

Twenty-Fifth Year

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## OREGON PIG RAISERS IN BEST SPOTS

### O. S. C. Report for Year Shows Supply Relatively Low, With Feed Prices Ebbing—Lambing Starts Upstate.

CORVALLIS, Ore., Feb. 21.—(AP) Hog raisers of Oregon are expected to be in a relatively good position for the coming year in comparison with some other farm enterprises. In the opinion of specialists of the State college extension service, who have just issued their 1931 agricultural outlook report.

The number of hogs in Oregon is relatively low at the present, with a tendency on the part of growers to retain a larger number of brood sows for future use, tending to increase the total in the next few months. H. A. Lindgren, livestock specialist, reported.

Nevertheless, the situation appears more favorable for hogs to be marketed during the marketing year beginning next fall than during the next few months, because of the better prospective demand condition.

The low price of feed grains has stimulated the demand for feeder pigs, and as long as this grain-hog price ratio continues it will likely have a stimulating effect on hog production in the state, the report indicates.

The entire outlook report, covering all branches of livestock, field crops and horticulture, has been prepared by L. R. Brethaupt, extension economist at Oregon State college, who took part in the national outlook conference. It has been distributed to county agents, where copies may be obtained, together with more complete comments on Oregon conditions made by department specialists.

THE DALLES, Ore., Feb. 21.—(AP)—While wheat ranchers who already have started preparing their stubble land for summer fallow are turning up dry earth at a depth of six inches, and lying fallow moisture down several feet, an unimproved condition of the soil concerning the water content. Rain occurring later in the season will supply this year's summer fallow with much moisture.

THE DALLES, Ore., Feb. 21.—(AP)—Ideal weather for lambing, for which sheep owners are preparing, prevails over this section of Oregon. As a result of the mild winter, feed conditions are now excellent. Because of lack of moisture, however, herd owners fear lowland pasturage may be dried up before the time for the annual movement of sheep to mountain ranges.

ROSEBURG, Ore., Feb. 21.—(AP) More than 50,000 hams will be produced in the Umpqua valley this season, providing weather conditions remain favorable. J. C. Leedy, county agent, believes many sheepmen report as high as 120 per cent increase, while the average is thought, will be only slightly below 100 per cent.

## OREGON STUDENTS ON RADIO HOOKUP

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene.—(Special) Radio enthusiasts in the west and those in other parts of the country who pick up stations of the Columbia Broadcasting company, will get a glimpse of college life at the University of Oregon on Friday, Mar. 27, from 8:20 to 9 when the half hour program of the Gilmore College Daze will be devoted to this institution, according to word received here from Chet Crank, vice-president of Holstford-Constantine Advertising Agency. The program will consist of songs, glee and distinctive features of a university life, as well as a description of the institution, with an interesting historical background.

## TOILERS CLOTHES IGNITE WITH BANG

TACOMA, Feb. 21.—(AP)—Concluding a hard day's work by smoking his pipe proved disastrous for Howard Delaney, 41, a longshoreman yesterday. Delaney had been unloading crates from a ship at DuPont. En route home in a bus he took out his pipe and smoked it. Finished, he placed it in his pocket and hardly a second later his garments ignited with a blinding flash and his body was horribly burned before the fire was extinguished.

## The Legislative Fiasco

(From Portland Oregonian)

The allotted span of the Oregon legislature has almost reached its close. The forty days for which the members can draw pay for their services have all but expired. The legislature is privileged to remain in session for a longer period, but without remuneration. It would cause general relief if the members would wind up the necessary business at once and come home.

The legislature convened at Salem in a time of tax distress and business depression. There was plain need for relief by reduction of governmental costs; there was plain need for intelligent measures for relief of unemployment; there were also the so-called "mandates" registered at the polls for abolishment of the public service commission and for rates to approximate state or municipal "development" of the water-powers of the state.

From this plainly marked path the legislature has turned into tortuous highways of experiment and inconsequence. During the period of legislative deliberation, business and industry have suffered from nervous chills and high blood pressure. The Oregonian recalls no session when it was appealed to more often for editorial aid against threatened oppression and for editorial assistance for bills either viciously, discriminatorily or costly.

Instead of economy as a means of tax relief, tax proposals that engage the attention of the lawmakers are mainly designed to raise more money, or to transfer burdens from one class to another, or to tax one element for the benefit of another element, or so to tax one business that a competing business might better prosper.

Excise taxes, intangibles taxes, tobacco taxes, sales taxes, luxury taxes, license taxes, insurance taxes, taxes on chain stores, mail taxes—taxes of various kinds inspire to floods of eloquence.

Laws to restrain trade and professional competition, ruining the gamut from cheese-making to rail-roading and even on to the legal profession are debated and quarreled over.

The lawyers want the banks prohibited from having bank attorneys draw wills for clients, thereby making more business for lawyers who do not work for banks. Nothing in this to promote the dignity of the legal profession. Nothing herein to raise by standard of the practice of law, though slysters are still with us and reforms of legal procedure demand the attention of the bar.

A bill putting a prohibitive tax on imitation cheese passes the senate. Whereupon the dairy interests discover that it is so broadly drawn that it applies to package cheeses—the processed, "apparel" cheese into which one-fourth to one-third of all the cheese produced in Oregon finds its way. It must be amended in the house and go back to the senate for correction.

Railroad workers demand shorter trains that more men may be employed, though the scheme inevitably means higher rates on farm and mill products to be paid by shippers now in the doldrums. Nobody yet has offered a bill to reduce the length of frankfurters that more persons can find work tending knots in the casings. But hope in a pharmacy bill, good in the main, but it restricted, until amended, the sale of household remedies by shops that do not employ registered pharmacists. Tackled tonight by the druggists, who now run a retail-department store, virtually did himself of competition in package remedies by those with whom he himself competes in other lines. Though corrected, this bill offered an example of what legitimate business has had to combat.

The halls of house and senate are forced into long eloquence over whether the governor shall be permitted to fire Kenneth Dawson from the Post of Portland and substitute Rufus Holman—and afford blockading everything for a time the governor accepts Kenneth and the legislature swallows Rufus.

In the days when we had seasons the drys got nothing from the legislature. When they wanted local option, or modified prohibition or bone-dry prohibition they had to prepare petitions and solicit voters' signatures in order to get their measures on the ballot. Yet now that we have prohibition, the legislature struggles at length, and to the detriment of other business, over whether the legislature shall relieve the wets of the self-exertion that was imposed on drys in the identical issue; whether the legislature itself shall submit a referendum. It did not deserve a moment's consideration.

The government of the United States has made unusual appropriations for public works as a means of providing employment. It has granted new money for federal buildings and for road construction. In Oregon, one conception of economy is to repeal the market road tax—a tax that provides employment and promotes the progress of the state. This newspaper does not adhere to the doctrine that automobile license revenues or gas taxes are misappropriated when applied to market roads. It does maintain that the highway program should not be restricted in times such as these. If state highway funds can be used to build needed market roads, well and good, but money needed for trunk line construction should be replaced by issuance of bonds or from some other source. There are better ways to economize than to curtail construction of permanent and needed improvements.

And the "mandates" of the last election. Ah, where are they? Abolition of the public service commission turns out to be a one-man commission instead of a three-man commission; and home rule turns out to be an optional, intangible, reversible affair, with somewhat of "home" but no "rule" about it.

Public "development" of water-powers becomes a bill copied largely from the federal water-power law, with which all private companies already must comply in any momentous development, and of other sections which may hamper private development but offer neither aid nor encouragement to the mandated municipal and district "development."

And the Grange power district bill appears on the scene bound up in enough red tape to adorn a thousand Christmas packages. As a working statute its practicability is doubtful.

In the Oregon legislature are many experienced, conscientious members. They have tried to transact the fundamental business of the session, in a prompt and orderly fashion. But against a species of hysteria that has afflicted old experienced members, and against a fancied public clamor that has struck the long political ears of others, conservative proposals have been powerless. In defense of light and principle they too have been forced into long and hampering debates.

This newspaper here singles out no individual or group for specific criticism. It recites the fact that the present session has been lacking in forceful, constructive leadership, and has been burdened with yessers who rubberstamp against their better judgment. It is a consequence of the things that it was called upon to do it has not done. Instead it has explored the fields of legislative invention, hunted buried treasure, pursued rainbows, and put business and industry in the hot seat of unbusiness.

On the basis of a cross-section of common conversation on the street and in places where men and women gather, we repeat that it would cause general relief if the legislature would wind up its essential business at once and come home.

Postponing the inevitable his best say, are and have always been with the under dog. But he is not the kind of man whose convictions make him rigid and intolerant. He is a good friend of everybody, social in his instincts. He is not an orator. His talents all lie in immediate dealing with men. He loves the politics of the senate and has a rare gift for them.

If an open break came between the Progressives and the Regulars, his position would be awkward, for then he would have to make his choice between the two factions. He works to prevent that break. He has a selfish interest, aside from the keen pleasure he takes in playing the game successfully, in preventing, or, if necessary, in preventing the inevitable.

I take it that a special session forced by the Progressives will be a sign that the Progressives have decided to go their own way and have a party of their own in 1932. There is not much sense in a special session except as a means of propaganda for the policies and issues of the Progressives. It would be a means of harassing Mr. Hoover steadily. It would be a defiance by the Progressives of the business sentiment of the east, which demands no special session. It would be a widening of the breach between east and west in the Republican party.

McNary refuses to believe that there will be a special session. (Continued on Page Two)

## OREGON LISTED AS "PINK" BY LAST ELECTION

### Collier's Also Paints State As 'Half-Bolshevist,' Because of Fondness for Notionary Politics—McNary Lauded.

The article in full is: Working with all his might to avoid an extra session is Charley McNary, the senator from Oregon, assistant leader of the Regulars, and almost the only link between the eastern and western factions of the Republican party. McNary is doing his best to bridge the chasm which Executive Director Lucas opened between the Progressives and the Regulars, when, perhaps on orders from the White House, he sought to compare the defeat of a Republican senator, Norris of Nebraska.

Senator Jim Watson, the leader, old and somewhat invalid, holds his leadership by being an engaging old humbug, who in private can "cuss out" the president more picturesquely than anyone else on the hill. Nobody takes him too seriously but everybody loves him because he is so charmingly, naively, amusingly ingenuous.

Charley McNary seldom visits the White House. It is Jim Watson's duty to carry to the White House the placid little faith, return to the Hill, put out statements to the press which are accepted at 98 per cent discount, and vie with George Moses in contending the best situation in the head of his party. Jim belongs to the old guard, to the tradition of Cameron, Quay, Aldrich and Penrose. Charley McNary, his active assistant, leans to the Progressive side without ever becoming a Progressive.

The Senate, First and Last. Perhaps for the sake of ambition, McNary cast his lot with the Regulars, without, however, losing the confidence of the Progressives. Everybody trusts him because he never deceives anybody—which is one reason, perhaps, why he seldom visits the White House. He is a sweet, kindly, likable person, who gets on as well with Norris and La Follette as with Snoot and Blingham. He performs the impossible. His job is as easy as if he were leader of both the Republicans and the Democrats.

How he and Jim Watson get away with their difficult tasks is more easily understood when it is perceived that both of them are for the senate first, and only for the Republican party or the administration or whatever the other entity is, second. You have not heard any great yelp of approval from the senate for Mr. Lucas' attempt to defeat one of the senators, Mr. Norris of Nebraska.

Jim Watson would probably say that Lucas was all right in what he did, he shouldn't have been found out. Charley McNary, being half Progressive, probably boils with indignation at Lucas' deed. But anyone is acceptable in the senate who is for the senate as against any other branch of the government, especially as against the administration. And no one doubts Jim Watson and Charley McNary are for the senate.

McNary comes from a half-Bolshevist state. The initiative and referendum started, I think, out there. And in the last election Oregon went pink. So McNary's political future probably lies with the Progressives rather than with the old guard.

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## PROSPECTOR OF VALLEY MOUNTS ONCE AN ACTOR

### Joe Cornwell, Miner of the Siskiyou, Once Trod Stages of Boston and New York, Says Grants Pass Report.

GRANTS PASS, Ore., Feb. 21.—(AP)—Joe Cornwell, about 60, with the tongue of a Londoner, McNary, the senator from Oregon, the possessor of an actor and the beard of a prospector, lives alone far up in the mist-hidden peaks of the Siskiyou, west of Grants Pass.

The board of Joe Cornwell is no different than that of any other prospector, but his poise and his accent mark him as one not borne of peaks nor schooled in the jargon of mining camps.

Miners say Joe Cornwell is "odd"; they say something mysterious is hidden in the little castle that backs up against a rock ledge.

There is—it is in a trunk. Back in the '70s, shortly after the Civil war, the name of Joe Cornwell blazed before the floodlights of oil burners at the old Bartles house in New York and the Community house in Boston. For then, Joe Cornwell was an actor.

Handbills that crackle with age tell the story. Newspaper clippings yellowed by the tinting of time cast the stamp of an actor on the man. For actors, even in the days of oil footlights, lived and thrived on New York and Cornwell has carried this love with him into the firing line of southern Oregon.

There is a suit in the old leather trunk—the trunk that once leathery or other Cornwell lugged up the mountainside to his home.

Sometimes when the sunset is about to cast its last hue upon the golden Cornwell, he admits, donned his suit and gone over the lines that used to be his in Boston and in New York. Nanny, his goat, is the audience.

But he would not do for some explanation as to why he left the floodlights for southern Oregon sunsets.

Hubby Drew Line At Giving Kisses to Mother-in-Law

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—(AP)—It costs money to get in a position of immunity from a mother-in-law's kisses, sometimes. At least that was the experience of Claude Erickson.

In a cross-bill he recently filed to his wife's divorce action Erickson charged that she forced him to kiss his mother-in-law, alleging that this was "extreme cruelty" causing him to suffer a "nervous breakdown."

Yesterday the judge ordered him to pay his wife \$20 a week alimony.

## What Eleven Tubes Look Like



Miss Marguerite Clayton had an idea that the eleven tubes in the new model 111 Superheterodyne Plus Philco radio could be held in her two hands but she found they took up a lot more space than she thought. The instrument pictured here is the new Philco Superheterodyne plus highboy, one of the 1931 additions to the line. It is equipped with automatic volume control, tone control, station recording dial, and is non-oscillating.

## UMATILLA HAS WHEAT GROWTH STANDARDIZED

Best Methods, Survey Shows—43 Varieties of Wheat Grown in Oregon.

BENDLETON, Ore., Feb. 21.—(AP)—Umatilla county shows the greatest standardization of grain varieties in the state, in addition to producing the most wheat in Oregon, according to a cereal survey recently completed by the farm crops department of the Oregon experiment station.

This county has 97 per cent of its wheat acreage devoted to two varieties, Federation and Hybrid 128, one of which was introduced from the experiment station and the other from Washington state college.

Eastern Oregon as a whole shows better standardization than western Oregon, the report shows. More than 95 per cent of the wheat is of four standard varieties, Turkey and Fortyard being the other two.

In western Oregon, Holland, White Winter, Jonkin and Rink make up 65 per cent of the production, although a total of 32 varieties are grown in the eleven counties. A total of 43 varieties of wheat are grown in commercial quantities in Oregon, a drop from 56 ten years ago.

"There is usually but one best variety for a given section or condition," said D. D. Hill of the college, who made the survey. "Oats, barley and wheat varieties differ greatly in yielding ability, quality and other characteristics. Fewer varieties make for greater yield, better quality and higher returns."

## CHICAGO'S MAYORALTY RACE WARM

'Big Bill,' Incumbent, Seeks to Exceed Carter Harrison's Record and Be World Fair Mayor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—(AP)—Twice counted "out" as a political power, William Hale Thompson this year bids for a fourth term as Chicago's mayor and a long-service record unequalled by his predecessors.

Carter Harrison Jr., was mayor 12 years, as Thompson has been, but he was in five terms, four for two years each. Carter Harrison, his father, also served four terms. Bulky, ruddy-checked, as confident as ever, "Big Bill the Bulldozer" as he dubbed himself, wants to be Chicago "world's fair" mayor, the executive who serves during the "Century of Progress" exposition of 1932.

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In 1923 and again in 1928, Thompson was declared to be "through." Back he came first in 1927 to win over William Dever, the democratic incumbent. This year's elections will determine whether the wreckage of the Thompson-Crowe-Gaipa machine was prophetic.

Strength Faces Test. February 24—the republican primary—Thompson's strength will be tested against the surge of popularity that put Municipal Judge John H. Lyle and Alderman Arthur E. Albert in the race. Anton J. Cermak, president of the county commission, and successor to Roger Sullivan and George Brennan as democratic chief, is slated to oppose the republican nominee at the election April 7.

Although personifying a brazen, growing West, Thompson, now 61 year old, is of the conservative East—Boston was his birthplace. "Big Bill's" father was a millionaire-rentier, and William Hale Jr. inherited much of his wealth.

Once Reform Candidate. The quiet entrance of young Thompson into politics in 1901 was in contrast with the dramatic, dynamic campaigns he since has waged. That year he was the choice of the Municipal Voters league, a reform organization for

(Continued on Page Two)

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