

SAFEGUARD HEALTH OF JACKSON CO.

Three Nurses Kept Busy in Work of Health Department—Baby Clinics Feature of Program—Defects of Children Surveyed.

Important to the general welfare of Jackson county, the county health department is one of the busiest units of endeavor in the city. The general activities have almost doubled in the past year in keeping with increased population and the so-called depression.

Jackson county, with its area of 2,844 square miles, has been divided into three districts, with a public health nurse assigned to each district. Due to the kindness and generosity of the Jackson County Public Health association, the department has the services of three nurses instead of the two as allowed by the county budget. Mrs. Lydia T. King is responsible for the district including Rogue River, Gold Hill, Sams Valley, Central Point and surrounding territory. Mrs. Augusta Glover Padgham is assigned to the section comprising Prospect, Trail, Eagle Point, Butte Falls, Lake Creek, Climas and surrounding territory, while Miss Edith Laubacher is assigned to the district including Phoenix, Talent, Ashland, Pinehurst, Applegate, Jacksonville, Ruch, Copper and surrounding territory.

Baby Clinics Set Up.
The department in 1929 brought about the establishment of seven well baby clinics, located at Ashland, Medford, Jacksonville, Phoenix, Central Point, Berrydale and Gold Hill, where they are held monthly. During the summer, quite a number of "round-up" clinics were held throughout the county. Eagle Point is bidding for a regular monthly clinic. Clinics were held there during the year at intervals.

Health honor roll work, important in connection with school, has greatly expanded during the past year. Many schools not heretofore included in the health record-keeping work, have requested such service, but due to crowded activities, all schools have not received the service. The percentage of students receiving benefits from such work is declared to be decidedly higher than in the past.

The health nurses have established itineraries whereby definite notes are set when to appear in certain rural districts and schools.

Data on File.
The local units of the health department have aided the health work in the county by making a meticulous survey of each family living in the district.

The information includes number and ages of children and diseases with which they have been afflicted. The data is kept on file and is available to proper authorities at all times. The information is regarded valuable in aiding control of epidemics and prevention of disease among school children.

Several school districts have requested that school nurses be assigned to their respective schools, the school boards offering to pay in proportion to the increased services rendered. The Phoenix and Prospect schools at the present time have such services.

Vaccination Asked.
"One of the bright lights of the year," said Dr. B. C. Wilson, county health officer, in reviewing the past year, "has been the insistent requests of different schools for complete immunization against smallpox and diphtheria. As far as time has been available, these requests have been granted. Incidentally, we are proud of the Liberty school—100 per cent perfect in disease prevention. The health department has concentrated its efforts in the prevention of tuberculosis by much effort in the line of early diagnosis in children. During the year, 2,169 tuberculin tests were given as the result of an almost complete contact with county rural schools."

Dr. Richard B. Dillehaut of Portland had a crippled children's clinic, seeing 62 patients. Dr. C. C. Bellinger of Salem had a tuberculosis clinic, with 48 children, suspected of the disease. Quite a number of dental clinics were also held during 1930, providing service for children, whose parents were financially unable to pay regular dental fees.

Work Increasing.
The work of the county physician has greatly increased and it is deemed unfortunate that much health education and health work has been neglected because of demands of indigent and transient sick.

A convalescent home was established at the county poor farm and is completely equipped with a nurse in charge at all times.

"The office of the health department are always open to the public," Dr. Wilson states, "and visits are solicited. A large staff can be seen in the office, graphically depicting every case of communicable disease in the county. Several graphs on display instantly show causes of death, indicating comparison of death rates and the trend of disease.

Statistics for the past year were compiled as follows:
Visits to communicable disease cases, 461; investigations of communicable disease cases, 213; medical examination of school children, 1132; school children

Maxim Gorky, Novelist, Vigorous at 68, Devoting Time To Soviet Propaganda

By Andrew Berling

SORRENTO, Italy.—Maxim Gorky, Russia's most famous living writer, is rounding out his 68th year here on the Bay of Naples by working from nine to 14 hours a day.

A bullet in his body from an attempted suicide in 1888, and his lungs worn by consumption, he is more vigorous than he was 20 or 30 years ago.

This correspondent found him seated behind his desk in the library of his villa. He was wearing a blue flannel shirt buttoned at the collar—without a tie—and a light brown pull-over sweater. His hair, now iron-gray, was close-cropped in Prussian fashion. His face wore a look of perpetual worry, with heavy lines between his eyes. His sandy mustache drooped far below his mouth.

He was writing the fourth volume of "Bystander," which he wants to make the monumental work of his life.

Works Long Hours
Speaking nothing but Russian, he talked through his son Alexis, who spoke Italian.

Gorky told how he rises at 7:30 every morning, begins work at eight and finishes at one, reads from two to four and works from four to five.

He resumes work at 5:30 and works until eight. Then he often works from 9:30 until midnight or one.

Such is the man whose health is considered so delicate. He can not live in Russia's rigorous climate and is one of the few soviet citizens permitted to reside abroad.

Half his time is devoted to his novels, the other half to the writing and supervising of soviet propaganda. He is an ardent bolshevik.

Wants U. S. Recognition
"It is time," he said, "for the United States to recognize the Soviet republic."

"Both countries have a great deal to gain from an exchange of their experience and products. Russia has need of American industrial and commercial organizations. America has need of Russian products."

"This is my special message to America. I wish you would convey it. Twenty-four years ago he visited the United States. Society, which at first idolized him, treated him as an outcast when it was learned that the woman with whom he was traveling was not his wife. A year later he married her.

"I have no wish to return to the United States," he said with a half-smile.

Lands Russian Literature
He said Russian literature after the revolution is showing considerable promise.

"Russian modern literature," he said, "is distinguished from European and American because it is positive instead of negative—tries to construct instead of to destroy. It is a literature of work, of the unification of Russia, of her awakening literary consciousness, now that Russia's 57 languages are fusing and illiteracy is waning."

"Russian drama, however, is worse than before the revolution. Only good comedies are being produced."

Denies 'Persecutions'
Gorky replied negatively to the question whether the decline of religion in Russia would affect her literature.

"The outside world," he said, "has a wrong idea about religious persecutions in Russia. Churches are ordered turned into halls or theaters only when they are no longer used by sufficient number of worshippers. Priests are arrested only when they intrigue against the government. The people have religious freedom."

Radio School in London
LONDON.—A school of broadcasting is to be started here. It will be directed by Percy Pitt, Royal opera house conductor and former music director of the British Broadcasting corporation. Speakers and singers will be trained in the technique of the microphone.

Take Acid From Castor Oil
WASHINGTON.—Castor oil is made useful for airplane motors by a chemical which counteracts the oil's natural acidity.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30.—(AP)—Carol's job is being king; his avocation is farming. He has so informed a census enumerator.

treated at dental clinic, 432; preschool and infants seen at well baby clinic, 722; visits to suspected tuberculosis cases, 522; X-rays taken of suspected tuberculosis cases, 281; cases and suspects of venereal disease seen at the clinic, 219; visits concerning sanitation, 287; visits to schools concerning sanitation, 269; visits to private residences concerning sanitation, 927; visits to tourist camps concerning sanitation, 219.

Meetings addressed by members of health department, 88; attendance at these meetings, 2341; health classes taught, 68; attendance at health classes, 2249; newspaper articles published, 624; official interviews, 1728; office conferences, 2821; organization visits, 572; telephone calls, 2861; letters sent out, 2347; mileage, 58,161; laboratory examinations, 1522.

Indigent Work
Visits of county physician to hospitals, 563; visits to county home, 118; visits to county jail, 212; visits to county dependents, 297; visits to clinic by county dependents, 1146; operations performed, 63; total treatments given in 1930, 2249; insane cases examined, 22; feeble minded cases examined, 12.



Maxim Gorky, the famed Russian novelist, here is shown in the privacy of his Bay of Naples villa at Sorrento, Italy. At 68 he works from nine to 14 hours a day.

Complex Farm Year Shaken By Moves To Aid Marketing And Cut Surplus Acreage

By Frank I. Weller

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Regardless of the outcome of its many complexities, 1930 is regarded by many farm leaders as perhaps the most revolutionary period in national agricultural history.

It has seen a marketing system as old as the country itself shaken to the foundation and the government committed to a farm relief policy.

It has seen an effort to substitute, with the taxpayer's money and the administration's brains, a system of farmer-owned and controlled marketing agencies which are expected to give the producer the profits commonly absorbed by the grain trader, the cotton merchant, the commission man and the middleman.

Political, economic and social conflict has been the result. The old system made fortunes for thousands and millions of dollars in assets and liabilities are piled up in it. Whether it survives or perishes, it is a very definite element of the citizenship is going to be vitally affected.

Repercussions are still to be heard in 1931. The independent cotton dealer, aroused to his peril, has sent to Washington leaders of the trade who are to map out a campaign against the system which, he says, threatens to destroy him.

The grain trade, supported in a large measure by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was the first of the old market system to strike at the new—but no material advantage was claimed.

Economists in Conflict
On one side is the contention that the government has no right to destroy the business of a considerable class of its citizenship and tax it to help the fight; on the other, that this class never served any economic purpose and it well might be sacrificed to the greater good of the greater number.

One side says the farmer never can market his own crops profitably. The other says he can through cooperative control and orderly supply. Economists of the nation are split on the question.

In the meantime the farm board, through its administration of the agricultural marketing act, has loaned cooperative marketing associations \$101,811,523.57 and has \$35,847,954.56 more committed.

It has set up seven great national farm agencies, six of them marketing organizations. Five already are operating in grain, cotton, wool and mohair, and pecans.

Co-Ops For 2,000,000 Farmers
There are 12,999 farm cooperatives representing approximately 2,000,000 of the nation's 6,000,000 farmers. The farm board says that half of the 2,000,000, producing more than 40 different crops, have been aided directly through federal loans to cooperatives.

Second in consequence, 1930 saw a prodigious attempt by the government to manipulate the law of supply and demand and to create and maintain an artificial prosperity in surplus crop markets.

Growers in a giant before the country had been able to see above its shop tops, the grain stabilization corporation—backed by \$39,000,000 of federal funds—bought and removed from the market an estimated 120,000,000 bushels of wheat.

By the new crop season it is expected to have almost the whole of the United States carryover in the hollow of its hand.

The operation has carried the domestic price above the world price and automatically closed the door to export trade. Wheat is selling higher in the United States than in any other exporting country in the world.

For exporters to operate it is said domestic prices must be 12 to 15 cents under the world price whereas they have been running 2 to 2 cents above.

Use of the waterway for industrial commerce, however, retains its status and there still remains perhaps the greatest drawing factor behind the entire project—development of power sites.

Both sides of the line are interested in the electric energy to be generated.

The international territory involved in that part of the river generating the state of New York and the province of Ontario, improvements in the channel in the wholly Canadian territory north of New York and the construction of the Welland canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie are estimated to have cost Canada \$251,538,491.

There is some Canadian sentiment for the United States to even the cost before Canada spends any more on the project.

Sports Review 1930

Stars of 1930

Baseball—Victory of Philadelphia Athletics over St. Louis Cardinals which gave American league fourth straight world's series; Hack Wilson's National league home run record, 56; minor league record of 63 home runs of Joe Hauser, Baltimore first baseman.

Golf—Bobby Jones' "grand slam" title of successive triumphs in British open and amateur and American open and amateur.

Football—Notre Dame's triumphant sweep through a tough schedule of 16 games to mythical championship.

Tennis—Triumph of John Doe in national singles play; comeback of Tilden to win English singles championship at Wimbledon, and register lone American triumph in Davis cup play with French.

Swimming—Twenty-six new records of Helene Madison, Seattle school girl.

Polo—Eric Pedley's 14 goals of the 24 registered by the American "Big Four" in successful defense of international cup from the invading Britons.

Rowing—Cornell's surprise victory in the intercollegiate regatta; the clean sweep of the school and Syracuse in the Hudson river classic.

Track and Field—Frank Wykoff's new record of 9 2-5 for the "100"; Paul Jessup's world's record shattering discus toss of 163 feet, 8 1/2 inches; Paavo Nurmi's new six-mile record.

1930 Ring Champs

NEW YORK (AP)—Boxing champions of 1930:
Flyweight — *Midget Wolgast; Frankie Genaro.
Bantamweight — *Panama Al Brown.
Featherweight — Christopher Battalino.
Lightweight — Tony Canzoneri.
Welterweight — Tommy Freeman.
Middleweight — *Mickey Walker.
Light-heavyweight — Maxey Rothenbloom.
Heavyweight — *Max Schmeling.

*Generally recognized but title claims in some dispute, or not approved by various boxing authorities.

Tennis Champions

NEW YORK (AP)—Winners of the principal tennis events of 1930 were:
Davis cup—France.
Wightman cup—England.
National singles—John Doe, Santa Monica, Calif.
National doubles—John Doe, George Lott, Chicago.
National women's singles—Betty Nuthall, England.
National women's doubles—Betty Nuthall-Sarah Palfrey, Brookline, Mass.

French singles—Henri Cochet, France.
French doubles—Cochet-Jaques Brugnon, France.
French women's singles—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Berkeley, Cal.
French women's doubles—Mrs. Moody-Elizabeth Ryan, U. S.
British singles—Bill Tilden.
British doubles—John Van Ryn-Wilmer Allison, U. S.
British women's singles — Mrs. Moody.
British women's doubles — Mrs. Moody-Miss Ryan.
National professional — Vincent Richards New York.
National clay court — Bryan Grant, Atlanta.

1930 Golf Champions

CHICAGO (AP)—Winners of the principal golf championship events of 1930 were:
National Open—Bobby Jones, Atlanta, Ga.
British Open—Bobby Jones.
National Amateur—Bobby Jones.
National Women's — Glenn Collett, New York.
British Women's—Diana Fishwick, England.
National Professional — Tommy Armour, Detroit.
National Intercollegiate—Geo. Dunlap, Jr. Princeton.
National Intercollegiate Team — Princeton.
National Public Parks — Bob Wingate, Jacksonville, Fla.
Canadian Open — Tommy Armour.
Canadian Amateur — C. Ross Summerville, London, Ont.
Canadian Women's—Maureen O'Grady, Englewood, N. J.

*Indicates retained title.

Lead in Baseball

NEW YORK (AP)—Baseball champions and leaders during 1930 were:

*World champions—Philadelphia Athletics.
National league pennant winners—St. Louis Cardinals.
*American league pennant winners—Philadelphia Athletics.
Leading batsman (National)—Bill Terry, New York Giants (401).
Leading batsman (American)—Al Simmons, Athletics (381).
Leading pitcher (National)—Bob Fitzsimmons, Giants (won 19, lost 7).

Most valuable player (National)—Hack Wilson, Chicago Cubs (unofficial).
Most valuable player (American)—Joe Cronin, Washington Senators (unofficial).
Western Conference (College team)—Wisconsin.
Eastern Intercollegiate league—Dartmouth.
Home runs (National)—Wilson, Cubs (56).
*Home runs (American)—Babe Ruth, New York Yankees (49).
Home runs (minor leagues)—Joe Hauser, Baltimore (62).
Little World's Series—Rochester Redwings.

Junior World's Series—Baltimore

*Indicates retained title.

Turf Winners

NEW YORK (AP)—The leading thoroughbreds and their earnings at the end of the 1930 season with their three-year old period indicated, follow:

Cahant Fox	(1930)	\$328,165
Zev	(1929)	\$313,369
Blue Larkspur	(1929)	\$272,070
Sun Beau	(1928)	\$264,819
Exterminator	(1918)	\$252,596
Man o' War	(1920)	\$249,465
Display	(1926)	\$237,181
Saracen	(1924)	\$225,000
Crusader	(1926)	\$205,261

It's 1931
Out With the Old
In With the New

WE SEND you the Season's Greetings with the hope that every day of 1931 will find you a little more happy, more healthy and more wealthy than the preceding one. We know no reason why 1931 should not be one of the best years of a lifetime.

The Peoples Electric Store
A. B. Cunningham O. O. Alenderfer
Your Leading Electrical Store

Happy New Year

The Jackson County Bank
Wishes its many friends a
Happy, Prosperous and Thrifty
NEW YEAR

JACKSON COUNTY BANK

CANADA'S REPLY SOON TO DECIDE CANAL PROJECT

Return of Minister to Ottawa Marked By Renewed Negotiation for St. Lawrence Waterway.

By Frank I. Weller

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The return of Prime Minister Bennett of Ottawa has been the signal for renewed negotiations for an international treaty on development of the St. Lawrence deep waterway.

Canada's answer to a note from Col. Hanford McNider, United States minister to Ottawa, announcing this government ready to proceed at the earliest possible date, was promised by Bennett shortly before he left to attend the British imperial economic conference in London.

Would Cut Shipping Costs.
On this side of the boundary one of the big arguments in favor of the project, which would connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic ocean, has been its use in reducing the transportation costs of wheat exports.

During the crop year 1928-29 there were exported from Montreal 197,875,925 bushels of American and Canadian wheat. Two-thirds of the grain to move through the St. Lawrence, however, is expected to be Canadian.

With Chairman Leask of the farm board declaring the United States to be out of the wheat export business, and Secretary Hyde and the White House joining in the contention that American production be limited to American consumption, it is possible the waterway would lose its first value to American farmers.

Power sites in Prospect.