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## How Can the Crime Wave Be Broken?

**A** WEEK ago we declared in this column that the supreme issue in this country is organized crime, and that the Lindbergh kidnaping should awaken the people to that fact. The time has come, we declared, for the people to rise on their hind legs, and destroy this underworld ring of lawlessness and vice that controls them.

As we pointed out this country can no more endure half criminal and half law-abiding today than 70 years ago, it could endure half slave and half free. The irrepressible conflict between the two forces today, is as inevitable, as was that irrepressible conflict, over a generation ago.

The response to this editorial, removed all doubt in the writer's mind, that this view is shared by a vast majority of the people of Southern Oregon, and behind any plan which they BELIEVED could achieve this end, they would align themselves 100 percent strong.

**B**UT after talking the matter over with many individuals, we realize it is ONE thing to secure unanimous approval of such a campaign; and quite ANOTHER to secure any such unanimity, regarding any definite program, designed to carry it out.

It is the writer's firm conviction, for example, that the first step in any such program, is to take the control of the liquor traffic, out of the hands of the underworld, where it now resides; and place it in the hands of the government. We don't care whether this is done through modification or repeal, but that organized crime, MUST IN SOME way be deprived of this tremendous source of revenue, before any constructive progress can be made, we regard as CERTAIN.

But when we made such a suggestion to a certain radical Dry, he raised his hands in horror, and refused to have anything to do with such a program. To him the 18th amendment is sacrosanct, any suggestion a better way to solve the liquor problem, can be found, he regards as apostasy and treason. He doesn't believe the people of this country, even have a right to VOTE on such a question—that when Prohibition is concerned, the inalienable right of franchise should be denied.

It is therefore evident, that any such effort to destroy this tyranny of organized crime, is going to meet the opposition of fanatical Dries, of this type.

True the individual in question undoubtedly represents a small minority in the country at large, but it is the well organized, and well financed minority, that proves such an obstacle, in any such fundamental change, as divorcing liquor from the underworld, demands.

**I**N other words, the only hope for achieving this New Freedom, freeing this country from criminal control, lies in first overcoming this misguided but to our mind formidable opposition. Underworld control of liquor MUST BE BROKEN before the first breach can be made in the machine-gun sprinkled walls of organized crime. And it can only be broken in the face of the strenuous opposition of individuals like the one above mentioned, who say they abhor crime control—and of course DO—but who refuse to do anything to change the ONE situation that more than anything else, is breeding and supporting CRIMINALS.

This opposition can be overcome, we believe, in only one way. Not by the fanatical Dries—they are almost as great a nuisance, as fanatics on the other side. But by the rank and file, the great mass of the American people, neither fanatical wet nor fanatical dry, as the force behind a widespread and sweeping MORAL REFORMATION!

From our radical Dry that mention of "moral" will raise another howl of rage and indignation. That any change in the present method of handling the liquor problem, COULD be a moral step in advance, he refuses even to consider, much less sanction.

Nevertheless that is PRECISELY WHAT WE BELIEVE IT WOULD be, and on that basis and that basis ALONE, can the proper solution of the liquor problem be reached, or the overthrow of this invisible government of crime, be attained.

**T**HIS is not our opinion alone. It is the opinion of scores of the outstanding intellectual and moral leaders in the country today. In conclusion we will quote from one of them, President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin, (and we might add incidentally his view is shared by President John Grier Hibben of Princeton and President Hopkins of Dartmouth, certainly men no one can accuse of wishing this country to take any step that would be morally backward).

Declaring the 18th amendment to be the "MAGNA CHARTA OF THE UNDERWORLD" President Frank writes in part as follows:

"If prohibition drastically reduced drinking, protected youth, advanced temperance among all classes, and made for increasing law and order, every self-respecting American would be behind it. The brutal truth is that it does not.

To say that does not lessen the eager desire of those who say it to see the alleged objectives of prohibition reached. Can it be assumed by honest men that Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, or John Grier Hibben of Princeton, are out to plunge the nation into an orgy of intemperance? Obviously not!

It is incredible that the intelligence of America cannot devise a more workable plan for the control and restriction of drinking, a plan that will hamper rather than help the underworld, a plan that will save America from its present orgy of insincerity and evasion, a plan that will actually promote instead of imperil temperance among the rank and file, a plan that will relieve rather than aggravate federal finances!

Surely America is not so bankrupt of leadership but that there are men in both the Republican and Democratic parties big enough and brainy enough to make convincingly clear to the nation that their disillusionment with prohibition is not prompted by a desire to make the nation wetter but by a desire to find a plan that will really promote temperance and civilized order."

Desirable houses always in first class condition for rent, lease or sale. Call 108.

More than 90 per cent of the yearly production of manganese is consumed in steel-making processes.

## Today

By Arthur Brisbane  
 Socking in New Zealand.  
 Mr. Mellon Hopes On.  
 Doubly Dangerous Blast.  
 He Repented Too Late.

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 LOS ANGELES, California, April 15. — Unpleasant news from New Zealand, rioting at Auckland, ten thousand unemployed enjoying "an orgy of looting in Auckland's business district," marines, and blue jackets firing on the rioters, "local police powerless to stem the wild hordes of men and women raging up and down Queen street, smashing plate glass windows, pouring into stores for pillage."

Such conditions in New Zealand, most radical of civilized countries, governed practically on what we should call "a socialistic basis," interest congressmen who think all our troubles can be solved by "socking the rich."

In New Zealand there are no "rich" to sock, and those that adopt a socking program, are compelled to attack and rob small store keepers.

Our thoughtful statesmen may learn from New Zealand that mere "socking" will not solve anything.

Andrew W. Mellon, ambassador in London tells the Pilgrims Society, he does not doubt "our capacity to deal with world conditions."

If Mr. Mellon is optimistic, others should be. Where the average prosperous man has lost a dollar, Mr. Mellon has lost a thousand. His property on paper doubtless amounts to less than it did in 1929 by two or three hundred millions of dollars. It is true that he probably has a hundred millions or so left, but if you think he who loses a quarter of a billion finds comfort in some millions left over, you don't know human nature.

Mr. Mellon still has his aluminum business, oil concerns, steel investments, and other properties that made President Harding describe Mellon to this writer as "the second richest man in the world" before Mr. Harding made him secretary of the treasury.

These Mellon properties and others are intrinsically WORTH as much as ever. He cannot, at present take out as many dollars in dividends as he once did, but everything that is sound will come back.

The important and hopeful fact is that all enterprises, as the able John Hertz puts it, "have been put thru the wringer." The water has been squeezed out, the property remains. The "wringer" process is not pleasant for those that once included water values among their assets, but to go through the wringer is a healthful process, as when a fever patient's temperature comes down to normal.

We had a high fever in 1929, many were dreaming dreams, seeing visions. Now we see more clearly, the wise will build up FROM WHERE THEY ARE, and we shall gradually climb up to normal.

Destruction by explosion of Ohio's 14 story office building, at Columbus, which caused the deaths of six men, involves a condition more serious than destruction of property said to have cost six million dollars.

The accusation that the building was wrecked by nitro-glycerine or TNT, in a war between competing labor unions, will worry Mr. Green and other responsible labor union officials, already disturbed by the introduction of racketeer methods in some labor unions of Chicago, New York and elsewhere.

In old days, hangings, and other public killings, including death by torture, took place in public. The horrible sight was supposed to act as a warning and deterrent.

We know that such sights interested mobs that gathered, to see the torture and hear the shrieks. Capital punishment exhibitions rather increased than diminished crime.

Our modern civilization, wisely, kills human beings in private before few witnesses and has discontinued torture officially. It is well, however, to point out, after such executions, that capital punishment is unpleasant.

This should be widely known, for capital punishment is apt to develop, among us, on a big scale if the present crime wave continues.

At Walla-Walla, Washington, Walter Dubuc, 19 years old, the younger of two men guilty of murdering an old farmer, made it clear that he regretted his crime, too late.

As he was dragged and pushed to the gallows he repeated "Don't hang me, don't hang me."

His last words, as the black cap

## Personal Health Service

By William Brady, M. D.  
 Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large number of letters received only a few can be answered here. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady in care of The Mail Tribune.

### EXPERIMENTAL MATERIAL URGENTLY REQUIRED TO SETTLE A CONTROVERSY.

If I were to call for volunteers I am confident a thousand men, women and children would offer themselves tomorrow morning to undergo experiments to prove whether exposure to cold, wet, wind, changes, drafts and dampness in the every day meaning of these conditions, causes any illness or impairs health in any way. Indeed, without any call at all several scores of readers have volunteered for just such experiments whenever I may notify them that I want them. But, alas, we can't get any farther that way, for the old-timers who annually or semi-annually warn the public to beware of such exposure craftily decline to define the illness they imply people contract from such cause. They know their pork and beans, these eminent physicians and prominent health commissioners. They're satisfied with the controversy as she is. They stand all kinds of prodding and geying from low bred writers about this diffidence of theirs, but not for anything would one of the old guard be so simple as to commit himself in a definition or even a description of the illness he calls "the common cold."

Another interesting little controversy of the fair to go on until the old-timers are all retired or dead is the one about gout. It doesn't do a bit of good for me to shout myself hoarse telling the public these is no such ailment, for my shouting is a weak, ephemeral thing, compared with the thousand and one ponderous medical works and the imposing array of distinguished physicians that expatiate learnedly on the subject. They leave no doubt in the student's mind that gout can and still does happen occasionally. They imply that in olden time, at any rate, all the best families had some gout; it was the correct thing, for it meant that the sufferer was accustomed to high living and that he did no honest work. But, alas, you can't produce gout that way now. So even if thousands of earnest volunteers were to live high, under my sponsorship, for a year or so I doubt we could convince the old fogies in the medical profession that they're all wrong about it. They intend to go to their graves believing in gout, no matter how many honest doctors confess they've never encountered a genuine case of it.

**Infantile Paralysis.**  
 Is this obtainable from the state department of health or elsewhere for a serum for infantile paralysis?—C. K. Answer: The most effective serum is that of the fresh blood from a donor who has had infantile paralysis and recovered from the immediate illness.  
 (Copyright John F. McLoe Co.) teelpmyhinettagit bdenutouorkd

**Pterygium.**  
 Fifty, wear glasses for near work, eyes inflamed looking and feel as tho there were lint on them. Physician gave me stringent drops and said something about a couple of stitches which I didn't like.—Mrs. R. A. J. Answer:—The little operation is a minor one, done under local anesthesia, with no more discomfort or risk than you would undergo for the filling of a cavity in a tooth.

**Talks To Parents**  
 Toys and Quarrels.  
 (By Alice Judson Peace.)  
 Four times in the last week Bobby and Hal have come to blows over the push car. Each one wants it all the time.  
 It was given to them to use together, but a push car can be used only by one at a time and so there have been struggles ever since the day they received it.  
 There are certain types of toys such as push cars and bicycles which it is impossible to use co-operatively. They happen also to be toys that every child uses during a large part of his play time. Of such toys every child should have his own.

There are other kinds which children can use together quite happily, such as blocks, and a pile, ladders and all sorts of large outdoor play materials. With these, children can learn to cooperate and take turns without having too much strain placed upon their selfishness.  
 Such things as paints and crayons each child should have for himself. The older child uses his crayons and his brush more carefully than his younger brother. Naturally he will be annoyed if he must share these materials and use them after they seem to him spoiled for his own purposes.  
 Friction also is avoided if each child has a separate shelf or cupboard or drawer in which to keep his especially cherished possessions. The older child especially needs this. Otherwise he may frequently be angry with little brother for spoiling his things.

Children growing up together are bound to have plenty of adjustments to make in relation to each other. Sensible planning about their play materials will avoid a good many situations that make things unnecessarily difficult and unpleasant.

### Jenkins' Comment

(Continued from Page One)

**S**UCH incidents, the old timers tell us, were not uncommon. The Old South Road was indeed a dangerous route.  
 But the men and women whose adventurous feet trode this old road were a hardy and courageous lot. It took more than the fear of death to turn them back when their eyes were set upon a goal.  
 Their goal, let us not forget, was this lovely, fruitful, Southern Oregon country of ours.

**S**UCH is our ancestry—an ancestry of courage and hardihood. These men and women from whom our beginnings trace were not afraid of difficulties and dangers. In the face of obstacles, the flame of their determination only burned the brighter.  
 With a heritage such as that, with the blood of such ancestors running in our veins, what can stop us?  
 Certainly not minor obstacles such as we now face.

**S**O, you see, this interior country beyond the mountains—ISNT remote from us at all. Instead, it is linked very, very closely indeed with our own beginnings. The tie that binds us to it is the closest kind of tie.  
 Phone 542 We'll haul away your refuse, City Sanitary Section.

## Fabrics To Match Car Interior



Estelle Etterre smiles her delight at the new automobile seat covers which have been installed on her car by the Western Auto Supply Company. Inset shows a Western Auto salesman aiding her in the selection of material from the dozens of new and colorful patterns contained in the Hollywood seat cover sample book, just received by the company.

paid any attention, or knew what the program was supposed to advertise.  
 Of the radios, 18 2-3 per cent are in use at 8 p. m., 33 1-3 per cent at 7 p. m., 40 per cent at 8 p. m., 50 per cent at 9 p. m., 33 1-3 per cent at 11 p. m., and 25 per cent at 12 p. m. The morning and afternoon percentages are fractional.  
 Moreover the increasing volume of advertising ballpoo and the decreasing quality of programs offered is causing even less attention to be paid to radio advertising since the novelty of the radio has worn off.—Salem Capital Journal.

**PHOENIX CHILDREN PRESENT PUPPETS AT VALLEY SCHOOL**  
 The little puppet show, "Three Wishes," presented at the Valley school Friday morning at the regular assembly, by Mrs. Golden's fifth grade students of Phoenix, was greatly enjoyed by the school pupils as well as the large number of guests attending.  
 All of the little puppets were made at the school by the children, and those present agreed that the work was outstanding. The actions of the dolls were perfectly timed, and the students were highly praised for their presentation.  
 The little puppet, attractive in their costumes, stood at the entrance. When the black curtains dotted with white and blue stars were opened in the first scene, a rabbit, butterfly and bird were on the stage. The woodman then came in, cut down the tree, and freed the fairy who had been confined within it for many years.  
 In the second scene, at the farm-house, the woodman's friend, who was fond of ale and had become very drunk, wished for sausage. The woodman wished the sausage on the friend's nose, and had to use his last favor to remove it.  
 The presentation closed with the fairy telling them that if all could make wishes they would be as futile as those of the woodman.  
 Heading the party were: Martin, Clyde Perdue, Fairy, Natalie Wilcox, Margo, Mary Jean Barnes, Casper, Harold McAbee; Bird, Warren Poling. Manipulating the puppets were: For the Bird, J. S. Humphries; butterfly, Viola Turpin; dog, Elmer Robinson; rabbit, Albert Gould; Martin, Virginia Hight; Fairy, Natalie Wilcox; Margo, Ernest Ramsey; Casper, Carmen Houston, and curtain, Doreen DeLisle.  
 The scenery for the woodland scene and the farm-house was made by Edith Patrick and Roy Koyama, under the direction of Thomas Swem. The furniture was made by Vernon Weit, Clyde Perdue, Ernest Ramsey and Elmer Robinson.

**Flight 'o Time**  
 (Medford and Jackson County History from the Files of The Mail Tribune of 20 and 10 Years Ago.)  
 TEN YEARS AGO TODAY  
 April 17, 1922.  
 (It was Monday.)  
 Small boys with guns using Crater Lake road signs as targets, and never miss.  
 Ashland seeks establishment of a pottery plant.  
 Voters urged to register for spring primary.  
 Autolites must dim lights or pay a fine, is official edict.  
 Modoc Orchard is first in valley to smudge. Heavy frost predicted for morrow and general smudging to follow.  
 "Pro Bone" in letter to editor, demands "the truth about the court-house gang, and Klan hangings."

**THE SIMPLE JOYS.**  
 Things we want most are so hard to get.  
 The "many a chance is missed While we are seeking the pot of gold In the earth where the rainbow kissed.  
 Such are the ways of the clay made man.  
 All for the lust of gain, Without a thought of the simple joys So easy for us to attain.  
 —W. L. Huffman.  
 Real Estate or Insurance—Leave it to Jones. Phone 798.  
 Auto glass installed where you want. Prices right. Brill Sheet Metal Works.  
 "Inn Under the Pines" for your bridge parties. Phone 1512-J-3.

## Ye Poet's Corner

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# COUNT

THE

# YELLOW BOXES

—Real Proof That Country People Read the

# Mail Tribune

Radio is Shipping.  
 A telephone survey of 28,947 homes in forty states has been made by the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, to determine how many people are listening to the radio and the consequent value of the radio advertising circulation.  
 Of the 28,947 homes called, 8,032 or 27.7 per cent did not answer, presumably as the owners were absent. Another 282 refused to answer the questions. Of the 23,633 radio sets in homes covered by the survey, 11,205 or 47.6 per cent were listening to some program. Of these 9,038 could name the broadcast station listened to and 3,859 could name the product advertised.  
 Applying the per centages to 100 typical American homes, 51 are equipped with radio sets, 41 set owners are at home, 24 of the sets are turned on, 13 "tune in" to the "best station," 5 listen to the "next best" station, 2 tune in on the third best station, and 8 of the 100 homes were "advertising conscious," followed or