

Twenty-Fifth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1930.

No. 131.

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.—(AP)—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 mental 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 Unharmful

The general assertion 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 then 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 and 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



Associated Press Photo
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.

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

TULSA, Okla.—(AP)—College wise-cracks 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 shoemaker. 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.

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 10 years ago. Immediately afterward two senatorial candidates were in the field, seeking nomination on that issue.

Both Lawyers.

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

Bulkeley, 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 Bulkeley's campaign committee. Bulkeley also is expected to receive the organization support in many of the large urban counties.

COAST FARMERS SEEKING MARKET

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 wishes 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 10 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

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—(AP)—The famous Wagonette 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 Wagonette 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 16, 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 Kasperek home here. The dead were Mrs. Mary Kasperek, 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 20 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 reliable way to destroy these germs, discovered the process now known as pasteurization. Milk is heated to a temperature of 142-145 degrees Fahrenheit, and is held there for 20 minutes. A higher temperature or a longer time is not necessary, a lower temperature 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; it neither harms nor improves the milk itself, except that it lessens the amount of anti-acidic vitamin, and destroys injurious germs.

Except for the slight reduction of anti-acidic vitamin, there is no more objection to pasteurizing milk than there is to broiling beef-

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 milk sours and curdles just as raw milk does, although more slowly.

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 persons 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 dou-

ble boiler, keeping it between 142 and 145 degrees Fahrenheit, for 20 minutes. If you have no thermometer, bring the milk just to the boiling point to make sure 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 industry 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 sores. Where the hooded cap is used, on the higher grades of milk, 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 supervised and carefully pasteurized can be accepted as safe.



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