supported by the association opposed to the prohibition amendment. Former secretary of war, Newton D. Baker is chairman of Bulkley's campaign committee. Bulkley also is expected to receive the organization support in many of the large urban counties.

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SACRAMENTO, Calif.—(AP) A cure for agricultural marketing ailments will be sought here at a Pan-American trade conference in August by representatives of South American and western farm interests.

They will gather to determine if Latin-American countries can supply a market for the west's surplus crops, and to ascertain if South America wished to reach toward the west coast of North America as a market for its products.

Argentina suggested a meeting in California, with the result that more than 400 delegates from the southern continent will meet those from 18 western states.

Exhibits of South American products will be displayed at the state fair and western states exposition after the conference ends August 30.

WATER HOLE FEUD BELIEVED AT END

PORLTAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—(AP) The famous Wagontire mountain water feud, bitter as it is famous, was believed at an end today.

Government officials and the Oregon Humane Society were advised last night by federal officers that the disputed waterhole on the Frank Dobkins homestead on Wagontire mountain would be open to the range.

Dobkins recently fenced this waterhole at which cattle and horses of the range lands had been able for years to get a drink.

LEGIONNAIRES WILL SEE GOLD POUR OUT

BAKER, Aug. 1.—(AP) Construction of a five-stamp quartz mill which will grind out gold during the American Legion convention August 14 and 15, was started here today. The mill will be operated in view of visitors.

A crew of experienced miners has been obtained to operate the outfit. The ore will be brought to Baker by burro train.

THREE WOMEN PERISH IN FLAMES OF HOME

McPHERSON, Kans., Aug. 1.—(AP)—Three women were burned to death early today in a fire which destroyed the Kasparek home here. The dead were Mrs. Mary Kasparek, her 15-year-old daughter, Anna Grace, and the girl's aunt, whose name was not learned.

More than 50 planes will tour Oregon, Washington and Idaho, visiting more than 90 cities, in the first annual tri-state air jaunt.

County Health Department

Activities and News

By Dr. B. C. Wilson, Health Officer

All About Milk

(Continued)

The germs of disease get into milk so easily that some reliable way to purify the milk is essential.

The scientist, Pasteur, seeing the

need of an easy, cheap, and re-

liable way to destroy these germs,

discovered the process now known

as pasteurization.

Milk is heated

to a temperature of 142-145 de-

grees Fahrenheit, and is held

there for 30 minutes.

A higher

temperature or a longer time is

not necessary, a lower tempera-

ture or a shorter time may not

kill the harmful bacteria. Then after the milk has been heated in this manner, it must be chilled immediately and kept cold.

Pasteurizing does not make poor

milk rich or dirty milk clean, its

only object is to destroy injurious

germs; if neither harms nor im-

proves the milk itself, except that

it lessens the amount of anti-

septic vitamin, and destroys inju-

rious germs.

Except for the slight reduction

of anti-septic vitamin, there is

no more objection to pasteurizing

than there is to broiling beef.

For family use, it is advisable

to obtain milk already pasteurized

by a trustworthy dairy. It is

cheaper, safer, and better to

treat the milk in large quantities

at the dairy, where skilled per-

sons do it and where the process

is carefully supervised. Treating

small quantities under imperfect

conditions in the home is less safe

and less satisfactory.

In county districts and small

towns, however, the homemaker

may have to do her own pasteurizing.

In that event, the easiest

way is to heat the milk in a short

steak; the milk remains just as

digestible and just as nutritious

as raw milk. It still retains also

many of the harmless and hardy

forms of bacteria, which continue

to grow and multiply, so that the

that the harmful germs are killed.

Then chill it quickly, and keep it

cold and covered.

It is to the interest of every

householder that the milk supply

should be carefully supervised.

Every dairy should be inspected;

every milkman should be licensed;

it is more important to license

persons engaged in the milk busi-

ness than it is to license plumbers,

undertakers, or chauffeurs.

New York, Washington, Boston

and many other cities require all

persons who handle milk to obtain

an official license, or permit,

from the health authorities. Such

a system helps to get rid of sickly

cows and ill-kept dairy buildings;

it helps to improve the quality

of the milk, and aids the enforcement of the milk regulations.

The dairyman should purify and disinfect the bottle by scalding it with boiling water just before filling. Then the bottle and its fresh cap assure you milk which is clean and which has been protected from flies, fingers and insects.

Where the hooded cap is used, one has the additional assurance that the top of the bottle is clean.

The inspections made by medical commissions and by state and local government officials go to the root of the milk problem, and help to bring us cleaner, better, fresher, safer milk. Inspection, however, should be supplemented by pasteurization. A milk supply that has been effectively pasteurized can be accepted as safe.

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